Mr. FRANCIS, a tutor at one of the colleges, rose to object to the manner of getting up the requisition; that a many who would gladly have signed it had not had the opportunity; that it had been carried about by a party for party purposes; that the Conservatives, who would have gladly availed themselves on so joyous an occasion, had been entirely excluded; and that the hour for which the meeting excluded; and that the hour for which the meeting was called was inconvenient for a many who were confined by business; and that, for these reasons, he would move for an adjournment to another day that would move for an adjournment to another day that address.

Westminster National Charter Association.—
Meetings were held on Wednesday, the 2nd, and address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all. Now, address that should meet the views of all.

meeting should not proceed to business, there being dress had not been unanimously prepared by the smany present as was usual on any occasion, excommittee appointed for that purpose; the reason would have detracted nothing from its merits, and cepting the two last times, when the Hall was filled for this was, that certain members of the committee have had the cordial support of every individual in for the purpose of obstructing the arrangements of the meeting; and the only design for an adjournpurpose of preventing unanimity, and to effect that by the Whigs and Tories would have their support,

That the address prepared by the Whigs and Tories would have their support, ment favourable to a meeting of the working classes object had attempted to introduce matter into the no one could for a moment doubt. They were paid

called on to perform. But whenever a meeting was of the throne. called by requisition, all those having signed it ough: to answer to their names when read over by the chairman, and concluded by suggesting an adiournment to Monday evening, at seven o'clock.

exerted themselves to demonstrate their influence Mayor asking for the use of the Town Hall to consiattend a meeting to be held at the Town Hall requisition, with but sixty signatures, was graciously this evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the purpose received, and the use of the Town Hall granted of voting addresses to her Majesty the Queen, them. Among us, justice is not only lame, but blind. day, 7th Dec., 1840. John Hutchinson, printer, 30, Scale-lane, Hull." As may be supposed, the exer- just read:tions to procure a full meeting were not thrown away; before six o'clock a considerable number of persons had taken their places, the Tory gallery was pretty full, the opposite one the police asserted was reserved for females, notwithstanding, before the business of the meeting commenced, it was taken possession of by a posse of Whigs, whose conduct throughout was anything but creditable to the party whose tools they were, or to themselves as gentlemen; suffice it to say, they were of the shopocracy, which affords at once a gauge for the calibre of their minds.

A little before seven o'clock, the Mayor, Sir Wm. Lowthrop, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Francis, and several Whis and Tories; at this time the body of the police imprudently closed the doors, which caused! considerable confusion, as there were hundreds seeking admission, and one of the Chartists had to be passed over the heads of the people, the length your head, we hope that your Majesty will cause of the room, to take his place on the platform as one inquiry to be made into the grievances of the people, of their advocates. We may as well notice the grievances which can only be removed by granting to fact that, the night police were in attendance, leaving the town in an unprotected condition, as Commons' House of Parliament, as contained in the the services of all were Whiggishly required upon People's Charter. this momentous occasion.

chair, who claimed for every speaker a fair hearing, newspaper, who obtained a place under Lord Durham in his Canadian mission, explained to the meeting the circumstances under which the committee appointed at the last meeting had acted, but

only explained so much as suited the purpose of his Sir WM. Lowthorp then rose to to move that an following be the address.

address be presented to her Majesty, and that the The Town CLERK then read the following address :-" To Her Most Gracious Mojesty the Queen.

"We, your Majesty's loyal and duticul subjects, the Mayor, Magistrates, Clergy, Merchants, Bankers, and other inhabitants of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull, assembled in the Town Hall of the said Borough, beg leave to tender to your Majesty our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations upon the auspicious birth of the Heiress-Presumptive to the Throne. "To that benign Providence, which has hitherto

protected your Majesty, we offer up our fervent prayers for the continued health of your Majesty and the Princess Royal; and we trust that your Majesty's maternal solicitude will obtain its best reward in the early developement and timely maturity of Christian graces and patriotic virtues in the mind of the infant

" It is our earnest hope that the Almighty giver of all good, through whom kings reign, may long pre-transmit to the Secretary of State every circumstance audience in the same room; and on Sunday even-received the sum of 11s. 6d. from Mr. Guest, Birthat your Majesty may reign over a loyal, free, and contented people, and that your Majesty's descendants The Scriptures tell us that by the sweat of our James, on Sunday.

for the happiness of the people, they being based himself really so. (Hear, hear.) All that we want Messrs. Dover and Hewitt, for their honest, noble upon an equitable distribution of power, whereby is to enjoy political rights as a means of bettering and patriotic conduct in so boldly unmasking and the different orders of the community were fairly our condition, without in the least abridging the exposing the sophistry of the anti-slavery hum
—Mr. Knott, Chairman; Mr. J. M. Cubby, Secrerepresented, and operated as a check on each other, comforts of the higher classes. Let them keep all (Much uproar.) It was this which he considered they have. I beg leave to second the amended admade this country stand unrivalled in the history of dress. (Applause.) the world. (Great disorder.) Everything, therefore, Mr. HEALY rose to support the amendment of which bore on the maintenance of this happy Mr. Peck, and said that, notwithstanding what had equilibrium was of the greatest importance to the been expressed in committee by a gentleman present nation. Nothing, in his opinion, could be more im- that the Chartists were not a recognised party, the new members were enrolled. It was moved, seconded, portant than the auspicious event which now called Speaker of the House of Commons, when that House them together. He was a lover of his country, was petitioned by upwards of a million and a the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw the saw the saw the first payment of ten shillings from the funds of the saw of the Government, because it embodied essentially ter to be perfectly legal. He (Mr. Healy) was the working classes. (Lond cries of "No, no.) Chartist brother at their last meeting, should be Gentlemen were not to try him by his words, but by his actions, which alone could prove the truth of his assertions. He would observe, classes would possess the power of legislating for the that in glanging at the working and forms. George White, of practised by the middle classes at various periods all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an to trust, williams, and Jones, and address, are proposed Mr. George White, of practised by the middle classes at various periods all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes by solicitations for assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, of this society, on the resolution was received assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, of this society, on the resolution of the assembly. The following all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes by solicitations for assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, of this society, or the resolution of the assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, and principles all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes at various periods all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes at various periods all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes at various periods all the other incarcerated victims; after which, an towards the working classes by solicitations for assistance, until they had obtained their own ends, and the resolution of the assembly. The following and the resolution of the assembly. the truth of his assertions. He would observe, classes would possess the power of legislating for the of the People's Charter, in which he was frequently that in glancing at the history of the world, interests of all, and occupy a seat on that bench at applauded; he afterwards dilated upon and energethey could not fail to be struck how much human present filled by gentlemen acting as magistrates, blood has been spilt, at various times, in settling the and that justice would then be impartially administrated. Star, which was responded to by every one present. disputes of rival claimants to the throne, assisted | tered, and not as by the present authorities. (Here much by the confliction of aristocratic and democratic the confusion caused by the Whigs became so great, principles, which even now more or less agitated that it was impossible for Mr. H. to be heard, and this country-net only this, but every country. after waiting a considerable time, he sat down.) Admit this, and still they had only admitted that the Mr. Burns rose to support Mr. Peck's amended difficulties which belonged to imperfect human address, and could not but express his surprise at nature were in the way of the advancement of the manner in which this question had been argued liberty and happiness; and in his (Sir W. L.'s) by some of the preceding speakers. He could not opinion, the only way by which this could be but allude (he hoped not offensively) to some remarks

# Dorthern S

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 161.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or Pive Shillings per Quarter.

of the last speaker were of a strange character. A meeting was called for a specific purpose, by a numerously-signed requisition, yet he would make them, at the last meeting, that he was not a delegation obstinately oppose their praiseworthy exertions. Mr. bold to assert that as many of the requisitionists gate of any party, and had merely acted from his Kennedy might, he (Mr. B.) thought, be very easily themselves were not even present, he thought their own impulse of what he considered to be right. If mistaken for a lawyer, for he possessed that quality loyalty was below par. How could the few now ever there were an occasion when party differences in a high degree for which the most eminent among met congratulate her Majesty, as the inhabitants of ought to be laid aside, this was it. Without detainthat tribe were distinguished, viz., special pleading. Hull! That, according to the last speaker, the ing the present meeting further, he would beg to Mr. K. had wished to make it appear, that every fewer met, the greater loyalty, and, on the contrary, the larger the meeting the greater the disloyalty. If this were so, there was no occasion whatever to call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting, as the Town Council, or even one call this meeting the greater the disloyalty. It is not contrary, the larger the meeting the greater the disloyalty. It is not contrary, the larger the meeting the greater the disloyalty. It is not contrary, the larger the meeting the greater the disloyalty. It is not contrary, the larger the meeting turturer, ne would be that this meeting turturer, ne would be greater to make it appear, that thing but unbounded congratulation, and the most unqualified expressions of loyalty, was foreign to the object of this meeting. Is royalty, then, a matter of privilege only, and not of duty! Nor can be contrary, the larger the meeting turturer, ne would be greater the disloyalty. individual, might do the work this meeting was adopted by this meeting, and forwarded to the foot its privileges be acknowledged, when its duties are

Mr. Kennedy then moved, and Mr. John Peck seconded, that this meeting, at its rising, be adjourned till Monday evening, at half-past six o'clock.

Of ms fellow-townsmen of the working classes, to propose for the consideration of that meeting an address in the form of an amendment upon that which had just been proposed. He first wished to observe that a great mistake had pervaded the observe that a great mistake had pervaded the minds of the working classes, to propose for the consideration of that meeting an address (Sir, the mover of this address (Sir Wm. Lowthrop) has made some strange statements; and which can only be accounted for by the education he has received. We cannot be ignorant. Sir of the influence A committee of nine was then appointed to draw minds of the gentlemen who had previously ad. ceived. We cannot be ignorant, Sir, of the influence up an address and resolutions, to be submitted to dressed the meeting; for, if they consulted the ori- of education in the formation of character. (Laughthe adjourned meeting—the Whigs, Tories, and ginal requisition they would see it stated that the ter.) I am not a Socialist, Sir; still I cannot be the adjourned meeting—the Whigs, Tories, and ginal requisition they would see it stated that the Chartists having each three on the committee, the inhabitants were called upon to consider the proton three for the Chartists being Messrs. Peck, Wild, and Healey.

The committee met on Friday evening, but no The committee met on Friday evening, but no been cast. and we find the greatest difficulty in the control of the stated that the inhabitants were called upon to consider the proton Sooner did the Chartist party submit their views to gratulatory address ought to be presented. He dethe notice of the meeting, than Mr. Francis (a Tory) nied such a position altogether; and, had business formed to a different class feelings and circumthe notice of the meeting, than Mr. Francis (a Tory) nice such a position altogether; and, had business prefused to acknowledge any such party as Charusts, been proceeded with at the last meeting, an amenidation and that the exiled and suffering patriots were enduring a merited punishment.

The Chartista, being then in a minority, refused to connect themselves further with the proceedings, and Torice dove-tailed together their and the Whigs and Torice dove-tailed together their and the Whigs and Torice dove-tailed together their ask for mercy. (Great applause.) He had yet to average seven shillings a week. Contrast this state of things with royalty, and we shall find that while the notice of the meeting, an amenidation, composed of three persons, do wait on the more opulent members do the committee, says do with or the more opulent members do the committee, to ask their assistance in meeting but if he had consulted documentary evidence, as laid to the Northern and Western Stars, and the whise addresses, to meet the views of both the proceedings as constable of the committee as expences. "Seconded by Mr. Godwin, and taken place in this country withinthe last few years; but if he had consulted documentary evidence, as laid to the norm the entire body politic. The Chartista, being the had consulted documentary evidence, as laid to the committee's expences. "Seconded by Mr. Godwin, in the midst of the tombs of the committee's expence. "Seconded by Mr. Godwin, and carried unanimously. The Secretary was then and carried unanimously. The Secretary was defined to the norm the entire body politic, the committee's expense." Seconded by Mr. Godw At the adjourned meeting of the inhabitants of present, from burdens that pressed upon them. thousands are thus starving, the expences of royalty Hull, held in the Town Hall, on the evening of (Much applause.) There was nothing more likely are more than equal to the wages of 40,000 men at Hull, held in the Town Hall, on the evening of (Much applause.) There was nothing more likely are more than equal to the wages of 40,000 men at Monday, 7th December, 1840, the Mayor in the to make the present a joyful occasion than the exhibition of mercy on the nart of the Sovereign to. is so important to the well-being of the State, as from Bolton and other places, and it is expected accompanied by about twenty of the Rochalder Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, wards her people. (Rapturous applause.) It was that a line of monarchs should govern by hereditary that Wigan will turn out well. the following proceedings took place, and which we not uncommon for persons to be liberated from gaol descent; but I can inform Sir William, that no think ought to have the greatest publicity; as, no on joyful occasions like the present; and only on nation, for the purpose of aggrandisement, have dedoubt, other towns, or rather the Whig municipal; Monday last, a gentleman had liberated all the posed monarchs and overturned thrones as our own authorities of some other towns, may in like debtors in Carlisle gaol, whose debts were under have done. Witness our proceedings in India, manner deceive not only those whom they meet to £20, solely, as he stated, in consequence of where blood has been spilt that would fill the congratulate, but the country in general, as to the this auspicious event. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) ocean, and life sacrified without mercy, and treastate of feeling manifested on these occasions; and He (Mr. P.) was there to bring forward an address sure expended in the unhallowed conflict, in amount as our paper is most extensively circulated among a expressing the principles of that party which was incalculable; but Sir William would improve our ciass of persons who know how to value Wing not recognised by the State, and, if he could, he condition by a wider diffusion of Christianity. Well, bees on a summer's day. The Tories, in a idition to her present Ministers, which petition was signed by other means—and treating was one-extensively 320 inhabitants whose trades and residences were

> "To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. "Most Gracious Sovereign, - We, your Majesty's address. dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the

"We hope your Majesty will be pleased to permit us to congratulate your Majesty on the new feeling of affectionate maternal kindness which must animate your Majesty towards your royal daughter, and allow other gentlemen made their appearance on the us to express the hope that you will take into your On the original motion for and against, still the serious consideration the condition of those who are Mayor persisted in his determination (if not his Hall was crowded chiefly by working men, and the life—a state of things which has been caused by the without not only the comforts but the necessaries of folly and extravagance of our legislators, who are alike that they had carried their amendment by a large

the people a full, fair, and free representation in the

"That we hope your Majesty on this joyful occasion The meeting was opened by the Mayor taking the will not deny to the exiled and incarcerated victims of political persecution, that sacred mercy which Heaven Mr. Kennedy, the editor of the Whig Advertiser is forgiveness, but that you will be pleased to issue an universal amnesty to all suffering patriots of the people's cause, and thus diffuse unmingled joy throughout your Majesty's dominions, as well as to the

widowed mother and orphan child." Mr. THOMAS WILD seconded the address as amended and proposed by Mr. Peck, and said that it of the meeting was given to Mr. Duncan, for his had his cordial approbation, for it exactly recorded address, in the most enthusiastic manner. his sentiments. (Cheers.) It would appear that the toiling millions may hope for no sympathy from the aristocracy and higher classes. Has not her Majesty the prerogative of shewing mercy, and is it not one of the first principles of Christianity, to love 10s. were collected. The speaker addressed in a mercy and to do justice! Why then should we be deprived of this opportunity of seeking for mercy for all those who have been unjustly persecuted, and of expressing our opinions on an occasion so favourable! I would ask the gentiemen present if the to the Secretary of the Victim Fund. working classes have any grievances!—if there are no: 200,000 hand-loom weavers in a state of destiinition? (Hear, hear.) Have we not grievances to place, on the 28th inst., for the before-mentioned complain of in the State, in the Church, and in the Law? Do we not see the prisons becoming too small to hold such as have been sent there for being poor; or for giving expression to their political pinions! (Hear, hear.) Do we not see Union bastiles erected all over the country, and have they not brow we shall obtain food. How then does it hap-pen that so many of the industrious are starving?

those principles which secured the best interests of sorry to find that one who called himself a dear effectually removed, was by the more expansive, made by Mr. Kennedy in respect to the unanimity House, near the Gate, Waterloo-road, it was reexertions in the people's cause. Three cheers were 1s. 2d., a fat ox 16s., a fat ox 16s

Mr. Francis, of Kingston College, then addressed the party with whom he acted, were only influenced sion; and the association meets again on Friday, at at two o'clock in the afternoon, to take into convital importance as the one they were met to commemorate.

The meeting, and said he was convinced that the by human motives; all they sought to obtain in that the same place.

The meeting, and said he was convinced that the by human motives; all they sought to obtain in that the same place.

FROST COMMI Mr. HEALY, a working man, previously to Mr. able to the great majority of the meeting, so far as graciously pleased to exercise her prerogative of Francis speaking, had protested against the unlit went. Having been one of a committee to prepare mercy towards the exiled and incarcerated for seasonable hour for which it was called, as it ex- an address which should not be offensive to any, political offences. Surely this was not too much to cluded almost all the working classes, who were as he need only submit to the meeting that such an ask on what all were considered to acknowledge as much interested in this question as any class of the address had been presented, and was now before a very joyful occasion. Now, he (Mr. B.) thought them. If this was the case, no more need be said on that not one of the gentlemen on that platform would Mr. Wells, a Whig barber, saw no reason why the the subject. The meeting had heard that this ad- have compromised his dignity, or sacrificed a princi-

was to defeat the objects contemplated by the present addresses which they had been appointed to prepare, to support such addresses, but the working classes, perfectly irrelevant to the subject upon which they having set their minds on one object, were determined were assembled to address her Majesty. He (Mr. to support nothing that did not embrace it; not performed. I ask you, Sir (addressing the Mr. John Peck then rose, amid the repeated Mayor), if you would continue a person in your plaudits of the Chartists. He said he had the honour employ who ceased to perform the duties for which of appearing at that meeting as the representative you engaged him, or continue his pay should he of his fellow-townsmen of the working classes, to abscond his employment altogether; I know you

professions, and who are not to be deceived by their would have those sentiments carried to the Throne. we have attempted this, and it was only the other proceedings, a report of this, while it may not sur- (Much applause.) He asked the Mayor if the work- day that we read of the Captain of a man-of-war prise the Chartists, may, nevertheless, afford to ing classes ever had had fair play since the Whigs and some of his officers and crew being slain in the them an additional proof of the value of Whig came into office; he asked if anything like justice attempt to impose our religion upon the inhabitants had been done since they held the reins; aid not the of one of the South Sea Islands. (Cries of "no. After the adjournment on Thursday, all parties working classes present a requisition to the late no, and yes, yes.") We have tried Christianity (so called) a long time, and before it can ever fulfil the on Monday night. Whig agents were as busy as der the propriety of addressing the Queen to dismiss design of its benevolent founder, those who assume the teaching of it, must do more work, and receive less pay. (Much cheering.) Mr. B. then referred to circulated a printed decument, of which the follow- attached to the signatures, and they were refused; the illegal conviction of Frost, Williams, and Jones, ing is a copy :- You are particularly requested to while, within one short week of that time, a Whig and said that he heard Judge Tindal declare to the Counsel employed by Mr. Frost, that no damage should be sustained by him in an appeal to the fifteen Judges, on the objection raised by Counsel in Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. Mon- (Great cheering.) Mr. Peck concluded by proposing his behalf; but who does not know that although that the following address be substituted for the one | two of the Judges on the Commission decided in favour of the prisoners, they were, nevertheless, sent out of the country ! On this ground alone, and were there no other, he should support the amended

> After a few words in reply by Mr. Kennedy, the only should be held up by each person. On the next, December 7th, upon your Majesty the endearing title of parent, and amendment being put, a very large majority were enables us to hail the birth of a Princess Royal of in its favour—the loyal address having not more Cotton, than one-third of the votes-when, to the astonishment of every one, the Mayor declared the original resolution carried. (Cries of "there is two to one, aye, five to one," proceeded from all parts of the meeting.) It was again tried with the same result. predetermination) that the Chartists were defeated. notwithstanding gentlemen of all parties agreed

> > OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—At the Privy Council held at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, it was ordered that the present Parliament be prorogued from Thursday, the 10th instant, until Tuesday, the 26th of January, then to meet, it is said, for the despatch

majority.

# CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

KINGHORN.-Mr. John Duncan, from Edinburgh, delivered a lecture to the Chartists of this town, on Thursday last. The hall was crowded, and the audience paid the most profound attention, while the lecturer proceeded to discuss at great length the effects of class legislation. The thanks

BROMEGROVE.—On Sunday last, a sermon was preached by Mr. W. Clements, in the National Charter Association-room, for the wives and famipowerful and animated manner the audience assembled, from the 1st Epistle of St. John, iii ch. and 17th v. A lasting impression was made on all pre sent. The sum collected we shall transmit forthwith the Chartists of Birmingham, held on Monday evening

TEA PARTY.—A tea party will be held at the above purpose, when lectures will be delivered by Mr. W. passed unanimously, Chalton, of Kidderminster, and other friends from

the 25th ult., Mr. Mason, from Newcastle, delivered a the lawn sleeves and M.P.'s of the towns of Brighton lecture on the principles of Chartism, in the Chartists' and Norwich, and exposing the cant and hypocrisy of inflicted upon the country a Rural Police force to Meeting-room, Water-lane; on Sunday evening, the villanous factions that oppress us." mark the footsteps of the working classes, and to Mr. Harrison, from Calverton, lectured to a crowded Mrs. Brown's Support Fund.—Mr. Davies has connected with their movements? All these evils ing last, Mr. Gilbert Mee, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, mingham, being a collection made by the Radical quested to send delevates to the Temperance Hotel. sance. So much, then, for the nostrum of the have arisen in a brick and mortar legislation, and gave a lecture on temperance. Mr. Mason will give friends of Lancashire. another lecture on Saturday next, and Mr. John

bugs," at their late meeting held in Norwich.

LONDON.-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.-At the usual weekly meeting of the members, on ment of their proper end. Monday evening, December 7th, Mr. Bertramd in the chair, the minutes of the last meeting were read Star, which was responded to by every one present. his able lecture this evening, and for his general advecacy of the people's rights; a vote of thanks was also given to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

make this country the depository of the sacred thought the fact of three parties having been calculated to weaken the force of public opinion. | meeting separated.

FROST COMMITTEE.—The London Frost Committee met last night, for the dispatch of business, in connection with the intended new year's demonstration in favour of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones. Mr. Bell having been called to the chair, Mr. Chapman addressed the Committee, stating himself to be one of a deputation from the Frost Demonstration Committee, and asking for co-operation in their exertions to make moved that a deputation be appointed for the purpose of assisting in the object proposed; but it was afterattention of the members the necessity for punctual attendance, and a zealous discharge of the duties they had undertaken to perform; and concluded by submitting the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Thorne:—"That the members of the Frost Committee now present do pledge themselves to take active measures for the re-organisation of the Committee, and that they do in future meet on every Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, at Lunt's Coffee House." Some conversation then ensued relative to the financial

condition of the committee, in the course of which Mr. Dyson strongly urged on his friends the propriety of their making a strenuous effort to pay the debts of the committee. They should recollect that they were indebted to a man who was about to endure the full measure of persecution which it lay in the power of the enemies of the people to inflict, and had that day met his foes face to face, and bearded them in their stronghold—he meant Mr. Hetherington, who, though he might be ever so much in want of it, would not, he verily believed, ask them for it, if they ewed it a domen years. He was anxious to see it paid. It was

Commercial Hotel has been secured for the ap- vote of thanks being tendered, the assemblage

the Chartists in the Executive Council. An into take place on the 10th, to request from the rate-

THE FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES' Restoration Committee met on Monday night, when they received monies, transacted a deal of business, and passed the following resolutions :- First, "That Joseph Costa, Joseph Melbit, James Forkington, John Wright, and Thomas Clark be recommended to the Birmingham Restoration Committee, as proper persons to become honorary members of that Committee." Second, "That a vote of thanks be given to the Birmingham Committee, for the promptness with which they have answered our correspondence, and also for the copy of the rules they have forwarded us.

BIRMINGHAM -- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSO-CLATION .- At an extraordinary meeting of the council, specially summoned, by circular, for Sunday evening last, held at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, Mr. Councillor Barrett in the chair, a letter having been read Borough of Kingston-upon-Aull, in public meeting Town Cierk read the two addresses, and the Mayor from Studley, requesting the attendance of one or more assembled, beg leave most respectfully to tender to intimated that, as usual, the amendment would be of the council to attend at the dinner of the Studley your Majesty our sincere and heartfeit congratulations put first to the meeting, and desired that one hand and Redditch Working Men's Association, on Monday It was moved by Mr. Herbert, seconded by Mr.

"That Messrs. Pare, Penn, and Barrett, be elected to attend the said dinner, and that Mr. T. P. Green be requested to attend the same.' Passed unanimously.

Moved by Mr. Pare, seconded by Mr. Penn. "That the deputation be empowered to take fifty

copies of the Chartist tract, called 'What is a Chartist,' for the purpose of distributing them among the people of Redditch and Studley." The council then adjourned till the following evening, when they met at the same place, Mr. Councillor Herbert in the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Councillor Cotton, seconded by Mr. Bough, "That Mr. Robert Kemp Philp, of Bath, is a fit and proper person to be put in nomination as a member of the Executive Council." Passed unanimously.

Notice having been given by the landlord that the place would not be had again to meet in, we beg to inform the Chartists of Birmingham, that placards will be issued, stating where we shall meet in future. The cards of membership have arrived, and all persons friendly to the cause of Chartism, are particularly requested to attend and receive their cards of membership, as we are anxious to have a good muster of the good and true to attend the demonstration on New Year's Day. Universal Suffrage and no Surrender is nailed to our mast, and, rather than strike colours, we Market Place, on Sunday last, at half-past two in cillors, attornies, hangmen, gaolers, turnkeys, police are determined to go down to the bottom, and die a the afternoon, to a very large assemblage of all spies, informers, smugglers, swindlers, pedlars, dufglorious death.

" A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, Is worth a whole eternity of bondage." By order of the council, W. H. COTTON, S. S.

AT A NUMEROUS and highly respectable meeting of

Moved by Mr. Cotton, seconded by Mr. Bough, and

"That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the brave and noble-minded men of Norwich and Brighton, for their manly conduct in sutton-in-Ashfield.—On Wednesday night defending the principles of Chartism, in opposition to

been formed here, and they hold their weekly meetmonstrations, and to carry the People's Charter. unflinching integrity to the People's Charter, as the

CARLISLE.—A new Council of nine members has been formed here, of whom the office-bearers are | Horridge, Blackrod, Adlington, Chorley. tary; Mr. Sinclair, Treasurer. We hope that all bickerings will now cease, and that the united ener- livered a lecture in the Association-room, Tibgies of the people will now be directed to the attain-

and lasses of this truly democratic town are again necessary that the Chartists should be firmly sure to the working classes. But give us the this locality on Thursday next, to the committee in day evening, for the purpose of electing a candidate to and had given directions accordingly. He then furtherance of the great demonstration in January | the National Executive Council. After an appropriate | proceeded to show the deceitfulness which had been next, in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and address, Mr. Byrne proposed Mr. George White, of practised by the middle classes at various periods of the Council, was passed unanimously. Mr. White condition than they were before. He had been then addressed the meeting at great length, and entered reading a paragraph from one of the London papers

diffusion of Christianity. And it ought, therefore hoped for at this meeting, from the labours of the solved to discountenance every agitation, unconstructed at the last one. Now he nected with the National Charter Association, as the country the depository of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the people's cause. Three chosens were is. 2d., a tat ox 10s., a 1st goose 2gd., a dozen or the purpose or noncommutations or the purpose or noncommutations or the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named by hir nemedy in respect to the unaminity of the sacred thought the fact of three named in the people's cause. Three chosens were is. 2d., a tat ox 10s., a 1st goose 2gd., a dozen or interpreted the nection form prison, or nemedy in respect to the purpose or noncommutation, and the purpose of the nection form prison, or nemedy in respect to the purpose or new particles, or necessary the form of the sacred thought the fact of three chosens were in the order of the necessary that it is a sacred thought the fact of three chosens were in the cought, at a to x 10s., a fat to

STROUDWATER.—The Chartists of Stroudwater have deemed it prudent to send circulars to the different Associations in the county of Gloucester, sideration the propriety of electing a person for a way of abatements. And now (said he) let me ask county counsel to the National Charter Associa- what security or protection is there for the working tion. Mr. Sidaway, of Gloucester, has kindly offered classes? At a certain mill in Manchester, a reducto deliver a lecture in their Association Rooms, tion of 5s. in the pound was offered by the masters. Tower Hill, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, at half. The hands, knowing that their wages were so low at past six o'clock.

CHARTER Association, Mr. Daniels, president, in Then what was the conduct of this inhuman white the chair. After the enrolment of new members, the slave driver towards the industrious men who had the demonstration effective. After certain questions receipt of the monies from the Ward collectors, and the misfortune to be imprisoned under his Draco-like various class leaders, the minutes of last meeting laws? In order to carry his designs into effect, and being disposed of and confirmed, it was resolved "That compel the hands to submit, he applied to a parish the thanks of this Council are due and hereby given officer, who resides at a considerable distance from wards agreed, in consequence of many members of the Committee being also members of other bodies, "that it would be inexpedient to appoint a deputation, but white slavery perpetuators of the vaunting locust of the valunting locust o it would be inexpedient to appoint a deputation, but the persons present pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to give all assistance in their power to the exertions of their brethren of the Frost Demonstration to be truly free." 2nd—"That the thanks of this authority of the white slave drivers of Manchester, Council are due and hereby given to Felix William that their earnings would amount to twenty-six Simeon, for his strenuous opposition to the Tories at their hole and corner meeting in the Diocesan School deceitful wretch knew that the old hands, who had Room, and proposing an amendment requesting her been accustomed to the work, had not averaged Majesty to deliver Frost, Williams, and Jones from more than 17s. before the reduction took place. their illegal banishment and confinement." 3rd After alluding to the enormous burdens saddled on "That the Secretary do advertise in the Northern the working classes in the shape of National Debt. Star, calling a meeting of the County Council for Gloucestershire, to be held at Mr. Sidaway's, Magnet our Queens, not the one who is adding new burthens our Queens, not the one who is adding new burthens. Inn, Gloucester, on Monday, the 21st of December."
4th—"That one hundred of the addresses, now laid

> MILNROW.-Mr. William Thomason, late of royal palaces. The American President had but Newcastle, delivered a lecture in the National Charter Association Room, to a crowded audience, on Sunday evening, December the 6th.

ROCHDALE.—On Sunday, December 6th, a lecture was delivered in the Association Room, at two o'clock; the attendance was numerous, and all present appeared to be interested in the truths taught. The lecturer, Mr. William Thomason, of Newcastle, dwelt upon the liberty-destroying and death-producing institutions of this country; police, standing army, church, law, the monarchy, Corn Laws, rag money, pension list, and national debt, were exhibited before the audience with thrilling WIGAN.—The cause is progressing here; the commercial Hotel has been secured for the applications of the aristocracy towards you. Radicals, went to Milnrow, two miles distant. This STOCKPORT.—At the usual meeting, held on place, notorious for its Tory and church pre-

Sunday evening, several able speeches having been dilections, was soon in motion, and the whole made, Mr. James Leech was elected to represent place, from its centre to its circumference, appeared to have turned out its inmates. The speaker was teresting discussion afterwards took place, as to the taken to the room where they meet, which is right best method of upsetting a Whig meeting that is over the House of Correction, so that if the speaker to take place on the 10th, to request from the rate payers a grant of £10,000, for the purpose of filling of despotism would have had their instruments of the pockets of the followers of the man with the torture close at hand. Every alley leading to the fiendish smile, when it was determined that the place of meeting was completely jammed. Mr. T., fiendish smile, when it was determined that the Chartists should move an adjournment to that day in a simple and homely way, pointed out their twelvements. rect taxation—the atrocities of the cotton-mill system—and, after giving a pungent appeal to their

hearts on the necessity of union, and the advantages arising from a combination of mental power, concluded amidst the applause of the assembly. A vote of thanks was given to the Lecturer, who replied by proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, who is the owner of the building. An excellent spirit modity; but the time is coming when men, in spite was manifested; and, by constant agitation, the place may be made too warm for High Church Toryism, or that burlesque upon everything virtuous and good, known by the cognomen of Whiggery .--Mr. C. Connor will lecture next Sunday afternoon at Rochdale, and in the evening at Spotland, to commence at six o'clock.

MOUNTSORREL.-Mr. Mason, of Newcastle ectured at this place on Thursday evening, Dec. 3d. in the Chartist meeting room, to a gratified audience. He commenced by urging the people to union, wi hout which they were powerless, but with which they were omnipotent; he then in an able manner exposed the Corn Law humbug, and severely commented upon the New Poor Law. After touching upon a the rich, drawn together from the labour of the variety of other topics, he stated to the meeting the people, has given them the power (as our friend interview he had had with Mr. O'Connor: he described that gentleman as being in good health and | excellent spirits, and concluded a powerful address, which occupied two hours in delivery, amidst the plaudits of the meeting. We have much pleasure in stating that Chartism is progressing at Mount-

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.-NA pretence of reforming abuses, we find one in the TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—At their weekly meeting, held on Monday evening last, after the usual business was transacted, and a few new members enrolled, it was resolved, first, "That we nominate a fit and proper person as a member to serve on the Executive Council." Carried unanimously. Second, "That Mr. George White, one of the victims of Whig despotism, is a fit and proper person. Carried unanimously. It is particularly requested that the members of this Association will bear in mind and be at their posts on Monday evening next, when business of importance will be transacted. Brethren, be at your posts. Agitate ! agitate ! agitate!

HAWTHERN .- Mr. Mason, the talented lecturer at the Cross here on Sunday last, which was listened to throughout with great attention. The movement

here is progressing rapidly. LOUGHBOROUGH.—Mr. Mason, the Midland Counties' lecturer, preached an able sermon in the classes. He also delivered an address the same labouring interests of society. At the conclusion of the meeting broke up.

quested to send delegates to the Temperance Hotel, sance. So much, then, for the nostrum of the MERE, (WILTS).—A Charter Association has on purpose to form plans to carry out the above deof these realms as the protectors of our religion, and the guardians of our national liberties."

Sir William said that the principles of the British Sir Wm. Lowthrop says he is a friend to the work
Worton-under deep noid their weeking meeting of the industrious are starving! (A cry, "Mr. Francis and such like eat it all.")

Sir William said that the principles of the British Sir Wm. Lowthrop says he is a friend to the work
Worting Men's Association, on Monday evening, when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Hindley, Westhoughton, Leigh, Chowbent, Tydsley's state of colonial vassalage to which the ignorance, members.

Danks Helphage Moor Ringley Rateliffe Cockey the wickedness, and imbedility of the rich and edu-Banks, Halshaw Moor, Ringley, Ratcliffe, Cockey the wickedness, and imbecility of the rich and edu-Moor, Hawood, Lee, Turton, Egerton, Belmont, cated classes are bringing us with such fearful

MANCHISTER .- ()n Sunday evening, agreeably to previous announcement, Mr. Leech destreet, to a crowded audience. He said it was gratifying to see the people maintain their position NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The canny lads at this juncture, and that it was more than ever and would do anything sooner than concede that mea-

fully into the principles of the Charter, and explained which went to prove that the labouring people of general committee of Birmingham for that desirable his views on the various questions that now occupy the England are a grumbling and dissatisfied set; and object." Moved by Mr. Leech, and seconded by Mr. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Parker for people's attention. He was repeatedly cheered through setting forth that they were better off now than out. Another meeting was held in the Music Hall, on ever they were, and that they enjoyed more real Saturday evening, which was well attended, at which liberty than the people of any other nation on the Mr. White delivered an address on the duties of the face of the earth. This assertion Mr. L. called a son, Doyle, Smith, and Scott.—The Committee people, the necessity of union, organisation, and brazen-faced, insulting, and impudent falsehood, of the Female Political Union, No. 1 District will Borough of Lambeth National Charges As- just rights. After an address from Mr. Byrne, resolution what a labourer could get in sixteen weeks in 1314, hold a Tea Party and Ball, on Saturday evening. SOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of the above tions were passed, approving the Manchester plan of and contrasted it with what he could earn at the Dec. 26th, in the National Charter Association association, held at Westbrook's Temperance Coffee organisation, and pledging the meeting to increased present day:—A fat sheep at that time would cost Room, Brown-street, near St. Andrew's Church, for

in a district where they are weaving a sort of coarse dirty blue stuff they call chambray. After carrying 36lbs. of it from the warehouse, which was a distance of eight miles, winding it, and weaving it, which would occupy two persons four days, and then carrying it back eight miles to the warehouse again, they would receive the small sum of 3s. 6d. A labourer in 1314, earning fourpence per day, would, in ten days, be able to purchase a quarter of wheat and a fat goose; but he could not, at the rate of 5s. per week at the present time, obtain the same under twelve weeks and three days. As 5s. per week is about the average of the Band-loom weaver's income, it clearly proved the diabolical robbery practised on the working classes. The speaker then animadverted upon the repeated strides which have been made upon the industrious classes' interests by present as would only enable them to keep body and BRISTOL.—Council Meeting of the National encroachment upon their bare means of existence.

amounts to £1 16s.73d. The wages of the labourer secured by Act of Parliament, were 4d. per day, and would purchase the above articles in sixteen

weeks. Taking the wages of a day labourer in 1840, at 10s. per week, it would take sixty-nine weeks wages to purchase the same articles. He had been

Inn, Gloucester, on Monday, the 21st of December."

4th—"That one hundred of the addresses, now laid upon the table, be posted, and a copy thereof sent to the Northern Star office, requesting the same to be inserted in that invaluable journal.—Correspondent. inserted in that invaluable journal.—Correspondent. in addition to which she had two parks and three £5,000 per annum; consequently, the Queen of England had as much at her command as would pay him his wages for two hundred years to come. The Whigs had calculated that Is. 31d. was sufficient to support an able bodied labourer in their new hells called workhouses, and by this standard of measurement, they paid over to one woman as much as is sufficient to support 350,000 able bodied men. Let us take a review (continued the lecturer) of another titled pauper, a man whose life has been spent in directing the spilling of human blood, and causing the tears of suffering humanity te flow in torrents. He is receiving, as a pensioner, £4,000 per year; and also by the 53rd of George III., chap. 4, £100,000; amended by the 53rd and 54th of George III., £400,000; and again increased I might bring before your notice such sickening details as would keep us till morning, but I will just call their attention to an event that has just

happened, which you will feel as an incumbrance. This event has been blazoned through the Whig and Tory press, as if it was one of the greatest blessings which could come to the starving millions of this country, and in this way you have been mocked, while you can scarcely keep body and soul together. Then, again, look at the other side of the question. Compare the fuss which has been made with this poor little innocent child, and the thousands of pounds which will be squandered on this affair throughout, with the circumstance of the poor woman who, after making application to no less than six different places, was refused at all of them in the midst of the most excruciating pains of childbearing, and was actually delivered in the cab! "Shame, shame," from all parts of the room.) Yes, if justice were done to those cruel Guardians of the Poor, who so neglected their duty, they would have been brought up, and charged with wilfur murder. Truth is at this time a dangerous comof the consequences, will speak out; and, indeed, those who can see the wide chasms which have been made betwixt the rich and the poor, without uniting with their fellow-men to change a system so fraught with injustice, ought to be branded as the enemies of their species. Well, it is no use further laying before you the wretchedness of a system of which you have had so much practical and painful experience; and, therefore, let us come to the question—"How are we to get rid of these evils?" That is the question after all. It is quite evident that the property of the labouring man has been shamefully depreciated, while all other descriptions of property have been enhanced in value. And how has that been done? It is not only that the property of O'Brien would say) of the sucking pump, but it has given them, also, a monopoly of political power, which is never failingly used to turn the wealth produced by the people to the selfish interest and aggrandisement of the rich. Among the many schemes set forth, by way of sops, to engage the at-

Manchester Times of last week; which, after ridiculing Universal and Household Suffrage, and likewise endeavouring to throw their puny napkin over the shining qualities of men who, compared with themselves, are as the sun to a farthing rushlight, goes on to tell us that an educational qualification is the only one that can give justice to the people; whilst in the same article this sapient instructor of the people tells us that nine-tenths of the people in the agricultural districts can neither read nor write. Where is the justice of a scheme which, according to their own shewing, would disfranchise nine-tenths of the most usefel and valuable people in the world! But, then, these gentlemen for the Midland Counties, delivered an able discourse greater part of the profit-mongers (in this list we are Corn Law repealers, and they know that the include shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers, all the Royal Family, land aristocracy and gentry, spiritual Peers and established clergy, the military, legal, and distributive portions of the community, including commissioners, judges, barristers, counfers, hawkers, contraband traffickers, professional evening, at the house of Mr. Skevington, Charter actors, singers, pawnbrokers, publicans, vagrants, Hotel; and on the Monday evening, at the same gipsies, coiners of base money, common prostitutes, place, he delivered a powerful lecture, elucidating paupers, beggars, inmates of asylums, madhouses, the operation of the existing institutions on the dispensaries, and infirmaries, pickpockets, gamblers, confirmed drunkards, felons, burglars, and others; the lecture, Mr. Skevington, in a brief and eloquent in short, all those who fasten on the people's industry, address, appealed to the meeting in a most impres- and those who are brought down to wretchedness, sive manner, to do their duty in behalf of Frost, infamy, and misery, by the debauchery and profigate last, at Bill's Coffee House, Moor-street, Mr. H. Green Williams, and Jones. A vote of thanks and three extravagance of the rich), would be fit subjects if cheers were then given to the lecturer, and three they could read and write, whilst the real, useful times three for the suffering Chartists. A vote of and industrious man, whose labour furnishes bread thanks being given to the worthy Chairman, Mr. and beer to the sapient editor himself, must, forsooth, Baker, of Hawthern, who replied in a neat speech, be deprived of a vote, because he does not come up to the standard of Whig scholastic perfection. If it BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—At a Council Meeting | were not for the intelligence and industry of these of the National Charter Association of Bolton-le- | men, the whole nest of hornets who prate about the Moors, it was resolved, "That a grand demonstrating ignorance of the people would have to pass tion do take place in or near Bolton-le-Moors, on New Year's Day, to memorialise the Queen for the liberation of Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, have made, they would, every mother's soul of

tention of the people from their true interests, under

strides. Be not led astray by either this man or the other, unless he will give justice to every man who labours honestly for the maintenance of him-self and family. The Whigs are at this time shuffling, and trying all manners of schemes to wean the minds of the people from the Charter. Suffrage, and we will save the ship from sinking: but without it, it does not require the foresight of a prophet to predict that this country will sink down to the miserable condition of our much-lamented sister, Ireland. The lecturer sat down amid the acclammations of the assembly. The following ing. Resolved,—"That this meeting do, individually and collectively, demand the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones; also, that this meeting do hereby give them their hearty co-operation to the Murphy. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

LIBERATION OF MESSES. BUTTERWORTH, RICHARDquarter of wheat 3s. 4d. The whole of those articles of the people.

The voluntary subscription amounted to £2 9s. 2d.

#### CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

#### MANCHESTER.

TRIUMPH OF CHARTISM OVER THE ANTI-SLAVERY HUMANITY-MONGERS The following report of the slavery meeting in the Town Hall, at Saiford, was sent for insertion in our last

number, but not received in time.

The lecturer, Mr. George Thompson, had advertised his address for seven o'clock. At about a quarter-past seven, our reporter entered the Hall, it being then about half full of people, of whom the greatest number were ladies and gentlemen; but before half-past it appeared nearly full, the latter part being of the black hands and faces. They were very patient for a considerable time, expecting some one would make his appearance to state why the lecturer had not began in time; when at last a gentleman presented himself and apelogised for the delay, by saying that it was in consequence of the Boroughreeve being at a meeting below, where they were getting up an address to her Majesty Queen Victoria; which would be was sure induce them all as loyal subjects to excuse the delay. (Voices, "O yes, another pauper come." "It must have £30,000 to keep it," &c. &c.) About eight o'clock the lecturer appeared, accompanied by Mr. Brotherton, M.P., and a great number of gentlemen. At this time the platform was filled by ladies. A person on the plutform begged in an inaudible voice to propose the Boroughreeve to the chair, and without any one seconding or even putting It to the meeting, declared him elected unanimously. The greatest attention was paid to the lecturer, except at times when he was describing the black slaves of British India. The Chartists reminded him of the white slaves of England, then under his own nose, which appeared to annoy him very much. In his lecture he told the people that it was by the assistance of them that the black slaves would be emancipated. He continued to draw pictures of slavery abroad, till the people thought it was time to hear a little of the slavery at home; and at length called out loudly for Leech to be allowed to speak, amid the cries of "Leech," "Time," "Heme," "New Poor Law," "Factory Slaves," and great confusion. The lecturer was obliged to conclude.

Mr. CURRAY, a staunch Chartist, then rose and asked the lecturer whether it would not be better to endeavour to establish justice at home before they directed their attention abroad. Mr. Thompson protested against such a question being asked, because it wenld involve him in a discussion which he did not wish to enter upon. Many other questions were about to be put, but the Chairman refused to hear them. Then commenced a general shout of "Chair," "Answer the question," "fair discussion," and "home policy before

Mr. THOMPSON begged they would give him a hearing, which was granted. He then said that he was very much fatigued, after lecturing for two hours, and contended it was not fair to want to force him into a discussion at that time.

A fustian jacket-man said that he thought it was very curious that he should be so very much tired with two hours' work, and he had to work fifteen hours every day, except Sundays, in a cotton factory. (Shouts of laughter, and cries of "Let those of that platform come into a factory, and then they will see what Write slavery is.") The BOROUGHREEVE then interfered, and wanted to

stop the proceedings. Mr. JOSEPH LINNEY, who lately succeeded the Boroughreeve in Manchester, at the Town Hall, was they cut. The opening of the front door was announced then elected, amid most tremendous shouts, to succeed to those within by a tremendous burst of cheering from the Boroughreeve of Salford. Mr. Linney said that he the crowds on the outside, and immediately thereafter once saw Mr. Thompson at Stockport about ten years the public poured into the hall. A shout of derisive since, and he asked him if ever he had seen a factory child, and engaging to take him, and show him slavery of the Radicals, and was again and again repeated as in its true colour. He himself had to ge to the factory, they thronged into the meeting to witness the display when he was but four years old, and many times so before them. Our readers may have some idea of the weak and fatigued, that he was compelled to lay hold energy and determination of the Chartists, when we of things to support him, and he had been a slave ever! since. But he would conclude, and, as they had of the front door the hall, which, according to all acelected him to preside, he hoped they would give each | counts, is capable of containing from 1,100 to 1,200 speaker a candid hearing.

feliow-slaves, ("No, no, no," cried the respectables; the honesty of the Lord Provost on taking the vote The speaker then proved to a demonstration that thou- upon the occasion, when we state, and we are borne sands of the working classes of Manchester were as out by Captain Miller in stating, that the numbers admiserable alayes as those of the West Indies. The mitted by the back-door, was less than 300. Be in speaker then showed the absurdity of calling upon the remembered, circulars were given to all favourable to working classes to assist to emancipate slaves abroad the views of the Whigs and Tories, who got up the until they had emancipated themselves. He then meeting, and many of them were admitted by the refuted the charge which has been brought against the private door without circulars. Chartists as a body. It was the belief, said he, that After the hall had been completely filled, on the they wanted to divide property; and thus it was that motion of Mr. Oswald, M.P., seconded by Mr. Dalglish, many enemies to the Charter were created. He then | the Lord Provost was called to the chair. gave an exposition of the principles of Chartism, and said, in conclusion, that, in order to clear the Chartists Mr. Ross, Commissioner of Police, and Member of the of the base misrepresentation which they had been | Chartist Central Committee for Scotland, also Treasurer subject to, he had prepared an address which he to the Radical Association of Lanarkshire, attempted to

To the Trades and Working Men of Manchester, Sulford,

sat down saluted with demonstrations of applause.

about to make upon you is purely on that which con- were prepared to address the meeting would be listened cerns every member of the social compact of civilised to with the attention which became the subject, and society; and we trust that nothing will, at this time, which became such a numerous assemblage of the citiimpede our progress legally and peacefully. We are sens of Glasgow. He could not doubt that the meeting determined on the accomplishment of this most im- would be conducted with propriety, when their object portant undertaking on behalf of those who have, and was so loyal, so generous, and so British-like. His are, still suffering the most severe privations from the Lordship's brief address met with several interruptions,

My friends, that labour is the foundation of all our national greatness, is a fact that no one will, for a moment, attempt to deny, but, unfortunately for the (cheers and disapprobation.) Oh, I'll make myself sons of toil, in the same ratio as we improve in heard—there's no mistake in that (A storm of howls mechanical skill and industry, in the same ratio annu- and demoniac-like groans from the combined Whigs ally we are sinking into a state of poverty and degra- and Tories.) I am here as one of the citizens of Giasdation that has no parallel in the history of our com- gow; but I got in by the back way. (Laughter and

Friends, and fellow-slaves, with such facts before us, we must reasonably conclude, that there is semething radically wrong in the political institutions of our country; and, to perfect those institutions, and to place ourselves and our children on a footing of pure independence, is our object: for a great number of years a many good and true Dutriots have seen the necessity of such changes, and when even an effort has been made to improve our condition, and to reduce the burdens that press so respectfully to tender to your Majesty our sincere and heavily upon the industry of the millions, we have heartfelt congratulations on the happy and auspicious been told that we want nothing but a division of

Fellow-workmen, such base misrepresentations have done much to impede our progress; but we trust, brother Chartists, that you will join us in repelling the foul, the impudent falsehood; for, as men and patriots in our country's cause, we deny having any design of invading the property of other men. But we do assert the right of protection for our labour—the only property we can beast of; for we knew, and your Majesty's royal progeny, we would fervently pray, are sensible, that the wages of every man are his right; that difference of strength, of telent, and protected your Majesty, may be vouchsafed unto us. industry, do and will afford distinctions of property, which, when acquired and confirmed by laws emanating from a fountain of justice, should be held sacred and the British empire."

Mr. TILLMAN rose to second it in a calm speech replete with sound sense and manly argument.

sole and alarming picture of the condition of England, him, the noise and confusion was so great. Some which completely drove all the ladies and a great num- degree of order having been restored, Mr. Jack said ber of the cotten gentry away. The speaker nearly he wished to be heard before the proposed address was electrified the sudience, and worked them up to an submitted to the meeting. Loud cries arose from all enthusiastic pitch, and sat down after making an elo- parts of the Hall of "go to the platform." Mr. Jack

audience and said that there really was so much truth and bellowing on the part of the gentlemen; until they in the remarks of the several speakers who had address having roared themseives out of wind, Mr. Jack, adthem, that he could not leave them without having a dressing the Chairman and citizens of Glasgow, said he few words. He continued to reprobate the present had come there as an inhabitant of Glasgow, to con-Government, attributing all the evils under which we gratulate her Majesty on the birth of a daughter. labour to class, selfish, and bad legislation, and called (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He did not come there to upon the people to use their moral power in order to move any negative to the object of the meeting, but remove it. contending that the present House of Com- only to move a different address than the one just submons would never do anything for the people, and mitted for their consideration. (Howling from the few arged them to persevere in demanding a repeal of the Whigs and Tories, and tremendous cheers from the

Mr. LEECH then followed and shewed the foolish. from anything objectionable he had heard in the one ness of petitioning a House of Commons which the just read, but because it did not contain some things lecturer had said that no sooner was there anything he would like to see introduced. (Cheers.) But before of the crowing of a cock, and other such Parliamentary breached which was of justice, or humanity, than it was coming immediately to the subject of the address, he opposition language from the Whigs and Tories prea sure indication that there would be empty benches begged leave to direct their attention to the disgraceful sent. Perceiving, however, that Mr. M. was determined Again the Henourable M. P. had said that they never conduct that had been resorted to in calling that meet not to be put down by mere believing, he was allowed would do anything for the working classes, and argued ing. The meeting was called by public advertisement to proceed. He said, my Lord Provost and fellowthe abstractive of agitating for the semoval of any one by the Lord Provost, and at the foot of that advertises citizens—Before saying a word on the subject of the monopoly, but go for those measures which would in ment was a postscript, requesting the requisitionists to address which I rise to second, I must also enter my some degree remove them all.

The CHAIRMAN was about to put the address, when a person rose to propose that the following be added to requisitionists were comfortably seated in the front of you, my Lord Provost, I regret extremely that you have it, as an addition :-

e ancipate foreign slaves, is nothing less than mockery, He wishe othem to conside othe mat because they have no power an petitionin the an timewha u unu conduc

and seconded by Mr. CAMPBELL

carried unanimously. made to them on behalf of the black slaves, he would room, which they could fill, and request the requisi- Glasgew, to take part in this public meeting of the citiappeal to them on behalf of the imprisoned Chartists, tionists to meet half-an-hour before the rest; and by this zens. I came here even in deflance of the sum of £7 from Mr. Gibson, the landlord cophagus detached, and raised by means of a crane. the door with his hat; which was accordingly done, under the name of the public, and pass the most unand received a good collection.

THE COMBINED FORCE OF WHIGS AND TORIES. GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TRADES' HALL!

(Abridged from the Scottish Pilot.) From this day (Thursday) henceforth, and for ever, the two factions were to have public meetings made to their hands. Let us, said they, for one day at least, sink all minor differences, and under the motto of "a Loyal and dutiful Address to her Majesty on the interesting occasion of the birth of a Royal princess," put down these tyranical, rebellious Chartists. While the public of Glasgov; yes, we say the real bona fide inhabitants of Giasgow wait patiently in the street before the large public entrance, until one o'clock, for the opening of the door, let us see what is going on in another street, where there is a back entrance to the Hall referred to. About the hour of meeting, we may remark, en passant, previous to issuing the advertisement, a Committee, composed of Whigs and Tories exclusively, after a long and serious discussion, as to the proper hour for avoiding the presence of the operatives. deliberately and gravely resolved not to call the meeting in the evening, for then there would be a numerous assemblage of the Chartists-net at three o'clock in the afternoon, for then the working men would be returning to their employment—not at two o'clock, for then they would be coming out from their shops and factories to their dinners-but at one o'clock, when it would be impossible for many of the industrious classes to attend. for they could not conveniently get out from their employment, it was thought, an hour before the usual time -and in an hour the whole affair could be quietly and judiciously managed by themselves. But that no means might be left untried, and to make assurance doubly sure, it was next resolved to pack the Hall, before opening the front door at all. That this might be properly done, the Tory hole-and-corner system was thought lest-and the requisitionists, to the number of 200, comprising nearly the whole force that could be "compelled to come in," were supplied with admission circulars, which respectfully solicited their presence half an hour before the time mentioned in the advertise ment of the meeting, by a back entrance to the Trades Hall at the head of Virginia-street, to make certain arrangements previous to the commencement of the business of this public meeting! As there has been considerable alternation as to the numbers present when the public entrance was thrown open, we may as well state, that we counted the gentlemen shortly before the opening of the front door, and there was no more than 300 present! Of this we are prepared to make oath! When the citizens were almitted, they found the Hall more than one-third full, the hustings occupied, and every thing arranged in the most comfortable and complete order. On the piatform we observed, amongst others, the Lord Provost, James Oswald, Esq., M.P.,

Robertson and Mitchell, Robert Findley, Esq., of Easternill: Alex. Johnstone, Esq., A. Graham, Esq., Walter Buchanan, Esq., Robt. Bartholomew, Esq., James Hutchinson, Esq., A. Wingate, Esq., James Lumsden, Esq., Geo. Crawford, Esq., Jas. M'Lellan, Esq., George Stirling, Esq., of Cordale; John Tennant. Esq., St. Rollox, Stevenson Dalglish, Esq., J. W Sebright, Esq., - Campbell, Esq., of Bridgeton: John Pattison, Esq. For the honour of humanity, however, it is but fair to state, that when the public entered the party on the hustings looked extremely foolish. Some of them hung their heads, and, to all apparance, seemed heartly ashamed of the silly figure laughter was the first exhibition of feeling on the part state that in less than three minutes after the opening persons, was crammed to suffication. They may also Mr. CURRAN then rose and said, Mr. Chairman and have some idea of the real strength of parties, and of

Immediately upon his Lordship taking the chair, would submit for their consideration. He read it, and obtain a hearing, but he was received by disapprobation from the Whiz and Tory party, and a chorus of cheers from the Radicals. At length, however, he was inand their Vicinities, who wish to lend a helping hand an opportunity of informing the assemblage what the duced to give way, until the Lord Provost might have in the Emansipation of the White Slaves of Great meeting was called for. His Lordship then detailed the objects of the meeting, viz, to address her Majesty FELLOW-WORKMEN,-The present call that we are and Prince Albert. He hoped the gentlemen who evil effects of a most cruel system of class-legislation. | and was diversified with a variety of cheers and hisses. Mr. Ross then said—Before going into the business of the meeting, he wished to make a few remarksconfusion.) I say this is a packed meeting, and it is a whole proceedings.

"Most Gracious Sovereign, we, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the city of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, beg leave most event which has conferred upon your Majesty the en-

dearing title of parent, and enables us to hail the birth of the Princess Royal of England. "While we would offer our most grateful thanks to the Almighty disposer of events for the double blessing bestowed upon your Majesty's faithful subjects in the preservation of your Majesty's invaluable life, and in the well grounded hope now afforded to us that the throne of these kingdoms will hereafter be occupied by

that the Almighty power which has hitherto so happily and that your Majesty may long be spared to extend the blessings of your illustrious reign to all classes of Mr. FIELAY, of Easterhill, seconded the adoption of the address.

ing, now rose amidst the confusion, and claimed a hear-Mr. GRADWELL next rose and drew a most deplor- ing. The Chairman did not seem at first to observe then made his way through the crowd, and ascended Mr. BROTHERTON then presented himself to the the platform. This was the signal for howling, hissing, rest of the meeting.) He did not propose a new address meet half an hour sooner. This of course had been protest against the disgraceful conduct of those who done; and when the public were admitted, all those packed this meeting. (Cheers and hisses.) I assure the hustings. (Cheers, howls, and cries of question.) allied yourself with such a proceeding. [The Provost This was a method of proceeding, which, if not checked, here declared, that he neith ensanctioned nor was a That calling upon the working classes to assist to would subvert every fair expression o public opinion. party to any such proceeding. Mr. M. continued, I

because they have no power an petitionin the present House of Commons for the redres of grievances upon the working classes, a fruitless, an exantameent was subjected believed to be pass unnoticed. It what has been the consequence of such a course? Why will lecture at the following places, namely, on much praise cannot be given to the excellent conduct places. Proposed in a nest and sensible speech by Mr. Bell, afforded a means by which any party arrogating to very comfortably accommodated with seats in front of ford; on Tuesday, at Loughborough; on Wednesday, of whom pursued their labours with indefatigable The address and the addition was then put and opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, and having all signed it, call a public meeting in a small opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition. Mentally and the hustings, while the public are kept in the back.

The CHAIRMAN then said that as an appeal had been opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition, popular or small in number, might get up a requisition, popular or small in number, might get up a requisition, popular or small in number, might get up a requisition.

The CHAIRMAN then said that as an appeal had been opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, however unpopular or small in number, might get up a requisition opinion. Suppose any party in Glasgow, itself the name of public, could completely burk public the hustings, while the public are kept in the back- at Leicester; on Thursday, at Belper. popular measures. (Hear, hear, howls, cries of ques-Three times three cheers were given for Fessgus tion, and cheers) Gentlemen might cry question, it an atrocious, cowardly recommendation—and it is John's friend contracted with him at the last elec- suffered no detriment, had so preserved it from the Connor, and all the political sufferers; three for the but that was a method of packing meetings which ought moreover the first time that any direct threat of the tion, when he was landlord of the Newton's Head. effects of the atmosphere and the neighbouring Northern Star, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman; not to go unreprobated, because if allowed to pass unapplication of physical force ever was held out to deter the Chartists wish to know if the Manchester spring, that at first sight it did not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island and and thus ended one of the greatest triumphs ever condemned, it afforded a precedent for a course of prograined at a public meeting in Manchester.

The Chartests wish to mand not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island a certain portion of the citizens of Glasgow from atgrained at a public meeting in Manchester.

The Chartests wish to mand not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island and his comtending a public meeting in Manchester.

The Chartests wish to mand not appear to be in to exist between the population of the island and his comtending a public meeting in Manchester.

The Prince de Joinville and his comtending a public meeting to which they were respectit out in Association cards. We hope Sir John will
flag-stones was perfect, and could scarcely be said panions met in all quarters and at all times are in the chartest of the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to which they were respectit out in Association cards. We hope Sir John will
flag-stones was perfect, and could scarcely be said panions met in all quarters and at all times are in the contraction of public tending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to the citizens of Glasgow from attending a public meeting to th opinion. (Lend cheers, and cries of "Question.") fully in vited. (Renewed cheering, and howling, during in they were anxious he should be done, the best way which Mr. Moir intimated to two or three fellows the poor Chartists very materially. The Chartists recited the first prayers, the coffin was removed with sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitants must sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitant must sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitants must sympathy. The authorities and the inhabitant must sympathy.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS | which he would allude before coming to the address. | time, and I hope it will be the last. (Cheers.) No man (Cries of question.) The subject was connected with has yet been injured by coming in contact with the the disgraceful shifts resorted to to get a packed meet- Chartists, and for myself, I will say, I will not be the ing. (Cries of "Question, proceed," howls, hisses, first to break the law, but let any one lay his unhalcheers, and general confusion.) He thought some of lowed hands on my person, and I will be prepared to District of the county of Durham; and it was also injured; the leaden coffin was in good condition, the gentlemen were anxious to get away to their busi- give him a warm reception. (Uproar and laughter.) resolved to request the co-operation of the men of and enclosed two others—one in wood and the other ness; but they were just needlessly detaining themselves by their disorderly conduct. He would advise country of Commodore Napier, and am not to be put the just districts. We expect Mr. Deegan, of Sungreatest care. The last coffin was lined on the them to behave something like men; and not like a down, neither shall I abate one word of what I have derland, here soon, and request of the our districts inside with white satin, which, having become demenagerie of wild brutes. (Renewed uproar.) He had to say, and the noise and howling of the heroes in plenty of time to spare, and would not, therefore, be buckram will not decompose me. I trust that when would like a visit from him or not. It was also body, and enveloped it like a winding-sheet, adherdriven from his purpose. (Cries of "Come to the this physical force attack is to be made, that the two question," and cheers.) The question he wished to cowardly wretches who proposed it will lead the Scottish Patriot, True Scotsman, Dundee Chroniele, discuss was in reference to the unfair means resorted to attack. (Here Mr. Peter Mackenzie again got upon his and all the Radical press, be requested to re-print for the purpose of burking the free expression of public meetings. (Renewed turmoil amongst the gentlemen about a dozen of whom started up, and commenced speaking at once. The noise, however, completely drowned their voices. The Chairman interfered, and beseeched them to be quiet, and give the speaker a hearing. Mr. Jack proceeded.) He would not keep them ten minutes if they would behave themselves, but he could not say when he would be done if they continued their unmannerly interruptions. The point to which he wished to speak was, that not only had it been attempted to pack the meeting by admitting birth of this Royal child will not be made a pretence reading room is opened to all who may choose to persons with tickets by a private door, but in that abominable paper called the Scotch Reformers' Gazette. an illegal threat bad been thrown out that if the working classes attended that meeting and dared to interfere, they ought to be summarily dragged off to bridewell. This was to deter the working classes from attendingbut he stood there to tell the working men of Glasgow, and to tell the gentlemen, if they did not know it, that that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert would be able Davis in the chair. The meeting was numerously the threat was illegal, and that no man dared attempt to do this out of the 1,300 sovereigns per day, which attended. It was proposed by Mr. John Morris, to put the threat in force. And the scoundrel who the people pay for their maintenance. (Loud cheers.) and seconded by Mr. John Phillips, that Mr. Wm. dared to throw out such impudent advice, evidently My Lord Provost and Gentlemen, I am afraid that the H. Cromin, our Secretary, is a fit person to represent wanted to see some breach of the peace committed. Way in which the monarchical institutions of this us at Manchester; which was carried unanimously. (Lond cheers, and cries of "Question.") He was not country are managed has a tendency to bring it into There being no other delegates present, on account yet done with that part of the question. There was disrespect in the eyes of surrounding nations. After of no other town in the county being enrolled but another paper in Glasgow had thrown out a similar alluding to the system of giving extravagant pensions Newport. More shame for them. threat, namely, the Constitutional (uproar, that again to other members of the Royal family for no service at required the interference of the chairman.) Yes, the all, Mr. Moir contrasted America with this country, Constitutional likewise advised sending the working men and concluded an effective speech by congratulating his to bridewell, and he was surprised that the Lord Provost, fellow-citizens for the splendid muster they had made Mr. Councillor John Page in the chair. Since the

who was a principal shareholder in that paper, did not to day, and descended from the hustings amidst the check such criminal conduct, which was so calculated cheers of the meeting. to endanger the public peace of the city (loud cheers, howls, hisses, and cries of question.) Did his Lordship not see that if any disturbance took place, it would be mended the striking out of the last clause of it, which in the Northern Star have done much good in attributed to the conduct of his paper, along with the refers to representation, which proposal, however, other polluted periodical he had already mentioned was indignantly scouted by the meeting. -(confusion.) He would now come to the address he had to propose, and as he saw that they were getting impatient, he would read it for their satisfaction. (Mr. of Mr. Jack's. Jack then read the address.) The first part of the address congratulated her Majesty on the birth of her the purpose, made up by waving of hats what they daughter, hoping they would be long spared to confer wanted in numbers; but, assuredly, even with this happiness on each other, and benefit upon the country. The second part hailed the birth of the princess royal Hall, and were in a miserable minority. Nevertheless, the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, Dr. M. Leod, Bailies as an occasion which afforded her Majesty an opportunity of endearing herself to her subjects by granting Chairman to say the other address was carried. a general amnesty to all political offenders. The third Loud cries of "divide the house," "appoint tellers," part hoped her Majesty would also permit them to | \* ; for a time nothing but confusion reigned in the tenderness which must animate her Majesty towards her royal babe, and hoped that those feelings would their defeat, even in spite of the announcement of the condition of the labouring classes, thousands of whom business was carried on upon the hustings, but such were not only without the comforts, but the very ne- was the confusion that it was conducted in dumb cessaries of life. The fourth part expressed a belief show. that the evils existing in society were caused by the The Rev. Dr. M'LEOD now came forward and of the middle classes, which, however, were always Murray :drowned in the general cheers of the meeting. He proceeded. This was the address which he would things he wished to see embodied. He would leave it with the meeting. Before retiring, however, he could not help letting the meeting know that it was disgraced by the presence of a wretch who had made himself everlastingly detested amongst all classes in loyalty of her Majesty's subjects. Glasgow, and that was Peter M'Kenzie. (The most finger at Mr. M'Kenzie, who was sitting shrunk together on one of the forms immediately beneath the hustings.)

The scene at the close of Mr. Jack's address almost defies description. All eyes, of course, were turned towards Mr. M'Kenzie, who has earned for himself so much unenviable notoriety, by his indiscriminate newspaper attacks upon "friend and foe." Extraordinary excitement appeared to animate him at the moment, and he appeared to writhe under Mr. Jack's castigation. Of course, the noise and confusion was so great that it was impossible to hear what he uttered. But his ashen hue and fierce aspect shewed, indeed, that he deeply felt the force and applicability of the personalities of the speaker. On perceiving this, the meeting appeared to be wound up to a terrible pitch, and the sarcastic, cutting epithets heaped upon him from all parts of the room gave indication of something very like a riot. The tremendous hooting, and groanng, and hissing of those in the back part of the hall, number of powerful-looking, fustian-jacketed lads in a minority. the front, gave but too plain indication of what might have followed, if he had remained in his prominent situation. We believe his friends, who had him in the very foremost seate, and within a yard of Captain Miller, perceived the danger of allowing such an unpepular man to appear before a host of those upon whom he has launched so much virulent vituperation agreed to. and abuse; for they dragged him to his seat, where, for a time, he was out of the sight of the enraged Radicals. The storm being somewhat allayed by his disappearance, the Lusiness was proceeded with.

Mr. OSWALD, M.P., now rose, and endeavoured to that I rose to propose is—thisses, cheers, and disapdispersed. probation)-I did not intend to speak, but-(laughter and cheers)-I did not expect to see the time when you would not hear me. (Renewed hissing, cheering.) I have been at many public meetings in my time, but this is the first time-(laughter, cheers, and hissing)this is assuredly the first time I ever witnessed signs of -thisses, cheers, and renewed merriment on the part of the meeting)—I mean to say, this is the first time I ever witnessed an attempt on the part of an individual, to hold up another individual-(hisses, cheers, and cries of " Peter has done so fifty times himself)-I repeat this is the first time-(laughter, cheering, and confusion.) If you have not the courage to hear me out, let me tell you one simple truth-(uproar, and cries of "sit down, you have told us already.") Now, this is cowardly and contemptible. (Cheers, and laughter.) Finding it vain to expect a hearing, Mr. Oswald took his seat, and loud calls for Mr. Moir being heard from all parts of the house, that gentleman, amidst a most enthusiastic burst of cheering, and partial hisses, ascended to the platform, and in a moment, what had before been a scene of tumuit and confusion was now a calm and peaceable assembly, waiting in breathless silencs the first words of the speaker. The only interruption at first came from a few fierce, blackguard looking Tories, who, however, were cowed down when they understood that Mr. Moir intended to obtain for so himself; he did so to Dr. Stuart, who thereby got answer to God. his coat tern to shreds; he did so to Baillie Mitchell," &c. &c.) Mr. Oswald, after some further interruption, concluded thus-It is a thing unheard of in a civilised country—it is a cowardly proceeding on the part of those who attempt it, and I hope I may never witness it again. Mr. O. now sat down amidst cheers

Mr. JAMES MOIR now endeavoured to address the meeting, and was met by hissing, howling, imitations moment, am glad, feliow-citizens, thath is Lordship disclaims all

seat, evidently in a perfect fury, for such was the paleness of his countenance, that the point of his red nose since it appeared before the public; as also the plan death had left of Napoleon. Notwithstanding the ness of his countenance, that the point of his red nose appeared to be more than usually flery. He in vain essayed to speak or make himself heard, and after members were then divided into four classes, and looking fiercely at Mr. Moir, and striking his breast adjourned. On Sunday, 6th December, the members two or three times, with an appearance declaring his again met at half-past ten in the morning, when honesty, sat down. Mr. M. again proceeded) - I need eight new members had their names enrolled, and not say that there is no man here who more heartly two more classes were formed. 5s. 10d. was subcongratulates her Majesty on her convalescence than I scribed to purchase tracts with, and three misdo. (Cheers.) But allow me to say, on behalf of my sionaries appointed to distribute them. The members poor and impoverished countrymen, that I hope the meet every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., when a for another dip into the public purse. (Laughter and attend. cheers.) I can assure you, £15,000 per annum, for biscuit powder and pap boats, is no joke. (Renewed November 25th, according to the notice received in laughter, and cheers.) I trust that the excellent edu- the Star, from the Executive Council, a public cation which her Majesty had from her mother, the meeting was held at our Association Room, for the Duchess of Kent, will make her know that it is the duty of parents to provide for their own offspring, and Executive Council, to sit in Manchester, Mr. Richard

Mr. PURDIR next addressed the meeting at some length in support of Mr. Jack's address, but recom-

The Provost then put the two addresses to the meeting, when an immense majority appeared in favour

The other party, however, evidently instructed for trickery, they did not occupy more than the third of the in the face of this display, we understood the congratulate her on the new feeling of affectionate place. This appeared to be more the fault of those on the forms than of any other party; for, sensible of induce her to cause serious inquiry to be made into the Provost, they set up a terrible noise. Some other

ignorance and folly of legislators who governed the endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but without effect, remains of Napoleon from the burial-ground at St. suitable trappings of mourning. When the sarcocountry in a way injurious to the people, and dangerous even although aided by the influence of Mr. Purdie. to her Majesty. During the reading, Mr. Jack was The Rev. Dr. M'Leod moved the following Address to frequently interrupted by the groanings and howlings Prince Albert, which was read and seconded by Mr.

"To His Royal Highness Prince Albert "May it please your Royal Highness,-We, her morning, the Prince de Joinville succeeded in gain- bearing the cross, and by the Abbe Coquereau; M. propose instead of the one previously read, not, as he already mentioned from anything that he saw objectionable in that address, but because it left out some the city of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, beginning the Prince de Joinville succeeded in gain-defining an excellent anchorage close to the shore. He de Chabot acted as chief mourner. All the authorities of the city of Glasgow, in public meeting assembled, beginning to procession. leave to present your Royal Highness our hearty con- French brig Oreste, Capt. Doret, having on board the whole of the garrison, followed in procession gratulations on the safe and happy delivery of her the son of Admiral Baudin, detached from Gorce from the tomb to the quay. But with the exception Majesty—an event which has given to these kingdoms by M. de Mackau with despatches for the prince, of the artillerymen necessary to lead the horses, and a Princess Royal, and strengthened the ties which have and the English schooner Dolphin, Captain Little- occasionally support the car when descending some

dreadful howling and groating now arose, while Mr. Sovereign, and your Royal Hadiness, may both long be anchor, the Oreste saluted the prince, manning her persisted in following the whole way on foot, together spared in health and in happiness to direct the mind of yards, and giving cheers of "Vive le Roi." The with General Churchill, chief of the staff in India, your Royal daughter for that high and noble station which, under Divine Providence, she may imbibe those returned it with 21 guns. On the Belle Poule The immense weight of the coffins, and the unevenprinciples which called her illustrious progenitors to the entering the roads, and even before she had anchored, ness of the road, rendered the utmost carefulness nethrone of these kingdoms."

of hands for the address. It did not appear, however, his regret at not being able to wait upon him, and to Belle Poule fired minute guns. After an hour's to be generally understood what had been said, and only offer to his use and that of his suite his house at march the rain ceased for the first time since the a few of both parties held up their hands. His Lord- James Town, which, on the receipt of the orders ship then said he would take a show of hands for the relative to the exhumation, had been prepared for reverse, when a majority of both parties held up their his reception. On the morning of the 9th, the hands, shouting most lustily.

been carried, which, although many voted from mistake, there is no doubt was the case; but Mr. Murray declared that the last vote taken was for the motion,

Mr. LUMSDEN proposed that the Lord Provost, the members of the city, A. Johnston and J. Pattison, Esqrs., After a first conference on the subject of his mission. should be a deputation to present the address. The motion was seconded by Bailie Robertson, and

Bailie MITCHELL then proposed a vete of thanks to the Chairman, and the meeting began to disperse. The Chartists, however, were requested to remain, for the obtain a hearing. But Mr. Moir having intimated his middle door. This he declined to do; but other parties disgrace to the getters up. (Laughter again.) It is a intention of seconding the motion of Mr. Jack, the were appointed, and the numbers taken amounted, it translation of the remains of the Emperor, the crews fired, as well as from the Belle Poule and the Dolwas announced over the window to the assembled mul. of the three French ships of war were conducted by phin, the echoes being repeated a thousand times by was met by hissing and a partial cheer. When he titude on the outside, to seven hundred and eighty-five. Was met by missing and a parma cneer. When no titude on the outside, to seven hundred and eighty-five.

Mr. ALEX. JOHNSTONE then moved the following anything about the address. (Cries of "sit down, then" above twelve hundred: consequently, the Chartists must memento of his visit. Messrs. Bertrand, Las Cases, where the Prince de Joinville had stationed in the day. have had a large majority. After this the crowd quietly

the Glasgow justices:—
At Glasgow, the third day of December, 1840, in

Glasgow, who being solemnly sworn, depones that he exhumation. On the preceding evening the coffins ceived in a solemn manner the imperial coffin from was present at a public meeting of the inhabitants of brought from France by the Belle Poule, the the hands of General Middlemore. His royal highness Glasgow, held in the Trades' Hall, on the third day of funeral car, which had been constructed in the then thanked the governor in the name of France, the present month, at one o'clock, p.m., called by the island, by the order of the governor, and the differthe present month, at one o'clock, p.m., called by the island, by the order of the governor, and the differtord Provost, in pursuance of a requisition, for the ent articles necessary for the operation, were taken the authorities and inhabitants of St. Helena had purpose of adopting a congratulatory address to her to the Valley of the Tomb. At ten o'clock in the surrounded the memorable ceremonial. A cutter Majesty on the birth of an heir to the Crown of these evening the persons fixed on to be present on the had been expressly prepared to receive the coffin realms. That, at said meeting, an address to the part of France landed, and proceeded to the same During the embarkation, which the prince directed above effect was moved and seconded; another address spot. A point of etiquette prevented the Prince de himself, the bands played funeral airs, and all the was also proposed and seconded; and that his Lordship Joinville from placing himself at their head. All having taken a show of hands upon each of these, the operations until the arrival of the coffin at the The moment the sarcophagus touched the cutter, a he declared that the first was carried by a majority, place of embarkation being done by foreigners, the magnificent royal flag, which the ladies of James although it was apparent to the deponent that the prince considered that, in his quality of commandant majority was in favour of the second, and that his of the expedition, he should not be present at opera-Lordship, although repeatedly requested to divide tions which were not under his entire command, masts and unfurled her colours. All the manœuvres the house, refused to do so. That, thereupon, the and he decided on not landing but at the head of ef the frigate were immediately followed by the depenent desired all those in favour of the second his staff, and in a position which would permit him other vessels. Our mourning had ceased with the address to remain till those in favour of the first address had left the hall, when he, along with James render to the remains of Napoleon. Mr. Oswald a hearing. Mr. Moir having called upon Jack, reporter, Scottish Patriot office, and John Camethe meeting to give Mr. Oswald a hearing, that gentleman said—What I intended to say is, that this is the to count the remaining individuals in favour of the first meeting at which I ever saw an attempt made to second address and found the number to be seven hold up an individual, present at that meeting, to re-hundred and eighty-five.—All which is truth, to the prebation. (Cries of no, no; "Peter has often done best of deponent's knowledge and belief, as he shall GEORGE Ross.

## JOHN MITCHELL, J. P.

DURHAM MISSIONARY TOUR.

the National Charter Association. MR. DEEGAN will visit the following places during the ensuing week:-Winlaton, Monday, the 14th; Snields, Tuesday, the 15th; Chester-le-Street, Wednesday, the 16th; Gateshead, Thursday, the

SUNDERLAND .- In accordance with the request of the Council of the Charter Association of Sunderland, Mr. J. Richards, late member of the General Convention of the industrious classes, delivered a simultaneously, to reach the coffin, the greater part lecture in the Association Room, Lambton-street, of the day would elapse before the exhumations on Sunday evening, the 29th instant; Mr. J. Deegan,

that 300 or 400 very comfortable looking gentlemen are Sunday, at Hucknall Torkard; on Monday, at Bas- of the workmen and soldiers under his orders, all

recommendation of the editors of two of the Glasgow of the King George on Horseback, as soon as he The cemented masonry-work which enclosed the newspapers. (Tremendous cheering, and the most can obtain the same from Sir John Cam Hobhouse, coffin on every side, and which, during the nineteen our Right Honourable Representative; which Sir years which have elapsed since it was built, had LEICESTER.—Mr. Mason, the lecturer for the Mould be for them to hold their tongues, and allow him around the hustings, who were very successfully exist and further process. The Chartists Public Room, of this place, on the interpretation of the Chartists Public Room, of this place, on the interpretation of the contributions of the contribution of the contributions of the contribution of the contribution of the contribution of

resolved that the Northern Star. Northern Liberator, ing slightly to it. agreed to on the 20th June, at Manchester. The

NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) .- On Wednesday, BRIGHTON-NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

This Association held its monthly meeting at the last monthly meeting an additional couple of classes have been formed, making eleven classes; another is in course of formation; a steady and firm progress is being made. The short reports of our meetings Brighton. It has shewn to the coward, and the renegade, that numerous as has been the desertion from, and the divisions in our ranks, caused by intrigue, and, we believe, espionage, there are yet to be found stout hearted souls to brave the breach and plant the glorious standard of our Charter upon the falling citadel of corruption. We must also congratulate the men of Brighton on their support of the patriotic Bronterre, in a manner that we cannot but thank them for. One pound per month has been duly transmitted to Mrs. O'Brien, according to a voluntary agreement on their part, since the incarceration of the patriot. One pound was voted to be

#### NAPOLEON'S REMAINS.

Helena to the Belle Poule frigate:—
"On the morning of the 8th of October, after a with a magnificent imperial mantle brought from

associated your Royal Highness with the affection and loyalty of her Majesty's subjects.

'We fervently pray that our gracious and beloved tion. As soon as the Belle Poule had come to an Middlemore, although in a weak state of health, Mr. Purdie said, as a means of testing the strength nor of the island, came on board, accompanied by of parties in the hall, he would propose that no address should be sent to Prince Albert.

This was seconded, and
The CHAIRMAN intimated that he would take a show the captain of the Dolphin, to compliment the ment of artillerymen who conducted the car, and, prince. The governor, who was confined to his house by illness, charged Lieutenant Middlemore, took place. From the moment of departure to the this son and aide de-camp, to testify to the prince. prince landed in full uniform, accompanied by Com-Mr. PURDIE announced that the amendment had mandant Arnoux, his aide-de-camp, Generals chand, the Abbe Coquereau, almoner of the Belle mixed up with fearful expressions of abuse, added to a and the Chairman, at least, not contradicting this Poule, and several officers from the three vessels. determined press to get within reach of him, by a assumption, again the Chartists were declared to be in All the garrison were under arms to receive him. His royal highness first proceeded to the castle. The uproar by this time was past description, during where the authorities were presented to him, and flags half-mast high. then mounted on horseback and proceeded to Plantation House to pay his respects to the governor. and the means for accomplishing it, the prince hastened to visit the tomb of Napoleon at Longwood army. The men had their arms reversed, and the -an excursion full of sorrow both for the companions of the young prince, who, after an absence of twenty years, re-visited the place of their exile, and for those who for the first time contemplated this purpose of ascertaining their numbers, and after several last asylum of so much glory. During the 11th, 12th, suggestions for this purpose, it was proposed that Capt. and 13th, while the French commissioners were Miller should count them as they departed by the going through all the preliminary dispositions with slowly between two ranks of soldiers to the sound of The following affidavit has been made before one of companions of his captivity were constantly greeted the Emperor—the most striking testimonials of presence of John Mitchell, Esquire, one of her which they had, in former days, excited in the remains of the Emperor were about to belong to Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of population of St. Helena. The 15th October, the France. When the funeral car stopped, the Prince

"Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Messrs. de Chabot, Las Cases, Marchand, Arthur Bertrand, the sarcophagus was covered in the cutter with the im-Abbé Coquereau and his two acolyths, Messrs. St. Denis, Noverraz, Pierron, Archamboult, old servants self at the rudder, Commandant Guyet at the head of Napoleon; Captains Guyet, Charner, and Doret, and Dr. Guillard, surgeon-major of the Belle Poule, were alone introduced into the reserved enclosure around the tomb during the operations. The valley march. Count Chabet and Commandant Hernoux was guarded from sunset by a detachment of soldiers of the garrison, who had orders to keep off all per- soon as the cutter had pushed off from the quay, the sons who were not designated by one of the commis- batteries ashore fired a salute of 21 guns, and our sioners. General Middlemore had appointed for ships returned the salute with all their artillery. MR. DEEGAN addressed meetings at Sunderland, this duty Captain Alexander, of the engineers. It Two other salutes were fired during the passage and hisses—Mr. Peter M Kenzie bowing graciously to the Member, as if in token of thanks.

Stockton, and Darlington, since the publication of the May moved a cipal authorities of the island, received the French very slowly, and surrounded by the other boats. At resolution, which was carried unanimously, discommissioner, M. de Chabot, and the other persons half-past six o'clock it reached the Belle Poule, all solving the old Radical Association, and forming sent from France, on the spot of operations."

The Messager, in stating that it is compelled, for want of space, to postpone publishing the official documents relative to the exhumation, gives the following narrative, from an eye-witness of the scene :-

"The works commenced at midnight, and were continued without relaxation for upwards of nine hours. It was feared that in spite of all the efforts. and the continuance of two operations set on foot would be completed, and that the translation must Chartist missionary, was called to the chair, and the be put off until the next day. But at daybreak all this ceremony, which terminated by a solemn abso-THE CHARTISTS of Nottingham have been pro- and the large slab which covered the internal sarpresent state and future prospects of this country, only keep themselves the longer. (Confusion amongst which was listened to with great admiration.

There was another point to with.") Mr. Moir again proceeded.—This is the first the inner coffins were opened, at the request of the inner coffins were opened, at the request of the of their character."

GATESHEAD. The members of the National King's commissioner, in order that Dr. Guillard Charger Association met on Sunday, the 29th Nov., might take the necessary measures for securing the in the house of Mr. T. Young, Oakwellgate. It was mortal remains of Napoleon from any further de-

"It is difficult to describe with what anxiety, with singular state of preservation of the tomb and coffins, we could scarcely hope to find anything but some mis-shapen remains of the least perishable parts of the costume to evidence the identity. But when, by the hand of Dr. Guillard, the satin sheet was raised, an indescribable feeling of surprise and affection was expressed by the spectators, most of whom burst into tears. The Emperor himself was before their eyes! The features of his face, though changed, were perfectly recognised—the hands perfectly beautiful—his well-known costume had suffered but little, and the colours were easily distinguished—the epaulettes, the decorations, and the hat seemed to be entirely preserved from decaythe attitude itself was full of ease, and but for the fragments of the satin lining, which covered as with a fine gauze several parts of the uniform, we might have believed we saw before us Napoleon still extended on a bed of state. General Bertrand and M. Marchand, who were present at the interment, quickly pointed out the different articles which each had deposited in the coffin, and in the precise position which they had previously described. It was even remarked that the left hand, which Gen. Bertrand had taken to kiss for the last time, before the coffin was closed up, still remained slightly raised. Between the legs, near the hat, where the two vases which contained the heart and entrails. "The two inner coffins were carefully closed

again: the old leaden coffin was strongly blocked up with wedges of wood, and both were once more soldered up with the most minute precentions, under the direction of Dr. Guillard. These different operations being terminated, the ebony sarcophagus was closed as well as its oak case. On delivering the key of the ebony sarcophagus to Count de Chabot. the King's commissioner, Capt. Alexander declared to him, in the name of the governor, that this coffin. containing the mortal remains of the Emperor Napoleon, was considered as at the disposal of the French Government, from that day and from the moment at which it should arrive at the place of embarkation, towards which it was about to be sent under the orders of Gen. Middlemore. The King's commissioner replied that he was charged by his Government, and in its name, to accept the coffin from the hands of the British authorities, and that transmitted on Wednesday last. They have also now established a "Victim Fund," and we doubt not they will do their duty to the suffering patriots. the Prince de Joinville, superior commandant of the expedition, would be ready to receive it and conduct it on board his frigate. A car, drawn by four horses, decked with funereal emblems, had been The Paris papers contain the following interesting | prepared before the arrival of the expedition, to reletails of the exhumation and translation of the ceive the coffin, as well as a pall, and all the other voyage of 66 days from Toulon, and 24 from Bahia, Paris, the four corners of which were borne by Gethe frigate Belle Poule and the corvette Favorite nerals Bertrand and Gourgaud, Baron Las Cases came in sight of James Town, the capital of the and M. Marchand. At half-past three o'clock the island of St. Helena. After beating about all the funeral car began to move, preceded by a chorister Dolphin also saluted the forts on shore, which who had arrived only two days before from Bombay. the aide-de-camp of General Middlemore, the gover- cessary throughout the whole distance. Colonel nor of the island, came on board, accompanied by Trelawney commanded in person the small detachcommencement of the operations, and on arriving in sight of the town we found a brilliant sky and beautiful weather. From the morning the three French vessels of war had assumed the usual signs of deep mourning, their yards crossed and their Bertrand and Gourgaud, M. de Rohan Chabot, com- flags lowered. Two French merchantmen, Bonne missioner of the King, M. de Las Cases, M. Mar. Amie and Indien, which had been in the roads for two days, had put themselves under the prince's orders, and followed during the ceremony all the manœuvres of the Belle Poule. The forts of the town and the houses of the conculs had also their "On arriving at the entrance of the town, the

troops of the garrison and the militia formed in two

lines as far as the extremity of the quay, according

to the order for mourning prescribed for the English

officers had crape on their arms with their swords reversed. All the inhabitants had been kept away from the line of march, but they lined the terraces commanding the town, and the streets were occupied only by the troops, the 91st regiment being on the right and the militia on the left. The cortege advanced the English authorities for the exhumation and a funeral march, while the cannons of the forts were Gourgaud, and Marchand, devoted these three days at the head of the officers of the three French ships to visit all the places to which they had so often of war. The greatest official honours had been rengone in company with the Emperor, and those noble dered by the English authorities to the memory of in their excursions across the island by the most respect had marked the adieu given by St. Helena flattering testimonics of the respect and affection to his coffin; and from this moment the mortal Lanark.

Appeared George Ross, boot and shoe manufacturer,

25th anniversary of the arrival of the august exile de Joinville advanced alone, and, in presence of all around, who stood with their heads uncovered, reboats were stationed round with their oars shipped. Town had embroidered for the occasion, was undressed itself out in all its festal ornaments to receive the imperial coffin under the French flag. The perial mantle. The Prince de Joinville placed himof the boat; Generals Bertrand and Gourgaud Baron de Las Cases, M. Marchand, and the Abbé Coquereau, occupied the same places as during the were astern, a little in advance of the prince. As the men being on the yards with their hats in their hands. The prince had arranged on the deak chapel, decked with flags and trophies of arms, the altar being placed at the foot of the mizenmast. The coffin, carried by our sailors, passed between two rank of officers with drawn swords, and was

placed on the quarter-deck. The absolution was pronounced by the Abbé Coquereau the same evening. Next day, at ten o'clock, a solemn mass was celebrated on the deck, in presence of the officers and part of the crews of the ships. His royal highness stood at the foot of the coffin. The cannon of the Favorite and Oreste fired minute-guns during plished, all the honours done to a Sovereign had been paid to the mortal remains of Napoleon. The coffin was carefully lowered between the decks, and placed in the chapelle ardente, which had been prepared at Toulon for its reception. At this moment, the vessels fired a last salute with all their artillery and the frigate took in her flags, keeping up only her flag at the stern, and the royal standard at the maintopgallantmast. On Sunday, the 18th, at eight in the morning, the Belle Poule quitted St. Helena

"During the whole time that the mission remained

with her precious deposit on board.

#### Moetro.

NURSERY RHYMES. "Hey my kitten, my kitten, Hey my kitten, my deary: Such a sweet pet as this, Was never seen far or neary !"

Quoth Mrs. PACKER to Nurse LILLY. While gazing on the Royal filly-Now, is she not a lovely creature? How finely formed in limbs and feature While in her cot the dear doth lie; In splendid pig-my ma-je-sty. The heavenly smiles her lips that light Can, like the day beams, banish night! Somnus, while thus her senses steeping In-to be plain, while she is sleeping. But that I am forbid to greet Her with a kiss-I'd kiss the succi 'Well, I never!'—look, look! she hath Pe'd, and — Oh lank! she wants the bath! Squall ! squall !- How lustily she screams ! Just wakened up from golden dreams! LILL, never mind her precious din, But plunge the lovely darling in." "Well, now again your clean and dry, Dear little honey, hush-a-by! Well, no-but since you will not nap, My pretty Princess, take your pap."

MORNING WALK. Come with me, love—the morn's most mild and cheer-And let us wander forth, while sinks the tempest,

Their deep and solemn rear. See, o'er the hedge row sprinkled, bright and countless Drops, such as Nature when in sadness weepeth, All trembling in the fiful gust, Display their mingling hues.

Among the leafless woods, and list

And, on the green and distant western upland, The bow, best token of rich future mercies, Plants, in a spot of sunshine sweet, Its gay and noiseless foot!

How would the emaciated, pale mechanic, Doomed in close factory to labour constant. Enjoy the soul-entrancing scene ! But this is not allowed. And what a treat these health-infusing breezes Would be to him, from wife, seld, separated

Now, for the crime of being poor, In yonder Whig-built hell! Life's dreariest track, o'er which sweet freedom hovers Hath frequent greens, and spots of sunshine pleasant : But all is sterile—all is dark, Where liberty not reigns.

W. J.

Leicester.

ENIGMA. I'm sometimes short, and sometimes tall : I'm sometimes stout, and sometimes small; Though varied by each maker's hand; As upright as a post I stand ; Nine brothers have I, curious creatures None like the rest in form or features: Ye; true it is, you'd be delighted, To see how well we're all united But most essential far am I-Without me all the rest would die At church I am the first of all: At horse-race, market, rout, or ball I won the Leger last September, And sweepstakes, too, as all remember; In short, co-equals I have none, I am the great, the only one.

SONNET TO LOYETT AND COLLINS. On perusal of their late production to the working men. Lovett and Collins are enough to show Heaven scatters mental gifts with liberal hand : Nor leaves the labourers an unthinking band; But with impartial smiles deigns to bestow On the uncultured mind a brighter glow Than often fires the nobles of a land, Else gold might have permission to command. And power would sanction every unjust law. Reason speaks out, and, in the voice of "Watta," Proclaims the standard of a man's the mind, And not the animal—esged by ingots, Or yet the titled knove, by nature blind. No. no; this sovereign reigns in humble cots, With powers surpassing when with truth entwined.

WHIG MALIGNITY .- A SIMILE. BY "ARGUS." Once in my pilgrimage forlorn,

South Molton, Nov. 30th, 1840.

A flower of lovelies; hue. Rear'd proud its head 'mid briar and thor n-And creeping nettle too. I saw it yield is stately crest,

To greet the morning ray,-Looking of all the others-blest, The favourite of mid-day. But night came on, and in its train.

The sable demons flaw .-They touched the leaves, and ne'er agian The gargeous flower grew. Too soon alas, the colour fled, That stately form reclin'd;

The once erect and lovely head, Now tossid with every wind. Methought I heard the soft farewell ! In every breeze that sighed;

And, as I looked, the flower fell Then kissed the earth and died!

# Beviews.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE AND JOURNAL, November, 1840. LIVESEY: Isle of Man.

This number of the Advocate is full of valuable matter, and of pleasing intelligence as to the progress of the Temperance cause. The first article, "Our Encouragements," is well written, and highly calculated to confirm all who are engaged in any department of the work, to press on in their God-like efforts to raise and bloss the fallen children of humanity. We are glad to find that, in almost every place, there is a marked bearing in the public mind towards the reception and general diffusion of abstinence principles. The article headed " Drunkenness not the vice of the valgar only," is also worthy of the serious attention of all the respectable portion of society. We also gladly direct the the "Temperance Pledge."

by facts of a starting and appalling character. The A. A. Watts:heretics and upper classes in what is called religious Scotland, appear from the statements of the able ! writer to be devoted worshippers of Mammon, and Meet me at sunset, the hour we love best, seriously disposed to set every merciful precept of Ere day's last crimson blushes have died in the west. Christianity at complete defiance. We shall pro- When the shadowless ether is blue as thine eye, bably have more to say in reference to this valuable. And the breeze is as balmy and soft as thy sigh; article and its predecessor in the last number.

"The Life and Times of Monirose" is an artiFrom the motionless mill and the linden trees round; cle which will be appreciated differently according When the stillness below, the mild radiance above.

to the taste and predilections of the reader. It can- Sofily sink on the heart, and attune it to love. not fail to afford to the inquiring mind many points!

for serious reflection. "No House" is a well! Meet me at sunst—oh! meet me once more,
written, piquant sketch of the way in which the 'Neath the wide-spreading thorn where you met me of nation's business is mismanaged at the National Theatre, St. Stephens; it tells us, however, nothing i those who are suffered to hold the strings of the

There are several other articles well worthy of The tree we then planted, green record! lives on. attention. We find in this number some good poetry. But the hopes that grew with it are faded and gone. The lines on the re-hearsal of the bones of Napoleon, contain so much sterling gold that we have great pleasure in transferring them to our columns :-

STANZAS ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH NATION. "What went ye forth to see ?"-Scripture. "To what base uses we may return."—Hamid

What do ye with this skeleton, This heap of bones all marrowless? Is this the great Napoleon Ye answer. " Even so-no less!" This rotten and unsightly thing-Fangh! mock me not! it cannot be That this was once a crowned king, The arbiter of destiny; In the world's eye a demi-god,

Before whom nation's bowed and kissed the rod. And what are all these shouts I hear ! Why do the banners flout high heaven? Why peal the cannon far and near? Is it because to you are given These rotten bones, this putrid clay? Ye answer me, "It is, it is!" Then, out upon ye, grim Decay, How could ye touch a thing like this-So sacred: feard'st thou not that he Would rise against and conquer even thee !

Amid the visions of the night, I gased upon a burning mount. That poured forth streams of lava bright. And flames, as 'twere a flery fount, In ghastly heaps lay, all around, The forms of dead and dying men; While blackened ruins strewed the ground. Lo! suddenly 'twas quenched, and, then, What think ye did the sufferers ?

Why, straight became this mountain's worshippers And yet no savages were these, No dwellers in the southern isles; No rosmers under banian trees, Where Pagan rites the scene defiles: They worship senseless stocks and stones. To nobler objects Christians bow; Such deem they blood-stained conquerors' bones Idiots with crowns upon their brow-And knaves that are to Mammon sold. With nothing sterling, save it be their gold

Yes, bear him to the Place Vendome! Beside that brazen piliar tall; And when the strangers wondering come To see ye kneeling, one and all Unto to their questioning reply-"A quenched volcane lyeth here An eagle that no more shall fly To fill the world with wo and fear And unto these we homage pay,

Because 'tis plorious to devastate and slav !" Then boast of kingdoms overturned. Of Jena, and of Austerlitz; Of cities in the red flames burned And say, be sure, it well befits An humble follower of Him For us upon the Cross who died, Through seas of human blood to swim With mad Ambition for a guide; That thoughts of justice, mercy, love,

Should never interfere such purposes to move. When will that light, which, long ago, First shone on this benighted earth, So penetrate ech spot below That men shall know a second birth Beholding things they see not now, For dim and filmed is their vision: When, when will all the millions bow To that which truly is Elysian-Pure, holy, and above decay? Grant, Lord, the coming of that glorious day !

\* Besides the French nation, the subscribers to the Wellington Monument, and all such things, have an interest in the subject of these verses.

LEE'S PENNY FORGET-ME-NOT; a Book for all Seasons, and a Holiday Offering for Youth of both Sexes. CLEAVE, London. 1841.

This is one of the cheapest and best presents for youth which we have yet seen, and we cordially hope that the reading public will evince their conviction of the necessity of providing for the combined amusement and instruction of the young, by affording to the proprietor the support which his exertions to secure this desirable object entitles him to expect. The pieces selected are extremely diversified in their tone and character. Some are grave, and some are gay. One story is calculated to instruct, and another to amuse. The work is indeed calculated for all times, and likely to be a favourite at every seson. It is equally fitted to be the companion of a country ramble, or to add to the diversified pleasures of a social party round a winter's evening fire. We give, as a specimen of the contents, a sweet rural poem, entitled "The Village Wedning," which, we think, will secure the approbation of our readers :-

THE VILLAGE WEDDING.

See! the venerable white robed Priest. With hallow'd rites hath bound the happy pair In sacred union! See the blushing bride Advancing, now her fingers new acquest, The matron honour of the ring surveys: Now on the delegated youth reflects The glance oblique, not ill-returned: for he, With eager eye devouring all her charms, Rapt on ford lancy's wings, with sweet foretaste Anticipates each future joy. Joys pure Without alloy; no: purchased at the price Of impocence; nor with the poisonous sting Of dire remerse attended. Hard in hand, Home to their little cot, that decent smiles The couple biithe proceed; the village train Of nymphs and swains, a numerous throng attend; For idly grazes there the vacant ox. The weed-hook rests, nor sounds the lusty flail.

The work is embellished with several pretty engravings, and is neatly done up for a Christmas present. We cordially wish it success.

mind deeply impressed with the sad effects of habits, legibly impressing our will. Alas! prejudice may of intemperance, and with the beauty and excellence | blue men from perceiving the truth, but this truth is of total abstinence. The sentiments are good; but placed beyond doubt—the fact is self-evident. Help the author evidently writes in haste, and without and a sist them, O God! to hear the voice of reason, that regard to style which is indispensable to every that they may avoid, in future, the doom that is one who wishes to write well. On re-writing his ready to ingulf them for their past misdeeds! poem for a second edition, he will, we hope, see the Mystery is invariably adopted by knavish schemers necessity of remodelling some of the expressions so to foist some counterfeit object on our acceptance; as to give to his ideas a more easy and natural flow. wherein ambiguity exists see that you are watchful, By a little care and attention to this matter, his and where there is darkness be on your guard. labours will be rendered more acceptable to the public, and, consequently, more useful to the cause he has at heart. We subjoin the following beautiful

apostrophe to water as a specimen:-"All hail, bright water, offspring of the sea, Daughter of ocean, boundless, ever free ! Whose rapid rivers, rushing to the main In silver streamlets, fructify the plain. Thou, as a beverage, our regard shouldst claim, Who ne'er the cheek of innecence did shame: Each lovely flower that rears its beauteous head. By thee, in pearly drops, is ever fed. Of thee bereit, no charms could they impart, Yield ought of fragrance, or delight the heart, Nor spotless lily clothe the hills with pride. Nor golden daisy crown the mountain side: The grassy glade, the oak, majestic tree, Would perish all, blest water, but for thee."

THE LOVE GIFT FOR 1841. London: GEORGE Bell, 185, Fleet-street.

We just glanced at this number of our old friend metropolitan business. This alone would have pre- wise to apply the balm in time! last week. Since then we have looked over his vented us from exercising any very critical judgment, pages with a little more care, and we are glad to even had the self-impused task been much more find him equally in this gloomy month pleasing and deficient in its execution than we find it to be. All instructive as he was in the more blithe and palmy | the pieces are not alike excellent, but all breathe a days of summer's gentle reign. We have a rich and | spirit of moral purity, and several have the additional able a tiele on the mefficiency of the Scotch system of merit of being first-rate poetical compositions. Poor Laws, in which its utter in fficiency is proved. Here is a gem of exquisite beauty, from the pen of spread and nourish the novely: nay, more, the

MEET ME AT SUNSET.

When our hearts were as calm as the broad summer sea new; we have long been aware that the interests of That lay gleaming before us, bright, boundless and free; the British people were matters of no consequence to And with hand clasp'd in hand, we sat trance-bound: and deem'd That life would be ever the thing it then seem'd.

Meet me at sunset, beloved! as of old-When the boughs of the chestnut are waving in gold; When the pure starry clematis bends with its bloom, And the jusmine exhales a more witching perfume. That sweet hour shall atone for the anguish of years,

And though fortune still frown, bid us smile through our tears: Through the storms of the future shall soothe and sustain; Then meet me at sunset-on! meet me again!

confiding love:-LOVE THOUGHTS. O let not words, the callous shell of thought,

Intrude between thy silent soul and mine! Try not the choicest ever poet wrought; They all are discord in our life divine. Smile not thine unbelief; but hear and say All that thou will'st, and then upon my breast Thy gracious head in silent passion lay, One little hour; and tell me which is best

Now let us live our love; in after hours Words shall fit handmaids to sweet memory be: But let them not disturb those holier bowers, The voiceless depths of perfect sympathy. H. M. MILIM

We have already exceeded our limits, but we must find room for one extract more, which, for beauty of thought, and richness of sentiment, deserves to be engraved on every memory, and enshrined in every

LOVE ETERNAL If love be holy, if that mystery Of co-united hearts be sacrament; If the unbounded Goodness have infus'd A sacred ardour of a mutual love Into our species; if these amorous joys, Those sweets of life, those comferts even in death, Spring from a cause above our reason's reach: If that clear flame deduce its heat from Heaven, 'Tis, like its cause, eternal; always one, As is th' instiller of divinest love, Unchang'd by time, immortal, maugre death, MARSTON.

ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN APHORISMS. BY ARGUS

Third Alphabet—(continued.)

Jaundiced minds are ever prone to search, discover, and malign the motives of others; measuring the principles of others by their own standardself; they are invariably found to attack every measure for the general good, solely because they conceive these measures will confer no particular, no personal benefit on themselves; and determined to prostrate the noblest aims, where they reap no exclusive benefit, they commence their inquisitorial system of annihilation! Finding the measure pure and perfect, they then attack it in detail, or profess not to comprehend its present practicability and ultimate tendency; at length, defeated in their intention of blasting a principle, they attack its advocates; in their moral, intellectual, private and public characters, and where they find one loophole, they tear the whole to shreds! Thus, by their for ever destroyed, which they never had power to conceive, nor ever possessed capability to rear. Alas! for our country, for humanity, how prolific and how numberless are these hypocritical "growths" in our land, what a loathsome host of disciples there are in this school!

King-craft and priest-craft are both children of the becomes weak enough to adopt favouritism as a repair, and when the train arrived to throw them off. power can only be sustained by the will of the Whenever there was anything wrong, a man was sows dissentions where the people attempt to inquire the line. He could not tell whether there were any bribes amongst the dishonest, - procures a number the accident occurred, but he knew there was one staof worthless wretches, whom he designates "nobles" and "guards,"-gathers his creatures, men of the vagabonds, who hold out the prospect of plenty to going on as well as they could go. the starving, and peace to the wicked; and contrive, By Mr. Carter-Mr. John Stevenson was the conby dint of a little monkish legerdemain, to impose tractor for the maintenance of the permanent way from their false doctrines on the weak, and their impure | Hampton to Tamworth, and Mr. Marson was employed and willing instruments in the promotion of their truck on the line during the day, it would have been own base, immoral, and unchristian designs. Repub- his business to report it to Mr. Hartley, the superin-

these are " priests !"-which do you choose? Lib rty! universal Liberty! is the heavenly vicegerent that is worshipped by every animated object existing in nature. To curb the freedom of the and had been recommended by the manager of the last mind would be fancying an absurdity; to trample on When the mind and the body are restrained, except the unworthy to perform certain duties to society, we rule, and civil commotion. What a responsible position is that man placed in who is supposed to LAICUS UNMASKED, A POEM; being a represent his fellows, and appointed by his conreply to the gross misrepresentations and un- stituents to frame and enforce "laws" that are antifounded allegations of Laices, the great cente- cipated to meet the consent and obedience of all! to thirty miles in the hour. The greatest speed at narian, in which is explained the principles and How fearful are the consequences depending on his practice of Total and Entire Abstinence, by capability and his honesmy! And yet how glaringly apparent is the want of both in many who are so This little work is evidently the production of a positioned, even at the time our pen is engaged in

> Negociations, whatever be the matter of treaty, ought to be characterised by the most clear, decided, rarely do we witness such an adjustment in modern treaties? Two parties meet, with the pre-determined intention of grappling with and seizing any advantage that may occur to eitner, without indulgon obtaining and granting equal justice to all. How perfect order, to require it to be there at the time. finalities have we witnessed, "blundering away"in a diplomatic mission! Ofor the voice of Stentor, tions. No person had a right to use a truck on the line the power of Demosthenes, and the elegance of

purpose treaties, and whigling megoc ations! every enamoured swain to his chosen tair one, as a peace, comfort, and pro-perity in the injury done to for the purpose of doing the journey quickly, Mr. notice of our readers to "The wine question," and token of affection to usher in the new year. It is a the common-weal by civil strife. Why not, then, selection of beautiful pieces, in reserence to that endeavour to modify, or rather to eradicate, state master passion, in which is embodied everything abuses ere they reach this standing in importance? good and great in humanity. The selection is, we Medical professionalists find it easier to prevent, he knew there was to be a truck taken up last Wednes-TAITS MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER, 1840. believe, the first attempt at editorship of a young disease than to effect its care; may not legislators day night from here to Tamworth? man, and made amid the hurry and confusion of a find it their interest (we know it is their duty) like-

Persecution is the first, the most effective, and the only invariable stimulant that can be applied to a new truth, a new science, or a new principle, to insure its nitimate triumph; and the destruction of one or two of its advocates is sufficient of itself to ! bare fact of one martyr being sacrificed for any cause is sufficient to stamp its existence with permanency, that if tracks were used for any purposes than the work saily. Go on, whices! go on, most wise, learned, and that the note he sent was not connected with the

It is with the deepest pain that we mention a It is with the deepest pain that we mention a runnour, now grown into absolute certainty, of the loss of her Maissiv's shin Fairy 10 suns. Sha left be sent in this way. The note was sent at twelve at the press is, to a considerable extent, unshackled, can Harwich on the 13.h, for the purpose of surveying half an hour. some neighbouring sands, which were rapidly filling up, and must of course have encountered the late tremendous storm. It was ascertained before she left Harwich that she had no design whatever of her safety has been resigned for some days, as, had she been driven out to sea, and put into any French port for refuge, we must have heard of her before this. She has been employed for some time past as a surveying ship along the coast, and had on board, arrival of the trains, when they replied to the effect the all-important, subject of prison discipline and crimi
CRIED MEL, when nude was shown the Royal "fruit,"

CRIED MEL, when nude was shown the Royal "fruit,"

"Rabola the Princess in her hirth-day suit!"

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.—The mere substitution however, according to their own statement, that when of the definite for the incefinite article is capable of in the act of attempting to remove the truck, the train changing entirely the meaning of a sentence. "That came in upon them, and the accident occurred, by which is a ticket" is the assertion of a certain fact; but That is the ticket!" means something which is quite different .- The Comic English Grammar

this county. The following is the state of the poll And here is a sweet and touching appeal of pure, for the three days it was open, viz., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:-TUESDAY.

Bruen, (Tory)... ... 280 Ponsonby, (Whig) ... 201 ... 79 Majority for Bruen, WEDNESDAY. ... 218 Ponsonby, ... 199 Majority for Bruen, THURSDAY. Ponsonby ... 137 Majority for Bruen, Total majority for Bruen on the 3 days, 143

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY RAILWAY. VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Birmingham, Saturday Evening. The Coroner's inquest on the body of the unfortunate man, Richard Black, who met his death on the Birmingham and Gloncester Railway, on Wednesday evening last, commenced yesterday, and terminated this morning, as will be seen by the following abridged report, in the committal of two men for manslaughter. But subsequently Mr. Marson, one of the under-con tractors for the repairs of the line, was also committed by a magistrate, to take his trial for negligence, in allowing an obstruction on the line, contrary to the provisions of Lord Seymour's Act. The proceedings were opened at the Swan Inn, Nether Whitacre, near Coleshill, where the body of Black now lies. Mr. G. who resides in the neighbourhood, was present, and took great interest in the proceedings.

The first witness called was William Poulton, guard

on the line, who deposed that he was with the downtrain which left Birmingham at half-past five o'clock on Wednesday evening. They arrived at Coleshill station at twelve minutes past eight o'clock, being five subsequently ascertained, with a small truck on the rails. The concussion detached the engine and tender, which went off the line of the railway, and two of the first carriages, which were of the third class, were train consisted of second class carriages, and one of the first class. These kept on the line and ran on about thirty yards. The deceased, who was riding in one of was not hurt. Another man, named Naylor, was much bruised, and was lying at a farmhouse in the the plate-layers for the purpose of carrying materials along the line.

By the Coroner-The truck was certainly not in its "subjects" with sincerity, and represent their any men at work on the line after dark before that interests honestly; but soon he tastes the sweets of night. Men were stationed along the line at every part "office"—becomes corrupt, and knowing that his which was considered in any way to be dangerous. people (at this stage of his ruling existence), he placed with a signal lamp. There were also inspectors, distributes his emissaries amongst his subjects- whose duty it was to take care of certain lengths of tioned at Coleshill.

George Somerville, being sworn, stated that he was most despicable character, to assist him in distri- engine-driver to the three quarter past 11 a.m. train buting what he terms "justice,"—lives a life of from Derby and the half-past five o'clock train from Birdebauchery, teeming with no trait of humanity, save mingham. They arrived at Whitacre at the time stated his character! his virtues! and his "crown," to his did not see anybody with the truck, and indeed he heirs; to be by them duly appreciated, so long as the never saw anything until he was in the ditch, where he ignorance of his "subjects" prevail, or their mental met one man (whom he did not know), who confessed of a Briton, and the genuine courtsey of a man. blindness will permit. The same community, by the he was with the truck, but he (witness) had not time example of their "king" and his "court," launching to question him further, as he had to look after his out into all the irregularities that unrestrained mate, the stoker, and he did not see the man after-

licans, Chartists, Christians, those are "kings," and tendent of locomotive power, and he should have reported it to Mr. Burkinshaw, the engineer. He (witness) had been employed on the Newcastle and Carlisle and upon the London and Birmingham lines, line to Mr. Burkinshaw, under whom he had been emfireman before he was employed on railways, making

sixteen years' experience attogether. By the Coroner-At the time the accident occurred the train was going at the rate of from twenty-eight ever beaten that.

Mr. John Burkinshaw was then called, and deposed that he was resident engineer and manager of the Birmingham and Derby Railway, and stated that the men would be placed at equal distances along the line, one at each side where the party was at work. The truck which caused the accident had no right to be on the there was any appearance of danger, arising from a slip or other cause, on the line. The men were employed and most equitable terms to all parties; yet how by a contractor, and were under his controul. He believed the number employed on the linefor the purposes of protection were in preportion to those employed on the Lendon and Birmingham line. He only knew from report the purpose for which the truck was placed upon many housands of our countrymen have been sacri- The witness, after answering some questions put by fixed to satisfy the proviso of a modern treaty? and Lord Aylesford, produced a printed list of regulations how many silly negociations—how many thimble-rig to be observed by the Company's servants on the line, playing their part, to gratify mercenary purposes, truck upon the line was a clear breach of those instruc-

to stem these royal legislative jobbings, these party- accident occurred. Mr. Stevenson, the contractor, was examined at great Order throughout all the various ramifications of length, with a view to corroborate the statements made society is best sustained by the due and impartial by Mr. Burkinshaw, and exonorate the company from Marson, without any order from Mr. Stevenson, sent two men in a truck with the letter in question.

> Witness-I did, my Lord. Lord Aylesford-Who went with it? Witness-Mr. Marson, my Lord, will explain that my clerk at Tamworth on Wednesday morning, and entrusted it to Mr. Marson to have it forwarded with ail despatch in the hope of catching the train, and a note was forwarded by one of the trucks. I did not ment, or unavoidably arising from the weakness and know the man who took it, but Mr. Marson does.

of the company it would be a breach of the regulations, work of the company. Coroner-Did you direct how the note should be

noon, and I understood they did the distance in about A great deal of evidence was then given, from which it appeared that Mr. Marson ordered the two men to the trains. They remained at Tamworth a considerable time, and on their return they were warned

Black lost his life. The inquest adjourned at half past seven o'clock. CARLOW ELECTION .- Colonel Bruen is returned for served that after hearing a great quantity of evidence. no blame appeared to attach to the company, but rested entirely upon the contractors' department and ciently strong to justify a verdict of manslaughter, but he had little doubt if acquitted by them, the case, as it

affected him, would be met in another way. The Jury then, after some consideration, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Barber and King, the two men with the truck, and the Coroner committed them to take their trial for that offence at the next assizes for the county of Warwick.

Mr. Carter, addressing Lord Aylesford, then said, directors to state that they were determined to prosecute Mr. Marson under Lord Seymour's Act for negligently placing an obstruction on the trams of the

was prepared to hear the charge.

smmmarily stated, was then gone into, and at its con-Lord Aylesford said he felt bound to commit

the prisoner to take his trial at Warwick. He accordingly committed him, but Mr. Marson subsequently

QUEEN.

am actuated by no motive of personal ambition, and Like every other machine, it is a whole made up o

in the way that they could see. There were no luggage I shall have to demonstrate that vast changes in these | the people individually be immoral intemperate, unjust waggons attached to the train. The truck was used by laws and institutions must be effected ere you can read in their dealings with each other, vicious, cruel, proper place when the train came up, for the train was may be a picture of an uncourtly character, it is one on will be the happiness or misery which will be enjoyed due and behind time. If the men had been any way which it is most necessary that you accustom yourself by, or pervade the community. On these tendencies quick, they might have turned the truck over, and got to look with a steady and discriminating gaze; and of the mass of mankind the political institutions of a characteristic principle, then follows the exaltation But he did not see that there was any necessity for taking a just and enlightened view of the important in its outbearings upon the state of crime than the

> whether the changes which must inevitably take place, be rationally expected. shall tend to the establishment of human happiness, or the perpetuation, perhaps for ages, of habits and modes dent that we must, if we intend to come to right conclu-

are deluging the world seems to be conceded by all; physical and moral structure of man in his individual that is, that the present institutions of society are now character, and then e proceed to consider him in his the natural laws of freedom in the body, guiltless of ployed the last twelve months. He certainly considered to have no common ground. The sentiments put forth to rear a superstructure which shall tend to the precrime, is rebellion against God! To bind down the the Derby line the safest he had ever been on. In by different writers, and the remedies they prescribe vention of crime to a considerable extent, destroying consequent aberration from our duty to the Creator, embankments; and in the next place, they had a good for the disorders of the body, social and politic, are as or removing its cause, and afford solid ground of hope set of engines. As respected the watching and guard. | wide asunder as the poles, and as divers as the points | that many who are now the pest and the curse of our in the necessary legislative enactments, that oblige ing, it was conducted like other lines. The present was of the compass. One man would go to past ages, to beloved country may be restored to the paths of duty and the first accident which had occurred on the Derby rake up the rubbish of times gone by, in order to virtue, and thus become a blessing and an ornament to may (alculate on disease in the one and despair in line. He had had fourteen years' experience in working mend, patch up, and give stability to that which the land of their birth. To obtain this great and desirwhich he had ever gone might be from forty-two to green timber from the wood, will do for him. It does progress of improvement. It has been well observed forty-four miles in the hour. He did not think he had not require much wisdom to discover that with such in the report of the inspectors of prisons, that in every workmen, and such materials, no practical good can be effected. The one will attempt to repair, and sustain rubbish, with its like, till the whole mass comes were only required to work on the line during daylight, tumbling about his ears, and buries him in its ruins, except in cases of real necessity, when proper signals while the other, with his unhown stones and unseasoned timber, tries in vain to rear an edifice which will stand firm in the midst of the blast and the temline, nor was there any necessity for it. The hours of pest, offering a secure depository for the most invaluthe men were from six in the merning until six at night able rights and liberties, which he so highly prizes, and influence to those well-digested and judicious plans in summer, and during daylight in winter, but they which he tells us he is desirous of transmitting, with which may be framed for the improvement of this most all their unnumbered blessings, to his children, and his important branch of our national jurisprudence.

children's children Amid all the balderdash and confusion, the sound, and noise, and hubbub which pervades the land, it is not surprising that things of the utmost moment are overlooked, and that sometimes incalculable mischief ing, even a momentary thought, on the benefit that the line on the sight in question, but he could say that is done to public interests, public morality, or public would accrue from their labours, if both were intent there was nothing in the state of the line, which was in liberty, by unprincipled parties in high places, while taking advantage of the state of conflict and confusion into which, it may be, their ewn machinations have contrived to throw the public mind. As an instance and which, in conclusion, stated that the placing the or two of this, I may mention the way in which the Russian autocrat was permitted to exterminate the except for the Company's work, and it ought not for rights of Poland, while the people of England were Cicero, that our will might attain sufficient influence any purpose to have been on the line at the time the busily engaged in aiding the middle classes to get that franchise which has enabled them to trample, almost uncontrolled, upon the rights of labour, and to perpetuate acts from which the Tories would have shrunk This little candidate for public favour is, in truth, administration of justice; wrong creates dissatisfac- all blame. It appeared that on Wednesday morning with shame, and the virtuous portion of them with in every respect, worthy of being what its name tion, turbulence, and rebelinon; society in general Mr. Stevenson directed Mr. Marson, who was in his horror and abhorrence. I may also mention the imports, "A Love Gift," and should be presented by suffers by the conflict, and all are hazarding their employ, to send a letter for him to Tamworth, and that passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act, (on the nature and effects of which your Majesty's faithful people will enlighten your royal mind one of these Lord Aylesford-I wish to ask Mr. Stevenson whether days,) while the people of England were engaged in the consideration of some subject, or in the agitation of some question of no more paactical utility to them than the discussion of the problem how to square the circle. A thousand such instances might be adduced, better than I can. I wished to have a message sent to but these are sufficient for the purpose of illustration.

To obviate, as much as possible, the obstacles thus continually thrown in the way of practical improveimperfection of human nature, is clearly the duty of them that "her Royal Hignness" resembles, in the every good and honest citizen; and this, in my opinion, can be best accomplished by bringing, in a calm, dispassionate, and deliberate manner, the various anomalies model or humanity. The only thing in which it which exist in, and the numerous evils which affect differs with the rest of the infantine world is as society, under the notice and consideration of the be done most effectually through that medium; and hence I conceive that no apology will be necessary for understood, was paid respectively to Dr. Ferguson the honest patriotism which addresses these letters to and Mr. Blagden. This will be a cud for Jonathan named Barber and King, to take the truck to Tam- your Majesty, in which I propose to discuss a subject to chew, who venerates Royalty on the score of its proceeding beyond a few hours' sail, having only on road, when, after giving them the latter to carry important state duties, as Queen of this great empire, canforward, he left them directions to be very careful as not fail to interest your feelings and sympathies, both as a woman and a mother. Suffer me then to introduce to be carried to his seat at the dinner table. The by a policeman at Kingsbury, at two and a half miles your most serious attention the important, perhaps, the truck upon the approach of danger. It so happened, nal jurisprudence. This subject, which involves in its consequences and

results of a magnitude and importance, second to no other, is one of these which have been to a very considerable extent overlooked, neglected, or misunder-On Saturday morning, the Jury met at eleven, and stood, and yet to a reflecting mind, a mind which is in the Coroner proceeded to hear the evidence. He ob- the habit of looking beyond the mere surface of things, which is accustomed to trace effects to causes, and to contemplate remote consequences in connection with the two men in charge of the truck. As it regarded immediate results, it is a subject fraught with the Mr. Marson, the evidence ne thought was not suffi- most stirling interest, and demanding at once the most searching inquiry, united with sound judgment, penetrating intelligence, and calm deliberation.

to enter, has reference to some inquiries which, at first course, will be dished up. sight, may not appear to belong to it. The prosecution of crime, and the punishment of the offender, are List! list! quoth Melbourne, list to that loud shoutmatters connected, with man as he exists in society, that he was instructed on the part of the railway and as he exists in society only. If each individual infectors to state that they were determined to prosecute Mr. Marson under Lord Seymour's Act for negligently placing an obstruction on the trains of the railway.

Lord Aylesford said, that, as a county magistrate, he was prepared to hear the charge.

"Dis CHILD CRYING, Madame Lilly," saild Albert, on his first essay at nursing. "No, no, your Royal Highness," replied the Lilly of the Bedchamber, "the darling is as quiet as a lamb." The darling is as quiet as a lamb." The lady of he has the prevention and panishment, we must consider man as instantly summoned. that he was instructed on the part of the railway and as he exists in society only. If each individual

The evidence, as it affected Mr. Marson, and already | congregated in society; and the end for which society was established, becomes, of course, one of the first questions of inquiry.

We must ever bear in mind, as a point of immense

moment, the fact that the aggregation of men in society is procured bail to answer the indictment to be pre- widely different from the aggregation of parts in a compliferred against him, and he was discharged out of cated machine. To make the latter perform its designed purpose in obedience to the impelling power, nothing TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE proper adjustment, and to remove any dirt or other more is necessary than to keep the whole in a state of impediment which might derange its structure and MADAM, -In presenting to you, as the chief magis- prevent the due performance of their respective trate of this kingdom, the series of letters of which functions by its several parts. But in the social this is the first, I beg most respectfully to state, that I machine things attain a very different state C. Greenway, of Warwick in the absence of Mr. by no wish to promote party or class interests, as individual parts; but, unlike any other, its parts are contradistinguished from the general interests of the active while theirs are entirely passive. That is to say, whole people. I am moved, I trust, solely by an every part of society, every individual comprising the earnest desire to premete the general happiness and social family, has a will of his own; he has personal prosperity of my country, and, as far as any influence designs to subserve, and personal wishes to gratify. I may possess extends, of mankind at large. I am The fact is, men in society are constantly actuated by sensible that the subject I am about to discuss is one two opposite and opposing tendencies: the one leading minutes behind time, and on reaching Orgrel's-end which is closely and intimately connected with the them to seek and to secure those advantages which Bridge, near Whitacre, they came in contact, as he welfare and prosperity of all classes of your Majesty's society affords; and, as a means, to submit to the resubjects; and one, therefore, which has high claims straints which they must yield to in order to gain their upon the attention of her who has been, in the order of end; and the other urging them to seek that apparently Divine Providence, called to the exercise of a marked natural, but, in truth, spurious independence, which turned over upon their sides. The remainder of the and extensive influence over the destinies of millions. | results from unbridled and universal license; and it In those letters it will be my task to bring before the is just in proportion as the one or the other of their notice of your Majesty facts of an appalling charactendencies prevail, that a man is a good or a bad memthe third class carriages, was pulled from under the ter, as to the state of demoralisation and crime in which ber of society. Hence it is plain that the character of engine quite dead. The stoker, whose name was large masses of the people of this country are unhappily the individuals composing it make, in reality, the cha-Atkins, had one of his legs broken, but the engineer involved. I shall have to show that that state of de- racter of the social state as a whole. If the people be moralisation and crime is, to a frightful extent, at- individually moral, sober, just, virtuous, kind, and mode of attack alone, a powerful and lasting good is neighbourhood. It was moonlight. There was nothing tributable to the laws and institutions of the land; and religious, such will the nation be. If, on the contrary, sonably hope to sway your sceptre over a happy, pros- and irreligious, this will be the character of the nation perous, sober, and religious people. But though this generally; and in proportion as either class prevail same parents; they are the combined effects of imbeit out of the way before the arrival of the train. It was although born in a circle of society, and surrounded, by country have a marked and decided influence, and circumstances and influences the most unfavourable for amongst all these institutions none is more powerful of the favourite, who is afterwards distinguished having a truck on the line at all at the time the acciamongst his equals and superiors by the title of dent occurred. The men were not required to work on tion, yet believing that you have been endowed by the period. If these enactments are distinguished by harsh-Divine author of life, with an understanding to compre- ness and undue severity; if they treat the criminal not hend the lessons of truth, and a heart to feel for your as a moral agent, capable of reformation and amendment, people when their true condition is fairly placed before the medium of corrective measures applicable to his you, I will hope that you will not refuse to listen to a moral sense, but reduce him below the level of a " plain unvarnished tale," told, it may be, with great brute, sending him to herd with the most abandoned simplicity, but, let me assure your Majesty, with the of his species, and dismissing him from his prison house, his character, his procedure,—circulates pecuniary inspectors between Coleshill and Whitace the night utmost sincerity, and with devoted attachment to only the more qualified and fitted for a career of reckwhat is really good and excellent in the constitution of less iniquity, equally unaffected by the lessons of my country. In the remarks which I am anxious to human punishment as by the prospects of a further bring under your royal notice, I trust no word will judgment, or, if, on the other hand, the criminal is escape my pen which can be justly deemed offensive. acted upon only by correction, shut out from all the I shall, I hope, ever bear in mind the respect due to charities of life, and subjected to indignities, and to tyranny and wickedness,—assumes the man in by the last witness. He never recollected seeing a your station, and especially to your sex. I appeal to privations which no feeling mind could bring itself to your Majesty as the Executive power of the State, and contemplate without horror, or to inflict even upon the every line of that appeal shall breathe the true loyalty most degraded and sunken grades of humanity; if such, I say, be the conduct prescribed and followed At a time like the present, when adverse interests out by the criminal jurisprudence of the country, then are at work, and when an age of transition from one | we may rest assured, that without the alteration of such appetites are capable of, grasp with avidity the wards. The engine and carriage were in excellent state of society to another has evidently commenced, a system, no really beneficial change in the state of promises held out by a number of morally regardless working order, and when the accident occurred all was it becomes matter of serious and important inquiry the criminal population can be effected, or indeed can

From what I have said, I hope that it will appear evidesigns on the wicked,—holding out reward to the under him to see the work kept in order. For that one and pardon to the other, they thus lull their purpose he had gangs of men along the line, under the poor dupes into security, and find them ever ready orders of a superintendent. If he (witness) had seen a One thing in the conflicting mass of eninions which One thing in the conflicting mass of opinions which efficient remedy, by a short examination into the incapable of answering the end for which they were social relations with his fellow-men. We shall by this originally designed, and that a remodification or re | means be able to ascertain, with tolerable accuracy, organisation of the social fabric must be obtained. the bearing which the one has upon the other, and This I say is admitted by all; but beyond this we seem | shall thus have laid a firm and solid basis on which wear and tear of time has rendered utterly unfit for able object, no paltry feelings, or party intrigues, or further service, while his neighbour, in this pretended jealousies, should be permitted for one moment to work of renovation, would reject every thing that is oppose an obstacle nor should cupidity or avarice be ancient; nothing but new stones from the quarry, and allowed to put in the wedge of selfishness to stop the reclaimed criminal, not only is the ranks of the criminal population reduced by one, but the state has also gained a good and worthy subject.

Not doubting but that this high and momentous subject must excite in the bosom of your Majesty those feelings of sympathy and interest which its vast importance is so well calculated to inspire, I will venture to hope that you will give the whole weight of your I have the honour to be,

> Madam. Your Majesty's truly faithful subject,

London, Dec. 7th, 1840.

Varieties.

THE ROYAL infant is said to pass the greater portion of the twenty four hours in sleep. This proof, if no other could be adduced, would demonstrate the purity of its Royal descent!

ALBERT. How sweet to hear de rapture of de people. Das ringing out from eb'ry parish steeple.

Sweet as the cash that, a-ta Filch or Lockit, We're always wringing out of John Ball's pocket. Hobhouse, who, in his Radical days, declared that Royalty in Europe would be extinct in a quarter of a century, is quite overjoyed at the birth of a Princess Royal—declaring that the dear little thing is a child after his own heart, from the fact of its cries being incessant for the bettle.

THE FOLLOWING lines from Cowper were found in the Royal cot, it is said, on its reaching Buckingham

Palace: -I pity kings whom worship waits upon. Obsequious from the gradle to the throne: Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows, And binds a wreath about their baby brows:

Whom education stiffens into state. And death awakens from that dream too late! To such people as are curious to see the Royal infant, we deem it but an act of kindness to apprise general outline, other children-it has two eyes, one regards intellect, and there it stands on a proud

pre-eminence! Dr. Locock is said to have received one thousand pounds for the services, rendered by couchement of the Queen. Half that sum, it is also being so cheap a luxury!

CHURCH NEWS .- The Bishop of Carlisle has had an attack of lumbago, which so severely affected him that for two successive days he was obliged to Bishop of Meath has died worth something short of

Beholu the Princess in her birth-day suit!" "DE VET NURSE!" de vet nurse!" shouted Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert. "What's the matter?" coolly asked nurse Lilly." "Dis leteel von has drink so much dat it run all over, Madame Lilly," replied the Field Marshal, "and vet me." The dry nurse was instantly

summoned. FOR SOMETIME the Royal nurses were at a loss to account for the "little stranger" keeping up such a repetition of squalls; nurse Lilly, however, wiser than the rest, discovered that the interesting minikin

of Royalty had the wind on her stomach. IT HAS BEEN suggested, in order to make a distinction between the Royal babe and ordinary children, in the mode of taking food, that the wet The important investigation upon which we are about nurse should wear a gold breast-plate. The pap, of

> NURSERT RHYMES, What is't! The Princess squalling for a clout!

#### ADVICE TO CHARTISTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR

SIR,—The Chartists of Sunderland having commenced, under very favourable prospects, a Chartist Benefit Society, I strongly recommend my Chartict brethren in other parts to establish immediately similar societies. To promote this object, I will feel obliged by your inserting the following

REASONS FOR CHARTIST BENEFIT SOCIETIES. 1. As sickness and want are at one period or another the portion of all, it is necessary that all should be prepared for, and provided against, such calamities. 2 That of the two means, providing for ourselves, or depending upon the charity of others, the former only is that which every honest and honourable man would wish to employ, and which every prudent man would depend upon.

8. That as the working people are neither bern wealth, nor can acquire it, they possess in general 200 individual resources adequate for the purpose, and, therefore, are bound to unite with others to make those calamities fall as lightly as possible upon

4. That as a large pertion of disease and death is the direct or indirect result of too much work, and too appreaches to the works from the several magazines little food, a knowledge of the causes of these, in order are literally one continued train of powder, reto their removal, is an important part of the proper | quiring the greatest vigilance to remove, so as to -objects of a benefit society. 5. That this essential part is not at all provided for relate.

by any of the existing benefit societies, which indeed, so far from doing this, in many instances, powerfully of thickly yellow smoke and dust, with a loud and tend to withdraw all attention from them, and con-simultaneous report, succeeded by a white smoke, and fine the application of their resources to means the bursting of as many as a thousand deadly shells, death entirely untouched.

of the mass is caused by the extreme idleness and yards from the shore, announced the explosion of luxury of a few, the principles which would tend to a another powder magazine within the fortress of Acre correction of this evil, ought to form a component part In five minutes after the officers who landed from every benefit society for a toiling and impoveriahed the shipping to the succour of the sufferers, among

few having the power to take, by what they call law, nately escaped carrying to the boats for conveythat which is produced by the labour, sweat, and skill ance on board, for medical aid, the maimed and of the many, for whose benefit the law is said to be wounded, which together with the killed are said to

feed by it, is felt to be robbery by those who starve by certain how many are the sufferers in the British it, the latter only have the disposition and will to alter | fleet, but we understand that as many as fifteen It, and can only do so by becoming lawmakers. 9. That, as this is the object of Chartism, it is therefore, worthy to be incorporated with a benefit acciety, established for those who have been, and are,

so plundered and oppressed. 10. That while such societies would be alleviating the evils of sickness and death as they occurred, and were keeping attention alive to the frequent unnatural | the Rev. Mr. Kitson, both of the Princess Charlotte, causes of these, they would also powerfully tend to from which ship Mr. Warre, mate, with a working free their members from bribing, soul-enslaving charity, and create that paternal feeling amongst working people. which, by making their hearts one, would make their power invincible for good.

11. That such societies would also supply their member with a powerful remedial agent in sickness, and often avert death by the excellent medicine administered to the minds of the afflicted through the medium of their physicians, the stewards, who would cheer the hearts of the bed-ridden sufferers with the administration of pecuniary relief, and revive their drooping energies by acquainting them with the spread of those principles which their souls longed to see established. 12. That as it would then be said, see those Char-

tists, how they "love one another," others would "go and do likewise," those who were "weary and heavy laden" would have their "yoke " lightened, and eventhally the pour (or workers) and meek would "inherit the earth.

P.S. As the rules of the Sunderland society are now printing, they will be published, and transmitted to our Chartist brethren in any place who may apply for them. Further intelligence will be given next week

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.

> CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT. (From the Morning Herald.)

We have received, by extraordinary express from Marseilles, by the Oriental steamer, accounts from Bombay to the 1st of November, with dates from China to the 4th of August, Singapore 11th September, Calcutta 18th October, and Alexandria to the 26th November.

The intelligence brought by this arrival is, in every respect, of the greatest importance. From the mass of our correspondence, and the details with which we have been supplied, we have selected the most interesting features. The expedition to Chusan, under the command of

Commodore Sir J. Gordon Bremer, and Brigadier General Burrell, arrived off that island on the 2nd of July, and the necessary soundings having been taken, anchored in the harbour of Chusan on the 4th, and after summoning the Governor to surrender. compliance with which was evaded, the operations against the place were commenced on the following day, July 5th. After a short resistance on the beach, which was soon cleared, the troops landed and began the breach of the city of Ting-hae-heen, the capital of Chusan, which was defended till a late hour, but on the following morning was found to have been evacuated during the night, and the British troops immediately took possession. A great number of guns were captured, together with numerous stores and a large quantity of ammuni-

The loss of the Chinese is estimated at about of the British.

Admiral Elliott, in the Melville, reached Chusan on the 7th July, and unfortunately got a-ground, with so much damage done as to make it neces- peculiar interest, he made use of the following promary to have his ship hove down and dismantled, thus rendering her perfectly useless. In sailing along the coast, the Blonde, sent into Amoy with a flag of truce, was fired into; but, on returning the fire, the Chinese troops were quickly dispersed with considerable loss.

Shortly after the admiral's arrival, he proceeded to Ning-po-foo; to forward a sealed letter to the Emperor, which, after having been received by the mandarins of that city, was returned unopened. In consequence of this occurrence, Hing-po-foo was blockaded, and preparations were making to extend the blockade to the mouth of the river Yonghe-Kion, leading to Nankin. The capture of Chusan, and the action at Amoy, appear to have espeed a great sensation in that part of China. Brigadier-General Burrell has been appointed governor of Chusan. It was expected that the admiral would shift his flag on board the Wellesley. The ships of war at Chusan were the Wellesley, Conway, Alligator, Algerine, Cruiser, Melville, Blenheim, Pylades, and Madagascar and Enter. prise steamers. The accounts from Canton state that Commissioner Lin was vainly endeavouring to raise volunteers to destroy our ships of war, by the promise of high rewards. Several junks, laden with salt and grain, had been captured under the guns of the bogue fort by the British blockading squadron, which consisted of the Druid, Volage, Hyacinth, and Large, subsequently reinforced by the Nimrod and Columbine. The blockade did not

commence till the 1st of July.

The intelligence from India redeems the last unsatisfactory accounts. From Affghanistan we learn will constitute your value to men wishing to perpethat a most brilliant success had been gained by Brigadier-General Dennie over Dost Mohammed and the Walce of Khoolum, whose combined army of 8,000 men had been totally routed by a body of kettledrums, standards, baggage, &c., with 500 £4, Peel £3. Lord John £2, Peel £1. Lord John. highly beneficial. The fort of Kahun, which Capt. Brown held out to the last, was finally evacuated by him after receiving orders to that effect, and he succeeded in reaching Shikarpoor in safety with all his baggage and artillery. It is stated, in our private letters, that there is every probability of a sgain in case of a double bid." war with Nepau, and the Ameers of Scinde are

much dissatisfied at having to pay tribute. The utmost activity prevails in all the military departments throughout India; an augmentation has been made to the army, and all the officers on leave required to join immediately. The troops under Major-General Nott were advancing on Khelat. Ten thousand men were ordered to assemble at two bidders." No answer. Lukhur from the Bombay army; this large force is assembling in Upper Scinde for some other purpose it is supposed than that of chastising the Belloo-

As a set off to the success of General Dennie, it small fort in Kohistan, near Caubul, with the loss of price that any local salesmaster wishes to put upon neveral killed and wounded. His aide-de-camp, you, without consulting you." Capt. Conolly, was killed by his side. The fort was subsequently taken. The failure, in the first instance, is ascribed to the shortness of the scaling

From Aden the accounts were that the European garrison was in good health, but that the sepoys had sectored severely. The Arabs had remained peractly quiet since the last repulse. We have dates from Ceylon to the 12th October,

M Candy, The intelligence from Alexandria, which reaches to the 26th ult., represents the Egyptian question as settled. Commedore Napier arrived there in the dition would fetch. Powerful, on the 21st November, and immediately epined negociations with Boghos Bey, which were

Turkish fleet, and the immediate evacuation of tures of his own neglected, proscribed, and en- The Irish Catholics are just beginning to learn maxim does, we apprehend, breath in the very lungs in speaking of inventions which have led to great Syria by Ibrahim Pacha. The fleet to remain till the necessary guarantees are furnished for the hereditary succession of Egypt. Commodore Napier had made every preparation for the bombardment of Alexandria in case his terms had been refused. The following ships were lying there when the Oriental sailed:—Powerful, Rodney, Revenge, Cambridge, Ganges, Vanguard, Carysfoot, and Medea, and Vesuvius steamers.

#### DISASTER AT ACRE.

On the 6th of November, three days after the fall of this redoubtable fortress, and when the British were still rejoicing at having achieved in three hours, and with a loss on their side of only twentytwo killed and forty-four wounded, that which even in its then inferior strength withstood twelve assaults of Napoleon Buonaparte, with a sad loss of human life, they were doomed to suffer a disaster, the origin of which is likely never to be cleared up, though in all probability it has arisen from the loose manner in which powder appears to have been conveyed from place to place by the enemy during the defence of it against the allies; for it seems the

A column, at least five hundred yards in height which leave the most general cause of sickness and spreading in all directions far beyond and all around the ships of the fleet, some of which, and 6. That as the over-working and partial starving among them the Wasp, being only about one hundred whom there might be shipmates and messmates 7. That this mischievous distinction arises from a encountered on the road, those who had fortuamount to 280, of whom at least 150 are native 8. That as this, which is called law by those whe women and children. We have been unable to asmarines are killed, and had it not been the hour of dinner the number would have been considerably increased. Among the seamen there are several wounded, and of the officers Brigadier-General Sir Charles Felix Smith, R.E., very slightly; Captain Collier, R.N., of the Castor, leg broken and other injuries and bruises; and Lieutenant Johnson and party, were ordered to clear out a magazine, full of powder and shells, which was on fire from the explosion; this perilous service was happily performed without any casualty (notwithstanding the doors had been shattered), by the applying of wet bales and blankets, and by dusk the chances of further danger were considerably reduced, though the fire was not entirely extinguished until a late hour of the night. Nothing could exceed the intrepid conduct of the parties employed, who mounted the burning roof. braving all danger, in order to introduce the hose of the engine, playing upon the fire. The Princess Charlotte had two of her marines killed and nine wounded, besides several seamen, and the officers belonging to her above-named.

#### UNITED STATES.

By the packet ship North America, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday last, we have received to have excited but little sensation, as the result of the contest had been for some time car-

# THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.

On our third page will be found the first of series of letters on this subject, by NUMA.

ADVICE TO CHARTISTS. WE request attention to a valuable article under

this head, which will be found elsewhere; we shall have more to say upon the subject in due time.

RICHARD OASTLER.

WE understand this veteran champion of the rights of infancy and labour is, or is likely, shortly to become an inmate of the Fleet, by the especial favour of Mr. THORNHILL

JUNIUS RUSTICUS. Our readers will be glad to see their old friend again in the Northern Star. By an oversight, his letter to the Queen does not occupy the place we

intended for it. It will be found in our sixth page THE AUCTION AND SALE.

WE extract the following passages from two speeches made by Mr. O'CONNOR, so long ago as the year 1835, when engaged in his mission as delegate of the Great Radical Association, established by him thirty killed; there were no casualties on the side in the parish of Marylebene. At Stockport, where he opened his commission, and for which town he has frequently, and, in consequence, expressed a phetic words :-

"Lord Chesterfield has said that any man price. I admit it, and the amount is the only question at issue between the vendor and the purchaser: I am for sale, and I intend you all for sale; but if I may be allowed the most extensive conone lot instead of being set up singly. And now, in the commencement of my tour, I proclaim myself for sale; and that my object is to prepare my stock, profitable condition. I will not let you go lame, or halt, or blind, or lean, or in bad lots to the auction mart; no, you shall go in a body, but from it I will not abate a fraction; it is Universal Suffrage, as my principle, with Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, no Property Qualifition, as the details to give full effect to that principle. And my course is to prepare you for sale, and then to sell you; and now let me point out the manappoint their respective bidders. Lord John RUSSELL will probably bid for the Whigs, and Sir tuate power at any price. I will be the auctioneer, and will set this lot up; it matters not at what. Then the auction will proceed thus; we will proceed downward, like a Dutch auction,

saw you; I took Lord John's wink.

Sir Robert-" I appeal to all around me." Auctioneer -" It's very unfortunate of course my duty is to make the most of the lot." Sir Robert-"Well, you are bound to put it up

Auctioneer-" Very well, then, up it goes again.' Lord John-" And the Ballot." Sir Robert—" And Annual Parliaments."
Lord John—" And Equal Representation."

A pause-Auctioneer-" Who bids more! I have if you consent to take less when you are coming to

We must now leave to our readers, after five years' experience to say whether or not that

rineipal concessions made are, the delivery of the who sold nearly 300,000 poor and unprotected creathimble.

to hang the slaughtered carcases of the Leeds also, and that not one of them has shown the white leaving no withered limb disregarded, no member monopolies, furnish thereby the very strongest "geese" upon the front of his political stall! He who feather; but, on the contrary, although getting uncared for, no section considered as unnecessary to grounds for frequent changes in, or re-acknowledgetook wholesale commission upon the infants over some of the severest sentences, are still bearing, like the perfect and healthy existence of the whole. It, ments of, the governing body; and when they instance whom he constituted himself Chancellor and Guar- Irishmen, in the universal cause of freedom, in fact, implies an equality before the law, a power the press as one great change of latter ages, let it be dian, for want of that protection which the law re- their respective terms of from nine months to vested in a government-making body, to say who borne in mind that the very opinion created by fused, is now to take the pining, care-worn wives four years, in madhouses. O'Connon is an Irish shall be the parties under that maxim, to whom that press, since its reduced price in 1836, is now and little crippled children of the Leeds "geese" man, and although not a Catholic, is as energetic power, narrowed to its most convenient use and the vast power and combination struggling for a to the Whig charnel-house, and then the nacker is in their cause as any Catholic in the land; and application, shall be delegated for the benefit fair representative Government of its strength, its to smile in lustful patriotism while disposing of his these things are now making a deep impression of the community at large. Government remnant of their constitution, now comes to help chicane. the Leeds "foxes" to kill and carry of the whose aid is invoked by the Foxes of the Leeds gery, while Ireland is reserved as a draw-farm, Club. The man who has scandalized the women whence the Honourable Gentleman (!) may still of England,—the wives and daughters of the continue to extract the forfeit of national ignorance, avoid such consequences as the one we are about to English operatives,—as "hoores,"—who has filled much increased, by the colour given to his renewed gious strife between the two countries for his Exchange slaves. A fool who said that he had Radicals: the man who deserted the Dorchester | waters with so much corrupted matter! labourers. who sold the Trades' Unionists, who the Jew. and then sold the Jew to the Devil; the this. we ask, the monster whom we are again, not | cheap labour-mongers ? only to trust, but to court, and to apply to him the vide-Trust, but see in whom? Have we not Manchester, runs thus:-

> you to receive him! Now, observe the answer of have large foreign possessions, wild, unprofitable, and as will ensure their just, fair, and faithful representation. If not, are they fit to choose our legislators?" the noodles:—" We would say thankfully, BUT valueless, for want of population; and every ship load tation in the Commons' House of Parliament. The said, "Gentlemen, you will dine with me, but be on giving value to their barren wilds: and further mark; ments to his own destruction, and, like a pig, as he your guard-bring no money-as I have been compelled to invite a pickpocket to help out the entertainment;" and suppose the host communicated to

ple bearings. Is O'Connell invited here to assist in good nature and prayed of me not to stop the Bill, I the Household Suffrage movement? By no means; rights were invaded, while they slumbered in perfect he is invited here to strangle Chartism. If O'Con- ignorance of the blow aimed at them. I persevered MELL was intended as an auxiliary to the Fox and and was all but hissed, but I did persevere and stopped Goose Club, and if his services were to be honestly given and effectively used, where would they be a citizen of the world and ready to steer where God and most usefully employed ! Why, in Ireland, to be necessity shall direct, but if I can help it, no man shall sure, where he still holds the ignorant in religious leave the land of his birth against his free will and but permanency, the Editors contend. We pass by We are now mistified between the brainchains of bondage.

What would be the result to the present move-CHARTISTS, HAVING GOT RID OF THEIR FALSE LEADthe English Whig "Establishment," and thus they are just beginning to emerge.

What then becomes our duty? Why, as honest watchmen, ever at our post, to prepare the people to struction of his Lordship's assertion, we will go in meet the outrage at the threshold. That is our duty; that we haveperformed; and what is the people's duty? Simple, and easy of performance: that is, the whole community, for the highest price, it is to be ready to march to Leeds to a by putting them, as feeders say, in the most public meeting to be holden upon the day of the "base, bloody, and brutal" Union; to be ready at all hazards and sacrifices; and to bring their wives. and all in the best condition. My price is large, bearing small white flags, with the simple inscription, "We are Englishwomen and mothers; and if our children are slaves the tratior O'CONNBLL made them cation for Representatives, and Equal Representation ; but our husbands will throw their chains in the face of their oppressor." Yes, upon that day, we will show in Leeds a body of virtuous women and ner in which this important auction will be conducted free-born Englishmen, even larger than that proand concluded. The Whigs and the Tories will mised for the suppression of Chartism. That day will be a day ever famous and glorious in the annals ROBERT PREL for the Tories, for, rely upon my of chivalry. St. John, St. Peter, St. Patrick, St. not be surprised; your trumpet has been sounded; the moment you are united, your strength, arising that day shall henceforth stand in the almanaes of our, disgrace; but we trust you; and, if we doubted all time to come as St. Englishwoman's day.

Let us reason calmly upon the probable result of such a step, if unopposed. Is there a Chartist in the kingdom who believes that the question of 500 men of the 35th native infantry and the Goorka starting from the present £10 franchise. Lord John Household Suffrage ever would have been started corps, with two guns and some cavalry. Dost Will commence £9, Peel £8. Lord John £7, Peel by Foxes Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co., if the the first epistle of the Mercurial family, and last question of Universal Suffrage had not been week the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, killed, and wounded in proportion. The intelligence of this affair is contained in a despatch from Major-femiliar is contained in the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, all bearded by unreasonable demands from without—femiliar is contained in the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, all bearded by unreasonable demands from without—femiliar is contained in the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, all bearded by unreasonable demands from without—femiliar is contained in the Mercurials rejoined at considerable length, all bearded by unreasonable demands from without—femiliar is contained in the Mercurials rejoined in the Mercurials re Who support it! Some of the greatest jobbers franchise, and which was established upon the fanever known in any country; who, under the old ciful principle of all who may be "reasonably as masters or magistrates, of oppressing the poor the government of a country. and the unprotected; men who now see the necessity of a further reduction in the wages of those out of whose hard earnings they have, from being paupers, Both together—" And No-Property Qualifica- scraped millions together, and now require cheap food and cheaper labour, in addition to their other chances of peculation and subtraction, to give them Lord John-"We'll take the lot between us. another ull at the very vitals of a large competi-Now I'll get that for you, but I can't get less, and tive labour community; creatures who complain of be worth that, you will be offered nothing; neither the people's ignorance and want of principle, and party will give a penny for you, because, if they can send waggon loads of provisions, and large sums of appears that Sir R. Gale experienced a repulse at a purchase you in small lots they can have you for the money for distribution among those very corrupt people, but only upon occasion of a Municipal Election.

This miserable crew have been at work with their country. process has not been going on from that period to more miserable stick of an organ for now nearly the present, and whether the attempt of the many three months, and throughout England their disci-Associations, since formed by the factions, has not ples do not number one hundred, but like a hen with been with a view to make merchandise of the work- one chicken, they are as busy as if they had a full ing classes for the aggrandisement and emolument brood. Only one Association, and only one fox in by which it appears that the cholera hadre-appeared of human jobbers, who, tired out by the process of that to bark—and even his bark worse than his keeping the stock till most fit for the market, bite; not a goose for very shame to cackle for them; would gladly make such profit as their present con- and thus forlorn and broken-hearted, they are com-In order to effect a transfer just now, the Leeds a trick or two. Now we tell them that Signor principle brings us from the Mercury's corrupt reprofit-jobbers have invited the great wholesale Daniello would jockey them too; and in less than servoir to a consideration of the springs and foun-

slaved creed for personal aggrandisement, is now that many of the Euglish martyrs are Irish Catholics of the State, and inspires the whole body with life, improvements, which, by the way, should be called

Ireland with paupers and a rural police; the popularity in England. Let us quote the monster's man who has kept up a perpetual war of reli- own opinion, delivered in full conclave to his Corn ewn profit, is to be the pilot of the well-manned threatened to kick O'Connor at a meeting at Presthat it was Irishmen who shed Welshmen's blood boys would treat him to a swim in the Liffey." Upon at Newport; the man who called Frosta traitor, and this we shall only observe that we too have a river the people's best friends ruffians; the man who hired | running through Leeds; not that any Englshman

Again, then, we say that this outrage must and villified the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, who would shall be met at the threshold; we will not, as of give £20,000 a year more than even the Tories to a old. admit the infection, and then seek for remedies. German beggar for begetting state paupers and Let our readers just read the list of guests furnished feeding sporting dogs; the man who sold Carlow to by the Club, to do honour to the national banquet! -Daniel O'Connell, Colonel Thompson, John man who banished Crawford from Ireland; the ARTHUR ROEBUCK, SHARMAN CRAWFORD, JOSEPH man who has crushed every bold spirit who would Hume, Sir William Molesworth, Francis not surrender principle to his fell dominion; the PLACE, CHARLES VILLIERS, RICHARD L. SHEIL, man whose name is to be found in every corrupt RICHARD COBDEN, and Lord BROUGHAM! We majority which has supported the shooting, en- might have stopped with DAN, and said, "Ex uno tombing, transporting, police-enacting, life-destroy- disce omnes;" but we give the sack, in preference ing, liberty-crushing, poor-man-hating Whigs; the to the sample, and shall only say that not a man man, whose name, after possessing more poli- of them, but Roebuck, Villiers, Cobben, and, tical power than any other individual ever did pos- perhaps, Molesworth, is likely to come. No, no sess for now five years, is not to be found originating catch DAN meeting BROUGHAM, THOMPSON, and any one act or any portion of an act for the benefit | CRAWPORD! How many of the whole lot are not of the human race in any part of the world:—is Malthusians, just made to the knuckle of the

The other extract. from a speech of O'Connor's, gentle motto of the Beaumonts-Fide sed qui, delivered in the same month of the same year at

trusted him, and have we not been as often deceived? "The Poor Law Bill was but a means to an end: it And yet a pack of silly profit-mongers say, "Accept was no sooner fixed in the statute book than the white a Tory Government, thus shifting the whole ballast vicious, and enfranchise the virtuous of all classes. his assistance, But watch him." What, we would slave owners began to turn it to the proposed account to the question of convenience, interest, and ex
Ellis and others of the Emigration or Transportation pediency. We fully admit that Government, when "We appeal to the workmen themselves. Let any New York papers to the 20th ult. They contain but little news of importance. The official declaration of the election of General Harrison as President | whom the very host is thus compelled to speak ? | rider to the starvation bill. They first passed the one The Fox and Goose Club have invited Daw to working man, whose place has been supplied by ma- while we think we shall show, and that very clearly, and then let him say whether all the occupants, or co-operation and a banquet; and Colonel Thompson, chinery, and then, in their tender merey for the poor, that it is because our Government is not in this whether a majority of them, are so intelligent and very properly objecting to the scheme, says, how are they apply to Parliament for the means of assisting WITH OUR EYES OPEN." Was ever such of white slaves that land upon their territories increases bare-faced audacity? Suppose a host invited a the value of their property fifty per cent. So they first save poor rates at home, and then apply the public science, and even skims polemics; but in every dive or more plainly prove that a vicious majority would clever pickpocket, and in apologising to his guests, revenue to supplying them with the only means of he finds himself out of his depth; using his arguthose gentlemen make bargains with the emigrants before they leave England, or, in other words, actually swims, cutting his own throat. When the Editors "worthless," and asks them whether they would purchase the slaves without even giving them the speak of the frightful strife of by gone ages, they chance of the market. Well; was I idle upon this, any appear to forget that that was all occasioned by a nions in vice! We answer, no; and we find the pickpocket the necessary precaution given to his more than upon the Poor Law? No, I voted against guests, what would a honest pickpocket say! every stage of the one, and, single handed, I stopped the other at half-past two o'clock in the morning, Would he not say, "Sir, if I practice my calling, I during last session. I stood alone; no one would no matter how surrounded with change, instead and Sick Clubs, thereby proving that they seek for accept your invitation at the expence of my manly favour of it; they laughed at me; but I cast my eye over the House, and found that I was equal to thirtynine Honourable Members. I moved that the Let us first take this question in its plain and sim- House be counted; they then appealed to my the Bill; but who will stop it now?

a certain age, and forbade the accompaniment of the Tudors, referred to by the Editors; while it is not a Mr. Stansfeld. The Mercury would enfranchise wife and family except at the emigrant's expence, thus taking the bone and sinew and leaving the young grisment of O'Connell getting even a footing in any part the to be nursed by the Poor Laws at home, till fit for till 1815, a period of only twenty-one years, there FELD, all who would do unto others as they of England? The assurance, through the prostitute profit. When every lordly oak is levelled to the was more blood spilt than during the whole period would be done by, and those who love their press of Ireland, That THE DEFEATED AND DELUDED; ground: when the throat of every fatted war-horse is of the Tudor dynasty, and all to change administra- neighbour as themselves. We have ferretted ERS, HAVE AT LENGTH BEEN COMPELLED TO THROW the production of human food, and made subservient to abroad; thus not only spending blood and treasure ably fit; they are the \$10 occupiers of houses THEMSELVES UPON THE LIBERATOR FOR SUCCOUR. the sustenance of man; when our waste lands are made to suit domestic policy to domestic habits, but in counties, if, upon enquiry, they should be found COMFORT, AND RELIEF. This would be echoed by to yield forth their fruit; when our own country, after being turned to the most prefit, shall refuse to its own sons the reward of their own industry and sufficiency tious expediency. We now come to a consideration upon practice, and ask, if he had been in poor would the ignorant people of Ireland be gulled for for their wants, then will I join in search of other of the rightful means of testing whether an adminis- George White's place, and George in his, whether another season, and thrown back for years into that climes, and by lot take my chance as a volunteer in can be purchased if you but come up to his state of mental delusion from which, thank God, quest of a field whereon to expend my labour. Your country is a wild for want of proper laws to apply man's labour to the most profitable pursuits, and instead of altering the laws, they would transport the people. I tell you that this is but the commencement. they now only invite you to transport yourselves, but when machinery arrives at its height, they will then compel you to involuntary exile."

Such were Mr. O'Connon's opinions in 1835, and such, we find, from many of his reported speeches, delivered in many parts of England and Scotland, in 1837, 1838, and 1839, in almost the same language, continued to be his opinions; we must leave it to our readers to say whether he has been borne out by subsequent circumstances.

We have been induced to give the latter extract in consequence of a foolish assertion made by Mr. Moral-philosopher Morrisson, of Dunfermline, to the effect that Mr. O'Connor used the words with respect to a repeal of the Corn Laws.

In conclusion, then, we say, " To Your TENTS, O in full proof that the administration was not frage, blow breezes as they may, shall be our day ISRAEL!" we are at our post. If you fail, you can- constitutionally formed, and did not represent naword, that, though you were as ignorant as asses, Bridget, and all the saints, have their day, and your defeat, should it occur, will be your own, not banded by the nation in 1832. you, OUR LIVES UPON YOUR WIVES.

## THE OLD FOX AGAIN.

THE old cow and the hay stack have had another bowing match; STANSFELD has written in reply to as an antitode to Universal Suffrage. tion considered was the most eligible standard of system, have made more money than they know deemed" fit for its exercise; the present letter is

the present constitution of society? STANSFELD, upon possession and enjoyment of self-satisfaction. his part, asserts that it is not; inasmuch as a section of society, on behalf of whose eligibility he

or has been, established for the formation of governments; and in this course we anticipate no contradiction of that noble maxim of the English or indirectly, through his representative in Parliapelled to throw themselves upon the old juggler for ment. This simple, defined, and liberty-breathing

fresh cargo ofhuman flesh! The man who encou- upon the Irish mind, and will, ultimately, bring is, in fact, nothing more nor less than the comraged the Canadians to withstand the step-mother about a real, instead of a clap-trap, union between mittee of a national society; a body entrusted with tyranny of Britain, and then rifled them of the two countries, if not frustrated by trick and the application of public funds according to national requirements; a body selected to mature plans for Must it not be palpable to every man of common the common weal, and when matured and flatted by 'geese." The man who says that the New Poor Laws sense, that the motive of O'Connell, in seeking foot- the people's representatives, to see to their proper are a guarantee to the respectable operative against ing once more in England, is for the purpose of administration; but it by no means vests in the the encroachments of the less meritorious, is he propping the tottering machine of decaying Whig- hands of a party any, the most, remote or contingent right, because in power, so to alter the constitution as to insure their own continuance in office. people of all controul upon the other; and, in truth They have no right to strengthen their own hands, they are in complete keeping with the opinions of while they weaken those whose will they are bound to obey, and by whose consent alone they can legi- that, after all, rather than the Parliamentary constitimately hold office. When a government strengthens | tuency, is the god of its idolatry. It may appear that the itself by laws, rules, precedents, or regulations, adopted for that purpose, or by the levying of forces Government represents the constituent body, and our vessel of the Leeds Fox and Goose Club. The man ton, was told by O'Connell that he never would for its own protection, against public opinion, or by arguments may go for so much mere Radicalism wholent all the available troops, and promised 500,000 have been more right in his life if he had just put laws made or stretched for the suppression of the which apply to the question of suffrage; but even volunteers to shoot British working men seeking his threat into execution. The beast upon the same public voice, that government becomes a despotism here we meet the Mercury and them. We have the redress of grievances; the man who rejoiced occasion said, that "if Feareus came to Dublin, the and stands, in relation to the community, in pre-shewn the great reaction in the public mind, or cisely the same situation as a garrison, which should rather, in the electoral mind, since 1832, by the fact sell the fortress to the enemy, and turn its guns against of less Liberal candidates being now chosen. Let it its own countrymen. This we presume to be the be borne in mind that we date the reaction from ruffians to insult the peaceful missionary of English would be false or treacherous enough to poison its very position occupied by our Whig rulers; they are 1835, and that since that period we have had five not only besieged by the whole of the unrepresented annual registrations, and only one election; but even community, but they are also besieged by the repre- taking the eight years from 1833 to 1840, both inbrute force, and entrench themselves within the withstanding the vastly increased spirit occasioned fortress, turning the guns against those who placed by the word of command, "Register, register, them there as guardians of the fort, during pleasure | register !" given by the fugle-men to the respective or good behaviour.

> threaten violence to effect a change, in 1832, of that rightful possession of power? Government which, according to the opinions of the Having said so much as regards the administhen constituent body, was a fair representation of tration, now one word of the electoral body. the public mind and condition. But, be it observed, and it shall be but a word, and that from that the Editors, always having an eye to the letter of the Editors. We give the followthe main chance, contend that STANSFELD'S ing pithy passage as confirmation of our assertion, principle is erroneous, because it may let in that Universal Suffrage would disfranchise the tolerated, and only factiously opposed, should be workman in Leeds-a sober, thinking man-cast his Mercury dips deep into philosophy, history, and of yielding, they should resist it; thus never those qualities in their representatives, in which in fact, representing existing society.

The Editors speak of the wild ferocity of barand only in that, very department for whose all to BE our legislators?" consent. But stop; Ellis's Bill only provided for men of the bloody scenes enacted during the reigns of the guage of the Mercury and the heart-guage of difficult task to prove that, from the year 1796, all who may be "reasonably deemed" fit; STANSwhen every pleasure ground is turned into a garden for tions, or to support administrations, at home or out those whom the Editors would deem reasonendeavouring to suit foreign policy to demestic fac- to support the Whigs. We must take Stansfeld tration is, or is not, a fair representation of the public mind and taste simply because in power.

In arguing this matter, we are bound to consider the long, the continuous, the harrassing, and open wars waged against Administrations when much stronger in electoral support than that under | that our opponents are likely to make converts, but which we now live. We start from the year of because we choose to fight every enemy to the Sufpeace, 1815. At that period, we find a powerful frage with his own weapons, and not to leave one party commanding large majorities in possession of shred of false argument untorn in the whole weft of the Government; we find the Executive entirely deceit and treachery. with them; but not being a fair representation of the public mind, we find a reforming war, waged pure while all the channels are corrupt, and shift and carried on with various success for sixteen the question as they may, not all the force, intimidayears, during the whole of which time, we find the tion, threats, sophistry, and tyranny of which the Mercury supporting every artifice by recommenda- unconstitutional Government, their local bullies, tion of open violence, by cowardly threats, and even and hired establishment can command, shall frighten by ungentleman-like assaults upon women, and all for us, or make us turn a single hair's-breadth from the avowed purpose of making the administration a the straight path leading to the goal of FREB national mirror. This conflict eventually terminated [DOM, HAPPINESS, AND INDEPENDENCE. Universal Suftional taste and opinions, inasmuch as it was dis-

From 1832 till 1835 was a short breathing time allowed for experiment; and a general armistice was proclaimed, as far as the unrepresented were concerned, with a view to test the question whether or not theadministration, as newly constituted, was a fair representative Government. During this brief period the very acts of Administration, without being at all bearded by unreasonable demands from withoutthe positive acts of Administration proved that the Reform Bill meant transfer, not change.

From 1835 to the present time, in consequence of backed by the Fitzwilliams, Tighes, and other what to do with, and who never lose an opportunity, confined to a review of what rightfully constitutes frequent attacks upon popular rights, the fact has Whig families, was the Whig candidate. STANLEY's been made manifest that Government, as at present | Bill was the test; the question of Irish policy was not The question at issue between the parties is simply | constituted, not only does not represent public habits, at all introduced; in fact, the contest was actually a this: -Is the Government of this country, as at pre- taste, or feeling, but does not even represent any Whig and Tory struggle; the Tories putting forsent constituted, a fair representation of the public opinion, principle, or party, save and except in as ward the most obnoxious man, perhaps, to be found opinions, morals, habits, and wants, according to far as feeling, taste, and principle consists in forcible in Ireland; the Whigs, upon their part, selecting a

that the House of Commons, as at present constitu- the present men, without reference to system. The pleads, is altogether excluded from any participated, is much more liberal than the constituent body of Rev. Mr. Mahen, a person residing in the county, tion in the appointment; while upon their part the which it is the organ; and we have proved it by and evidently well acquainted with all its affairs, Mercurial Editors contend, that, no matter how the fact that, in 1832, when the Reform Bill was charged Mr. Brunn with having, in two years, selected, their very toleration, by existing society, in its infancy, and before it was defiled by administ ejected, and driven upon the wide world, more than constitutes them a fair representation of the virtues, tration, it was then almost impossible to find candi- seven hundred of the natives from his estate. In this vices, habits, manners, strength, or weakness of the dates sufficiently liberal for the new-fledged electors; enumeration the Rev. Gentleman appears to have while, now that the bill has been set to Whig time. I mistaken the influence of Mr. BRUEN over the In order to arrive at a just conclusion, we must it is almost impossible to find candidates sufficiently middle men of one denomination, Ballytarsna, for first ascertain whether or not any principle can be, corrupt; thus establishing the fact, that there is no the immediate act of the exterminator himself. permanency in public opinion—that there ought to be From Ballytarsna, Mr. MAHER charged BRUES no permanency in public opinion—and now less than with having ejected 101 of those poor creatures. ever, when the invention of the night may wisely No," says BRUEN, "I was not the landlord of Constitution, which declares that no subject can be call for a change upon the morrow. Hence we de- Ballytarena; I ONLY RECEIVED THE RENTS; and taxed otherwise than by his own consent, directly mand Annual Parliaments, to harmonise public with the ejecting I had nothing to do; so what opinion—to set the representative's mind by the becomes of the Rev. Gentleman's charge?" The national time-piece, in order to meet those changes | Colonel, however, himself substantiates it by occasioned by circumstances over which it becomes this very denial; for he never attempts to contracontinued till the 26th, when they were cut short by butcher to view the Household Suffrage stock. He six months would put all the peas under his own tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from which governments should flow, in order controul, under guidance of the then existing state hundred and odd! He reminds us of the Irishman tains from t to give them a constitutional title. This simple of the national mind. The Editors of the Mercury, who was charged with the murder of his neighbour.

taste, its feelings, and principles. If the Editors of the Mercury had said plumply, we are satisfied with this Government, we could then have understood them, while their absurd theories about the constitution of Governments, without so much plain honesty, resolves itself into that, and only that The Mercury's mode of constituting government would amount to nothing more or less than perfect despotism; by exonerating the Government from all responsibility upon the one hand, and depriving the the advertising constituency of the Mercury, and Mercury is right to a certain extent, so long as sentation of a majority of the electoral body; while, clusive, we find that, notwithstanding the change instead of yielding, they fortify Dowing-street with even in the opinions of the electoral body, and notparties-notwithstanding all this, we nevertheless We fully agree with the Editors of the find that the electors of the latter four years, 1837 Mercury upon the only principle contained in the 1838, 1839, and 1840, have not yet had an opport letter now under review; but here, also, as upon tunity of voting. Add these facts, then, together a former occasion, we are compelled to differ from the declension of Whig majorities of three hundred their conclusion. And Why ? Because it amounts to minorities—the fact of one-half of a newly-constito an admission, that, whatever Government is in tuted party never having voted—the fact of the whole existence, provided it be a Whig Government, it is, of body of the unrepresented classes being in open right, the accredited representation of society. If hostility to the present Government; and will even this be true, how unjust and unfair was it to the Mercury tell us that such a Government holds

eve along the houses trustworthy that he would commit to them the management of the affairs of his Benefit Society or Sick Club

Now, we ask, can words more plainly show the absurdity of all opposition to Universal Suffrage, select representatives from a virtuous minority; for here the Editors appeal to what they call the commit their affairs to the hands of their compastruggle to form administrations to the taste of the those very parties most scrupulous in their selecage; while they would contend that, once established, tion of persons to manage their Benefit Societies they are most deficient.

Let the reader observe the sophistry and fallacy barous ages, of the crimes, contentions, strifes, and of the last sentence. The Mercury men come to butcheries of those times, wholly forgetting that the conclusion that all are not fit for the manageeach aud every one of those calamities was a direct | ment of their societies' affairs, and then most arroconsequence of the then existing Government not gantly ask, " If not, are they fitto choose our legisbeing in unison with public opinion; and that con- lators"! Why, the question, in order to serve the "I'll now tell you my opinion of emigration. I am tention arose from a desire to effect a change in that, Mercury's argument, should be, "if not, are they fit

he would have considered that his pious maxim had been practically carried out, by being incarcerated for want of a thousand pounds' bail, and whether, in this instance, he loved his neighbour as himself. We have thought it right to say thus much, not

We have now shown that the reservoir cannot be

thought and our night-dream.

THE CARLOW ELECTION.

Never has it fallen to our lot to notice so anomalous, so unexpected and decisive a triumph, as the temporary victory just achieved by Col. BRUEN over everything Christian, moral, and even human. We have not room for the speeches made by the candidates, their proposers, seconders, or backers; therefore our readers must rest satisfied with an outline of the whole affair. BRUEN, an exterminating high Tory Protestant

landlord, was the Tory candidate; and is now, by an immense majority, called the county's representative. Ponsoner, a relative of the Greys, the BESBOROUGHS, and many other noble Whig families, candidate, neither pledged to, nor nursed up in, any We have, upon many former occasions, observed ultra principle; his only requisite being to uphold The daughter of the deceased being the principal and that the Company knew nothing of a man who not discuss are open to every man's investigation. \* \* A CHARTIST, IN BUCKS.—Send by Post-office Order evidence against him, she in her anxiety to have the refused to obey signals, rattled through those placed There it is held to be no offence to subject both the Old blood of her father's murderer, thought to strengthen for his guidance, "rowed" the police who dared to facts by interpretations of her own; and among stop him, and, in short, whose chief practice appears if they can be explained, those parts which are mythiother things she swore that, "in resisting the prisoner, to have consisted in the disobedience of orders. he called her a bitch." . This the prisoner denied, and swore he was accused wrongfully. He was convicted, however; and, previous to sentence being the verdict should have been, "Insanity," as regards science, nor are they used by a party to uphold a passed, upon being asked by the Court if he had SIMPSON, and "Wilful Murder" against the Dianything to say why sentence of death should not rectors, who kept a mad bull after having been amongst the upper classes. Strauss, the most formibe passed upon him, he replied, "Oh, then, my Lord- warned of his ferocity: but Wakley is not likely dable opponent Christianity has yet met with, is freely ship, isn't it too bad to marder a man with false to take this view of the case. caths! for God above he knows I never call'd Jude a bitch." "If you had called her so, replied his Lordship, and not murdered her father, your erime would have been less."

means of clearing Ballytarena, while he swept the not time just now) frame an indictment against and goes into the hands of the working classes other denominations in person; and Mr. MAHER, SIMPSON for the "Wilful Murder," of such a that it is pronounced to be dangerous. The upper very properly making no distinction between the acts, charged him with ALL; and BRUEN says, " no; I never did, in person, eject the families from Ballytarsna;" but does not deny the remainder of the the verdict deprives him of the rights of Christian and more profanity in Ovid and Horace, and the other so-called classical books, which are the basis of the

this frightful re-action, when we find the most obiectionable man in Ireland returned by the largest majority ever known in the county of Carlow, STANprove that those within the pale do not desire any poor fringe of the garment, if possible! Will this and a portion upon the other,—common sense will teach the Whigs a lesson? Will it teach the people show the fallacy of having laid it upon 82 engine, a lesson! Will it teach the country a lesson! Will which was the only part of the whole which could the wound is, that not a single pledge, in then, should have been, "Insanity" against Sampson, Ponsoner: and, therefore, they have experienced to be found in the fact of many poor Catholics race, and the reviler of their religion. What will GISBORNE, the Liberal Member for the County, think of his chance of re-election upon the next occasion? The only moral effect produced, we fear, will be a delay of dissolution will witness the approach of general re-action.

Perhaps a trifling anecdote of Colonel BRUEN may not be out of place just now. The gallant gentleman is supposed to be the very ugliest man in Ireland; and upon one occasion, when very flush the kind protection of "mad bulle." of cash, he proposed to a kind of toady-mason, in wit recommend him as a kind of companion, laugh-\*Can't," responded Bruen, "why so !" "Why, lines now open, and hereafter to be opened. ft is impossible." "Impossible!" rejoined the Colonel, "nonsense; money will do it; money can system. We are informed that the Directors of Indeed, then, I'll tell your honour-

"Why, then, all the money in BRUEN's place "Couldn't put a handsome nose on BRUEN's face." and is turned up short, like the end of an aged donkev's hoof.

This patriotic gentleman, in the year 1885, paid his countrymen generally the compliment of deelaring them to be " all savages."

THE CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE DEAD MURDERER, AND MR. WAK-LEY'S LAW, WITH THE JURY'S FOLLY.

TRAVELLING by railway being likely to become the only mode of conveyance, and being as yet in its infancy, it is highly necessary that some defined and intelligible rules should be laid down for its regulation; and as the whole speculation is likely to be managed by, and for the profit of, the wealthy, at the expence of the lives of the community, it is also high time that the law should be defined as to the question of responsibility.

We are the more induced to enter upon a consideration of this subject now, in consequence of the extreme ignorance manifested by Mr. WARLEY, the Coroner for Middlesex, and the misconception of the very dull Jury, whom he succeeded in mystifying upon the inquest lately held, arising out of the Harrow accident.

Mr. WARLEY, in his extraordinary charge, quoted largely from Judge Foster, but not a single case in point. In the case of the man who threw the brick from the window, whereby a passenger was killed, the man was living, and he alone was concerned; but if his master had been at hand, and had said, \* throw those bricks out to save time," and if the passenger had been killed, as all are principals in murder, the master would have been guilty of murder. So with the reckless coachman, who, from his own devilment, faced the precipice, and having ensured the destruction of his passengers, jumped off the box himself, before the moment of danger; but if the proprietor had said to the coachman-\* The trustees or directors of the road to Blackacre have opened the new line and shut up the old with positive orders not to use t e old, in consequence of some bridge being broken own; but don't you mind; watch the opposition, and as you save two miles and the hill by going the old way, go it:" now, in such case, we incline to think that the proprietor would be guilty of murder. Again; the other case upon which Mr. WAKLEY seems to rely as being quite in point, of the driver of a cart, after sufficient caution, still persevering without due care. being liable for any accident which may occur. Here, likewise, suppose the carter had been ordered to go on, as usual, by his master, regardless of consequences, the master would, in such case, be guilty of murder; therefore, we say, that not one of Mr. WARLEY'S cases was by any means in point.

Let us tell him the maxim of law which should have directed him in his charge, and then show, from jackets awake. the evidence, how, under it, the Directors were the parties guilty of murder. The law says "quam facit per alien, facit per se;" who acts by another acts in person; so if an agent distrain upon a tenant wrongfully, no rent being due, or illegally by making distress at night, in such case the tenant has his action against the landlord. In like manner, if a sub-sheriff make a wrong return, or refuse to execute judgment, or execute it illegally, the party aggrieved has an action against the High Sheriff. So if a debtor make his escape from the enstedy of a gaoler, who is the Sheriff's officer, the libel, but the Court postponed passing sentence on creditor at whose suit he was confined has his action him. We hope it will be a lenient one, for his spirited Collins's Committee, Birmingham.—Their report also against the Sheriff. So with a carrier, who defence deserves the approbation of all the friends to shall neglect to deliver goods, or allow them, exertions with respect, and the Court will, we therefore through negligence, to be damaged, the parties trust, be convinced that justice will be best satisfied have their action against the master. But what is with the smallest possible punishment. still more in point, is this, in our criminal interpretation of guilt: suppose a man keeps a wicked bull, employed to coax the wealth from industry into the lap or stallion, or dog, or any other animal, after he of a Sybarite clergy, they may be regarded by polishall have done injury to any person; or that he ticians with indifference; but when, in despite of phikeeps him after reasonable caution that he is likely belief, and in despite of common sense, which requires to do mischief; it has not only been held, but it has that the doctrines on which the priesthood baild their never been disputed, that in such case the proprietor power over the human mind, and use other men's is amenable for every injury committed by the property at their discretion, be subject to a rigid S. Mann.—We cannot send to the person he desires: animal; and in this view we are inclined to consi- gating those doctrines, but for publishing the investigader the present case. It is evident that SIMPSON tions of another, the question becomes of very great was the mad bull, of whose ferocity his masters had importance. Punishment is fitly appropriated to guilt, been warned. This appears from the fact of SIMP- the mask off hypocrisy, and expose to merited contempt the mask off hypocrisy, and expose to merited contempt son's having been fined a pound for neglect of duty those who claim our reverence from being particularly apon a previous occasion. We care not whether the holy. But how can this be done, if investigation is to R. MARSDEN, LITTLE BOLTON.—The papers were ine was justly imposed or not; that is not the ques-whose pretensions are to be investigated? The decition; the question is, whether or not the masters sion of yesterday is a severe blow to free inquiry, and were justified in retaining in their service a person the law, which is said to be the perfection of human necessarily entrusted with the lives of number of reason, does all which it can, by such a decision, to persons, after having committed an act which jus- bolster up hypocrisy, it it exists, and maintain the human mind in the chains of a selfish priesthood. No tified, or even called for, a fine of a single penny. doubt the Jury meant honestly, but they pronounced We say not.

It further appears that every breaksman, fireman, policeman, and engine-driver upon the whole line, for publishing opinions, we shall boast in vain of our must have been cognizant of Simpson's recklessness; freedom. In Germany, the subjects which we must

This is our view of the case; and, in conformity with this view, we have no hesitation in saying, that

We need say nothing of the law, or the verdict, which makes a dead man guilty of the crime of to feel the force of Mr. Hetherington's remark, that murder! It is a fair conclusion that SIMPSON first his offence consisted in selling blasphemy, as it is called, lost his own life in the occurrence, and then murdered cheap. It is quite true that if it be bound up in a two Such is precisely Bruen's case. He was only the Dawson! We may probably next week (we have the discussion assumes the form of a penny pamphlet, nature as will fully justify Lord DENMAN in classes, including the clergy—whose education, founded on pagan books, makes them take pleasure issuing a writ of "habeas corpus," in order that in all sorts of profane writing—enter into the discussion the grave-digger, or rather the road-diggers (for of anti-religious subjects. In fact, there is more filth of Mr. Hetherington, at the prosecution of the Attor-one individual, and numerous other members. Mr. burial) shall produce his body to take his trial for education of the upper classes, and which they habi-What, we may ask, must be the consequence of the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the prosection of the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the prosection of the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the prosection of the wilful murder of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than it is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than it is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than it is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, than it is to be found in the writter of Dawson at the next Old Bailey tually read and quote, the next Ol

We also incline to think the verdict, as regards the deedand, vicious, inasmuch as the whole sum the prosecution of Mr. Hetherington is to be considered of politics or theology, and claimed an equal right friendly spirit had been practised towards him; for done well; but I further find that their well-doing LEY'S Bill being the casus belli! Does it not clearly should have been laid on the whole train, or the as another instance of the determination of the preistimmediate part of that portion which did the addition to their society, constituted snugly as it damage; but if there was any justification in the now is; but would rather get rid of some of the severance,—that is, of laying a portion on one part, importance, and in no light more important than as and were the point in controversy (although adverse it teach O'Connell a lesson! The only balm for not have killed Simpson and Dawson. The verdict, which the people are interested, was required of "Wilful Murder" against the Directors, and a deo- the readers of the two-guinea volumes continue to dand on a wheel of the engine No. 1, to Lord North-monopolise the power of law-making, so long will was more especially pernicious to the ignorant and wheel of the engine No. 1, to Lord North-monopolise the power of law-making, so long will youthful portions of the community. The Jury reno defeat; while the great sting of the triumph is wirch, as Lord of the Manor. In fact, instead of this and every other iniquitous evidence of parenriching any person, its effect should have been tiality before the law continue to be manifested by having voluntarily voted for the destroyer of their to frighten those who cannot otherwise be brought to entertain sufficient respect for human life; and whose only object appears to be THE FIVE STAR PORTRAITS FOR THE NEXT the making of as much profit as possible, a great portion of which arises from paying small In order to prevent any possibility of misunderstandwages to ignorant persons, instead of giving to merit and, doubtless, the Whigs, on the Carlow defeat, its just reward, by employing able engineers, at proper remuneration and responsible salaries; whereby some guarantee would be given for the safe arrival of those who commit themselves to their guardianship, instead of placing valuable lives under

We are not for hanging; but let one third-class a walk round his domain, the project of enclosing carriage full of Directors go as convicts from Kirkit with a brick wall, twenty feet high. The mason, dale to the Hulks, along the whole line of road from who had the whole ear of his master, and whose Liverpool to Leadon, with iron wrist-bands and garters, and our lives for it there would be some ingly observed, "Your honour, it can't be done." high qualification required for engineers on all the

Something must be done to stop the murderous do anything." "Oh, I ax your honour's pardon," Insurance Companies are deliberating upon some mid the mason, "there's one thing that money elause in policies upon life insurances, to guard can't do." "What is it!" asked BRUEN, them from liabilities in certain cases of railway accidents; and we opine that upon the occasion referred to, equity (if we had such a commodity) would, in case of a man being killed whose life was BRUEN's nose is about an inch and a half in length, insured, have mulct the Railway Company in the full amount of the premium.

> THE GLASGOW ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN AND VILLANY OF THE LORD PROVOST. WE need do no more than direct the particular attention of our readers to the important meeting recently held in Glasgow, for the purpose of voting a fulsome address from a few slaves to her Majesty, upon the presentation of a very dear child to her loving, very poor subjects, and the rejection by sheer villany, falsehood, and fraud, of the address really carried, and truly speaking the language of friendship

> sincerity, and loyalty, without blarney. The Lord Provost, as he is called (the Lord help and defend us from such lords), presided; and now be it observed, that he was the only man in all Scot land who was not eligible, and for this simple reason, because he was interested; having the hope of knighthood before his eyes, and which hope the Chartist address would have dashed to pieces, because, even in the event of being declared carried, it would not have been presented. Well, the Queen may be-knight the wretch, but we defy her to begentleman him. We only hope that the brave fellows who, in defiance of the threat of force, so nobly did their duty, will now call a meeting, and put "hay upon the horns" of the Lord Provost, which the Queen cannot take off, by declaring him unworthy of the confidence of his townsmen, and by hissing him most lustily whenever he presumes to intrude his particularly obnoxious presence in decent

Perhaps the most valuable part of the whole proceeding was the glorious following up of the triumph, by the affirmation of the tellers, Messrs, Ross, Cameron, and Jack, that they counted seven hundred and eighty-five who voted for the amended address, and this in a room only capable of holding twelve hundred. These men know how to win the battle, and how to enjoy the triumph; such men as Moir, Ross, Cameron, Jack, and Thompson are an honour to their country, their cause, and them-

In connection with this we would also draw attention to the splendid meetings at Manchester: where the humanity humbugs were foiled and routed in their camp, with their ablest advocate, Mr. Thompson, the most eloquent speaker, and the cleverest tactician at a public meeting, that we ever met with. But the time has gone by for the people to be humbugged even by him.

The best part of the business was the indignant DR. M'Douall.-Next week. refusal of the unwashed to be palavered into the Bristol Radicals.—We cannot publish their adgiving up of their true position to the wait-a-whiletill-we-have-done request of the palterers who Henry Sculthore.—His communication would be would have had them reserve their amendment for subsequent resolutions. We rejoice to see the fustian

MR. HETHERINGTON AND "PLAIN JOHN"'S BLASPHEMY PROSECUTION."

WE did purpose to make some comment on the pirit and tendency of such prosecutions as the infamous one alluded to in the heading of this article; but, as we find it well done to our hands by a daily contemporary, we shall content ourselves with transcribing the following from the Sun:-

"We regret to announce that Mr. Hetherington was yesterday found guilty of publishing a blasphemous free discussion. The Judge (Lord Denman) spoke of his FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES'S COMMITTEE, BIR-

"As long as certain doctrines are merely used for the enrichment of the priests, and spiritual terror is only ignorantly, and their decision strikes a blow at truth, freedem, and virtue.

cal. The consequence is, that in Germany there is a great deal of genuine religion and no hypocrisy, while both the Old and the New Testaments are correctly

imported, both in the original language and in the French translation, and even Blackwood has read and praised the infidel. The Attorney-General seemed great object, however, of these gentlemen and of the hood and the aristocracy to continue the slavery and degradation of the working classes. We shall return

We shall only say, in conclusion, that so long as

of infidelity, bound up in two-guines volumes, and an-

# TWELVE MONTHS.

Portraits, we beg to announce that the next series will consist of the four already stated, together with present, together with the Nurse and Prince Albert, will be faithfully and critically represented, together poor John can have for his share. O'Connor's portrait is now being printed, and will be given the moment a sufficient number shall be struck of; the remainder will be given as soon as ready, and we expect to furnish all within the period above stated. Specimens, when ready, will be sent to our agents; the great size of our portraits require much time in execution.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

An Advocate of Justice has sent us a severe animadversion on a letter published in the Northern Liberator, and signed "Charles Winspeare," As we did not publish Winspeare's letter, it tricals. We never do preserve rejected communi-

WILLIAM ATKINSON complains that his name was attached to the report of the Council of the Carlisle Charter Association, published in our last, without his knowledge or consent. He says, also, the report, though proposed and seconded, was not adopted by the public meeting to which it was

AN AGRICULTURAL CHARTIST must stand over. RADICAL, AT ADDINGHAM, has sent us a long rambling story, of which we can make neither head nor tail. SHEFFIELD.—We have received a letter complaining

that no reports of the meetings of the Sheffield Chartists are inserted in the Star. The reason is that we don't receive them. It is the duty of the Secretary of the Association to send us their reports. If he do so, and if he take care that we always have them in the Office by Wednesday at furthest, they shall be attended to.

AMBETH QUEEN'S "BABBY" MEETING.—A Corres-

pendent writes us, inclosing a report from a London paper, of this meeting, held at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, at which it was stated, in our last, that there were seven persons present at the time of meeting. It appears, however, that, an hour after the time advertised for taking the chair, there were exactly twenty and sim persons in the room! including the waiter and three reporters!! and that some Dr. Bedford having taken the chair, the farce of carrying an Address of the Inhabitants of Lambeth was gone through. A motion having been made for the his casting vote in favour of proceeding. The Queen was therefore of course congratulated by the people of Lambeth in due form.

CONSTANT READER is desirous to see the people give up all their crotchets, and unite firmly for the Charter, instead of guarrelling with each for working men to obtain that object—their arrive when working men might send in their petianswer. E. H. S.-Next week.

FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE next week.

EBITAS states, that at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh Chartist Association, after a discussion of ciation in a sham-Radical print in town. This read these letters may know how far the Association is responsible for them.

THOMAS CLARK .- We have not received either.

charged to us as an advertisement. JAMES RAWSON.—We have no doubt in the world of subsistence for a population of 300 millions. All. satisfied it is libellous.

R. B., GRINDLETON.—We are not quite sure as to equivalent to their poodnice. On the third point—

necessary.

Selby Radicals wish to know why Mr. Bairstow his hearers, therefore, to become thinkers; to make

did he not apprise them? R. R. Philp.—The report was received too late for in opposition to a law of society, the law of society Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—All the valuable news from received; an animated discussion ensued, and the

was received too late for insertion. MINGHAM. - Their petition and report was received by the last post before going to press: it was impossible to insert them this week.

STUDLEY.—The report was received by the same post. and, therefore, omitted for the same reason. An Indian's Opinion of Civilization shall appear. THE "ADDRESS TO THE COMMITTEE AT BIRMINGHAM POR THE RESTORATION OF FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES" too late.

ALL THE SPECIMENS desired to be sent per Mr. Cleave can be had by applying to him. we can send to Cleave, Shoe-lane. The parcel to Elms, enclosing the plates, he inquires about, were sent some time since.

James Arthur cannot have the Northern Star sent

so as to receive it on the Friday. CONSTANT READER, MANCHESTER.—Convention Frost, Stephens, Oastler, Collins, and M'Douall. posted in time: will attend to his request at the end of the month.

MARK ORNISTON.—Commence at Edinburgh, if you go there before the end of December. DARKEN, NORWICH; AND S. DOBSON, MANSgot: no doubt they will be more careful in fu-

have sent 10s. to Mrs. Vincent, the proceeds of a himself into a pond of water, belonging to William sign the address, and act upon the abstinence ball.

9s. 6d., for half a year in advance. and New Testament to a critical examination, and to S. SNELLING.—We will send by Post; if it should be neglected, remind us. FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS. From Dublin, per P. R. ... .. Hunslet, by a Friend " Leeds, per A. Gardner . Amicus 0 1 0 FOR PEDDIE'S ATTORNEY'S BILL. From Great Horton, near Bradford ... ... 0 5 0
PROSTS'S DEFENCE FUND. (Omitted in account published.) ... 1 0 0 ham ... ...

> PROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Wednesday Evening, December 9th,

Half-past Seven o'Clock. TRIAL OF MR. HETHERINGTON.—In the Court of ney-General, came on, for "having published a blasphemous libel," called "Haslam's Letters to the Clergy." The Attorney-General (with whom was pelled from enjoying the benefits of the society conings of all the infidels from Spinoza to Strauss. The cution. Mr. Hetherington conducted his own rules; of a sick society, the case came under the juris- Joseph Jones) have collected a sum of money in defence; and in a lengthened address, maintained diction of the magistrates. Mr. Deans had not only been Leeds for Mrs. Frost, and for the wives and famifor those who, in the course of their business as instance, they had passed a resolution to the effect, has not been gratuitous, for five shillings is taken publishers, disseminated these discussions. Lord Denman, in summing up, intimated that were the cate or converse with brother Deans directly or like sum from that for the wives and families of the another evidence of there being one law for the rich and to the established religion of the country) properly another for the poor-one law for the opulent readers and conscientiously set forth, it might be a question whether the charge of blasphemy could be substanother for the readers of similar writings in penny tiated; but in the present case there was nothing of the kind: there were abundance of ridicule, grossness, and positive assertion, without anything that could allow the exercise of the mind, and the work turned a verdict of Guilty, and the Attorney-General prayed immediate judgment; but Lord Denman rule, that you ought first to have fined Mr. Deans mite, and tax the orphans' bite for doing that which

SURREY SESSIONS .- This morning, Joseph Robinson, a fine young man, a private of the 9th Lancers, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing two Bibles, value 10s., and an inkstand, value 4s. 6d., the respective properties of Messrs. Sele and For-tune, stationers, of Kingston, Surrey, on the 31st of the party left the hall, evidently very dissatisfied know, were principal actors in the Whig and Tory ing, or disappointment, about the next series of our the respective properties of Messrs. Sele and For-October last. It appeared, from the evidence, that the prisoner entered the shop of Mr. Sele on the day the Presentation of the Princess Royal to the Privy above-mentioned, and selected two Bibles, which he said he wanted to shew to a comrade outside, but love for which they take credit in the preface of their sorrows, had they not been influenced he never returned. In a short time afterwards, he rules:—" Brethren be ye all of one mind, having at the time by motives more approximating to self-Council by Nurse Lilly. The whole of the persons said he wanted to shew to a comrade outside, but went to the shop of Mr. Fortune, and sold them for 5s.; and, on leaving the shop, stole the inkstand. with her Royal Highness upon the Council table, and which was found on his person. The Jury found the railing for railing; but contrariwise blessing." the inspection by the Archbishop; this is the least prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

THE MIDDLE-MEN, THE CHARTISTS, AND THE WINpayers of the parishes of St. Marylebone and Paddington, was held at the White Lion, Edgware-road, to adopt measures for procuring a repeal (or, at least, a revision) of the window-taxes; the meeting was announced for seven o'clock, but as an opposition, on the part of the Chartists, was expected and as a few working men made their appearance punctually at that hour, when it was most probably expected they could not leave work, the chair was not been done, the chairman intimated to Mr. Scott, a Chartist, (who had asked leave to put a question), that "discussion was invited, but they would not permit the words 'Universal Suffrage' to be used, would be unfair to publish this one. It should nor would any person be permitted to speak conbe sent to the Liberator. We cannot find the trury to the object of the meeting." This Irish mode letter containing a critique on the Stockton Thea. of discussion was not exactly the thing for "the lads;" and accordingly, when Mr. Farrow, a pseudo-Chartist, was "performing a clap-trap," by showing how nicely the knocking off the allowances to the three supernumerary kings and queens, supported by this country, would enable the Chancellor of the Exchequer to repeal the window-taxes, a cry of Go with us for the Charter, first!" was raised: which was responded to by the counter exclamations of "We got the Reform Bill together, go with us now, and we'll soon get off the window-tax." chairman, who had previously invited discussion, (of a sort), made the following sage and impartial annunciation:- "I will not allow discussion, for we pay for the room, and Mr. Harris has the prerogative of calling in persons (query, policemen!) and turning you out." Such, however, was the confusion that, though the Chartists were not indisposed to allow all manner of denunciation, and feelngly-severe execration poured forth by the middlemen against the "odious window-taxes," they were quite good enough generals to assert the paramount importance of "Universal Suffrage and the Charter;" which they did, more effectually than formally; and succeeded, besides, in passing three hearty cheers, each, for "Feargus O'Connor," and for 'John Frost, and his companions in captivity." As

of the meeting, exactly where they were at the

MARYLEBONE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. At eight o'clock, last evening, Mr. Prior delivered a lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street. adjournment of the meeting to an hour when the New-road, "on the causes that have degraded, and working people could attend, there appeared 11 are degrading, the working classes of this kingdom." for it, and 11 against it, and the Chairman gave The lecturer divided his discourse into three portions; lst., the formation of character; 2nd., the distribution of wealth; and 3d., the government of society. On the first point, he asked, whose business is it to form the character of the community ! Was it not that of the clergy, who take 2s. 6d. out of every pound produced by the labour of the country, yet other about trifles. He knows of no better way | have done nothing to moralise the people, but much towards setting one man against another; who, rights-than by forming themselves into small though they declared it to be " easier for a camel to societies, and depositing such sums as each may go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to dergoing miseries ten times more horrible than death, find convenient for himself to do on pay day, enter the kingdom of God," yet contrived to divide, each man continuing to deposit, say for a given among the ministers of the various sects in this time, and to have the controll over his own, both kingdom, twenty millions annually of the wealth of for private and political purposes, the time might | the people, of which nine millions were monopolised by the church parsons alone, whose sole business tion, with this annexed—"We will rest from our seemed to be, to impress upon the productive classes labour for one month, waiting anxiously for an the belief, that "the powers that be are ordained of God," thus contriving to bring the landlord, lawyer, and the profit-monger into the same category with these clerical educators. That these men, who were entrusted with the formation of the character of the community, were utterly incompetent to their task, fully two hours, the late Secretary was dismissed is sufficiently proved by the thousands of children for writing certain letters injurious to the Asso- who are brought up in this metropolis and other large towns, to become thieves, and who are as is of importance to be made public, that such as regularly trained for that purpose as others are to their several trades; the clergy taking no pains whatever to "incline the twig to grow a stately tree." Mr. Prior then adverted to the second point of his lecture,—the power of production, and the means of distribution,-showing, by statistical returns, that our present power of production is equal to 400 millions a-year, and that there is sufficient power, animate and inanimate, to produce the truth of his statement; but are perfectly therefore, that we want is a proper distribution; so that each individual may be able to consume the buying; but it is clearly illegal, as well as that of government-Mr. P. enlarged to some unjust, for the weaver, under such circumstances, extent. He observed that, "experience has proved Walter Mason.—We have an article preparing on enabled to govern those who toil; consequently, on the subject, which will render his letter un- those who neglect to think, lose their produce and did not visit them on the 24th November, accord- themselves thoroughly acquainted with the constiing to promise? Or why, if otherwise engaged, tution of society, and to understand the law of our nature; for, assuredly, wherever the latter is

will be violated. Mr. Prior's address was very well this district, communicated by Mr. Byrne, meeting dispersed, much edified by the evening's proceedings. the back, and was in the act of stepping in, when the policeman, who is stationed at the entrance, inWe have great pleasure in acquainting you, that formed him that he could not allow him to enter, as nearly every officer connected with the Charter Associa-

uniform.

AWFUL INSTANCE OF SUDDEN DEATH.—This afternoon, an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Corone for Surrey, at the Horse and Groom, Great Guildford street. Southwark, on view of the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, aged sixty-seven years, the wife of a broker residing in Holland-street, Blackfriars, who expired suddenly in the street, on her return home from chapel, on Sunday evening last. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

DRUNKENNESS AND SUICIDE.—Yesterday, an inquest was held before Mr. Carter, Coroner for FIELD.—The mistake was at the Leeds Post-office. Surrey, at the Cobourg Arms, Esher, on view of the The mail came in very late, and, in the hurry to body of Thomas Wellbeloved, aged thirty-seven get it off as soon as possible, the papers were for- years. It appeared, from the evidence, that the advantage of publishing, in an early number of the deceased was the son of a master baker, living at Star, say the 26th December, the names of all officers Esher, and for some time past he has given way to of the Charter Associations, all Chartist missionaries, "As long as men may be prosecuted and punished THE SKY-LARK CREW request us to say that they continual intoxication. On Saturday last, he threw and all imprisoned Chartists, who are willing to

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REPORTED DEATH OF MR. FAINLOUGH.-We are in our last number. He still lives to advocate the many articles from which much benefit may be derived cause of the people. The account of his death sent by the reflecting mind. to us. was so circumstantial in all its details, that letter from Mr. Fainlough himself, in which he if it should turn up we will let him know.

CARLISTE EDEN LODGE OF FREE GARDENERS AT CARLISLE.

-A somewhat singular case, regarding this body, came on in the Town-Hall, on Wednesday, Dec. 2d, for this our patriots have long struggled-for this they before Messrs. Fawcitt and Slator, Esqrs. It appeared that one of the members, Mr. A. G. Deans suffered and are suffering insults, persecutions, prosecuhad summoned all the office-hearers of the society tions, imprisonment, banishment, and (to use a Scrip-(nine in number) to show cause why they had sus- tural phrase) "deaths many." pended him for six months from the benefits of the society. It appeared that the case was one of pecu- and tender the meed of praise to our neble-minded liar hardship towards Mr. Deans. The whole of the advocates, it is necessary that we be watchful, and, as "That no master gardener should either communiindirectly." If such proceedings were sanctioned, great injury might arise to a person like Mr. Deaus, Now, Sir, I really cannot understand such patriotisms establishment. Mr. John Saville, one of the party deal with him, as he was a very troublesome and contumacious member, and evidently had the desdeferred passing sentence until he should have the opinions of the full Court, which will be about the tinued disorderly and contumacious, then they could loss, they made no sacrifice of time while soliciting the compassion one of another; love as brethren; be interest and party purposes. pitiful. be courteous; not rendering evil for evil, or

TO MR. THOMAS IRELAND.

SIR.—You have made some strictures on a lecture which I delivered in Greenock, without ascertaining from me whether or not the language reported was made use of by me. To say the very least of it, you have acted an unfair part towards me, and, judging from your expressions, I would imagine that you, an utter stranger to me, entertained a hostile feeling towards a man whose strength, health, and means have been unsparingly expended in the cause of the werking

You have had time enough to apply to me, and you 5s. on the Monday, and 15s. on the Tuesday? Did Ma might, for my information, have inserted the whole of Cawood give 10s. on the Wednesday, and 10s. on the the obnoxious paragraph to which you allude. I will Thursday, &c. &c. If they did not, but gave their always afford you any information which you may 20s. at one and the same time, then ought the disrequire, and shall be the last to complain if you prove me to be in the wrong. You have this time wasted your remarks in vain

because, from what I remember of my lecture in Greenock, I was contrasting the compensation received by the slave owners, with the robbery practised upon the hand-loom weavers, and after claiming the whole of the land for the British labourers, I said that the very least compensation which could be given by the Government to the starving weavers, should have been the waste land of England and Scotland.

I was not discussing so much the abstract right of the working man to possess the land, and eat the fruits! thereof, as I was comparing the infamous transaction "Twon't do," &c., &c., making altogether a "sweet of the plundered weaver, by the self-same Government. harmonious discord." Amid this state of things, the the Government, how is it that the hand-loom weaver receives no compensation? and which party have the better right to it, the profitmongers in human flesh, or the plundered producers of human clothing?

If you desire any other information, direct to me at Mr. John Legg's, 40, George's-street, Aberdeen, as late as the 12th of December, and, in the meantime,

I remain, Sir, A thorough-going Chartist. And something more.

P. M. M'DOUALL. Brechin, Dec. 7th, 1840. TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW-CHARTISTS,--" These are the times to try regards the window-tax party, they were, at the end | men's souls;" these are the times when every man must be prepared to act unitedly and determinedly in exposing the suffering and wrongs of himself and fellow working men, and enlisting into the ranks of democracy all those who have hitherto remained alcof and inactive, and diffusing that political knowledge which will be the means of altering the condition of our fellow-countrymen, and raising them to that station which God and nature designed them. Let me impress upon you the necessity of unity, organization, and determination for the purpose of accomplishing that object, (the principles of our glorious Charter,) which will most assuredly end in giving peace and contentment to the miserable and impoverished people of this country.

Remember that on New Year's Day you are called upon to do your duty to those three nobles of nature. Messrs. Frost. Williams, and Jones, who are now unand compelled to drag out an existence revolting to human nature, for the advocacy of those rights which you are now contending for, and for advocating which. hundreds of the best of men are immured in the bloody bastiles of our faithful friends, the excellent Whigs and

Let me impress upon you the necessity of joining, without delay, the National Charter Association of Great Britain, by instantly forming yourselves into classes—by contributing to the support of the Executive Council—by distributing tracts among the unenlightened of your fellow-countrymen-by sending all spare copies of the Northern Stor, and all other democratic newspapers, to poor, deluded Ireland-by electing lecturers. and supporting them in their endeavours to promulgate the glorious and sacred principles of democracy-by meeting the factions, and meeting them by argument, at every meeting called by them, for whatever purpose; England gentlemen, first, by argument, and then by submitting resolutions, expressive of your determination to agitate for nothing less than the principles contained in the People's Charter, and to secure the return of our beloved countrymen, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the liberation of all persons confined for upholding the principles of the Charter.

Trusting that you will seriously and calmly consider as lies in your power, act up to them fearlessly and monger and the artisan. faithfully, deviating neither to the right hand nor to in all ages, that those who think will always be the left, but pursuing the straightforward course laid Jones, Universal Suffrage and no Surrender, be your down by the most excellent of men.

> In the undying cause of liberty, Faithfully yours, WILLIAM H. COTTON. Birmingham, Dec. 6th, 1840.

I remain.

liquors, we feel called upon to state, that our attach- the associations in their respective districts, and you Ludicrous Appara.—This afternoon, shortly after ment to that principle, and our conviction of its will oblige the committee. Our next balance sheet will ance of being one of the higher class of society, it has preserved us, the benefits it has conferred upon up to that time will be duly acknowledged. hailed the van used for the conveyance of prisoners us, the good that it has enabled us to do, are such as to and from the police offices to the different metro- to afford us the highest satisfaction of mind. We, politan prisons. The driver, thinking he was a therefore, request that you will append our names to magistrate, pulled up, and the gentleman walked to the noble address signed by yourself, Messra Cleave,

was the Belgrave Square omnibus, and, I can assure county, are total abstainers. Let other districts imitate ing their address to Mr. P. Sherrocks, 7, Gun-you, I have no wish to be an inmate of a prison." their example, and Frost, Williams, and Jones will street, Great Ancoats-street. It rained at the time, and both the driver and con- seon be restored to their native land, and the Charter ductor had on a Macintosh, which covered their established through the downfall of the tyrant system, of which drinking is the chief prop. Of the drunkard it has been truly said-

> "To him corruption's panders preach-To him their lore the despots teach: He shouts for shark, he fights for leach, He drinks for every jobber's job. Thus toil is robbed, and thieves are paid, By men like him are states betrayed; Of such materials mobs are made, And tyrants often want a mob." We are, Sir, yours respectfully, J. WILLIAMS.

GEORGE BINNS. P. S. We venture to suggest the propriety and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In looking over the columns of your invaluable happy to have it in our power to contradict the Journal for Saturday last, I found many things calcustatement of this gentleman's death, which appeared lated to inspire the Chartists with renewed vigour, and

It is truly pleasing to hear of the rapid progress we did not hesitate to insert it; but it now turns which the sacred cause of Chartism is now making in out that it was a stupid hoax. We have received a every province of this country. The zeal of the advocates of universal right—the ardour, activity, and firmrequests us to furnish him with the name of our ness of the operative portion of the community, and informant. We do not recollect the name at present, the shifts, tricks, and subterfuges of the opponents of nor have we the manuscript at hand to refer to ; but the Charter, are certain presages of the speedy overthrow of Whig and Tory domination, and of our approximation to that glorious era when "man o'er man shall not be lord," but the full measure of right be equally pos sessed by all.

This is the "consummation devoutly to be wished:" But, Sir. while we rejoice at the advance of our cause,

from the subscriptions for Mrs. Frost, and a imprisoned Chartists as wages "paid for collecting." who was carrying on a very respectable business as it smacks very strongly of jobbing, and is indicative of a grocer, and was also connected with a coaching a greater love of gain than sympathy for the sufferers, on the part of the collectors. Surely, Chartists might summoned, stated that they suspended Mr. Deans be found who would willingly sacrifice a few hours to for six months, as the most merciful way they could the service of the Whig-made widow of the expatriated patriot, and to obtain means to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed wives and families of those now lintruction of the society in view. Mr. Fawcitt-Can gering in the cheerless cell for opposing the tyrants you show that you have acted in accordance with power, and labouring to promote the common weak the rules of the society, for it appears from the 27th But here we find men who would mulct the widows expel him. Mr. Sewill-We never fined him, but donations of the persons whose names are mentioned as he has been reprimanded. Mr. Fawcitt-Then you donors. They were engaged in the recent "dog fight," have not acted in accordance with the rules, and I and the money was collected during the canvass for restore Mr. Deans to all the benefits of the society. their pet candidate, or in other words, while subserving Mr. Wannop-Of course you will allow costs. Mr. the purposes of the "Fox and Goose Club;" this is very with the decision of the magistrates. Such pro- combat, and who would sooner have consigned the ceedings towards a brother member is very over- wives and families to the fate of their husbands and bearing, and contrary to that spirit of brotherly fathers, rather than have given the fraction of a farthing

Now, Sir, I would ask the "collectors" if they were paid for their services as whippers in at the late municipal election. If so, why do they accept a two-fold remuneration? If not. why is their time of greater value when spent in the cause of suffering humanity (had they lost any time?) than when spent in the service

of rival factions? I would also suggest to the collectors, the auditor. or some other individual connected with the affair, the necessity of furnishing the readers of the Star with the dates on which the subscriptions were given; because, from the names of the subscribers and the sums given, your readers cannot but conclude that the sums have been divided by the collectors for the purpose of having a double remuneration. Did Mr. Ayrey give

interested collectors to have made their account thus For Mrs Frost For the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists 1 14 0 For collecting ... 0 5 • For dividing the money between Mrs. Frost, the wives and families, and our-... 0 5 0

£4 11 0 Total I leave the collectors to their own reflections, and trust that no Chartist who may receive money for the poor victims or their families, will follow the example of the worthies adverted to. A WATCHMAN, Leeds, December 8th, 1840.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -We, the National Victima Committee, take the liberty of addressing you on behalf of the Whig-made widows and the orphan children, knowing if we make the call you will respond, and come ferward with your support, if that call be just; it is justice and support we are seeking for the brave men's wives and families that are suffering themselves to be tortured under the hands of the merciless Whigs, because they will not give up one iota of their principles to satisfy the cravings of the hungry and blood-thirsty, and ravenous factions; will you sit in silent composure, and sit and look on with an unpitying eye at persecuted and insulted justice and humanity, and allow the families of these brave men to suffer from hunger and starvation, and to pine away in misery and wretchedness, and not try to comfort their heart-breaking sufferings in the hour of trouble and want; will you allow the factions to point their unhallowed fingers of scorn, saying, there's our victims; and where is the sympathy and support of the people? Forbid it Chartists, yea, forbid it heaven, forbid it every lover of liberty and humanity! Will you allow a double suffering to come upon the families of the brave men that are in prison; first to be deprived of their guardian supporter and protector, through advocating your and our cause, the cause of liberty and justice. the cause of equal political rights and privileges; and, secondly, to see an indifferent people in those that cheered them on in the good work of the Charter and political regeneration? We know that you are oppressed, and your means are very small; but small as they are, when all put together, and directed into one focus, you can, with your mites, support them with honour to yeurselves, and with pair and vexation to our tyrant factions that consigned them to the gloomy dungeon, to the tread-mill, and, alas! across the

NO, THEY SHALL RETURN! Fellow-Countrymen,-We cannot pass this opportunity without expressing to you the necessity of bringing together, into one common focus, your exertions on behalf of these victims of a treacherous faction, Frost, Williams, and Jones, where every man's individual exertions are required, as if their fate depended upon himself. Then, fellow-countrymen, prepare; let us commence the new year with credit to ourselves, and justice, justice, justice, to the exiles; be up and doing, the time is short; by your united exertions you will not only bring the exiles to their and enforce your claims upon the Saxon and West of homes, to their country, but to a people that sympathises with persecuted justice and humanity. By your united exertions you can not only bring home the patriots, but support the families of the brave men that are immured within the walls of a gloomy hell; not only this can you do, by your united exertions, but you can overthrow the city of corruption, and on its ruins raise the pure temple of liberty and justice to all: where all men shall be free, where all men shall be equal bethe principles contained in these few lines, and, as far fore the law, the landlord, and the peasant, the money

Atlantic, to return no more. A voice of thunder

Fellow-Countrymen,-We say, Frost, Williams, and motto; we, the committee, hope and trust, that our friends throughout the country will look to the families in their respective localities, and not see there want; but immediately communicate their circumstances to our secretary, Mr. P. Shorrocks, 70, Gunstreet, Great Ancoats-street, where their sufferings shall, as far as our funds will permit, have their sufferings relieved. We request our friends in Wales to send us the account of all their victims, their residences, and the number of each family; and from all SIR.—Having upwards of six years faithfully seted other places that have not, to immediately do so; and upon the principle of total abstinence from intoxicating all communications to come through the secretary of

WILLIAM MADDOCKS. ANDREW MELVILLE, JAMES WHEELER, JOHN MILLINGTON.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLAIN, President PETER SHORROCKS, Secretary. P.S. We request that all our friends that have not the van was used only for the conveyance of tion in Sunderland, a considerable majority of its received any support from the committee, to immediprisoners. "Eh!" said the gentleman, "I thought it members, and most of the leading Chartists in the stely communicate with us, and be particular in send-

Manchester, Dec. 7, 1840.

MARRIAGES On Sunday, the 6th inst., at Almondbury, Mr. Charles Boothroyd, of Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield, to Miss Waterhouse, of Berry Brow. On Monday, the 7th inst., at Kirkheaton, Mr. John Folgate, woolsorter, Armitage Bridge, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. Joshua Gledhill, Brown Cow Inn, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, the 26th ult., Mr. David Dyson, aged 38 years, butcher, Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield. He was greatly respected by a large circle of acquaintances and friends, and has left a wife and four children to lament his loss. On the 2nd inst., after a long and pa a ul illness. Mr. Henry Nelson, hair-dresser, of this town, aged 29 vears.

On Wednesday last, aged 22, deeply regretted. Theresa, wife of Mr. Stephen Chappel, of the Leeds Pottery.

THE LATE COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY AT HARROW.

ADJOURNED CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF THE SUFFERERS.

MOURTH DAT'S PROCEEDINGS, AND CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

There appeared to be but little abatement in the interest which had previously manifested itself in the proceedings, and, as on the former occasions, several directors, Mr. Creed, the secretary, Mr. Bruyeres, the chief superintendent, and Mr. Berry, chief of the locomotive department, were present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the company; and Mir. Jago again appeared on the part of Lord Northwick, the Lord of the Manor, to protect his Lordship's claim in the event of a deodand. On the Coroner taking his seat, he stated he had received a communication from Mr. Hewlett, the surgeon, with respect to the condition of the poor man Quinlan, and which ran as follows ;-

" Queen's Arms, Dec. 2, 1840. " My dear Sir,-I think Quinlan may undergo, without danger, the examination you desire to submit him to, this evening. It is, however, as you well know. early days for the brain to be subjected to much exertion, and perhaps, therefore, you will caution the jurymen to put as few questions to him as possible. I have no doubt of his ultimate recovery.

"I am, yours faithfully. "THOS. HEWLETT.

"Thos. Wakley, Esq., M.P., Coroner." The Coroner said such being the case, the jury would now be pleased to accompany him to the anything about it?—(addressing Quinlan.) chamber of the sick man, which he understood was

The Coroner and the jury then proceeded to Quinlan's chamber, where the poor fellow gave his evidence, after being sworn, lying down in his

Wm. Quinlan was then examined-I reside at No. 4, Camden-street, Camden-town, and have been employed as a stoker, or fireman, about two months, on the London and Birmingham Railway. I had been for two years before in the employ of the company, and worked in the sheds belonging to them. Latterly I have been fireman to Simpson. Coroner-Did Simpson ever go out without you

since your appointment as his fireman? Witness-Only on one occasion, when I was too late

for him. Evidence resumed—I was with Simpson one day in of interest, not only by all those connected with rail- nected with the matters that have come before them the month of September last, when a bullock jumped ways, but by the public at large. The Coroner then in this inquiry. The directors seem to have passed over one of the cattle-waggons by the train. The bul- proceeded to recapitulate the entire evidence. Of the and printed many excellent rules and resolutions, lock fell over on to the line and lost his borns by the conduct of Bradburn, the driver of the engine No. 15, which have been neglected to be carried out and occurrence, but was not killed. No other accident against which the engines of Martin, Brown, and enforced; while in some instances printed instruchappened during the time I was with Simpson, until Simpson rushed in fatal collision, it must be said that tions have been given to a class of men unable from the late fatal one near Harrow station, except that on Bradburn did not seem conscious of having caused the want of education to read them, and in some cases one occasion a red board was put up between the rails calamity, by leaving his engine on the line, as he did, persons appear to have been put on as drivers of at the Harrow station for Simpson to pull up, but he in the care of Finch, his fireman, while he (Bradburn) did not do so. This was after the bullock affair, but I went to order refreshments at this house (the Queen's without being duly qualified for the purpose. cannot say how long since. The board, upon that occa- Arms) to the men clearing away the obstruction at at the station, and passed over it.

I allude the signal was raised between four and five and Simpson, had already, and within a short period, been produced before them in evidence. O'clock in the evening, at which time it was clear day- on the same evening, stopped two other up-coming light. We were at that time going after a luggage trains, and caused them to follow the general orders, public of safe conduct in a mode of conveyance had with us but a single engine and tender.

with such a signal as you have described? Witness-Yes, he did; but he did not pull up until on being sent for the refreshments, to do more than after we had passed over it. For what purpose was the signal you have allud posted on that night?

one of the metals was off the rail further down the emphatic rules of the company. The rules of the are evidently insufficient, and yet no efficient means

station, the policeman on duty there told us to go on as a hasty, impetuous, reckless driver, only one com- wished for a little time to prepare one which should

that policeman, but I am positive he gave us that That was in the case of the bullock getting over the or to you?-Te Simpson.

reason why you were to go slowly by Harrow station? —Not that I remember.

tions were given to him?—He made no answer in my been complained of in any other case, although it hearing; but he became flurried and angry with the appeared he had deserved it in many. Here was premises. policeman, because he had stopped him. did not hear what Simpson said in reply, as I was busy value of the engines, they had been told by Mr. Bury deedand :-In taking in water. He did not swear at all at the that No. 1 was worth £1,150, and its tender £180; policeman that I heard.

this caution after you had started from Boxmoor?—He those facts, as also those which might be said Mr. Creed said nothing at all to me about it.

but I will not be quite positive. ing Watford Station ?- Yes, I do.

teaching Harrow Station. remember seeing more than one light.

Hearn off.

The full force of steam is four inches in depth, so man, whether connected with railways or merely a said claim, enrolled in the Treasurer's Remembrance union workhouse, where being taken for a German that at this time Simpson let off three-fourths of the member of the community, know what the law was; Office, and in the Court of Exchequer aforesaid. pauper, he was offered to be admitted and kept at power of his engine. I am positive he kept about an inch the former for their guidance, the latter for their pro- In which exemplification. I find that the Lord of the the public expense. of the steam on all the time.

mal?—Yes, he did, by lifting the valve, which he con- and death to others had been the consequence, a verdict their men and tenants, felons and fugitives within tinued to do as we approached Harrow. off?—Yes, I am quite sure that he did.

steam entirely?—He did not, and although he let off time; but Simpson neglected every caution, and so fines adjudged, or to be adjudged, and all manner who never missed an opportunity of kissing that

such a rate as you have stated?—I am sure that it was through a massive battlement, and by this atrocious treasurer and barons of the Exchequer, and before exhausted, and Mrs. Packer possessing a poetic quite impossible.

wantumess, causing his own death, the death of all justices of the bench and gaol delivery, and genius, she described the unsuccessful visit of her

and he did not do so.

not '-Yes, he looked straight forward as it. gone to the side of the engine.

you approached the Harrow station

that I could hear.

meither said nor did anything.

ment to be lost, I shifted to the other side of the engine, should obstinately persevere in conduct that must nee the said manor to do anything which to the office and jumped off

gether.

advisable to jump off the engine?—I said to him "It for life or property. But, of course, extenuating cirlicense and concurrence of the Lord of the Manor Oh! the Old House at Home! that poor dirty shed, is time for us to be jumping off now," but he said nothing cumstances in such a case should, if they existed, be aforesaid."

whether to me in reply. He was then standing becomes the hand-ralling and the boiler, just where the stated that if a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary octable aforesaid.

"Now, Sir, as it does clearly appear to me, from stated that if a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary octable aforesaid."

"Now, Sir, as it does clearly appear to me, from stated that if a man, in the pursuit of his ordinary octable." engine is put into gear. Putting into gear means put cupation, see darger to others likely to result from his Manor, that no inquest can be legally holden within I'd a coat full of holes, and a nice empty purse. an engine into trim, fit to go. When an engine acts, and should yet persevere after having received the said manor without the concurrence of the Lord I've cut the vile crib, and ne'er will I roam ps t is said to be out of gear.

change whatever. Did you hear the valve lifted up !- No, not the valve

of our engine, but of Martin Brown's. easily and comfortably. What kind of a driver was Simpson!-He used to run very hard, seldom or ever looking before him. Was he attentive to signals? -We had often the red light shown to us at the stations to put on waggons, but he would not pull up unless hallooed to, and then

he would work the engine back. Do you know whether any complaint was ever made to the superintendent against Simpson?—Yes. I know less scruple, he (Simpson) seemed to have been, beyond that he was complained of when the bullock jumped a doubt, actuated by a wicked recklessness of his own out, but I do not recollect any other complaint. A Juror-When at Hitchin Bridge, can you see the lights at Harrow Station.

Quinlan-Not until we have passed through it.

But is there not generally a signal light at Hitchin fixed there, but there is generally a man there who has dent or I must have seen him. Juror-I wish to direct your attention to this importbeen at Hitchin-bridge when the witness passed with Simpson, was, in fact, taken away and sent to the duties of their station. With these remarks he would break down at Woodcock Hill, and after this accident leave the case in their hands. he was sent back to his former post at the bridge. It

one when the bullock fell over. Do you remember anxiety, the following special verdict :-Quinlan-I saw nothing of it myself. Coroner-Was Simpson sober on the evening of the

last accident ? Quinlan-Ho was sober. Coroner-Was he at all deaf? Witness-No, he was not. Another Juror-Had he good eyesight?

Quinlan-He had, to the best of my belief. returned to the inquest room, when Quinlan's evi- without putting it on the siding, and of his leaving dence was again read over to those assembled in the it at all in the situation which proved so danger-

Court. At its conclusion, The Coroner, addressing the Jury, said they had now strived at the conclusion of a most painful and pro- observations of the Jury :tracted inquiry, which they had conducted with the

Nevertheless, Bradourn was much to plant, appeared that he was never ordered by Mr. Bedford, engine driver.

on being sent for the refreshments, to do more than "The jury feel the public have a right to expect the right to expect the public have a right to expect the right to expect give the order at Harrow station house, which he might that some person of superior education and attain-

with Simpson, Joseph Dawson, and Martin Brown. example Callan, the driver of the train which left matters the jury feel it is the bounden duty of the between her forefinger and thumb, to produce an Martin Brown had charge of engine No. 1, and Dawson London after the break down at Woodcock Hill, directors to turn their immediate and earnest atwas with him. I was with Simpson on No. 82 engine, said it was no part of his orders to state tention." The train was attached to our engine, and engine No. 1 what had occurred at the successive stations as was immediately in front of us, and attached to the he proceeded down the line, giving warning at least for the guidance of the up-trains, though The Coroner than said that, in consequence of the Evidence continued—I do not remember who the it appeared he did mention what had taken place verdict that had just been returned, the inquisition breaksman of the train was that night. Sometimes we at one. But the Company should provide in such would occupy a considerable time, so as to be drawn. do not know whether or not we have a breaksman, or a case that engine-drivers should have it in orders to up with the requisite care and exactitude. He, who he is until we come to a station. We seldom give full warning at each station, and he (the Coroner) therefore, was under the necessity of requesting the who he is until we come to a station. We seldom give full warning at each station, and he (the Coroner) therefore, was under the necessity of requesting the know the name of the breaksnam. Upon the day on noped a similar grave oversight might not be imputed gentlemen of the jury to come again upon a future at Buckingham Palace, to ascertain what Messrs. Seddon arrived to-day members; to which the Editor of the Chronicle very this purity disease will show itself in some way or tween 12 and one o'clock in the afternoon, and we part of the case, as the accident at Woodcock Hill had After the inquiry had been conducted with so much Wales's feathers, manufactured by them to surmount themselves teetotallers, chose to prohibit politics at stepped successively at the Leighton, Bermoor, and no necessary or direct connection with the subsequent ability and exemplary patience, it would indeed be the cradle, in case of a boy having made his appear- their meetings, that was no reason why persons profatal collision at Harrow Station, for there had been, truly lamentable if the object that they had chiefly ance; he was told to tell Messrs. Seddon to pepper fessing political opinions should not also become tee-Coroner-Did you hear at either of those stations of on the whole, with regard to that, ampie precautions Coroner—Did you hear at either of those stations of on the whole, with regard to that, ampie precautions; sought should be trustrated by not naving the insmy accident having happened at Woodcock-hill, or taken, and due warning given to all up-coming trains, quisition properly drawn up; and they must have
nine months, when they probably might be wanted.

| political teetotallers was struck a few days since, in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform

to Harrow station gently. I don't know the name of plaint of his misconduct had reached his superiors. carriage; and as to his culpability, there was a difference Coroner-Did he make that observation to Simpson, of opinion between Mr. Bury and Mr. Bruyeres. True, Simpson was fined £1; but if he were guilty of so Did you or Simpson inquire of the policeman the grave a disobedience as that of disobeying the red which the lives of hundreds might depend, he ought to Did Simpson make any remark when those instruct have been instantly dismissed. But Simpson had not another point into which the company should look more No. 82 was worth £1,200, and its tender also £180. What did the deceased (Simpson) say to you about In considering of a decdand, they should remember

servants, but five or six in all had been killed. Cer-

Did you perceive more than one red light !- I do not escheat the objects moving to the cause of death, still mas Term, 19th of Charles II., and enrolled in the running in the dog kennel in Windsor park, and on they exercised a sound discretion in mulcting the par- Treasurer's Remembrance-office, and in the Court of her favourite monkeys. She dreamt that all her Was it the fixed light at the station, or the police- ties to blame merely in the amount of the value of those man's light ?- I think it was the red light in the police- articles. There were, it was true, carriages belonging to three different companies in the train which caused Did Simpsen say anything to you when you saw it?— the accident, but inasmuch as two of them in that case spectfully conceive is not necessary for the purpose strict injunctions to come back immediately after he Ko, but I told him I saw it, and cautioned him to let the could have no controll over the engineers of such train, of making the claim of the Lord of the Manor of had taken his lunch. On his return Albert was he considered those companies were not answerable,

Did Simpson tell you to do anything?—Not that I the way, "When you see a red light hoisted, you are the aforesaid constables so made, and every of them, know of; but I kept holding on at the break, all the to take that as the signal of danger, and a warning that shall have power to exercise and execute all things, time, ofmy own accord.

But then, after you had passed the policeman, and essential to take that as the signal of danger, and a warning that the which to the office of constable in the aforesaid when near tree precipice, should there get off and save himself, while the others were hurried to destruction, of the said King, or constable in the aforesaid the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year when Hymen's "Annuals" are said the time of year -what offence would this man be guilty of in the eye should enter the said manor to do or exercise any-What, then, did you do?—I then perceived that we of the law? Of murder—of murder, and nothing short thing there, which to the office of constable be-Were coming close upon the engine, I believe Bradburn's, of it. Judge Poster laid it down that if a person longeth, in anywise howsoever. And if any such on the line before us, and thinking there was not a mo- warned of consequences, and yet regardless of them, constable of the said King, or his heirs, should enter cessarily be followed by death, and if death should of the manor aforesaid belonged, and should exer-Did you jump off the rails:—I jumped off altoensue, the man would be guilty of murder. Nothing cise and use his office there, that every thing done
could be plainer than this proposition, and if the law by such constable, or either of them, on that behalf Did you may anything to Simpson before you found it were not so severe, there might ultimately be no safety should be void and held for nothing, except with the

ing the Harrow Station?—I am sure that he made no son negligently or unconsciously, "then general malig. murder frem its gross impropriety." So, if a person f our engine, but of Martin Brown's.

Are you quite sure that Simpson saw the red signal it, after due notice had been given to beware, and that light time enough to have pulled up before arriving at he saw what was likely to happen, the driver would Harrow Station?-Yes. We might have come in quite then be guilty of murder. Now this latter case and must, after the manifold evidence the jury had received. wicked disposition, regardless of his own life and of whom, therefore, he (the Coroner) would speak with

life and of the lives of others, and he (the Corener) believed that in consequence of Simpson's criminal wantonness, his ewn life, and that of the unfortunate Dawson, were lost. Having now recapitulated all the facts of the case, it remained for him (the Coroner) but Bridge, near Pinner Park Gate!—There is not a light to say, he was sure the jury would not fail to return a verdict which would impress on the minds of all pera light. He was not there on the night of the acci- sons connected with railways, not only what the law was upon this subject, but also what great and weighty responsibilities the servants of railways would incur ant point, Mr. Ceroner. The man who should have by disobedience of orders, or disregard of those obligatiens which have been imposed upon them by the

The Court was now cleared of strangers, and is now a question between the policeman attached at after a discussion of nearly three hours, again this station and the late driver Simpson, whether the opened; when, at twelve o'clock, the foreman read, signal was hoisted the day of this accident, and the to an audience, which listened with the most intense "WE FIND A VERDICT IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM DAWSON, 'WILFUL MURDER' AGAINST JOSEPH

SIMPSON; AND IN THE CASE OF JOSEPH SIMPSON

THOUSAND POUNDS ON THE ENGINE AND TENDERS. No. 15 AND No. 82. "With respect to Bradburn, the Jury have felt considerable difficulty in not agreeing to a verdict of manslaughter, and they beg to express their sense This being the whole of the evidence, the Jury of the great impropriety of his leaving his engine

ous.' Mr. Rotch, the foreman, then read the following "The Jury cannot conclude their labours without most becoming patience and attention, and the result expressing their surprise and regret at the manifest of which was expected with an extraordinary degree inefficiency of the executive of the company con-

engines, having the whole conduct of the trains. "The Jury consider great blame is attributable sion, was raised in height about five feet. In our pro- Woodcock Hill. It seemed to be established beyond to the directors for continuing in their service such of second-best tape. gress we knocked it down into the ash-pit of the line a doubt that Bradburn neither saw, knew, nor suspected a reckless driver as the unfortunate man Simpson, that a train could come upon the up-line, as he was and they are forcibly struck with the ignorance of By the Coroner—We could see that signal about two aware that the same signals that were in readiness to the executive of the numerous acts of disobedience miles off in a straight line. On the occasion to which warn the coming luggage train, under Martin, Brown, and wanton carelessness on his part, which have

"Considering the immense importance to the train to Watford; we were upon the down line, and of siding off at the Harrow station upon the down line, over which they are deprived of all controll, or Coroner—Did not Simpson stop at all in compliance Nevertheless, Bradburn was much to blame, as it or compliant, and are entirely at the mercy of the chooses.

getting off his engine, and as ments, as an engineer, should be appointed as a his getting off the engine at all was, as Brad-captain of each train, to proceed with it, and con-The signal was then hoisted for us to stop, because burn must have well known, contrary to the duct it to its final destination. The night signals company were generally framed in a prudent and seem to have been adopted to improve them, while Do you remember anything about leaving Wolverton cautious feeling, but they should undoubtedly have it is evident that no security can be attained until on the afternoon of Thursday, the 12th of last month? been more careful in seeing them observed. In some a means of communication between the guards and —Yes, I do. I set cut from Wolverton for London important points they were, however, defective; for the engine drivers is established. To all which

he must call frivolous pretences. He, therefore, for melody, went away singing-

stand the brunt of future examination or inquiry The Jury entirely approved this forethought on the part of the Learned Coroner. Mr. Rotch and his colleagues now desired that Bradburn, the driver of engine No. 15, should be signal, the most important of all signals, and upon sent for, in order to have the foregoing verdict and remarks read to him, but upon inquiry they found that Bradourn, as well as every other person connected with the railway, had hastily quitted the

Mr. Jago then addressed the Coroner on behalf When was this caution given?—The policeman gave carefully in future, by making their servants execute of Lord Northwick, the Lord of the Manor, and It directly we stopped at the Boxmoor station; but I their orders as well as to receive them. As to the put in the following extraordinary claim to the precise time of the Royal lying-in. His white-

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. "SIR.—As the agent for the Right Hon. John, had stated in mitigation of damages, namely, that, Lord Northwick, Lord of the Manor of Harrow, Did you after that stop at Watford?—I think we did, since the opening of the line, there had been travelled otherwise Harrow-on-the-Hill, I do hereby claim for 89.885,000 miles by 1.349,000 passengers, not one of him, and on his behalf, all the rights, profits, privi-Do you recollect anything that transpired after pass- whem had died by accident, while, of the Company's leges, and immunities, secured to the Lord of the Manor of Harrow, by charter granted in the reign of Do you recollect anything about seeing a red light on tainly this spoke in general favour of the Company. In King Stephen, and which charter, rights, profits, Your approach towards Harrow Station?—I do. I re- considering the question of a deedand, it should also privileges, and immunities were confirmed and ex- receive the earliest intelligence of the Throne's member that I saw the red signal above halfa mile before be borne in mind that Judge Foster and other emi- tended by very many of the succeeding Kings-by nent authorities had held that, though the jury might | Queen Elizabeth, and further confirmed in Michael-

Exchequer. some, would run to a very great length, and I re- meat and a small kettle of monkey's broth, with Harrow, before you at this time, of all the rights overtaken by a thick tog, which so completely mystified Did he do so?—Yes, he turned it off until he got it and ought to be left entirely out of the question. In and privileges, &c., so granted and confirmed, as him, that instead of finding his way to Buckingham

tection. If, therefore, it had been proved that Biad- Manor of Harrow shall have (inter alia) the Did Martin Brown, of No. 1 engine, give you any sig-burn, by leaving his engine as described upon the line, returns of all write and attachments, chattels of of manslaughter at least could be returned against him. the said manor, and all fines of trespasses and other tion of visiting Queen Vic to-day, an adultional sack Do you know if Brown turned the steam of his engine But though much to blame, the deaths of the deceased offences, and all amercements, ransomes, and issues of sawdust was laid down in the ante-chamber, as a f?—Yes, I am quite sure that he did.

Did you feel any bumping of the train owing to such exe, they need no further connect Bradburn with the sheppe, and, all things which to the King may handed in by Albert, and, after tossing off a pint of sellers. a circumstance?—We felt the bumping of Brown's question before them. It appeared that the drivers of belong of year day waste or sheppe, and to have hot caudle, she put on her spectacles, and proceeded engine against ours, but not any bumping of the train. engines Nos. 1 and 82, could, with only a moderate the goods and chattles of men and tenants, residents to a minute examination of the illustrious infant. At what rate were you going when you first saw the degree of care and attention to the signals, have avoided and non-residents, and other residents whatsoever, Sundry indentations on its posteriors having atred signal at Harrow station?—I think about twenty- the dreadful calamity which killed two, and had nearly felons convicted, attainted, or outlawed at the suit tracted old Adelaide's attention, in answer to her killed them all. It did not, however, appear that Brown of the King, or of the King and others. And all inquiries, she was informed that these marks were Did Simpson tell you why he did not let off his was in the least criminal, for he did his best to stop in amerciaments, ransomes, issue, forfeiture, and all occasioned by the kisses of the great officers of State, three-fourths of it, the fourth that remained was killed himself and his comrade, and might have slaughed to keep the waggon in full swing, as from the tered many others by his wicked rashness. Now what point where the red light was first seen the line was all down hill.

who never missed an opportunity of kissing that part of forfeitures by all writs and mandates whatsoever, of forfeitures by all writs and mandates whatsoever, as well intire tenants, as well intire tenants, as well intire tenants, as not intire tenants, residents, and non-residents, the evidence that this man rushed recklessly on, despite in, of, or upon the manor of Harrow aforesaid, as not intire tenants, as well infine tenants, as well infine tenants, as the law as it bore upon Simpson? They found by as not intire tenants, residents, and non-residents, in, of, or upon the manor of Harrow aforesaid, as not intire tenants, as well infine tenants, as more intire tenants, as more intire tenants, as well intire tenants, as the law as it bore upon Simpson? They found by as not intire tenants, residents, and non-residents, in, of, or upon the manor of Harrow aforesaid, as not intire tenants, as well intire tenants, as more intire tenants, as well intire tenants, as the law as it bore upon Simpson? They found by as not intire tenants, residents, and non-residents, as ferrior of royality.

A great commotion took place in the Palace in the afternoon, in consequence of a loud cry for pap—the interior of the royal infant received from Nurse. Could you have stopped at the Harrow station of all caution and warning of danger, with a ponderous well before the Lord King and his successors, as Packer not being sufficient to satisfy the cravings of with so much steam as one inch on, and going at and mighty engine that might have made its way before the King himself in his Chancery—before the the infantile internals. All the pap having been When Martin Brown lifted the valve of his another, and nearly the deaths of many other persons, justices of over and terminer, and the constitution in the constitution in the following explaints and the constitution in the constitution in the constitution in th

Simpson make any observation?—I cannot recollect every caution, and having been carnestly entreated manor aforesaid, and all other things which to the warbled the hungry child to sleep with:—

What expression he made use of, but he halloosed out. not to do such a thing, should enter a powder mill King might or ought to belong as well of the aforesaid If he had then said anything, I could not have heard, with a lighted candle, and thereby cause the death escape of felons, as of murderers and felons of of himself and others, he would, at the same time, all their men and tenants, and of all others When you saw the red light continuing up at the be gunty of snicide and murder. Of this decision, in ministers of the lord the King within the manor station, and the train going on, did you speak again to such a case, there could not be the slightest doubt; aforesaid; and also all and all manner of fines for Simpson ?—I did. I told him a second time to let all the decision would be the same even in a less aggravated trerpasses, oppressions, extortions, &c.; and also the steam off; but he took no notice of me whatever, case, for it was recorded that a man had been executed that the aforesaid Lord of the Manor shall have all for throwing a brick out of a window, which killed a deodands, treasure trove, wreck of the sea, and all Did you observe whether he saw the signal light or person passing below, although the man had not seen the goods and chattels, called stolen property, found the passenger. The law inferred murder from the with any person whomsoever, in, of, or upon the Mr. Rotch observed that to do so Simpson must have wicked negligence of the criminal in not having taken manor aforesaid, before any judge whatever; and care to see that the way was clear before he threw out that it shall be lawful for the said lord and his suc-Coroner—Do you recollect passing the policeman as the brick, as he knew it must fall into a street, which cessors, their bailiffs, ministers, and servants, withwas a place of constant thoroughfare. The negligence out any impediment of the said lord the King, and Quinlan—I do, perfectly well. He hallooed to us to in this case was made, and justly made, the same as his heirs, and all others the officers and ministers malice aforethought—a malevolence of disposition to- aforesaid, to take possession of all such goods and Did Simpson make any answer to that shout ?-None | wards all human kind, and, therefore, the act was | chattels, to the use and profit of the said Lord of hat I could hear.

justly punished as murder. Again, suppose there was the Manor and his successors; and, also, that the Can you tell us what Simpson did, or whether he did a road leading to a precipice, and a man driving a aforesaid Lord of the Manor and his successors for enything when the policeman hallooed?—I did not see coach along this road was cautioned to beware of the ever, might make two constables or more at his or precipice—suppose that he was told by those who knew their pleasure, in the said manor; and that as well

Are you quite sure that Simpson made no alteration be guilty of murder; as in the case of a workman anxious to concur in every legal mode and measure Oh, now I dress decent, and sleep in a bedin the moving power of the engine, as you were pass- throwing stones or rubbish, and thereby killing a per- for the furtherance of justice, and the settlement of In a palace I live and on dainties am fed; son negligently or unconsciously, "then general malig. this protracted and laborious inquiry, I do hereby, as live plenty of rhino, and strut about proud, nity should be inferred, and the act should amount to agent on the part and behalf of the Right Hon. Because I've a baby to shew to the crowd; Lord Northwick, the Lord of the said Manor of To make which royal brat, JOHN BULL bribed me to Harrow, &c., and in the absence of the steward of the said manor, give the full consent, assent, and From that rotten old pig-sty, the Old House at Home! concurrence of the said Lord of the Manor to the then be guilty of murder. Now this latter case and proceedings that have taken place in the court of the opinion were completely in point. The act of Simpson Coroner for the county of Middlesex, commenced and held within the said manor on the 16th day of be regarded as one proceeding from a deliberately November last, and continued by adjournment to this present date; and I do further claim, on the the welfare of human society. In this case, the unfor- part of the Lord of the Manor, the decdand of £2,000 tunate author of the calamity, Simpson, who was now now found by the Jury, and the Lord of the Manor no more, and whom no verdict could reach, and of will prosecute such claim before the Court of Exchequer.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, "Your obedient servant, " R. H. JAGO. " Dec. 2, 1840."

The Court then adjourned at one o'clock this morning until next Saturday week, when the inquisition lianised—better the latter." will be signed.

ROYAL BULLETINS EXTRAORDINARY. (From the Satirist.)

As we participate in the universal and laudable curiosity to be informed of every particular of interest connected with our beloved Queen and her infant Princess, we have been at great pains to ascertain the occurrences of each day in the present week, which we now lay before our readers, merely | we are all in a state of feverish anxiety to know the observing that the authenticity of each paragraph result. may be relied upon:—

MONDAY. Her Majesty having passed a quiet night, and being anxious to have the Princess's wardrobe examined, the Duchess of Sutherland arrived at the Palace this morning to perform that important proaching. FELO DE SE.' WE IMPOSE A DEODAND OF Two portion of her functions as Mistress of the Robesnamely, to investigate the state of the royal clouts and flannels. She immediately dispatched a messen-ger, commanding the attendance of Miss Mary Moore, "Sempsiress to the Great Wardrobe," who laid before the Duchess the following inventory of ditty, which it is fervently hoped at present will satisfy dilapidated linen:-

Three night-flannels-two wanting strings, and one very much creased in the maugling.

Three parts of one day-flannel. Half a day-flannel, very much creased and damaged. A dozen clouts-seven extremely seedy, three darned, and a couple considerably cobbled.

Two coarse mull-muslin frocks, very clean. One jaconet frock, the body worked with large wreaths of German sausages. One cambrick frock, worked round the bottom with a rolling-pin and salt-box alternately; the front embroidered with two distinct rows of saveloys, between which are huge ornamental bunches of

dandelion. A robe intended to be used on great occasions, tiful, the production of our own Republican Byron, the trimmings of narrow penny-a-yard edging; two and which I would advise you to adopt as a motto for large tassels hanging from the shoulders of best the occasion, either for your flags or transparencies. British cotton; the body confined by a broad band Two yards of white calico and two pennyworth of black

wear; presented by the QEEEN DOWAGER, she not having any further occasion for the same. Two infant night-caps, the borders considerably torn and rather ragged, presented by the same exalted personage from the most patriotic motives. Every unfavourable symptom having passed away, the Queen has our permission to be afflicted with and thus avoid the obstruction at Woodcock Hill. when in motion even of the power of remonstrance all the Court toadies and hangers-on as often as she

JAMES CLARK, M. D. CHARLES LOCOCK, M. D. ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.

Her Majesty having been disturbed by the Royal infant's cries from internal anguish, the nurses Lilly and Packer were rung up long before daybreak to allay its pains, and a patent dose of Dalby's Car-minative administered by Nurse Packer, Nurse extension of the royal jaws.

TUESDAY.

a walk in the flower-garden, but was cautioned not mending temperance to the working classes, the fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurto gather anything. He amused himself by throw- religious tectotallers have been very active in dis- able, is looked upon as the greatest of the many ing stones at the sparrows, which were hopping up claiming all connection with politics. One of them great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole and down the gravel-walks, and having broken a addressed a letter to the Editor of the Morning of our system is built up from the blood—nerves, pane of glass in one of the hot-houses, he was turned Chronicle, in which journal the address first apsinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the out, and sent crest-fallen home by the head gardener. peared, stating that they the (teetotallers) entirely case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid Seddon were to do with the gilt plume of Prince of justly replied, that "because certain persons calling other.

Hope told a flattering tale That there would be a boy; But alas it is a girl, Which spoils poor daddy's joy. Next time we'll hope that VIC More fortunate may be, And when she's taken sick, A Prince of Wales we'll see.

(Signed as before.) WEDNESDAY. An express arrived from Hanover to-day, bringing an account of a very fearful vision which the King of Hanover beheld on Saturday fortnight, during the Graves-end, where he beheld the Royal ac- confine to a sect what is meant for mankind. TO THOMAS WAKLEY, ESQ., M.P., CORONER FOR THE | conchement, and started out of his bed exclaiming in tones expressive of the most heartfelt grief and terror-

"It rises like the issue of a Queen, And bears upon its baby brow the round And top of Sovereignty!"

The terrified Hanoverian Majesty was only soothed by being assured that Victoria's situation was a very dangerous one, and that he should being empty.

Her Majesty passed a restless night, her thoughts animals were half starved, and dispatched Albert "The recital of such charters, and confirmation of off to them, laden with a tin case full of Royal dog's down to about an inch, in which he continued to keep coming to their verdict the jury should make every aforesaid, and set forth in the exemplification of the Palace, he found himself at the door of a parish

(Signed as before.)

THURSDAY. The Queen Dowager having intimated her inten-

Old Mother Lilly

Looked very slly When she went to the cupboard for pap, For the cupboard was bare, And none she found there, To feed the cross babe in her lap; So the jolly old daudle Quick caught up some caudle, As Royalty's brat must be fed-And not having pap For the babe in her lap, Why, she crammed it with caudle instead.

Her Majesty having progressed rapidly and most satisfactorily to a state of perfect salubrity, this day the medical staff were released from their constant attendance upon her, which they were not sorry for, so many ladies of quality having, out of compliment to the Queen, contrived to place themselves in similarly interesting situations. There was, conse quently, a high scramble for Dr. Lo-cock, this being ship's Offerings."

FRIDAY.

(Signed as before.)

Prince Albert, as he was passing up and down one of the sumptuous apartments of Buckingham Palace, while waiting the arrival of his nag, could not help contrasting that royal residence with the poverty-struck dwelling he used to occupy a floor in at Saxe Gotha, and gave utterance to his feelings in the following prettily turned parody on "THE OLD HOUSE AT HOME."

Where on tough Yarman Sousage and garlick I fed: Where, until Queen Vic took me "for better and WORSE,"

sufficient warning, if then death should ensue, he would of the Manor, and as the Lord of the Manor is most To that rotten old pig-sty, the Old House at Home!

roam

PALACE INTELLIGENCE. (From the Court Correspondent of the Satirist.)

Buckingham Palace, Dec. 1. Scamely had the excitement subsided, occasioned by the great caudle question, when another subject, equally momentous, has thrown us again into alarm. The nurses are again in peril. Nurse Packer's voice is not considered sufficiently musical to sing the Royal lullaby.

Three o'Clock, P. M. The Council has just broke up; the following minute was agreed to :-

"Nurse Packer's voice must be Germanized or Ita-Messengers were immediately dispatched to the Continent for three first-rate singers; in the meantime two Italian professors, the best now in London, are to give lessons to Nurse Packer till the others arrive. May Heaven hear our prayer, and grant Nurse Packer may be able to profit by her lessons!

P. S. The Italian singers have arrived. Wednesday Morning, Eleven o'Clock.

Nurses Packer and Lilly are now taking lessons

nurses are present; a piano-forte is just taken into the Council Chamber. Her Majesty has again declared "the lullaby must be Italianised." The crisis is ap-Three o'Clock, P. M. The struggle is partly over, and our beloved Queen

A Cabinet Council is now sitting. The singers and

Two o'Clock, P. M.

lulled to sleep by vulgar English. The nurses are written." the Court :--Lullibi Royal babino, On the tree topo, When winding blowso Cradin will rocko,

If the bows breako, The cradela will fall. And down comes cradela Royal babino and all.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING ILLUMI-

NATION. WHAT OUGHT THE CHARTISTS TO DO ? Craving permission of the Editor of the Star, I will ell them. Here is a verse more appropriate than beaupaint would accomplish all, and one shilling would Two infant day caps, a great deal the worse for more than cover the expences. Who would lose the opportunity, then? Lose no time; get it ready: speed, speed, I say: there cannot be too many of them. It is perfectly legal, and in every respect quite true. "England expects that every man will do his duty." Believe me.

> Yours, respectfully, H. GRIFFITHS, Edgware Road.

"Great joy to London now!" says some great fool. When London had a grand illumination, Which to that bottle conjuror, John Bull, So that the streets of coloured lamps are full, That sage (said John) surrenders at discretion His purse, his soul, his sense, and even his nonsense,

To gratify, like a huge moth, this ONE sense.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. TEETOTAL LIBERALITY.—Since the publication and discussion of the address, signed by H. Vincent, as infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life This morning Prince Albert was permitted to take | well as the Editor of the Northern Star, &c., recom- and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their dustion properly drawn up; and they must have nine months, when they probably might be wanted. pointed to expulsion of a dissenting minister belonging to the expulsion of a d and Foreign Total Abstinence Society, who was discovered to be also a Chartist. When the Chartists invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who of the neighbourhood learned what had taken place, will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of teetotallers, brought forward a resolution (which they carried) in approval of the liberty of political opinions, and freedom in their avowals. A vote of thanks to the minister for his manliness in relinquishing his connection rather than disavow his honest opinions was also adopted, and a subscription has been set on foot to testify by a more substantial token, the estimation in which the people of Camberwell, Southwark, &c., hold those who "suffer

I have been favoured with the sight of a private given with each box. letter, received this day, from Nottingham, in which the following passage occurs, and which I have permission to lay before the readers of the Star:-" A great part of the extensive population of this fine town are now actually walking the streets with no shoes to their feet, through the oppression of their masters, giving them for their labour, scarcely enough to buy bread. I witnessed a heart-rending scene this morning, the turning out of between three and four hundred females for wages in the lace trade all of them would be fine women if they had good food and clothes, but those things cannot be pro-

Lately published (3d. Oct.), price One Shilling. N APPEAL TO THE BRITISH NATION A as to a Petition, for Presentation to Parliament, for the Repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act with an introduction; together with a Poor Law Case, as prefixed to the Petition.

By Charles Brooker, Alfreston, Sussex. "Wash you, make ye clean; put away the evil of your deings from before mine eyes : cease to do evil ; learn to do well; seek judgment; relieve the oppressed; judge the fatherless; plead for the widow."-Isaiah, i. 16, 17.

Sold by BERGER, No, 19, Holywell Street, Strand,

Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s.; and sent in Town or Country free, by post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD: the CAUSES of its PREMA- and effectual Cure, when all other means have ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from the destructive effects of Excessive Indulgence, Solitary Habits, or Infection; followed by Observations on the TREATMENT of SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, &c. Illus-

trated with Cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and COMPANY,

Consulting Surgeons, London. street, Dublin; Duncan, 114, High-street, Edinburgh; ful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical and to be had of all Booksellers. The Work which is now presented to the public is tice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the

diseases and affections, which for some unaccount- What a grief for a young person, in the very prime able reason have been either altogether overlooked, of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the or treated with apathy, and almost indifference, by enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, the ordinary practitioner. To enter into the details and which never proves fatal if properly treated, 28 of these affections, to point out their causes, and to all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or mark the terrific consequences, social, moral, and ignorance. physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence, physical, which are sure to follow from indulgence, in certain habits, would be entirely out of place in an advertisement. We have no hegitation however of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he an advertisement. We have no hesitation, however, pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. whom the book will not be found interesting, whether we consider such person to hold the relation of

a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN.

The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child the following Agents, with Printed directions so pining away, and fast approaching to a premature plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themgrave, in consequence of some disease, which, for selves, without even the knowledge of a bed-want of a careful investigation of its real cause, has fellow. been set down to the score of consumption, will, on perusing this work, be astonished to find that in nine-tenths of the cases of young persons of both sexes, who perish of what is called pulmonary consumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and exclusive origin has been the indulgence in certain destructive habits, practised by youth much more

frequently than is at all suspected.

The PRECEPTOR, also, who holds temporarily, at least the relation and responsibility of a parent, will, by persuing this work, be directed, and very much assisted in investigation and detecting the too often concealed practices so often introduced into schools, whereby the health and ultimately the lives of his pupils are sure to be compromised, unless the evil be checked in proper time. He will here find a clue to guide him through the intricate mazes of this moral labyrinth, and a standard whereby to judge, when delicacy of health should appear to attack any of his young charges wha thereal cause of such atthe evil in its incipient state.

The CLERGYMAN, in whose sacred character is at once concentrated the twofold relation of parent and instructor, will here be directed as to the nature of those habits to which youth is addicted; he will also be enabled to point out the disastrous consequences which are sure to follow from them, if not relinquished.

Messrs. CURTIS and CO. are to be consulted

daily at their residence, No. 7, Frith-street, Soho, from Ten till Three, and Five till Eight in the Evening.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases—as to the duration of the complaint, the symtoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party; the communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases, the most inviolable secrecy may be relied

N.B.—Seven Doors from Soho Square. Sold by J. Hobson, Market-street Leeds; and Shillito, York.

OLD PARR'S LAST WILL & TESTAMENT

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

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

Here follows the receipt:-

"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grand. son ye method I employ for preparing ye medicament. Given this day, and in ye 147th year of my age,

"THOMAS PARR."

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

of England. Parr spent much of his time in the study of the vegetable world, and has fortunately left behind him, though long hid to the world, the valuable fruits of his labours. Besides the valuable receipt from which Parr's Pills are now compounded, there are several MSS, pieces written in his old quaint style, on the value of health; his opinions, though somewhat differently expressed, were that the varieties of clime and modes of living make but little difference to our period of existence—that the laws of nature are simple and easily understood, but they

require perfect obedience. The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were considered incurable; and what is more remarkable, cases which possess the very opposites as regards outward symptoms: the balsamic and invigorating effects on the blood produced by these medicines is perfectly miraculous; many who have kept their beds for

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of PARR's LIFE PILLS, thus showease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk. return to strong health, namely, good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by EDWARDS, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at for the cause of the Charter"; as well as to mark 1s.:13d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 11s. each; the whiskered Majesty thought that he was domiciled at their detestation of the petty tyranny that would Boxes at 2s. 9d. are equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d. Full directions are

> E. S. Dowling, Chemist, High-street; Bath, Meyler and Son, Printers; Newcastle-on-Tyne, Blackwell and Co., Printers; Manchester, Mottershead, Chemist, Market-place; Liverpool, W. Rawle, Chemist, Church-street; Leeds, Reinhardt and Sons, Chemist, Briggate; Sheffield, Whitaker, Printer, Iris Office; Edinburgh, Duncan, Flockhart, and Co., Chemist.

May also be had of the following Agents:-Bir-

mingham, Shillitoe, Chemist, 43, High street; Bristol,

Ask for "Parr's Life Pills." Any Bookseller who has not got them in stock, can readily procure cured out of half-a-crown or three shillings per them in his book parcel from London, without extra

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON AVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two. at 18, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and every

from Ten till Five. In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making only one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent

Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford,

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results, as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practhe result of very extended experience in a class of most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health.

For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of

Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, Leeds. Mr. HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax. Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Oney Street, York.
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Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Place, Manchester.
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Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull. Mr. H. HURTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.

Iris Office, Sheffield. Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool. And at the Advertiser Office, Lowgate, Hull.

Letters, inclosing a Remittance, answered by the tack may be, and thus he w ... Icenabled coheck turn of Post; and Medicine punctually transmitted to the address, eithe yinitials or name.

#### Original Correspondence.

ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT. LETTER VII.

manufacturers and merchants of this country, has produced the most destructive effects upon every grade and class of society; were its operations confined to a though they were willing. Some witnesses are of sentatives chosen, necessarily partake of the same gating at least, if not removing, the evils it produces.
The agriculturalists are not exempt from its extended operations, for by its direct influence in byinging down apprentices' indentures to be reduced to five shillings, sections, each pursuing its own selfish interests; we see drum-head law superior to the statute law of the land. honest industry, whose labour feeds and clothes all this the price of labour, it gradually saps the agricultural to encourage apprentices, whilst a few talk of eduin that House keep-in-the-Whigs-men, the meaning of I allude to this subject in order to show a coincidence magnificence, but who, for that very reason, must soil, and forcing down the price of agricultural produce, the Corn Laws repealed, for they have had the benefit than see the Tories plundering them; we see Corn. Whigs with regard to the case of Frost, Williams, and satisfaction can it have in seeing idleness and dissipation. so as to enable the manufacturers to bring a surplus of "free trade" to their heart's sickness. All laws Law-men, Fund-Lord-men, Queen's-men, Church- Jones. In the latter case, Sir Frederick Pollock raised tion insolently waste what it wants? Can there be Thus we have an outcry against the Corn Laws by the manufacturers and merchants who, having, by competition amongst themselves, aided by chemical and me "buy cheap and sell cheap." Political economists tinually plundering us, destroying our trade, and making his duty, in case the prisoners were found guilty, to contrast the more it is enjoyed? Is it not enough to wages of the weavers so low, that nothing will satisfy whether labourers or productions, areas so many fetters them but bringing down the price of agricultural proto trade and commerce, and were it not that the
would be benefited by the change we desire. Our the objection raised by Sir Frederick Pollock; yet tice and to think of vengeance. Government is aware
to the reinons lavel they have greated. Seeing the change we desire. Our the objection raised by Sir Frederick Pollock; yet tice and to think of vengeance. Government is aware
to the reinons lavel they have greated to the reinons lavel to the play." the face, they are determined to bring down landlord, firmer, and labourer, to the same miserable condition in which the merchant, manufacturer, and operative

Mr. John Scott, a weaver of Salford, states :- The repeated reductions made by masters who are foremost to reduce, necessarily compels the rest to follow their example, however unwilling they may be to do so. George Jackson, Esq., of Preston.—I admit the com-

of wages. There are houses in Preston paying 6d. less than us for exactly the same sort of goods. If we reduce to their prices, they would directly reduce still

James Spencer, weaver, of Manchester.—The small capitalists are the first to reduce wages, because the lower they pay, the more goods they can produce with the same amount of capital. The most respectable manufacturers are often desirous of keeping up wages, but cannot compete with these grinding ones. Mr. Robert Bradshaw, of Hagente.—One part of the

manufacturers constantly pay lower prices than others, and are enabled to undersell the higher paying masters. Many small masters, without capital, are forced to sell, and must take any price offered. They then come home, and pull down wages to fit in the price. John Alexander Steward, weaver, of Ashton-under-Lyne.—The low paying masters will generally bring down the others to their rates.

Mr. James Graham, of Carlisle.—The competition smong masters may reduce wages. We have reduced because others have done so before. Mr. Jonathan Brett, member of the Weavers' Com-

mittee, Carnisle.—The masters, from 1817, have been fighting against each other, and all trying what advantage they could get for themselves at the expense of the weavers. Wm. Norris, of Eccles-The competition among masters, and the desire to get rich, on their part, as

speedily as possible, has had a great effect in reducing There is a system of lying, cheating, and plundering humanity. carried on by many of the manufacturers of Preston, Blackburn, Burnley, Colne, and other remoter places, which is alike disgraceful and villmous. A Blackburn manufacturer will send a cart load of warps to Upper Lauritz

Clitheroe, or Colne, and offer them at, say 5s per cent. for what he is paying 6a fer at Blackburn. When finished, he will turn round upon his Blackburn weaver, and tell him he can get them wove at 5a elsewhere. and, unless he will take another warp at that price, he to take it or starve. The unprincipled muck-worm takes another eart load to Colne, and thus turns round, we have embarked. It is a fact much to be lamented, rob the poor weaver, and bring down other better paying employers. I heard a manufacturer once say, in an peawr looms aw con get um done as cheap by th'hondlecm." "Nay, nay, John, not quite," said his comdeawn to't, connot aw ?"

DECESSARY. afforded to masters to reduce wages. First—The disproportionate number of weavers to the

labour required be performed by them. trade being easil Acquired, and of the trade itself being and would that every Charmst would adopt our course, am inclined to think that one quotation from a living open to all classes of unemployed persons.

It is a notorious fact that manufacturers have been guilty of supporting the Pour Law Commissioners in their still more guilty career of oppression and seduction, solely for the purpose of encouraging migration from the agricultural districts to the manufacturing dens of the north. A Mr. Ashworth, of Bolton, and, I believe, a Corn Law philosopher, has immortalised himself by corresponding with the Poor Law Commissioners upon this subject. In one of his letters he had the mendacity to state that the people had plenty of it would not be prudent to publish the names of parties can only extend to his own sea-girt coast—who cannot work, and were well paid for it, and that he had no to whom papers might be sent in Ireland, for more take his stand on the platform of equal rights, and doubt that many of the surplus population would find reasons than one. I would suggest the adoption of the exclaim, without mystification, "Liberty to all, excluemployment if sent from the agricultural districts to fellowing plan:these parts, meaning Bolton. You will find his letter. Let a Committee of six or more be appointed in

to swamp those who had been brought up to the for Ireland should be forwarded. manufacturing operation by supporting the migration: I will supply this Committee with a list of persons cultural counties. Another plan of increasing the number of hand-

the rural and peaceful hamlets into manufacturing vil. who may not possess either the means, inclination, or fill the coffers of your rent, not of your tribute (you lages, and as weaving is so easily learned, every hob- zeal in their distribution, of ble-de-hoy is put to it, migration takes place, and the towns are filled with a superfluity of hands; num; ers of weavers have been created in the hamlets and villages round the city of Norwich and Coventry; besides, Working Men's Association, Liverpool, consent to be fund, which has placed you in a similar position (to use If the workmen in towns were to rebel against this named, and add to their number? We must make the a nautical simile) to the captain of an emigrant ship, system of encouraging labourers to turn weavers, the rascally press of Ireland ashamed of themselves, if we who, having taken the passage-money from his dupes, employers would only encourage the rural districts cannot make them do their duty.

John Harper, of Knaresborough, states-ip. 485, part 11:-"I was working at Barnsley two years ago, when the trade was brisk. One morning thirty harvest men came into the town, each proposed to become a weaver. they got friends and got work. They had never worked as weavers before. One took an eighty drill, he carried it home; he saved twenty hanks. The piece was spoilt; they did their work badly." Mr. John Duce, of Spitalfields, London. Of the manner in which the trade is overwhelmed, he gives the

following evidence:-

Not many lately; there would not have been employ- you forward in the holy work of attempting to shake ment given to them; but whenever the trade is brisk, off the chains which bind you.

Men come to it from other employments and begin at the following that you would have the power, even it disease of body, disease of mind—nothing but evil.

They now saw, and acknowledged their own they sum-their vives in value-their their own they sum-their vives in value-their their own they sum their their their their condition.

They now saw, and acknowledged their own they sum their vives in value-their their own they sum their their their their their their condition.

They now saw, and acknowledged their own they sum their vives in value-their their condition.

They now saw, and acknowledged their own they with their the men come to it from other employments, and begin at Countrymen,—I write in a prison. I am unable to your son John, who holds a very neat situation under tion. They had deceived you as well as themselves; They are net content with this—they cannot be content the simplest work, and such as have ability gradually step beyond the gloomy wall which frowns upon my Government, though you have so often sworn that none for they had hidden their miseries in your presence, and —it would be sinful to suffer this contentedly. They

Do women, who are not daughters or wives of weavers, defies the power of the tyrant, and pleasingly specu- to Ireland! learn the trade ?- Sometimes they get other women to lates upon principles which will yet shake our crazy teach them, and during the period when they are and iniquitous system of government to pieces. My says ignorance is a sin worthy of punishment: it is the to rely upon themselves, and not upon an idol, whether the slaves of the rich, who make victims of them.

bers who come into the trade?—The weavers tifles my mind for further action; and, whenever it the hypocritical doctrines of those who profess that been deceived in vain. They may work out for thembring up their families to be weavers, frem a pleases the Almighty to restore me to liberty, no exer- Ireland has beendesir & to get something from their labour as soon as tions shall be wanting on my part to open the eyes of possible and also from inability to get them put out the ignorant and deluded, to improve the vicious and into other trades, and to pay a premium.

the narrow looms, the fabric is so easily made that men with the wise and the good, who are resolved upon upon her a long era of poverty, wretchedness, and would be willing, nay wishful, to be a blessing to the may be taken from any other employment, and in a few making a grand, persevering, and peaceful struggle for degradation. From the days of Burke, the gunner, to country, and, as far as words go, you have been so; their wrongs, and they themselves must do it—do it at days may be made tolerable workmen. The wages a real representative government, the paramount of his namesake of our own time, the ranks of her but it requires deeds, and you cannot, or are not per. Once and for ever. They have suffered long enough of such men must necessarily be low, in fact, below ject of which shall be to diffuse amongst all classes of enemies have been officered by her own puis- mitted, to do them. The situation in which you are far too long; but the spirit of a patient people is at the wages of an agricultural labourer."—J. Mitchell's the people the greatest attainable amount of human sant sons. Sham patriot after sham patriot placed, not only precludes your knowledge of your

Mr. Charles Stanton, of Gloucestershire, woollen manufacturer. Does weaving require much skill?—Yes, a certain por- are wild beasts, or men aiming at the destruction of wily machinations as their own luxuriant and fruitful to the will of your ministers—you must do it, too, not reformers—those Christians who oppose it are not tion, but it is easily acquired.

ports the burden of the repealers' wild speculations: or our own welfare, than others can possibly have for us; men. No epitaph shall ever be inscribed on their are loyally reverenced and submitted to, when proeven if they were, do we not find, from the evidence and rogues, if they pretend we were made to be the tombs. We must consign them to the mansoleums of claimed as yours.

the evil; others would prohibit any man from having and "divisions" the real interest of the people is wantonly have seen this young man perish in despite of the order into deeper wretchedness. Comfort is refused them and cation, and a very few of the Spitalfields weavers wish which party is, that it would rather plunder the people between the then Government and our own merciful itself remain in hunger and nakedness—what delight or regarding apprenticeships and hiring are becoming men, but very few People's-men, and the few that an objection in favour of the prisoners; and two out of anything pleasant in the consciousness, that all this obsolete, as they are considered incompatible with the the people have there are looked upon as white crows the three judges who sat upon the bench decided in splendour derives its chief value from the contrast which principles of free trade. All the arts, mysteries, and in the rookery. Unfortunately, we are not only not crafts of trade have become reduced to a principle of represented, but those who sit in Parliament are con-Chancellor of the Exchequer realises some £10,000 per claim is simple and just, cheap, good, and responsible these men are banished from their native land in direct of this, and, as it is determined to "play out the play," annum by spprentices' indentures, the whole would Government. Look at the mass of evil our present defiance of the law by which they were tried and the and never to quit its prey, it breaks the strength and

have been swept away long ago, by our "March of system inflict upon us. Take the load of taxes, including judges who tried them! While you, Sir, a lawyer, spirits of the working classes, and corrupts the intellect" men. Were it not for the united efforts of letter-press printers to limit the number of apprendant you will find not less than one hundred millions of one of the joints of your tail in Dublin prayed the frivolity. tices, and resist the innovation of rats, (knobsticks) pounds taken from you every year!! Then there are Queen's mercy in language stating that they ought to The following extracts from the reports will shew the their very mysterions art would have been overwhelmed all the local and other rates!! Let not the workopinions of practical men upon the subject of comby a superabundance of hands, and their wages reduced people wonder they are poor, nor the tradespeople
Now, Sir, I am not, nor have I ever been, an the secret enemy of the latter—how do the Ministers accordingly. The same by the millwrights, engravers, puzzle themselves about small profits. "Oh, but," say advocate for physical force; but I must confess that I act towards that factious portion of the aristocracy John Harper, weaver, of Knaresborough, states—hatters, the building and other trades, who have the ignorant, "it makes good for trade—it is spent believe the man who risks his all in the cause of the which seeks to turn them out that it may step in. Competition among the masters—they embark in buresisted innovations by being united together. I resiness, and those who wish to get customers, undermember rading an anecdote in the Manchester Times,
spent again, which would be best, spending the money
tempting to better their condition, than the man who
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tempting to be the matters—the image of the image o spent again, which would be power of yourselves, or getting others to spend it for you? I would tell me he wants three millions of shillings celving and oppressing the people, and both would

strike of the teer-boys took place, in consequence of would not throw it into the sea, nor profligately waste of agitation, could fold his arms and exclaim, "If I the privilege of misgovernment and all its gainful pathe master introducing twelve parish apprentices to the it like your rulers. You will bear in mind that much were to die to-morrow, I would leave Ireland in a better tronage some time before and since your accession. At printing business, the preparatory step being that of depends upon the way in which money is spent. I need condition than when I found her." I would give you last the Tories out-generaled them, and eagerly rein reality to burk the Charter. Dan has Reform teering or laying the colour upon the blocks. The not tell you how your rulers spend the money, and how credit, Sir, for this assertion if I could believe Ireland ceived the batons of office. But the cunning Whigs ever on his lips, while his every act is inimical to the petition among masters to be a great evil, and that its lads, the eldest not sixteen years of age, held a meeting it is worse than wasted; I need not talk about pensions to be like the dying dolphin whose every struggle is had provided a resource in you by which to regain in the croft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinecures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-said to add more beauty to its death; but I will show their places. The Tory leader found you in the utmost matters do bring down the wages of those who are paying, and who are disposed to pay, a high rate.

The James Parker, of Preston.—The wares of wear paying and who are disposed to pay, a high rate.

The Tory leader toung you in the utilistic paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of them, standing on a tub, and sinectures, stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, when one of the paying in the creft, and stables for Queen's horses, and dog-paying in the creft, and stables for Queen's horses, and places, it'll ge 'o t' printurs t' chonce o' pooink eawr Empire, and to force opium down the throats of the into-morrow. Through life you have been haunted by a was obliged to yield to your prejudices. So have I Leeds will show the monster that he shall not weighvers.'

> Be this true or false, at any rate it is not false in principle. Many trades have been awamped for want of similar protection and combination amongst those who have servel a legitimate apprenticeship. The combination laws are the bulwarks of the free traders, and how often do we find your free trade Corn Law repealers sitting as magistrates in judgment upon men who wish to preserve their legal profession from falling into the same ruinous condition that the hand-loom weavers are in; yes, and inflicting all the penalties of those infamous statutes upon him whose supposed crime is that of protecting the craft he so dearly purchased, by a premium and seven years slavery, from the inexperienced innovator. The fact is, that the free trade professors would reduce every labouring man in England to their money-grubbing purposes, in order that commerce may flourish and their capital accumulate. I am willing to admit, to a certain extent, the principles of free trade; but, before I admit the propriety of it in England, I must first clear the country of all its incumbrances and dead weight; reduce the amount of taxation to something like the continental standard: give to every family a portion of land to fall back upon, same as they have in foreign states; and, above all, a Commons fairly chosen by the people, then repeal enslave a people determined to be free. Acts of Par to point at. I will give you a fact. "Facts are stubyour Corn Laws, your timber laws, and every other against the world for courage, wisdom, industry, and

R. J. RICHARDSON.

ERRATA.-In Letter IV., for Upper Lananark read In Letter VI., for strap looms read shop looms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,—This is a time when some test of principle is must get them dene at Colne. The weaver is obliged necessary, in order to show to the world that we are in earnest for the attainment of the good cause with which upon them, telling the weavers he can get them done at this day, that theusands upon thousands of our at home fer 5s. a cut, and if he cannot get them done at fellow-men are labouring under an awful weight of less price in Colne, he must take his warps home again, slavery, and a slavery of the worst kind, too, viz, a and he will offer them at 42 6d., and upon that infernal slavery to our own passions and vices, created by our maxim, invented by the Whig political economist own free will, and retained by our own foolishnessschool of passive obedience men, "That half a loaf is that is, the use of drinking intoxicating Equors, and better than no bread." The weaver takes the piece to the smoking of that noxious and trifling weed, tobacco. weave, exeing out an existence as well as he can. The only fit for monkeys, and not for men. It is now manufacturer returns to Blackburn, and plays the same about two years and a half since a number of us, upon game as before, and thus—and thus, these much worms political principles, forsook the haunts of Bacchus, determined, if our example was necessary, it should not be wanting, and are still standing true to our principles. hotel at Clitheroe, some three years ago, "First get no But as we advanced a few steps farther along the paths of this enquiring age, we began to see that we had something about us still which was a barrier in the panion. "But aw con bring th'hond-loom weighvers way of our improvement. Ten of us, who had been in the habit, for a great number of years, then became to No man can explain competition more easily than the see it our duty to part with our snuff boxes and above, and I might cite many similar extracts were they tobacco pipes; so we made a trial, and the consequence is, that twelve weeks have now passed over, while we Let us now examine more minutely the facilities are in possession of as many sixpences, besides relieved of that gnawing appetite, disturbing our repose with fantastic nostrums.

Now we can hold up our heads before our fellow-Second-The tac of a knowledge of the weaving men, and tell them we have so far reformed ourselves; no man would disbelieve our sincerity for reform, author is worth two from a dead one; and I am also Then may we be enabled to reform others—then, and inclined to think that there is more true patriotism not till then, can we truly boast of being reformers. A NEW LIGHT CHARTIST.

Balgonie Bleachfield, Dec. 1, 1840.

SENDING PAPERS TO IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

at length in the second annual report of the Poor Law Manchester or Liverpool, (I would prefer the laster water, and a consistent advocate of universal liberty, I place, as they could be posted later in the week with will presume you will have no great objection to one of It has ever been the policy of the manufacturers more convenience; to whom all newspapers intended your own school testing your patriotism and consis-

system, long before the Devil's law was passed; and in several counties in Ireland, and also some other principles by informing you (or rather others, for you now they find the Union system, bastile-testing, and useful hints. Let also every Irishman in England, who are already aware of it), that with Toryism or Whiggruelling-pampering of the labourers an excellent plan for is friencely to the cause, supply the Committee with the gery I have nothing to do. I loathe the one as I hate forcing the labourers from the soil to the manufacturing name of some friend in Ireland, to whom he shall the other. districts. Muggeridge, the migration agent, keeps a write, to cause the circulation of the papers sent, register-office in Manchester, where labour-grinding requesting an answer, which he shall forward to the can have little to induce me to recant the tenets of manufacturers hire the "surplus population" of the agri- Committee. This simple plan will do our work more my early political creed, save the abandonment of error effectually than the publication of any list, and prevent to the consciousness of right. Taught from my boyhood what must, of necessity, occur, by giving the names of to how submissively to the great Liberator of Ireland, loom weavers is by putting out work to agricultural individuals in Ireland publicly, viz, the teo great I have occasionally lent my exertions to give what I labourers to work at their leisure, and so converting influx of papers in one quarter, and perhaps to persons thought your patriotism Parliamentary authority, and

> Your obedient, humble servant, L. T. CLANCY.

November 30th, 1840.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BANBURY. Oakham Gaol, Rutlandshire,

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN. In addressing a few words to you I need make no apology. I am net altogether unknown to you. I am a plain man, and one of yourselves; and, being

21st Nov. 1840.

the drunken, to rouse the apathetic, and confirm and Floor-cloth weaving at Farnham, Surrey.-" As to give confidence to the enthusiast, and to join cordially

happiness.

above, that weavers are as easily created as calicoes are serfs and slaves of the upstart few who govern us. We the Chartists. Fitzgerald perished by the hands of his Your Ministers virtually abolish your office by making manufactured; and in brisk times the trade would be claim the People's Charter, because it provides for the assailants, one of whom still holds a lucrative situation it a sinecure. England is now, not under a monarchy, but overrun, so that a "slack" coming, the whole would be representation of the adult male population in Parlia- under the present Government. Emmett smiled in the under an oligarchy. We are a nation of star-gazers. precipitated lower than ever. Besides, machinery is ment; and we knew that this claim is not only just, face of his executioner. No pedestal marks the spot our attention is drawn from ourselves, and fixed upon. but necessary, for our pelitical safety. The present where he lies. And you, Sir, by your recent denuncias shows that, in the meanwhile, we may be robbed of precipitated lower than ever. Besides, machinery is ment; and we knew that this claim is not only just, trouble to the capitalist than a lot of discontented, constituency is too narrow to represent the interests of tions of physical force, would make one almost believe all that is substantial. Your reign has hitherto been a Doctor Plural-unit of scribbling notoriety, who, as a The competitive system, as practised amongst the grumbling, hand-loom weavers," and much more the community; it is comprised, in the main, of men that you blush at the recollection of his name. Oliver reign of delusion and mockery. The people are "sick over whom the aristocracy, church, and crown, exercise Bond and Theobald Wolf Tone were murdered—sye with many griefs," and, though one splendid procession opinion that a law of apprenticeahip would remove character; and in nearly all their "debates"

means of advancement, and to extend comfort and

vernment. are the things which enslave a people!

accept the conditions, a rich banquet of eternal feli- week in the Register and Freeman. I was then

and made her people happy.

I am, fellow-countrymen,

Your devoted friend.

HENRY VINCENT.

" Ireland is my country; the world is my republic."

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

SIR,—Though it may be a false position in logic, expressed in the above sentence than is dreamed of in the philosophy of some of our liberty-loving patriots of thirty or forty years' standing. Holding this doctrine sacred, it is no great wonder that I should

" Hate ascendancy's impolitic view, That robs the many t'aggrandise the few; and that I look with great suspicion on the patriotism SIR,—In answer to a paragraph in your last, I think of the man whose philanthropy, or love of human kind. sion to none."

As you take credit for being a patriot of the first tency in the crucible of a British newspaper; but before I proceed to do so, allow me to profess my Protestant Nursed in your own normal school of agitation,

surely forgot Holy Writ when you allowed it to be called by such a name), levied yearly by Mr. Fitzpatrick, for which he receives £300 per annum out of the gatherings P.S. Would Messrs. Ross, Todd, and Finigan, of the of the poorest peasantry in the world; but of that sent them to sea in the long boat, in quest of a fair wind! But as through your unspotted patriotism, Irishmen are too apt to appreciate many of your overt acts as virtues of the most celestial keeping, so with your long agitating career, Irishmen are too apt to follow you in your journey through life simply enough, I believe, for the ridiculous gratification of beholding

your long-promised epitaph --"He died a Repealer. Requiescut in pace."

"Their waking theme, Her glories still their midnight dream."

Countrymen,—I am a Chartist; and one would think predecessor in truculency, while the guilibility of their puppet in the hands of others. You must serve those confiding dupes seem even now as susceptible of their who style themselves your servants—you must minister wisdom, virtue, religion, and freedom. Why bave we seil. This has become so proverbial, that the quantity and net know what you do-they rule for themselves Has not that facility of acquiring the trade increased been so cruelly persecuted? Because we are striving of patriotism in her modern agitators may be fairly with you, and you are equally their slave with the selves truly such by being Chartists. Live not slaves, the number of hards in the labour market ?—Yes, it has to make the people wise, virtuous, religious, and free, rated by the number of pounds, shillings, and pence "sovereign people." But there is this essential difand because our rulers and their dependants, in the they are able to draw yearly from their hereditary ference between your condition and that of the people, It is evident, from the above statements, that the silk, event of our success, would be deprived of their pre- bondsmen. And so well is this understood, Sir, by that you have everything in private and public that you into damp ground and be extinguished; let it kindle linen, and woollen weaving is easily acquired, and sent unhallowed power of oppression, and would have our neighbours, that "rattlebox" and "conjuror" have need or do not need—the people are deprived of all; cotton is notoriously so; and from these facilities weav- henceforth to depend upon their own resources for become synonymous for Ireland and her leader. You nor are you allowed to absorb so much from those being has everywhere been swamped by a superabundance their daily bread, and upon their own virtue and wis- are the founder of a new doctrine—you may bear it to neath you for your own sake alone, but that you may have their daily bread, and upon their own integrity of hands; and add to these evils the effects of the dom for power and fame. We claim to govern our the grave; but it will perish with you. You have wherewithal to shower on those around you. Like how many lose their liberty because other are willing power-looms, in depriving thousands of weavers of selves, through the medium of representatives chosen taught the youth of Ireland to believe their "fathers the priestess of the veiled prophet, you are gorgeously their means of existence. To suppose all these weavers by ourselves, and we contend that the men who fools, so wise they grow;" but their wiser sons no decked out to serve the purposes of those who delude would find employment if the Corn Laws were re- oppose this claim must either be fools or rogues; fools, doubt will think them so. Our forefothers fought for the nation in your name. They know well that edicts, Pealed, is a hope as frail as the rotten staff that suppose we have not a more direct interest in their freedom. Fools! they were torch and dagger which would not be regarded, or tolerated as theirs,

murdered! The latter, while the Lord Chief Justice after another of all that is gayland grand, may be paraded of the King's Bench, Lord Kilwarden, nullified the before their eyes and ring in their ears, it does but drum-head law that sentenced him to death. Thus we beguile their attention for a moment—they sink down wicked and mischievous laws.

Countrymen, all the middle and working classes of the fifteen judges who sat decided also in favour of the sight to brood over his destitution—to ask for jus-

suppose you would either spend it upon necessities and before he can hold out the slightest hopes of redressing unite to prevent the people from guarding the nucleus Dan. The Club is a small band of protit-mongers, and "NOVEL STRIKE.—At a print works near Bury, a comforts, or save it for your old age. I am sure you their grievences—than the man who, after thirty years' of their nefarious traffic. The Whigs had possessed spectre in your imagination; like the Ghost in Hamlet seen a baby put into the arms of a stranger cry until devour Chartism, however capacious his may may be. To change this state of things for a better—to lighten it has crossed your path wherever you went, and your the burdens of the people—to knock off the shackles dread that this spectre, which no body could see but upon labour and trade-to open to the poorest man the yourself would rob you of your popularity, has occasionally thrown you into the most ridiculous hysterics. happiness to all—to establish a wise system of national You could not bear to see a briefless barrister take the education, that the blessings of intelligence may be felt presidential chair at a meeting of the Trades' Political by all; these are a few of the advantages we are aim- Union, but you dreaded that he might become a leader, ing at in our demand for the People's Charter-advan- and would give him this wholesome advice, "Go home, tages which must result from a wise and virtuous Go- young man, and mind your brief; but finding this piece of advice ineffectual, you gave him some rolls to butter Men of Banbury, I invoke your aid in this glorious in the Rolls Court of Dublin. I need scarcely name work. Remember you are all wronged, robbed, and Marcus Costello. I could cite twenty more men that enslaved. Those who have no votes are aliens in their you have disposed of in this sort of way, and if you own land—the mark of the slave, the badge of in- want names I'll give them. You were always adverse feriority is upon them. Why are you thus to the existence of any political body in Ireland, except enslaved? You are men; you toil; you obey the you could pull the strings, and let none but your laws of the land; you pay enormous taxes; you friends in to see the show! You did all that you are deemed fit to fight the battles, and pre- could to suppress the Trades' Union by coercion. You tect the lives and property of the titled and wealthy told them they were only fit for the ranks. After you Why are you shut out from the privileges, had got into Parliament upon their shoulders; and honours, and advantages of freemen? Why are you when you found you could not coerce them, you brought slaves? The answer is plain, because you have them, at least, some of its leading members; you then hitherto been so ignorant and unmindful of your own got these men to bring forward resolutions to admit interests, as almost to have preferred slavery to free-honorary members, who passed what motions pleased dom, misery to happiness. No government can long you best, and kicked out what members you choosed liament, thrones, and aristocrats; armies, navies, and born things." When Isaac Lawless was ousted for restriction upon trade. "A clear stage and no favour" policemen, are but impotent things in enslaving a Meath, you said, if there was not another member of but right and justice, and the people of England people. The mists of ignorance, intemperance, vice- the Meath Club to arraign him, you would do so. You producing, as they do, dependant habits, serfish feel- did so, but the verdict was not according to your am- like buying a husband; but, in your case, although ings; a crawling, slavish, disposition; a propensity to bition. What did you do then to have revenge. extol wealth, rather than religion and virtue; a love of Mark! You said you would not remain President of the revenge splind on the state, murderous war, and its vain and empty glory—these the Trades' Political Union if Lawless was returned a the people were called on to pay the Prince's passage the Trades' Political Union if Lawless was returned a money, and to secure him an annuity of £50,000, member. Accordingly, your dear Ray and your dear which, however, after much altercation, was lowered Men of Banbury, let us assail the vices and ignorance Reynolds, and your other dear friends—(you had not of the people; let us infuse a manly love of indepen- your dear Atkins then; he was at the sign of the ram) dence into our own class; let us root out the rank -on a Friday evening, without notice, passed a resoluweeds of servility which our rulers have ever been tion, by which Mr. Lawiess was expelled; but the planting; let us convince our countrymen that God has surprise of the members was indignantly expressed on made them with capacities and feelings for the enjoy- the following Sunday evening, when the writer of this

ment of the most exquisite lappiness; for the realisa- letter, with sixty-seven other members, met at the tion of intellectual pleasure; for the exercise of the Dublin Coffee House, and entered a protest against this city when the storms and turmoils of this life are past. zealous member of this body; but I have never entered ground is slippery. Probably he considers how much Men of Banbury, the system totters; help to acce- its doors since. Now, Sir, the grudge you owed Mr.

lerate its downfal! Do not despair, because we have Lawless was, he having shown you up in your true been persecuted, but rather redouble your exertions to colours in 1825, when you wanted to pension the Cainflict a deadly blow on the power of persecution. If I tholic clergy, and sell the forty-shilling freeholders, for live to leave my prison, I shall visit you, and render which you wept, and said you would rather perish on you all the aid I can; and if I do not live; if I should the scaffold than do so again, yet you did so in two die in prison, I shall expire with a clear conviction years after, and although you had said you would opthat you, and the rest of my fellow-countrymen will pose any Government by force who would dare to denever rest centented until you have freed your country, prive them of the privileges which they enjoyed from the hearts of thousands of the starving poor of Ireland, by endeavouring to make them believe that if you were to die to-morrow, "Ireland would be in a better condi-

Your very obedient Servant, L. T. CLANCY. Norwich, Nov. 29th, 1840.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. "Earthly power doth then show likest God's When mercy seasons justice."

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,"-Such is the style in which your "loyal, loving, and devoted subjects" address you; such are the terms they are taught to believe applicable to you; nor must they say anything to you but with a hope that it may please you. and by pleading the cause of the poor.

the son of a King, had an immense income appointed him. which was still insufficient to keep him out of off the stigma from his memory, by discharging his for expediency. debts from your ewn purse, which, as you "toil not. neither de you spin," was filled for you by those that do both and leave themselves empty. Your uncles and royal predecessors, George and William, having successively died without legitimate issue, you heired the crown and succeeded to it at an age when boarding- ancestors; selfishness has dwarfed their souls. The their business, and by so doing increase their school misses usually finish their education. A very people are really their superiors in what constitutes laudable custom prevails at cattle-shows in the country. A premium is given to the peasant who has brought up the largest family without burthening the parish, I the "nobles of nature"—no Sovereign but themselves. believe you were an only child, and your mother was The just attributes of monarchy alone can impose reswhat is called a state-pauper—a character without de- pect or win regard; without them, a Queen is but a gradation, though more disgraceful than that of a parish-pauper. When the state relieved your mother by putting you at its head, it, at the same time, increased her allowance, on the ground that she had made

us the costly present of a Queen! While yet Princess Victoria, you made a tour through various parts of your prospective dominions, and your presence was everywhere hailed and followed by multitudes, who, if you had really been as "lovely and divine" as their fancies had painted you, could not have worshipped you more. Their enthusiastic devotion, and the self-sacrifice which it implied, frequently affected you to tears. Your mother knows this as well as I, for she was a witness of it. Never princess ascended the throne with warmer

wishes for her welfare—with more private sympathy, and kindlier public trust, and never were the fond ex pectations of a people more miserably disappointed. Joy had paid in advance for all the blessings which hope anticipated from your reign; but the people soon selves at home?—why must they assemble together?— to prove your worth—your immortality! I appeal to found that they had been the dupes of their own vain Because they are impoverished. They trust their peace, imaginations. They felt that it would be unjust to their welfare, their happiness to the care of govern-I am induced to address these letters to you for a two- blame you, and they could scarcely bear to blame them. ment; and it is unworthy of the trust—it betrays the with expences!" tanched by the wrengs inflicted upon my country by fold purpose: first, to shew to the Irish people that selves. In the bitterness of their self-accusation and trust—it neglects their interests—sacrifices them—they the craft and villary of our irresponsible rulers, I hold your patriotism, for which they pay so dearly, should be self-condemnation, they almost welcomed their added are injured, instead or benefitted by it; let them my letter, for I know their natures would not consent. out my right hand from my dungeon, and place my made of sterner stuff; secondly, just to notice a very miseries as a proper punishment for their self-deceptors work ever so hard, ever so long, they remain poor—foolish, or rather, very wicked address, emanating from tion. They now saw, and acknowledged their own they spend their lives in vain—their wives and children to the property with them—nowarty that brings with get to the other branches of weaving, and thus the cheerless cell. Day after day, my body drags on the of your family should receive place, pension, or emo-shown you nothing but that seeming happiness which meet together to ascertain the cause of this, and to cellect!!! same menotonous career; but my mind scornfully lument from any Government who would not do justice they trusted you would be able to make real. Truth provide a remedy; they find the cause is in governsternly aroused them from this flattering dream, and, ment-in the government which they work and fight I shall now proceed to my first position. St. Paul if their cruel disappointments shall have taught them for-in an unjust government, which makes the poor learning, they may make half as much as will keep mind approves my past career, and my conscience bears duty, then, Sir, I trust you will admit, of every one of of wood or stone, or of flesh and blood—if bitter exwitness to the fervour of my devotion to my eppressed us, great and small, to avert the wrath of divine perience shall induce them no more to put their trust government, receive nothing in return but scorn and op-What are the chief sources of the num- fellow-creatures. Every hour of my imprisonment for malediction which I fear has been too often invoked by in princes, but to exert themselves, they will not have pression? Why should they who are the strength of goselves far more substantial blessings than they hoped ment should act so partially—is it not ungrateful that,

te receive from you. if you possessed the inclination (which I do not doubt) should be obliged to consult together—to resort to Alas! for Ireland; her too faithless sons have entailed to fulfil the expectations formed of you. I believe you means of self-defence—to fight the Government which has successfully succeeded or outstripped his duty, but would prevent your practice of it-you are a

Dealing thus with the working classes and the restored to its nurse. Had you been a man this could not have happened. You would have constrainedly received the new Ministers, whom circumstances had your strength. The Ministers who had amused you, and, by degrading you, made themselves necessary to you, trumpeted forth your amiable partiality to them-

"The Queen's name is a tower of strength, Which they upon the adverse faction want."

The same prejudices, increased by time and events. operate as a bar to Tory pretensions, and, though the Tories might succeed in removing your dislike, and even in turning it against the Whigs, they will not be in respectful terms, for, no doubt, he would desire allowed the opportunity. The creatures about you things done respectfully, and we might show him that are courtiers who will constantly provide you with amusements, and reserve to themselves all the business of the State. They kill virtue with slander, for what business has it at Court? and instigate you to turn send a file of men down to his den and draw your own mother out when they feel rebuked in her

You must marry, and a foreign prince—a foreign fiddlestick !-- is brought over to be your bridegroom. It is a maxim in social life, that a lady descends, or with the beast. ascends, to the rank of the gentleman she marriesand he is considered a very mean man who is indebted to £30,000. To compensate him for this disappointment, this German young man is appointed a Field Marshal, although

----" mere prattle, without practice. Is all his soldiership."

The Prince "sings, plays, and dances well,"-can and a huntsman, he declines taking the field when the their service.—I remain he would lose, if he should lose his life-how much that is more valuable.

The haste with which Parliament granted money to build royal stables, and to endow the portionless Prince, whose title was all his wealth, like the King of the Sicilies, not so rich as an English yeoman-and the delays which defer the grant for public education, are matters worthy of the people's deep consideration. Your Majesty is fond of horses, dogs, and monkeys, the constitution. In my next letter I shall gladden and of Prince Albert. I do not say that these animals the Radicals of England ought to strew your path with the affections of our nursing mother, than the people bosom. "The mother and babe are doing well;" yes, You have all good things—they have all evil things,

> "All is but toys: renown and grace is dead; The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees

Is left our state to brag of." Our degenerate nobles are meaner than the serfs of their true aristocratic worth, and cannot long be transpled on by them. The people now acknowledge no nobles but doll-her crown a bauble-her sceptre a reed; the globe in her hand a mere bail, a plaything. Yes, a republic is now rising in England with the steady revolution of the earth on its axie, and all that opposes it the Charter Association where he lives. must set. Then may each Englishman exclaim, with the poet-

" I am as free as nature first made man, Ere the base laws of servitude began, When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

"Obey'd as Sovereign by the subjects be: But know that I alone am king of me." JUNIUS RUSTICUS

Village, Dec. 4th, 1840. WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

working hard all day, can't they rest and refresh them. not a moment be lost, then. You have just at weeks Why should the people, who support, who maintain vernment be injured by it? Is it not shameful that governinstead of a friend, they should have an enemy in I have said you had it not in your power, even Government !- instead of a father, a foe ?- that they length aroused, and they will never submit until justice

be done. Government must be remodelled; we must have the Charter. Those reformers who oppose the Charter are Christians: reformers and Christians wil shew themmen of England!-be not what your fathers were. Let not the spark of liberty, now lighted in the land, fall into a blaze that may burn up tyranny. How many are sacrificed by the baseness which they wish to reform

"When English mothers shall give birt to men, Then may sue be restored, but not till tlen."

BEELZEBUB'S BANQUET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-So it appears the foxes and geese are, maugre all their noise, bustle and hotheration, still in professional gentleman, assures the public that Mercury is not a component part of the medicine now vended by Messrs. Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co., at their establishment, that is to be. The "slave class" have not forgot the fraud practised upon them by these charlatans during the Reform Bill mania. They know how sedulous these empirics were in puffing the Russell purge," and they know, to their sorrow, that its effects have been such as to hurry the body politic to the very threshold of death. Whether Mercury forms a portion of the ingredients or not, it is fully ascertained that the most deadly poison is used in the preparation of every nostrum prescribed, or recommended, by the Whig clique, of which the Club is the excrescence, or refuse. Well, what are the poor chap-fallen creatures to do?

Are they to sink into nothingness? No, no, that will not answer the purpose of certain parties yet

behind the curtain; they must retain their worthless entity, if it be by the promulgation of the most glaring sephisms, or the practice of the most paipable trickery. Sophistry has been tried, and, to their chagrin, has been completely exploded, through the medium of the Star, and, to conclude the farce. Fox Stansfeld and mendacions Neddy are see-sawing to a disgusted auditory on their broken fiddles. However, as a dernier resort, they have resolved to have a 'feed," at which the Big Beggarman is to cut a conspicuous figure. I certainly think that the foxes have evinced a little judgment in this part of the matter. as a more "fit and proper person" could not be found, had they ransacked every corner of the habitevery ramification of Dan's political conduct has centered in personal aggrandisement. The Club is We must not allow Leeds to be polluted with the presence of that lump of corruption without doing our forced upon you, and gotten rid of them the first oppor- will be up and doing. We must have a public gatherduty, and, as a working man, I hope my own order tunity. But you are a woman, whose weakness is ing while the "roaring lion" is within reach. We ewe him much for his kind attention-all England owes him much, and it is meet that we should comselves, as affection and adherence to their principles, day of gormandizing, we ought to give the Old Genileman a zest for his praties, by compelling him to meet us working men face to face in open day, and either show us that his zig-zag mode of proceeding in his political career has been one straightforward course, or at once submit to the brand of traitor and imposter. Let us send an invitation to the Liberator !!!! couched working men have a little idea of the rules of etiquette as well as the foxes and geese whose "eyes are open." But in case he should treat us with contempt we might forth the lion by the mane (but not to harm his old carcase) and bring him to the scratch. I have no hesitation in saying that in Leeds there are fustian jackets and

blistered hands who will be found prepared to grapple Operatives, be active—do your duty. Yours, truly, Leeds, Dec. 8th, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-In answer to numerous inquiries and invitations from various places in England and Scotland. allow me to state that I shall be liberated on Wednesday, the 23d of December, and enter Manchester on the 25th (Christmas day). I cannot give any answers when I shall visit other places, until I arrive in Manchester. To the people of Scotland, allow me to state set off a gaudy uniform to advantage, and takes such I cannot visit them before the latter end of January, or moral virtues, and has spread equally before all who atrocious act, which was published on the following praiseworthy care of his person, that, though a warrior the beginning of February, 1841. Then I shall be at

Your obedient Servant,

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. WILLIAMS AND BINNS.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—I address this letter to you, because the subject on which I write is more interesting to you than to the other parts of the counshould be neglected, but I protest against them being try. You all know Williams and Binns! You have attended to in preference to your human subjects. A listened with admiration to their glowing appeals to little stranger, however, has lately arrived, who will be your patriotism. You have seen and felt the many P.S. I am in good health, and never was in better tion than when you found her;" and furthermore, that a more successful rival of the whelps and puppies in splendid sacrifices they have made in the cause of your Charter. They have silenced the voice of faction in flowers from Liverpool to Leeds. I have the honour to were. I trust that, although your rank and the luxu- their neighbourhood, whenever it has dared to impose ries and flatteries which surround you may have upon you; and commanded your support as well by stifled nature in you, the cries of your little one will their private virtues as their splendid talents. For awaken it again, and bring back humanity to your nearly three years have they made head against the malignancy of their cold-blooded persecutors, and but how many mothers must bring forth in the streets sacrificed their private interests for the public good. -how many babes seek nourishment at dead breasts. At last, their trial for speaking the truth has cost them nearly one hundred and fifty pounds, through succes-One has come, and many more may follow, who, in sive postponements, and a jury of the middle class due time, will want royal incomes, though of no use, have been the means of imprisoning them for six except to set fashions or bad examples, or to give cur- months in a Whig gool, and breaking up for a time rency to the frivolities which they adopt, or which are as far as possible the business in which they were named after them. The unthinking people are taught embarked! Oh! this is cruel! Oh! this is base! to rejoice, and to look on the leeches that suck their Remember these young men are not incarcerated for blood as blessed things. No wonder that, while lavish theft or murder, but for speaking with a good intention expenditure is allowed to institutions which tend to what they thought was right. And Williams and weaken, dazzle, or corrupt the people, the means of Binns are inmates of a gael for this! Well, the time education, which would strengthen, awaken, and purify draws nigh when they will be restored to that people Assuming that you are indeed "most religious and them, are denied, or suspiciously withheld. Every from whom they have been torn, and it is our bounden gracious," I shall best please you by speaking the truth impediment is thrown in the way of mental or moral duty to reward them for their sufferings in a good improvement—every facility is afforded to ignorance cause. But how can we do this? We can gather our You were the daughter of a Duke who, for being and vice. Sentiments of patriotism and humanity are thousands from our streets to welcome them with decried as vulgar-nay, as ridiculous, and are left to the blessings as they return, but this is not ALL we can do. people. Honesty is not pursued in policy, and honour, Our cheers will not replenish their home that has been debt. But with true filial piety, you honourably wiped itself, of which kings were most proud, is now exchanged ruined or their empty purses plundered by their and your enemies. We must have something more than empty parade of enthusiasm to make their honest hearts as joyful as our own, when they appear before us. And I would suggest that a sum of money be presented to these patriotic gentlemen from the men and women of the county, to re-establish them in

usefulness. Let the Charter Associations appoint a committee for each place, and let their business be as follows:---1st. Put a subscription-book or paper into the hands of some honest man in every trade and workshop, to collect weekly for Williams and Binns's Fund. 2nd. Let the collector in each trade or shop pay his weekly subscriptions into the hands of the Secretary of

3rd. Let the Society of each town, colliery, or village appoint a delegate to attend at the prison gates on the 25th of January next, to present the two victims with whatever may be collected. Thus, by a little exertion, these two young patriots will be in as good condition when they come out as

when they were first pounced upon by the Government. And why should they not? They are honourable men. Where is the man that would refuse his sixpence for such a purpose? Men of the county! you have ever been generous; see that you never be unjust. Do your duty to these men, for they have done their duty to you. Is there to be no reward for integrity but Why have working men to associate?—why, after chains? No home for patriotism but a dungeon? Let you all, not only of Durham, but to the Chartists of England, to see that Melbourne shall not "ruin there

under whatever hardships they might endure, to have Villany deserves contempt; but, for God's sake, let not

A MIDDLE-CLASS CAARTISE.

ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. COMBE AND DELAFIELD'S .-On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, two men named Thomas and Roberts, who have for many years been in the employ of Messrs. Combe and Delafield, the extensive brewers, of Castle-street. Long Acre, were engaged in cleaning a large vat. when, on a sudden, the iron railing on which they stood gave way, and they fell from a height of about thirty-seven feet, to the ground with great violence. The unfortunate men on being picked up presented a frightful appearance, and they were instantly conveyed to the Westminster hospital, where they live with scarcely any hopes of recovery.

A VERY STRANGE and alarming circumstance occurred in a gentleman's house in Warwick-street. Laurieston, on Tuesday evening last. It appears that a little after dusk the servant maid, who was employed at her work between a light and the window, happened, most providentially, to make a slight movement, when a bullet broke the glass, passed through the apartment, and made a large indention in the wall immediately opposite to the broken pane. This, of course, occasioned the greatest alarm to the inmates, as not the slightest reason could be assigned for any one committing such an atrocious act by firing in this reckless manner. If the shot was fired with the intention of killing the servant girl, it was well aimed, and would certainly have struck her had she not made the slightest movement mentioned the moment the builet passed her. The police are making active search, but without effect. Glasger Poot.

# SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. Thursday Evening, December 3rd,

IT IS IN CONTEMPLATION to hold a public meeting

sedate middle-aged man, named Carter, (said to be the female prisoner lived in the capacity of cook, at a late hour last night, contrary to the special agreement and instructions of Mr. Lambert. It appeared, by Mr. Lambert's account, that about a month since, he engaged the female prisoner as his cook, with an excellent character, and they covenanted with each other that she should have no followersespecially male ones. Elizabeth Rawson cheerfully assented to this covenant, and Mr. Lambert flattered himself that, at her time of life, there was little danger of her breaking it; but they were both out in their reckoning. Before one short fort-night had elapsed, Mr. Lambert found his cook seated before a comfortable fire in the kitchen, and the other prisoner on his knees before her, making love to her. He (the prosecutor) upbraided her with her breach of contract, but the fact was, Mr. Carter had just promised to make her "Mrs. C.," and therefore she boldly declared "it was of no use talking, for if she didn't suit the place, why the place didn't suit her; and the sooner he got himself another cook the better." He (Mr. Lambert) immediately saw the matter in a matrimonial light, and contented himself on that occasion with taking the the cook's notice to quit, accompanied by her promise "that the courtship should be totally suspended until that notice expired;" for, as he said, he was determined to allow no followers. (Mr. L., by the bye, is a bachelor himself.) But it so happened that week before the expiration of the notice, the housemaid went away in an interesting condition, though it was stated in Court she had no followers, and very seldom left the house; and the cook was therefore requested to remain until another could be got. This she undertook to do, and things went on Betty Rawson had got her sweetheart in the kitchen again. He was exasperated at hearing this: the be also. High words ensued, and at last, Mr. manifested equal approbation of the lecturer's state-Lambert, in his anger, consigned the lovers ments. to the care of the police. This was "the very head and front" of the offence; and Mr. Lambert assured the magistrate he did not wish to press the matter further. The cook, in her defence, pleaded that her promise not to admit Mr. Carter, expired with her notice to quit; and that as she remained after that notice had expired, to suit her master's convenience, she thought she was fully justified in suiting her own, by again admitting her suitor. His worship observed that she had done very wrong; though the punishment they had both wrong; though the punishment they had both undergone was perhaps fully commensurate with the crime, and he should, therefore, now discharge them. Mr. Lambert paid the cook the wages due to her; and she and her lover trudged off direct for the "Union" office, to register their consent to a more interesting ceremony than that just concluded.

A Meeting is to be held to-morrow evening, at one penny per week.

Month, at one shilling each; and that a meeting be held on a free purdon for held on the 30th, to petition for a free purdon A MEETING is to be held to-morrow evening, at at one penny per week. the Graiton-street Rooms, Fitzroy-street, "to petition the Queen and the Legislature against Catholics sitting in the House of Commons." Some interesting scenes are anticipated; precautions being already taken to pack the meeting, and especially to "keep

"ALEXANDRIA, Nov.-All is over. The Viceroy consents to restore the fleet. He has just given orders for the evacuation of Syria, which will be effected by sea and by means of English ships. It appears that the English squadron is going to enter the port, and will remain there till after the execution of the convention, which has just been con-

those rascally Chartists out, who upset every meet-

ing they can get into, with their abominable Universal Suffrage stuff." "Savage's mob," is the new name bestowed on the Marylebone Radicals by their

quondam "leaders," par excellence.

destitute of foundation.-Le Moniteur.

## CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.

BRADFOBD .- NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. -The members of the Council of this Association meeting, it was adjourned to Saturday, (this evening), at eight o'clock, when it is hoped all will attend and bring their books with them. FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.—The committee.

appointed for carrying out the public demenstration

chair. After the Secretary had read over the minutes of the previous meeting, the following resolutions the tea to be on the table at six o'clock in the evening, in the Social Institution; after which a short address will be delivered, and the ball commenced at eight o'clock; the tickets to be one shilling each. and the number to be limited to 400. Men of Bradford, prepare yourselves for this day, and show by the thousands in which you assemble together, that you are determined never to rest contented until

those three expatriated patriots, Frost, Williams. and Jones, are again restored to the bosom of their supplicating families." CHARTIST SERMONS .- Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, preached two sermons on Sunday last, in the Chapel, Longcroft-place. A collection was made at

the conclusion of each, for the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists, and it was announced that a sermon would be preached on Sunday evening next, in the same place, to commence at six o'clock. CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The brave and patriotic men of Daisy Hill; met on Sunday last, at the house of Mr. Kitchens, and formed a Charter Association; twenty-three members enrolled themselves in the Association, and received their cards of membership. crease in number every week; their weekly meetings the claims, resources, and slavery of British India. inspector and sergeant, he pertinaciously kept posare held at Henry Edwards's, every Sunday morning, He was listened to very attentively, and without session of, until a blow from the butt-end of a large

they are to be treated there remains to be seen. British Legislature. They had heard that night Moody, both well armed, and having Baker and This is the first instance of political offenders being that justice to India would be commercial pros-classed with felons, and it is by a Whig Minister perity to England. He saw that promoting a very long passage into the kitchen, and it is by a whigh minister perity to England. that such unfitting punishment is perpetrated. In the prosperity of other countries was adthe Tory time-persecuting "at home," as they did vancing our own welfare, he deplored, as much entrance. As soon as the captured thieves were seall such offenders, they treated them according to as any man the condition of his own country, he their situation in his, when they sent them to said impressed upon the President of the Board of his inspector, started for Manchester; to which Australia. Messrs. Margarot, Fysche, Palmer, Control the necessity of good roads in India, in place they traced the fellow who had escaped, and (father of the member of Berks,) Skirving, Muir, order that they might be enabled to bring them after a diligent search, captured him in bed, at his and others, sent to New South Wales, were all produce to the sea coasts; but he need not take up lodgings. He was in a high state of perspiration, and, treated with marked attention and kindness, landed any more of their time; as the lecturer had done splashed up to the shoulders with mud from running. free of all restraint, and colonial pardons imme- justice to the subject, he would conclude by moving On being taken into custody, and spoken to on the distely issued to them. The present unfortunate the following resolution:—"That the objects of the subject of the entry into Mr. Hamer's, he exclaimed, persons were sent away while their case was under British India Society are worthy the attention of with the utmost sang froid, "You need not kick discussion in Parliament, certainly not as in a wellknown former case, upon the ground of its illega- British public, and connected with the vital in- me for it." He was immediately brought back to lity, but upon other very strong grounds. We shall, terests of Great Britain." Mr. John Brooks seconded Bury, and, with his companions in villany, comof course, refer to this subject. The lives of these it in a speech of some length, and made some exag- mitted, by Abraham Wood and Edmund Grundy, men have been spared, and we cannot see why they gerated statements relative to the working classes of this country getting higher wages than they had for at Liverpeol. They gave the names of George madness !

importance to be laid before them.

the old block," villifying the patriotic Spence, for to have. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Campbell to go to the counting house. The prisoners were the Public that they may be regularly supplied to have come forward to move only liberated from the gaol at Lancaster five weeks with all the Cheap Publications of the day, at his family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

disappointment to the Chartists of this town was experienced on Friday, the 4th instant, in consequence of Mr. Bairstow, the West Riding Missionary, not fulfilling his engagement of giving a lecture on that day, according to his announcement in the Star. Although the fear of a disappointment had prevented the Chartist from announcing his expected visit in a public a manner as they obtained the chartists from announcing his expected visit in as public a manner as they obtained infleen thousand miles across the seas for objects of charity, so long as there were so many white slaves here moving among us. He would put it to every working man whether, as exports had increased, the comforts of the people had not been diminished? Then away with that will-o'-the-wisp called extended commerce. (Cries of "question" from the respectables on the platform, which interrupted the Quarter-past Seven.

The formal Proposition of Parliament till expected visit in as public a manner as they other-the 26th of January next, to be then holden, took place this afternoon, at two o'clock, by Commisting and many of them from a place this afternoon, at two o'clock, by Commistence of the chartists from announcing his pectables on the platform, which interrupted the expected visit in as public a manner as they other-the 26th of January next, to be then holden, took wise would have done, a great number attended at place this afternoon, at two o'clock, by Commistence of the Chartists from announcing his pectables on the platform, which interrupted the expected visit in as public a manner as they other-the 26th of January next, to be then holden, took wise would have done, a great number attended at the usual time of lecturing, and many of them from a working men would not be taunted with igno-Cloth Hall Dewsbury, at ten o'clock on Saturday. distance. The disappointment was partly made up by several speeches on the principles of Chartism; and attentive during the lecture, and had given after which, a slight censure was passed upon Mr. Brotherton and Mr. Brooks an uninterin the metropolis to petition for a repeal of the law affecting free discussion; which renders that blasphemy when published in penny numbers, which is allowed to make unmalasted in works cold at from 5a. Bingley experienced a similar disappointment about the contract of the cause of his absence. The Chartists of Bingley experienced a similar disappointment about the metropolis to petition for a repeal of the law Bairstow for his negligence in not giving due not rupted hearing, and now when the working men came forward to speak they were opposed, and confusion allowed to make unmalasted in works cold at from 5a. Bingley experienced a similar disappointment about the metropolis to petition for a repeal of the law Bairstow for his negligence in not giving due not forward to speak they were opposed, and confusion allowed to make unmalasted in works cold at from 5a. Bingley experienced a similar disappointment about the contract of the cause of allowed to pass unmelested in works sold at from 5s. a fortnight ago, through Mr. Bairstow neglecting operatives with ignorance. Mr. Campbell referred Bow-Street, this Day.—Love in the Kirchen

Bow-Street, this Day.—Love in the Kirchen had been at considerable expense in procuring a room for the occasion, which money was consettled them to a poor woman who, after applying to many places for relief or shelter, was actually delivered in the cab in which she was carried. (Loud yells FRIVOLOUS CHARGE.—Elizabeth Rawson, a bouncing piece, was placed at the bar, in company with a quently lost. There is little doubt that Mr. Bairstow has been unavoidably detained; but timely notice hypocrisy.") He recommended the people to obtain would, in a great measure, have prevented the intheir own liberty, snap their own fetters, and then they could assist in emancipating others. (Tremena foreman of tailors), both of whom had been found in the kitchen of Mr. William Lambert, with whom convenience.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday evening, the 6th of December, at Greaves-street Chartist Association Room, an excellent sermon was preached to a large congregation, by Mr. Hilton, of Ashton; afterwards Mr. John Shepley, of the above place, delivered an address on the receiver of the commons' House of Parliament, and livered an address on the necessity of the people then we would have power to free them, being ournot taking intoxicating drinks. On Sunday afternoon next, at two o'clock, Mr. John Greaves, of
Shaw, will lecture, and Mr. H. Smethurst will give
a lecture in the evening, at six o'clock. The trial

Ireland, they would do justice to others. He would of Robert Emmett, Esq., will be performed in Mr. Braddock's large room; Terry's Buildings, on Saturday evening, Dec. 12th, doors to be opened at six o'clock; the benefits arising from the same to be given to the imprisoned Chartists. Tickets to the front seats, 4d.; back seats, 3d.; to be had of any they were working for all the world, and were Christmas Day, and that you purpose making a great of the members of the association. The Council wanted to work for India in addition. (Cries of are requested to meet next Sunday afternoon, after the lecture. The class leaders are particularly the question to the working man, while the indusrequested to attend the Council meeting on Sunday, with the monies they have in hand. The members of the National Chartist Association are particu- peal, not only the sugar and corn monopoly, thousands, and your town may pour out its tens of and weather permitting. Monday next, at eight o'clock, at Greaves-street Room, to take into consideration the propriety of from the respectables of "question, and chair, erecting a building, to be called the Working Man's chair." The ladies around the platform applied

HULL.-Mr. BAIRSTOW'S LECTURES .- On Thursday evening last, this gentleman, according to previous announcement, delivered a lecture in the Christian Church, Fetter-lane, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Spencer, who kindly lent it on this occasion to the Chartists, unlike the major part of the clerical order, who prosecute and oppose us. The quietly enough until last night, when Mr. Lambert meeting was numerously and respectably attended, had company, and at a very late hour he learned that a good sprinkling of ladies in the gallery, a tolerable number of the middle classes, and a guard of the police, all of whom conducted themelves with the cook was bold in her defence, and Mr. Carter vowed utmost order and decorum. On Friday evening, a that wherever Betty Rawson was, there would he still more numerous audience was assembled, who

> MORLEY.-Mr. Bairstow lectured here on Wednesday evening with considerable effect.

Sheffield Moor, on Monday evening last. Great disappointment was felt in consequence of the non-arrival of the cards of membership. It was agreed to have a tea party on the 28th and 29th of this to proceed, but his lungs at length failed, Butterworth, Doyle, Aitken, and Johnson, who leave month, at one shilling each; and that a meeting be and was obliged to sit down, apparently rather their prison-houses, and enter Manchester on the same

YORK.—The Council of the York National Char-ter Association held their weekly meeting at the resolution, and pretended to say he did not know Fat Ox, Cattle Market, on Tuesday evening last, which had the most supported.

The request of Mr. Linney. A most tremendous at the request of Mr. Linney. A most tremendous at the request of Mr. Linney. "That a public demonstration be made on New burst of cheers arose at the result. Mr. Thompson Year's Day, in favour of the exiled patriots, Frost, rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration be made on New rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration be made on New rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration be made on New rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration to the called patriots, Frost, rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration to the called patriots, Frost, rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration to the called patriots, rose and said, he hoped they would not exult so put forth such a claim upon our grateful consideration to the called patriots. ball, the profits of which will be handed over to the and that it was only a triumph of opinion among restoration committee." "That George White be themselves. Mr. Linney said he did not wish it to invited to the same."

#### HALIFAX.

HALIFAX RADICALS .- On Tuesday evening the members who adhere to the old association rules, fering humanity. Mr. Campbell denied that he had days; and this order was made almost immediately thrown cold water on the attempt to relieve India: officers and a committee of management. After the necessary business was gone through and proper officers appointed, the annual dinner was agreed THE Constitutionnel takes notice this morning of upon to be kept up as usual, on New Year's Day, an article in the Chronicle, which announces that when the five point Radicals will again meet to the French Government is considering the question | plight their vows to each other, and nail their colour of setting Don Carlos at liberty. This news is totally to the mast, never to leave it till Universal Suffrage becomes the law of the land.

## HUDDERSFIELD

Mr. Leech.—An invitation having been given to Mr. Leech, of Manchester, to attend Huddersfield on New Year's Day, on the public meeting for Frost, Williams, and Jones, it is expected that he will which will meet, on Sunday next, at Mr. Binns', Pack Horse Yard, at four o'clock in the afternoon. THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH is in all probability to be obtained without opposition. Sir on New Year's Day, met on Sunday last, at the temperance house of Mr. George Ellis, opposite Dead-lane top, Goodmansend, Mr. Hird in the petition-sheets are now laying at the booksellers shops for signatures, that all the rate-payers may

have an opportunity of enrolling their names. and neighbourhood of Bradford, to defray the ex- Dolphus, musician, who was supposed to have been

> Mary Sykes, widow of the late Radcliffe Sykes, of picked, and entered. In a short time afterwards, we are not to be fooled in this way. Let the people the Horse Shoe Inn. Several rumours had got into one of them exclaimed, "Here's the cash box, by circulation, that she had come to her end by violence from some of her own family; but the verdict shows going off with it, Mr. Baker thought it time to be that the cause of her death was drinking ardent up and doing; so, shouting out to his men, "Now, leaving the onus of breaking them upon the head of spirits to excess.
>
> up and doing; so, shouting out to his men, "Now, leaving the onus of breaking them upon the lads," he sprung upon the thieves. Mr. Armitage,

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—The members of the National Charter Association held their meeting on Tuesday night, to discuss the question proposed last week, "whether the operatives were more justifiable in agitating for the Charter or a repeal of the Corn Laws." A large number of strangers attended, and a very spirited discussion took place, which lasted until ten o'clock, when an adjourment to next Tuesday evening was moved and carried unanimously. Books were delivered out to receive subscriptions for defraying the expences of a public meeting, to be holden on New Year's Day, for the return of those exiled patriots, Frost, Williams, and

## MANCHESTER.

LECTURE.—On Friday evening last, Mr. George then fled. The third fellow had possession of the New Leeds.—The Chartists of this district in- Thompson delivered his second and last lecture on cash-box, which, in spite of the efforts of the

BARNSLEY.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartist Association was held at Peter Hoey's, on Monday evening, when the Star was read to the and said that this was a home question, for, could felons. We are glad to add, that none of the members at large, and a vote of thanks was passed they only accomplish their object, it would give such police are dangerously hurt; and that, after an impetus to trade, that it would cause the manuscript of a dozen leeches to the only features of Factories of Fact endeavours in instructing the working men of facturers of England to build factories, side by side, stomach of Mr. Baker, he is doing well. Antrim as to the cause of their grievances, and from Manchester to London. (Cries of "We have Mr. Hamer is nearly seventy years of age, and has shewing them that their surest means of redress too many rattle-boxes already.") The Chairman no one residing with him but two female servants; was in the People's Charter, which would guard was about to put the motion of the meeting, when so that, but for the vigilance of the police, the house them against the middle class tyrants. It was also Mr. Campbell, Chartist, rose and said he had an would have been ransacked; and, if he had been DERSONS desirous of having a CORRECT Is now universally established as a remedy of great requested by the Council that all the members amendment to move; the Chairman objected, by alarmed, and attempted to interfere with the robwould be in attendance on Monday evening next, at saying that the meeting was called for a special eight o'clock, he there was business of the utmost purpose. All now became confusion, amid cries of "Chair, cnair," "Order, order;" "Go on," and the premises every Friday night, for the payment of Campbel, go on, go on; and let us have fair wages on the Saturday; and this fact, it is supHyde. Early applications are requested, as the complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from THE O'CONNELLS AGAIN.—It really appears that "Campbel, go on, go on; and let us have fair posed, was known to the prisoner Brindle, who was time for taking names is limited.

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N.B. J. R. begs also to inform his Friends and the prisoner Brindle, who was fair play, and that they were resolved formerly a boatman, and had frequently occasion N.B. J. R. begs also to inform his Friends and the prisoner Brindle, who was fair play."

sistent is them to stretch their necks fourteen or on gaining their liberty.

KEIGHLEY.-Mr. BAIRSTOW.-A considerable fifteen thousand miles across the seas for objects of of disapprobation, and "away with your cant and "Question," from the respectables.) Yes, that was trious were walking the streets in rags. He told them to go on as they had been, and they would rebut every other, when they had Universal Suffrage. The effect was electrical. "Loud cheers, and cries their quizzing glasses, to see what sort of animals Chartists were, and some of them were so pale and frightened, that we thought an application of rose water would have been necessary. Mr. Adshead rose, and, in a very affected tone, said that room was engaged to hear two lectures on British India, not know anything about it? Indeed! Men of For Terms of Passage, in Cabin or Steerage, apply (Cries from the Chartists, "the meeting is public, and the room is ours.") The gentleman seemed anxious to upset the amendment, but it was no go. These despicable fellows-Radicals they call them He said if the Chartists would wait till the resolutions were passed the people might adopt anything they thought proper. Mr. Linney rose to second the amendment, and asked Mr. Thompson if the factory system was not as bad as the slavery practimeans, expect to prevent your demonstration on tised in India. He made a powerful impression on the audience, and sat down, after seconding the amendment. Mr. Warren now rose, and began, in mortification and defeat, by receiving the denunciations his way, to annihilate the working classes, by telling of the men of Manchester, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton,

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield National Charter them that if they would only wait till the resolutions were passed, that the Chartists should have Porter-street, adjoining the Devonshire Arms, top of the room to pass resolutions after. He received a 1838, at Kersal Moor. behind, the amendment was put and carried by an

Williams, and Jones, to consist of a tea party and much at their triumph, as it would not alter him. go to the world that they wished slavery to exist in India, but because they first wanted the means to abolish it. Mr. Thompson then said he hoped they would retract some of their expressions who moved the amendment, and not jest at the expense of suffering humanity. Mr. Campbell denied that he had days; and this order was made almost immediately them to get slaves liberated by the House of Commons, when they saw so much misery at home, with- in force, it only remains for me to learn your wishes out raising a protest against it. The Chairman whether the petitions should be placed in the hands of retired without attempting to pass any more resolu- Lord Normanby for presentation. tions. The multitude gave three cheers for O'Connor, three for the incarcerated Chartists, three for the Charter, and three groans for the Manchester happy,

Guardian, when the meeting separated, after proving to the satisfaction of the "respectables" how power-

less they are before an united audience.

parties threatened, including Richard Hamer, Esq. pray and to pay" is, in the estimation of certain ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical (who resides in Bolton-street, Bury), for their proparties, the sole duty of the humble classes of assistance. tection, and the apprehension of the robbers. In society. This was in 1830, but ten years has enpursuance of this arrangement, Mr. Baker, for the abled us to make rapid advances in the march of ast ten nights, has kept up a constant watch on Mr. improvement, and it seems our rulers' duty, con-Hamer's premises; and about one o'clock on Satur- sidering that praying when no answer to our prayers day morning last, he heard the steps of the depre- can be reasonably expected, and considering, moredators in the yard of the dwelling-house, upon which over, that the reception of prayers and petitions by were moved, seconded, and unanimously carried:

1. "That a subscription be entered into, in the town at Mould Green, as Mary, relict of the late Mr. J. room window. After a delay of about twenty fitably employed in devising further means of fleections. and neighbourhood of Bradford, to defray the expences of the procession and public meeting which will be in Bradford on the 1st of January, and that every committee-man do all that lays in his power in the various Associations to get the members to contribute in order to raise the necessary funds."

Toom window. After a delay of about twenty minutes, (during which time they distinctly heard in the various with pray-strong and cracking of the window through the crashing and cracking of the window through in their power lies, resolved to dispense with pray-which one of the gang entered,) three ruffians entered the house by the back kitchen door, was held on the body, before Mr. Dyson, and a vergon training and oppressing the petitioners, have, as far as the crashing and cracking of the window through which one of the gang entered,) three ruffians entered the house by the back kitchen door, which was opened by the first-mentioned offendation of the delay of about two years ago, was coming out of the crashing and cracking of the window through the crashing and cracking of t contribute in order to raise the necessary funds." dict of "Died by the visitation of God" returned. An Inquest was also held on the body of Mrs.

An Inquest was also held on the body of Mrs.

Counting-house door, the lock of which they soon order referred to in the above letter. Well, well, the inspector, was the first who came in contact with dearest rights of a whole people. The time will the depredators; and in attempting to seize the come when the ear of Royalty and of the legislature nearest to him, was saluted with a terrific blow on must be, and shall be, open to the humblest indithe ear with a life-preserver, and, while staggering vidual, who, by his skill and industry, bear the from its effects, got another favour on the head, burdens of the state. which, had it not caught the edge of the door, would, most assuredly, have killed him. Being a powerful man, Armitage closed with his opponent. and soon gave him a quietus. All this time the others were by no means idle, - one of them fighting his way, through the midst of the police, down the back door, at which place he gave Mr. Baker a dreadful kick on the stomach, which laid

him on his back, and while in that position gave him another severe one in the groin, and

the benevolent and philanthropic exertions of the up such a row, Mr. Baker; you can only transport thirty years before. (He was saluted with cries of Brindle, Thomas Stopford, and Robert Wilkinson, alarmed, and attempted to interfere with the robbers, he would probably have been murdered. GUS O'CONNOR, should give in their names for powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and pro-There was generally from £1,000 to £1,200 upon the Northern Star, as soon as possible, to John moting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for

DEWSBURY.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The members of the late Executive Council, Dewsbury, were indefatigable in their exertions, during the time they held office, to establish a school for the maintenance and education of the orphan children of departed Cloth Hall, Dewsbury, at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, the 26th instant, for the furtherance of the above most desirable and praiseworthy object. A very numerous attendance is expected and from the feeling manifested generally through the attention and assistance of the more enlight- the First Day of the Sessions. ened and opulent portion of the community.

LEEDS.

THOMAS MOSLEY.—At a meeting of the Leeds Charter Association, on Monday evening, it was resolved:—"That the name of Thomas Mosley be struck off the books of the Association, he having (in the opinion of that meating) violated the principles of the Charter, in accepting the office of anti-Corn Law lecturer, for the Corn Law League, and that we take this opportunity of publicly stating that Thomas Mosley never was an acknowledged leading Chartist, by this association, and furtther, we never had any confidence in him as a member."

TO THE MEN OF MANCHESTER.

"The creatures are at their dirty work again." You have advertised that a triumphal entry will be demonstration of your moral strength, in honour of our release from gaol. "Count not your chickens before they are hatched," says one of eur own wise Whigs are moving Heaven (at least what little influence they have there) and hell with all its influence, to stop your demonstrations. My friends have tendered good and sufficient bail for me, but the creatures in Manchester have, by a species of low Whig cunning, endeavoured to keep me in gaol, by saying that I must get them all particulars of the amount of bail, and

"Procrastination is the thief of time." selves—are endeavouring to drive my release beyond Christmas Day, by this kind of jugglery, so that your holiday may not be made into a day of rejoicing. Watch them well, and tell them if they, by such Christmas day, they will be deceived, and that instead

MORE PROOFS OF THE PERTINACITY OF WHIG VILLANY AND HATRED OF POPULAR LIBERTY,-We given to the cause of popular freedom. We are Emigration, &c. aware that one of the characteristics of partizanship

tions in the teeth of the fact referred to in the follow-

London, Dec. 1, 1840. 20, Pembroke-place, Vauxhall

Bridge-road, Pimlico. DEAR SIR,-I am disappointed in my desire of As I have taken pains to ascertain the truth of the above statement, and that order alluded to is still I am, Sir, with every disposition to assist your loyal, moral, and Christian exertions in favour of the un-

Your obedient servant, ARTHUR S. WADE, D.D.

To Mr. H. De Courcy, Mansfield.

MORE YOUNG PATRIOTS. Christened, at Sowerby Church, near Halifax, by the Rev. W. H. Bull, incumbent, Feargus O'Connor Vincent Bronterre Hallowell, infant son of Samuel a long passage leading from the counting-house to Hallowell, boot and shoemaker, Leyland. He was under the notion of its being an antidote for a cerauxiously desired by the minister to make choice tain disease, the untutored think they have only to of some other name, declaring he would not have a saturate their system with Mercury, and the busical lower for all descriptions. Oats and child of his christened by the name of Feargus ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are as well sold. Beans much the same. O'Connor for £1,000, exclaiming, "A man like annually either mercurialized out of existence, or him, agitating the country, and exciting the people their constitutions so broken, and the functions of to insurrection and rebellion, and himself incar- nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life cerated at the present; now do (he said, with a miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its great emphasis,) change the name, will you?" fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the "No," the father said; "it has been registered in first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinat ten o'clock, and the Association is in a flourishing condition.

Brotherton, M. P., rose and said, he had no doubt

Having been favored with the least interruption. At the close, Mr. Joseph
horse pistol, lent Mr. Baker by Armitage, laid
ing condition.

Brotherton, M. P., rose and said, he had no doubt
him prostrate in the kitchen, which presented more
that name some time, and when it is baptised it
guished by attending to the directions fully pointed
that name some time, and when it is baptised it
guished by attending to the directions fully pointed
that name some time, and when it is baptised it
guished by attending to the directions fully pointed
that name some time, and when it is baptised it
guished by attending to the directions fully pointed HUDDERSFIELD.—Having been favoured with scopy of the Sidney Gazette, of July 21st, 1840, This gentlemen with the two other paragraphs and incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a This gentleman, with the two other persons sent India was inexhaustible in her resources, but millions ceived when it is known, that, in spite of the police, baptist ceremony was performed, he retained the an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during and politicined the throng of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during and politicined the throng of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of buyers, yet during the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been a good attendance of the country and the darling has been at herafor treason, have been sent, we suppose, by order of its inhabitants had died of famine, the evils of the Secretary of State, to Port Arthur. How which he attributed to the misgovernment of the which was guarded by Serjeants Williamson and grace to preserve it from those principles devised of his parents, should be snatched from all the prosand promulgated by Feargus O'Connor.

Mary, the wife of John Hardy, was safely delivered of a fine daughter on the 8th inst., which was in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if christened on the 25th., at the Old Parish Church, properly treated. Sheffield, and duly registered Harriet O'Connor Hardy.

land. Mr. John Loyd, of Bilston, has lately had a son duly registered Vincent Loyd.

On Sunday, Nov. 22nd., at St. Peter's Chapel. Oldham, was christened, by the Rev. Wm. Lees, Edward Frost O'Connor Lawless, son of Thomas and Sarah Lawless, basket-maker, Bottom of Moor. On the 29th of November, at Gloucester, the son of Wm. and Ann Mathews was registered William Frost Mathews. On Monday, 30th November, was christened. in

Mr. Sinclair's Hall, at Elderslie, the birth-place of Sir William Wallace, by Mr. John Thomson, Christian Chartist Minister, Johnstone, John Frost. son to William and Catherine Lorhead. The father

PROMISED PORTRAIT OF MR. FEARGUS the usualfee of one pound. o'connor.

in his lectures, whilst his old dad was requesting of the day, at his lectures, whilst his old dad was requesting of the day, at his lectures, whilst his old dad was requesting of an amendment was, not that he wished slavery to ago, and yet, notwithstanding their imprisonment, Shop, Ovley Brow. Agent for the "Proper's Magathe Leeds Association to bring in all moral force continue in India, but because he thought it inconhad planned this and a number of other burglaries. The continue in them to stretch their needs for the gaol at Lancaster five weeks with all the Cheap Publications of the day, at his ago, and yet, notwithstanding their imprisonment, Shop, Ovley Brow. Agent for the "Proper's Magathe Publications of the day, at his ago, and yet, notwithstanding their imprisonment, bad planned this and a number of other burglaries of the day, at his ago, and yet, notwithstanding their imprisonment, bad planned this and a number of other burglaries. published on the 1st of January, price Sixpence.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the West Riding of the County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on THURSDAY, the 31st Day of December Instant, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, 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 all Appeals out this extensive and flourishing order, little doubt can be entertained of its ultimate success. Day, the Second Day of January next, and that all Such a noble undertaking is highly deserving of Proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on of a superior order, by some of the first-rate

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 3rd December, 1840.



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ministration has large claims upon the gratitude of the people, on the ground of the support they have able Tell-tale Table for Political Lecturers—

is unblushing effrontery, but it does appear to require more than the usual share of effrontery to Showing the Connection of Church and State, and with other important information.

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apply to the Booksellers. Every year is different, and each equally useful.

# 44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENE-REAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great TERRIFIC STRUGGLE WITH, AND CAPTURE OF, BURGLARS AT BURY.—It has, for some time past, been and the exclusion of the masses from all share in SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and held their weekly meeting on Saturday evening last, at the Chapel, in Longcroft-place. The business commenced by suditing the accounts of the various Associations which had been brought by the counthe Committee for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and about Bury, as soon as they were liberated. influence and controll in the management of public of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical He, therefore, made arrangements with the several affairs. We remember a writer who says "that to directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with

> Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. (Observe none are genuine without the signature of R. and L. Perry on the side of each wrapper) which are well known throughout that Support from their "Order," which a strict Europe and America, to be the most certain and attention to Business merits. effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills, for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, in which Messrs. Perry have happily compressed the most purifying and healing virtues of the principal part of the vegetable system, and which is of the utmost importance to those afflicted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal taint; being justly calculated to cleause the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and ema-

ciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour. The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; pects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim. to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of Registered lately, John Feargus Williams Binns Riley, the son of Hesketh Riley, weaver, Sunderblotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

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

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TO THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

THE COUNCIL OF THE BRISTOL NA-TIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION do hereby Convene a County Council Meeting, for Gioucestershire, to be held at Mr. John Sidaway's, Magnet Inn, Union Street, Gloncester, upon Monday, the 21st December, at Four o'clock, Afternoon, 10, GOREE PIAZZAS, LIVERPOOL,

AVE a regular succession of fine First-Class Coppered AMERICAN SHIPS, sailing from

Coppered AMERICAN SHIPS, sailing from

Coppered to the Rules—(See Charter Almanac), we are induced to take this step on account of the shortness of time.—(See Addresses of the Provisional Executive, in the Northern Stars, of the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th ult. The Local Councils, in the various Towns and Villages of Gloucestershire, are hereby requested to call their Members together immediately, to elect one of their body to represent them in the said County Council, at the time and

> Signed, on behalf of the Council. F. W. SIMEON, Sub-Secretary. RICHARD DANIELS, President. Bristol Charter Council House, December 4th, 1840.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE WEST-RIDING DELEGATE MEETING OF YORKSHIRE, BY THE LEEDS NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE IMPRISONED CHAR-

THE CHARTER ALMANACK for the Year 1841, in Book and Sheet, Threepence each. Containing the People's Charter; the Plan of National Organisation of the Manchester Delegate Meeting; a List of the Imprisoned Chartists; and other matter of importance to every real Chartist. To be had of the following Agents:-Mann, and Hobson, Leeds; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; D. France, Newcastle; Guest, Birmingham; Sweet, Nottingham; and Messrs. Jack and Currie, 41, Nelson-Street, Glasgow.

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The Positive State of the Sailors of increase which is not desired may be prevented, more especially in cases where the state of health of the mother, or the diminished income of the father, imare sometimes told that the present "Liberal" ad- PEEP INTO THE SECRET-SERVICE MONEY! peratively advise no further addition to the number of offspring.

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nence Charter Association. Leeds: Printed by J. Hobson, Market Street. May be had of A. Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; J. Cleave, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street,

# LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 8. - The arrivals of Wheat, Oats and Barley, to this day's market are larger than last week. Beans smaller. Wheat has been in fair demand and one shilling per quarter higher. Barley has been one shilling per quarter lower for all descriptions. Oats and Shelling, full

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, DEC. 10th.-Wool Market-We cannot report any improvement in this branch of trade. Consumers are still very cautious in their purchases; and as the supply in the market is increasing, prices are not likely to was transacted, but towards the close of the market a fair quantity of goods changed hands.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Wednesday, Dec. 9.-There was not so good a show of stock to-day, especially of beasts, as on this day se'nnight, and as buyers were very numerous (many coming as far as from Sheffield), a brisk demand took place for beef which went off freely at 1d. per lb. advance. Prime mutton in good request also, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. dearer.

Nearly every thing sold. Best beef, 6d. to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; inferior 5d. to 5\(\frac{3}{2}\)d. Best mutton, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., and ewes and inferior, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to 6\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. sinking the

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 8 .- There was a firmer tone in the Wheat trade generally to-day, and a fair amount of business was transacted, principally in free Foreign, at the full prices of last Tuesday. United States and Canadian Flour were ls. per brl. dearer, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per brl. paid for prime sweet parcels of the former. Oats were dull sale at the quotations of this day se'nnight, and Oatmeal a decline of 6d. per load.

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

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Saturday, December 12, 1840.