The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. IV. NO. 169. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

DEATH OF CLAYTON.

Clayton, the Chartist, has died in Northallerton madhouse! Whiggery! where is thy sting? "*Justice!*" behold thy victory! We can scarcely trust ourselves with comment upon the fate of a poor but honest man. For six weeks he had been dying, and not till Thursday did his disconsolate family receive intimation even of his illness. He died, *they say*, on Saturday morning, a few hours after the sad intelligence had reached his family; and, when it was too late for the wife or child to close the husband and the parent's eye;—to look upon the Whig victim—the departed Chartist—the triumph of the law! Clayton went to the madhouse a hale man; he leaves it a corpse! We trust that every burial society will at once send us some small donation; that we may bury our dead at home; and not allow our first victim to lie in the precincts of the madhouse in which he expired.

Yes! poor fellow! he is gone! peace be with him! The last kind office that we can do for him is to have his remains removed, upon some Sunday, to his native town, Sheffield, where his mourning friends can pay their last tribute of affection to the dead body of a Chartist who died "a natural death"!!!

Chartist Intelligence.

LEEDS.—National Charter Association.—This society still continues to improve, and the number of members is weekly increasing. So great has the influx of its members been, that the Council have been under the necessity of looking out for a more commodious place of meeting; the one they now have being too small to contain the meetings of the members. We are happy to state that they have succeeded in securing a very suitable building, with a good gallery, formerly used as a chapel, situate at the corner of Cheapside, Shambles, which will be opened to-morrow (Sunday) when Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, will preach in the forenoon at half-past ten; and Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Halifax, in the afternoon at half-past two. Mr. John Arran will lecture in the evening at half-six; Mr. Rushton will also lecture on Monday evening at eight o'clock, when collections will be made after each meeting, towards fitting up the room, and on Tuesday evening, a general meeting of the members of the association will take place, when members of every Ward Association are urgently requested to attend, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before them.

REDDITCH.—On Wednesday evening, the 28th ult., Messrs. Collins and O'Neil visited this place, and spoke in the Association Room, at considerable length, to a crowded audience. Cheers were given at the conclusion for the return of Frost, Williams, and Jones; O'Connor and the other victims of Whiggery; and Messrs. Collins and O'Neil, who were enthusiastically applauded.

DEVONPORT.—On Tuesday, the first Chartist meeting ever held in this town, was held in Mr. Trenown's large school rooms, Spiller's Ope, to memorialize the Queen, and petition the Commons for the pardon and restoration of the Welch martyrs, and other victims of Whig tyranny. The room contained about between three and four hundred persons, and was well filled: Mr. Andrew Cummings in the chair. The Chairman, after reading the placard for calling the meeting, introduced Mr. E. P. Mead, of Birmingham, as the mover of the first resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, were illegally tried and banished from their native land; and it hereby pledges itself to use all legal and constitutional means in its power to effect their restoration to their country and sorrowing friends and distressed families." My fellow slaves, for by that appellation can the working class be designated, and this is exclusively a working class meeting; we neither expect nor ask the assistance of either factions, Whig or Tory, nor of either the aristocratic or shopocratic classes. We working men have happily taken our affairs into our own hands at last, we rely solely upon our own united efforts. Fustian jackets and hard hands, are the best physical workmen, and they will prove Dr. Franklin's maxim to be correct: "If you want your work done, ask some one to do it, but, if you want it well done, do it for yourselves." We have trusted fine coats, and titles, and what the world calls "respectability," too long—we now see our error; we have determined to shew those, who think themselves exclusively wise, prudent, eloquent, and respectable, that we have tact, talent, ability, and nerve sufficient for our own purposes. We know the power of numbers, the strength of unity, the effect of perseverance. We have not read our New Testaments and forgotten the importunate widow and the unjust judge; the degrading epithets of swinish multitude, brutal rabble, rebellious torch and dagger-men, we throw back in their teeth, and point them to their own menagerie at St. Stephen's, and their house of hereditary numbskulls, who are born but to legislate and rule. As our brother Smith, of Plymouth, is better prepared to enter into details of the trial of the Welch Martyrs than I am, and is to second the resolution, I shall confine myself to the constitutional right of petitioning; but before I enter upon that part of my subject, I would state to this meeting my perfect conviction that these men were selected victims, condemned and doomed before they were entrapped, by the cursed spies of Whig tyranny, and as much so, as were Guido, Faux, Thistlewood, Despard, Muir, the Scotch martyrs, and others, the victims of Tory spite. What is high treason? A thing our forty waggon loads of penal acts cannot define. English law is like the Chinese alphabet—never to be learned. Even big Dan O'Connell, great law lion, and great political humbug as he is, admits this, and acknowledges his ignorance. At all events, there is one point in our law that Blackstone makes perfectly plain—viz., when a legal doubt arises upon trial, the prisoner has a clear title to the benefit of that doubt, and an acquittal in consequence. But this has been denied to the Welch victims. Mr. Mead continued in a strain of vehement eloquence for some time, and was succeeded by Mr. John Smith, agent, at Plymouth, for the *Star*, who rose to second the resolution, and, in a clever and talented speech showed, to the perfect satisfaction of the meeting, the perfect innocence of the Welch martyrs, as to any treasonable intentions, and exposed with much logical skill, the trickery and chicanery of the Attorney-General, and the cruel vindictiveness of the spy-employing, liberty-hating, mock-reforming Whig-humanity-mongers. Mr. Beer moved the second resolution, "That the memorial and petition, which he read, and which are those adopted by the Plymouth friends, be also adopted by this meeting." Mr. Gin seconded the resolution in a neat and very pithy little speech. Mr. Horsewill moved the third resolution, "That distress and misery, resulting from misgovernment and class-legislation, would never be remedied until the People's Charter became the law of the land." Mr. Petrie seconded the resolution, and, in a speech of considerable length, went into many of the existing evils, shewing the law of primogeniture to be the fruitful parent of all aristocratic abuses. Messrs. Keys and Smith then sung a duet, "Down, down, to the dust." Three cheers were given for the Charter, three for the patriot Martyrs and Feargus O'Connor, with musical honours; three groans for the Whig and Tory tyrants, and tremendous, ones too, were then given; a vote of thanks to the Chairman was carried unanimously, and thus ended our first Chartist campaign in Devonport. The following evening, Mr. Mead, of Birmingham, delivered an instructive lecture upon the Corn and Importation Laws.

GLASGOW.—A meeting was held on the night of Tuesday week, in St. Ann's Church, to hear an opening address from Mr. M'Farlane, introductory to a course of lectures to be delivered weekly in that church by qualified persons; and after each lecture an opportunity will be given for individuals to bring forward for discussion any plan or proposal that may be considered likely to aid or accelerate the Chartist cause. On the present occasion, the lecturer delivered an eloquent and interesting address, which was repeatedly cheered by the audience, both male and female, who had mustered pretty strong on the occasion. At the conclusion of the lecture, a gentleman rose and proposed that a school should be opened for the children of Chartists, and that persons might be found among themselves who would volunteer their services as teachers. This proposition was seconded by Mr. Malcolm, in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Gardner considered that a qualified teacher should be provided and paid for, and that a kind of political catechism, after the manner of the religious or shorter catechism drawn up by the Assembly of Divines in Westminster, should be drawn up, and printed for the use of Chartist schools. Several other individuals took part in the discussion, during which Mr. M'Farlane stated a school of the description contemplated had been established in the Vale of Leven, where from seventy to eighty children attended, and were instructed in true republican principles. They were taught to call their teacher "brother," instead of the old slavish term "master," and that they were not to pull off their hats or bonnets to any man, or address in any other terms than friend, or brother, any individual, however exalted might be his station in society. Another school of the same kind had been established for a considerable time in the village of Patrick. A person from Bridgeton mentioned that they had agreed to open one there also. A Committee was then appointed to enter into the necessary arrangements for carrying into operation so excellent an object. Mr. Pattison then rose, and in an eloquent appeal to the meeting shewed the power of the press; and concluded by bringing forward a plan which has been some time under consideration by the Central Committee for Scotland, for establishing a Joint Stock Printing Establishment, to be divided in one thousand shares at £1 per share. The speaker concluded by shewing the great usefulness of such an establishment in forwarding the movement, by the printing of political tracts, and other works, in a cheap form, &c. Mr. Pattieson delivered an address on the same subject, on the following evening, in the Infant School Room, Calton, to the Chartists there, and was well received.—*Correspondent.*

WALSALL.—Morality and Purity of the Middle Class Electors.—During Monday afternoon, this borough was in a state of great excitement. Mr. Wilkins, the barrister, Mr. Bassett Smith, Mr. Charles Brookes, Mr. Bache (of Dudley) and several other gentlemen, addressed the electors on the Tory side, and some 50 delegates, with "Slippery Jemmy" at their head, and Mr. "Jaw Bone Smith," at their tail, harangued *their* friends. The speech of Mr. Wilkins produced an extraordinary effect. The learned gentleman's reply to the *popular candidate's* twaddle on the mighty subject of Corn Law Repeal, caused Mr. Acland and his coadjutors to look somewhat foolish. In addition to Mr. Wilkins's eloquence, Acland had to contend against Mr. Nightingale, of Manchester, a Chartist of great talent, who completely exposed the humbug of the Anti-Corn Law agitation and the execrable accompaniments of "Slippery Jemmy's" character. At three o'clock on Tuesday morning, a party of drunken ruffians, of the lowest description, assembled in front of the New Inn, calling out, "Turn out our voters, and that Tory orator, Wilkins." Their requests were, of course, not attended to; whereupon they commenced breaking the windows of the inn, and endeavoured to force the front gates. The Conservatives inside the house, about 20 in number, armed themselves with weapons of various descriptions, and placed themselves in the gateway ready to give the scoundrels a warm reception. Scarcely had they assembled when the large gates were forced, and a most terrific encounter took place. Acland's ruffians, although five times the number, and all armed with bludgeons, were driven back into the street, and the gates were again closed. Another struggle to force the gates succeeded, and another tremendous fight took place, when Acland's party were again defeated, and the gates closed. A third attempt immediately commenced, and an additional number of the respectable "*moral force men*" having again assembled, the gates were again forced and broken down. To describe the scene at this time is impossible. The Conservatives were partly driven into the house and into the yard. In consequence of a cry of "Hear Acland," the ruffians retired, and listened to an harangue. Some person then mounted Mr. Marlow's steps, whether Acland or one of his hirelings deponent knoweth not. Soon after the speaker had informed the physical-force gentlemen that he should go home, they returned to the New Inn, and commenced groaning. This midnight howling was continued for some time, when they were pleased to depart, threatening to return. They did not fulfil, however, their promise. The landlord and several of his guests were severely injured. Two of them were carried into the house covered with blood and wounds, and almost senseless. It is certain that many of the other gang were also severely injured, as the Tories freely used the weapons with which they armed themselves, consisting of pokers, tongs, fire-shovels, brooms, mop-sticks, &c. There were three ladies in the house, besides the wife of the landlord, who were, as might be expected, in a state of distressing excitement. A gentleman who visited the town on business from Birmingham on Monday morning, gives the following statement of the means resorted to by the "league" to carry the election:—"On arriving in the town, at ten o'clock in the morning, I was accosted by the wife of a small manufacturer, with whom I had some dealings, and who begged of me to assist in releasing her husband, who she said had been 'kidnapped' by the Acland party, and had been in custody at the Dragon Inn since the Saturday night previous. Being a stranger in the town, and less liable on this account, as I imagined, to insult and violence, I proceeded to the head-quarters of the 'league,' at the 'Dragon,' where I witnessed a scene which I shall not soon forgot. I passed unchallenged through the kitchen, and five or six rooms, up stairs; the whole of which were crowded with men and women, most of whom were in a beastly state of intoxication, and all were indulging in the grossest excesses. There seemed not the slightest restraint on the morals or decency of the party. Many of the men, and the women too, boasted openly of the money they had received from the 'Manchester gentlemen,' which I learned had been freely distributed amongst them, on the plea of recompensing them for the injury which they would sustain in voting for Mr. Smith. Being unsuccessful in my efforts to find the person of whom I went in search, I lost no time in leaving a place which resembled a pandemonium more than the habitation of rational human beings." The system of "kidnapping," appears to have been extensively carried on, and it is now pretty well ascertained, that a number of agents in the employment of the "leaguers," scoured the town on Saturday and Sunday nights, for the purpose of capturing all doubtful voters and keeping them in custody till the hour for polling arrived.

GATESHEAD.—The members of the National Charter Association met on Sunday, January 31st, at their place of meeting, Oakwellgate, Mr. Murray in the chair; when Mr. Cross delivered a lecture, which gave general satisfaction. Messrs. Williams and Binns are expected here to-morrow, to a tea meeting. This Association is going on in a very healthy manner at present. We enrol four or six every week. The members met at six o'clock in the evening, when some resolutions were passed, to the effect that the present Council remain in office till the usual period of three months expire, when a general election shall take place. Members are requested to attend the weekly meetings as regularly as possible. The Committee appointed to enquire after a room, have not met with one convenient, as yet.

BIRMINGHAM.—Public Meeting.—(*From our own correspondent.*)—According to previous announcement, a numerous and spirited meeting was held at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr. George White, of Leeds, who has been appointed the correspondent for the *Northern Star* for this district. At the hour appointed for the commencement of the business, Mr. White appeared in the Hall, and was loudly cheered by the assembly. Mr. Dean was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings in a neat and effective address, in the course of which he passed a high eulogium on Mr. White, for his political consistency and sufferings in the Chartist cause. He would not trespass further on their time, but would at once introduce him to the meeting. Mr. White then stepped forward, and was cordially greeted by the meeting. He addressed them to the following effect:—Men, women, and fellow sufferers of Birmingham, we have met here this evening for the purpose of considering the best and speediest means of removing from the industrious classes of this country, the enormous load of misery and suffering by which they are pressed to the earth, and endeavouring to emancipate ourselves from the trammels of Whig and Tory oppression. He said that Chartism with him was a principle which he had imbibed with what might be justly deemed his first thoughts—it was the result of conviction arising from calm and deliberate investigation. When he looked at the thousands of naked and starving creatures who might be hourly met with in our large towns, and considered at the same time that those very miserables were they who created all the wealth enjoyed by the voluptuous and profligate idler, he could not avoid examining into the causes which had produced such an unjust and unreasonable state of things. Thousands of hand-loom weavers in this country and Scotland were obliged to subsist on from six to seven shillings weekly, and some of them had even to support families on that paltry pittance. "Ah! but this is the result of our artificial and commercial arrangements," says the political economist. He for one would maintain that every man who was willing to work should be amply provided for, or else he was robbed of that to which he was entitled. There was no necessity for him to tell the people of Birmingham the wrongs and privations they were subjected to. This town had been the arena for political discussion for the last ten years. He thought they would agree with him, that they had been ill-used by the aristocracy, and deceived by the middle classes; it was, therefore, quite clear, that if anything was effected for the benefit of society, it must be done by the working men themselves. It appeared to him that some men were extremely desirous of making the working classes believe that they could not conduct their affairs without the assistance of the middle classes. Now, if they wanted any proof on that point, it was abundantly furnished by the late meeting at Leeds, where the representatives of the working men proved themselves infinitely superior in talent and intellect to the aristocratic and middle-class speakers; but although he objected to allowing the middle classes to resume their former position as leaders, he should feel glad if the well disposed amongst them would assist the people in struggling for "the whole Charter and nothing less." From the spirit which had been manifested that evening, he had no doubt but that the men and women of Birmingham would, ere long, occupy a prouder position than they ever yet held; a new spirit was now abroad, namely, the spirit of investigation and enquiry. Men were not now respected because they wore fine coats, big wigs, or gowns; and the knowledge of the people would ultimately remove the barriers that had been erected through ages of misrule and superstition, between the people and the enjoyment of those comforts which the enlarged means of the country would admit of. He then proceeded to show up the various villanies practised on the people, exhorted them to union, energy, and perseverance; and stated that as some important business had to be transacted, and that he should have other opportunities of addressing them, he would conclude by thanking them for the attention with which they had listened to his address, & the kind reception they had given him, and sat down amidst the applause of the meeting. The Chairman then rose, and stated that several resolutions which had been agreed to at the late Council Meeting would be submitted for their approval. He would therefore call upon Mr. T. P. Green, to move the first resolution. (The resolutions will be found in the report of the Council Meeting.) Mr. Green went through an account of the various means which had been resorted to in order to place the Chartist principles in a good position in the district, and stated many reasons why Mr. Geo. Binns, of Sunderland, should be invited to Birmingham, as lecturer for the district. Mr. Rouse seconded the resolution. He thought Mr. Binns a very proper person to fill the important office. The Chairman then put the motion, which was carried unanimously; he then called upon Mr. Candy to move the second resololution. Mr. Candy, who has been lately lecturing through the Potteries, and other parts of Staffordshire, stood forward, and was loudly cheered. He said that the bare mention of the person's name in whose behalf he stood before them, would be sufficient to produce the hearty concurrence of the meeting. He meant "Feargus O'Connor." This announcement was received with enthusiastic and long-continued cheers, and clapping of hands. When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Candy proceeded to point out the enormous sacrifice which Mr. O'Connor had made on behalf of the people. He had travelled thousands of miles in their behalf, sacrificed his money, his health, and ultimately that which is dearer than life, his liberty! It appeared from the *Northern Star* that their noble friend was subjected to all manner of indignity and insult, and he considered it the imperative duty of all honest men to insist that such proceedings should be put a stop to; he felt great pleasure in informing them that throughout Staffordshire and other places that he had visited, the same feeling had been evinced as that displayed this evening, namely, the greatest indignation for the contemptible scoundrels who were then persecuting their friends; and a lively sense of gratitude to Mr. O'Connor, for the many and great sacrifices he had made on their behalf—he would therefore most cordially propose the resolution.—Mr. Henry Green seconded the resolution. He considered Mr. O'Connor the father of the present movement; he had aroused the energies of the people, and had imparted information to them which would remain through all ages—and was entitled to the gratitude of the working classes of this country. The resolution was then put and carried amidst loud and repeated cheering. Mr. Smallwood proposed the next resolution. He considered it to be the duty of all true Chartists to do honour to those who had suffered in their cause. Messrs. Vincent, White, and Binns had suffered in the Whig dungeons, and he had no doubt that, instead of their imprisonment damping their ardour, it would be found that, if possible, they were more determined than ever; indeed, they had a proof of it that evening. He went on at great length to denounce the hypocrisy of the parsons, and showed the necessity of the people uniting for the attainment of their just rights. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Southwell, of London, who made a very clever and humourous speech, in the course of which he dealt some heavy blows on the present corrupt system—he exhorted them to think for themselves, and defended the principles of the Charter as being founded in truth, and defied all the sophistries of its enemies to shake their position. The resolution was then put by the Chairman and carried unanimously. Three enthusiastic cheers were then given for the Charter; Feargus O'Connor; and Frost, Williams, and Jones; after which the meeting separated. A large number of females were in attendance, and several of the most influential members of the former Political Union, and it was generally remarked that the meeting was a specimen of the good and kind feeling which formerly prevailed. The Chartists of Birmingham are now taking the field in good earnest. Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, and it is confidently expected that Birmingham will be itself again. Arrangements have been entered into, for providing lecturers for every meeting; Mr. Dean of Warwick, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening next, and Mr. White, of Leeds, on the Tuesday following. Tickets for the soiree in honour of Messrs. Vincent, White, and Binns, may be had at any of the booksellers in Birmingham.

Committee for the Restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones.—The above Committee held their usual weekly meeting at the Hall of Science, at six o'clock on Tuesday evening, Mr. H. Green in the chair. The minutes of the last weekly meeting were read by Mr. Thompson, one of the Secretaries, and confirmed. Mr. T. P. Green, as Corresponding Secretary, read the correspondence for the past week, which was very cheering and satisfactory. He stated that memorials had been received from Stafford, Worcester, Norwich, Middlesbro', Newport, Stroud, &c. It was then resolved, "That 1,000 adhesive stickers be obtained from Mr. James Cartledge, 34, Lomas-street, Manchester, with the following inscriptions:—'Remember Frost, Williams, and Jones,' and 'The Charter, and No Surrender.'" The Committee recommend all persons favourable to the cause to purchase them and use them generally. The Committees, Associations, and other bodies, who have held public meetings in favour of Frost, Williams, and Jones, or who may hereafter do so, are requested to get their memorials or addresses engrossed, and remit them to Mr. Guest, bookseller, Steelhouse-lane, and also to assist in raising funds to carry out the objects in view.

Notice.—The Council of the Birmingham Charter Association request the Committees of the various Associations in the district to forward to them, at their earliest convenience, an account of the particular day on which they would wish to hold their meetings, in order that a proper arrangement may be made for the regular and punctual attendance of the missionary for the district. Address to "J. Barratt, Whitehall-street, Birmingham."

ROCHDALE.—On Sunday last, Mr. Tillman lectured here in the afternoon, and Mr. Bairstow in the evening, as well as on the following day. Mr. Butterworth will lecture on the 7th.

WESTBURY.—At the usual meeting of the body on Monday last, the Association here resolved that a memorial should be forwarded to Lord Normanby, to try to prevent further prosecution against Henry Vincent; that a demonstration be got up to welcome him, and that the delegates recommend that the said demonstration be got up by the county of Wilts, and the Managing Committee of Trowbridge; and that Henry Vincent shall proceed through Westbury, that being the first place of persecution of the Chartists. The requisite arrangements were entered into, to carry out the demonstration.

LOUGHBRO'.—The National Charter Association met on Monday, when Messrs. Pratt, Reynolds, and Jones, were chosen to represent this town in the District Council. After other business had been transacted, the wish of Mr. Slee to meet Mr. Skevington in the Chartist's room, on the subject of the Corn Law again, was agreed to. Mr. Slee was then introduced, who stated that his friends considered it would not be well to meet there, as we were not in repute with the middle-class. Mr. Skevington then stated that, if Mr. Slee's friends would give him as many tickets for the poor as he needed, he would meet him any where. So the matter rests at present.

News for the Unrepresented.—An M.P. on a visit to one of his poor tenants, in the neighbourhood of Loughborough, said "That out of 7s. per week, a man with a family might live well, and out of 9s. they ought to save sufficient for illness, &c." Need the people wonder they are so wretched when they are mis-represented by such characters!

ASHTON.—Mr. James Cartledge, of Manchester, delivered a very interesting lecture on the moral evils of the standing army, in which he related a number of facts to show the prostitution and misery produced by these conservers of the peace, and destroyers of the morals of the people; after which a vote of thanks was carried unanimously to the lecturer. The Chartists of Ashton are beginning to stir themselves; they have removed to a commodious room in Wood-street, where they have lectures every Sunday evening. It was given out that a recital would take place on Saturday evening, when "John Frost and his Gaoler" would be recited; also, "The Chartist Prisoner's Wife and Daughter."

HUDDERSFIELD.—At the weekly meeting of the National Charter Association, it was agreed to hold a social tea party, for the benefit of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists. As soon as a room and other arrangements are completed, the public will have timely notice. All the members who have not yet received their cards, may have them by applying to the secretary, on Tuesday evening next, at the meeting room, Upperhead-row.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Leech, the Chartist missionary lectured in the Chartist Association Room, Greaves-street, to a numerous audience, on Wednesday week, in the course of which he showed the utter impossibility of stopping the inroads the usurers were making in the value of labour, unless Universal Suffrage became the law of the land.—On Sunday last, Mr. Charles Connor, of Manchester, lectured in the same place. The room was crowded to excess, and a great number could not get admittance.—On Sunday next, a friend from Ashton-under-Lyne, will preach in the afternoon, and in the evening a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Lewis, of Oldham.

Turnout of Colliers.—The colliers still refuse to resume their work, at the masters' prices. Throughout the neighbourhood of Oldham the inconvenience is already great, and must speedily become very serious. We hope a speedy reconciliation will be effected, or the consequences will be most disastrous, should any stoppage of the factories be occasioned thereby.

BRADFORD.—On Tuesday evening last, a discussion was held at the Hope and Anchor, Market-street, between the Chartists and the members of the Parliamentary Reform Association. The subject for debate was—"Whether or no it is good policy on the part of the Chartists opposing every measure of reform proposed short of the principles contained in the People's Charter." Messrs. Arran, Hodgson, and Martin, contended for the affirmative; and Messrs. Jackson, Farrar, Wilkinson, and Johnson, for the negative of this proposition. The discussion was continued until eleven o'clock, and it was unanimously agreed that it should be adjourned to Tuesday evening next, to be held in the same place, and commence precisely at eight o'clock. All parties are admitted gratis.

LONDON.—Westminster National Charter Association.—At a meeting held at the Marlborough Coffee House, Great Marlborough-street, Golden Square, on Sunday evening last, it was resolved—"That any member of the Association, who shall bring up seven members in one quarter, shall receive an enamelled card of the same kind as those got up for the benefit of the victims." Mr. Wall lectured here, according to promise, to the great gratification of a numerous and respectable audience, by whom he was rapturously applauded; after which, Mr. Peat addressed the meeting, when eight new members were enrolled. It was then resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to Messrs. Wall and Peat." Mr. Wall will give another lecture on Sunday night, at eight o'clock, subject—"What should the system of education of the working classes embrace?" It was also resolved "That 2s. 6d. be taken from the funds to defray the expences of a meeting on behalf of that much injured and undaunted friend of the working classes, Feargus O'Connor, and to hear the deputation to whom the Home Secretary refused an interview."

The Incarcerated Victims.—The St. Marylebone and Paddington Victim Committee intend having a concert and ball at Mr. Savage's Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New Road, on Thursday, Feb. 18th, for the benefit of the wives and families of the political victims. The concert, in which Messrs. Summers, Baker, Thomas, Brown, Mrs. Joy, Miss Norton, and other vocalists will perform, to be in two parts; the celebrated overture, "Tancredi," by Mr. Ambrose, and a comic medley dance by Mr. Thomas, between the parts. Tickets to the ball or the concert, sixpence each, to be had at the following places:—Dispatch Coffee House, Bride-lane; Magnet Coffee House, Drury-lane; Wright's Coffee House, 117, Charlotte-street, Somers Town; Hill's Coffee House, 17, Homer-street, Crawford-street; Mr. Murray, 18, Fitzroy Place, New Road; Mr. Barrett, 15, Market-street, Fitzroy Market; Mr. Hornby, 16, Northam's Buildings, Somers Town; Mr. Thomas, 13, Hertford-street, Fitzroy-square; Mr. Ford, High-row, Knightsbridge; and at the bar of the above tavern. The concert and ball to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

HALIFAX.—National Charter Association.—This Association held a council meeting in the afternoon of Sunday last, in their Council Room, Brunswick-court, Hayley-hill, Northowram. After the money matters had been settled, a resolution was passed, that Mr. Vincent be invited to pay a visit to Halifax. O'Connell's visit to Leeds seems to have given fresh vigour to the movement, as the Association has added considerably to their numbers since that event, showing, that while Dan says one word in favour of the suffrage, the working classes, who are to carry it, will confirm it by their actions, in supporting the Association.

BARNSLEY.—Charter Association.—There was a large meeting of this body on Monday night, at Peter Hoey's; after the receiving of contributions, and the enrolment of members, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That it behoves us, as Chartists, to express our determination never, under any circumstances, to recede from the proud position we occupy as a political body; moreover, we shall never suffer ourselves to be led away to agitate for anything less than the People's Charter; at the same time, we would be glad to see the middle classes come forward and save themselves from inevitable ruin, by co-operating with us for the attainment of the political rights of all classes of the community." "That the thanks of this association are justly due and hereby given to the Leeds Committee for their preparations to welcome that profligate trickster, Dan, and likewise to the Chartist Delegates, for the able manner in which they defended the rights and privileges of the industrious classes, before some of the present lawmakers, in Marshall's Mill." It is earnestly hoped that all the associations throughout the kingdom will rally once more, knock at the portals of the nick-named constitution, and pour in their petitions from every town, village, and hamlet in the nation, so as to disturb that false security which they now enjoy, and which they think they have gained by the profligate persecution of poor Chartists.

SHEFFIELD.—The Chartists had a meeting here, on Monday night, in the room in Porter-street, when the sum of 18s. was collected for the widow of the late John Clayton, who died from the treatment he endured in Northallerton gaol. Arrangements are made for holding a discussion class on Friday evenings, and it was agreed to discontinue the Sunday evening meetings.

HALIFAX.—The council of the National Charter Association met here on Sunday afternoon, for the transaction of business, when it was agreed to invite Mr. Vincent to Halifax. The cause is rallying here, as members who were lately flagging, now come forward with increased energy, since the Leeds Demonstration.

SOWERBY.—The Chartists here have taken a part of the old workhouse to meet in.

STOCKPORT.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Butterworth delivered a lecture in the Association-room, to as crowded an assembly as we have had since Mr. O'Connor visited us. Mr. B. gave great satisfaction to all present, excepting the police, whom he never consulted about what would meet with a welcome reception. Mr. S—, of this order, who has embraced as many names, and been connected with as many parties as there were colours in "Joseph's coat," requested that Mr. B. would please to stay at home, and not come to Stockport, tormenting his delicate and most immaculate conscience!

Concert.—On Tuesday evening, a grand concert was held, for the benefit of Mitchell, Davis, and Wright, and for the purpose of getting up a demonstration to welcome these worthy patriots from the Whig dungeon, on their entering Stockport, on the 13th of this month. The attendance was such as did honour to the people of Stockport. A full band was engaged for the occasion, and a number of professional singers, all of whom acquitted themselves well. The evening's diversion consisted of comic songs, recitations, and patriotic addresses: Mr. Bairstow, Mr. Tillman, and Mr. Doyle rendered every assistance possible. The room was crammed to suffocation. The tickets of admission were fourpence each; and the proceedings were such as to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the industrious and indefatigable liberty-loving men of the committee. It was conducted entirely on the Total Abstinence principle.

RATCLIFFE BRIDGE.—On Sunday, afternoon and evening, Mr. Leech, of Manchester, delivered two lectures in the Association Room of this place. At the close of the evening lecture, a vote of thanks was tendered for his valuable services. A good collection was made on behalf of the incarcerated patriots; and a great number of the *Chartist Circular* were sold. This place, once so diligent and forward, will, ere long, take the same stand in the struggle for political existence as ever.

BLACKBURN.—A National Charter Association has been formed here; at present the meetings are held every Sunday night, at six o'clock, in a School Room, in Salford.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Smithurst, of Oldham, preached a most excellent sermon in the Radical Association Room. A gentleman from Burnley also addressed the meeting, strongly urging the adoption of total abstinence. There had been a tea party at that town; after which, although there were 400 present, and held at a public-house, only one gill of ale was drunk during the evening. Mr. Tillman at this time arrived from Rochdale, and wished just to inform the audience of the great triumph achieved at Heywood. He said there was a good report in the *Star*, but still it did not, nor could not, say everything. Mr. T. gave a most cheering account.

Mr. Peter Shorrocks has received from Perth five shillings each for Mrs. O'Brien and Mrs. Vincent.

Mr. Abel Heywood exhibited a number of figures of the phantasmagoria, in the room, Tib-street, on Tuesday last. The charge of admission was a penny—the receipts to be devoted to the Victim Fund.

Lecture by Mr. Leech on Trades' Unions.—On Monday evening, a public meeting was convened in the Carpenters' Hall, for the purpose of hearing our talented friend, Mr. Leech, on this subject, which has caused great excitement among the Chartists, Trades' Unions, and the working men generally. The town was numerously placarded, in order to give due publicity of the time and place of meeting; and, although 2d. for the gallery, 3d. for the platform, and 1d. for the body of the hall was charged for admission, the capacious room was nearly filled by eight o'clock. Mr. Butterworth rose, and moved that Mr. Doyle, lately liberated, do take the chair; seconded by Mr. Whitaker. Mr. Doyle took the situation of Chairman, amidst the repeated acclamations of the large assembly. Mr. Leech, who was most vociferously cheered for several minutes rose and said, it would be perhaps thought necessary to explain to this meeting his motives for bringing before the public the subject of this lecture. They were as follows: he felt deeply convinced that the Trades' Unions did not in themselves possess sufficient spirit to shew the aggressive power of capital over the rights of industry; he would examine the causes which had brought Trades' Unions into operation. 1st. The grasping avarice of the employers over the property of the employed. 2nd. Not only the desire, but the necessity of protecting their only property, viz. their wages, against the power of capital. 3rd. Because the property of the working man, the wages of industry, is not protected by law, whilst all other property arising out of the same labour is protected by law. Dr. Adam Smith, in his *Wealth of Nations* says, "That there is no valuable property but that which has been made valuable by labour—for instance, the stone that lies useless in the barren rock is not valuable property, but when the industrious skill of the stone getter has brought it from the bed of nature, it then becomes valuable property, because the industry and skill of the man has imparted to it a value which it did not originally possess, which goes to prove that the labour and skill of the man were the property, and not the stone upon which the skill and labour were expended. Now, said Mr. Leech, I would have you follow this till now useless stone, through all its various stages, as it passes through the hands of skilful and industrious artisans, till it arrives at its resting-place, when it forms an ornamental and useful part of a beautiful structure, calculated to hand down to posterity a lasting monument of the skill and enterprise of the age in which such structure was reared and perfected; and that at each stage in its progress it acquired an additional value, according to the labour and skill bestowed upon it, by the able but ill-used artisan. This proves to demonstration that there is no real value in question but that which labour alone hath given. Why, then, should this labour be despised and trampled upon, whilst all other property arising from it is rendered sacred in the eye of the law? Why should the only property upon which the subsistence of the labouring man depends, be left open to the avaricious and grasping power of the unprincipled capitalist, whilst even the cold and inanimate stone upon which the intelligence and industry have been exercised, is amply protected by law, that would subject the artisan, who has made it what it is, to fine or imprisonment, should he dare to damage the produce of his own industry, which has now become the property of the rich; whilst the rich man has the power, and is supported by the myrmidons of the law of his own creating, in taking away the wages of the poor man, without assigning even a pretext? These were the causes which had brought Trades' Unions into existence; let us now see how far they have accomplished the objects for which they were established, namely, the protection of labour. In 1810, the spinners of Manchester turned out against a reduction of wages, and, after struggling against the aggressive powers of their employers four long months, were compelled to return to work on the terms of their tyrants, at the enormous sacrifice of £224,000. They again turned out in 1819, which ended in similar results to that of 1810; another turn out of the same body in 1826 ended also in the triumph of the masters, and a loss to the working people of £200,000. The total loss to the work people by these strikes, amounted to no less than £600,000; note, a sum that would have purchased 10,000 acres of good cultivated lands, and left £200,000 to have purchased implements of husbandry, cattle, poultry, or live stock; or, if it had been expended in the furtherance of their political rights, they might at the present hour have been amongst the most potent people of the earth, instead of being as they are, despised and trampled upon; the most degraded of the human race. The cotton spinners of Preston, in a strike that will long be remembered, in consequence of the misery it entailed on them and their families, ended in a loss to the working men of £70,018, to which must be added the sum of £40,290, given from the funds of the union, making a total of £74,343, whilst the total loss to the town at large amounted to £107,196. Numbers of the spinners were not allowed again to resume their employment, even on the masters' terms, but were compelled to travel the country as walking monuments of the fiendish power of capital over those whose sweat and toil had brought it into existence. Others of their fellow men were immured in prisons, for that which was called conspiracy and intimidation, whilst numbers of the female sex were driven to prostitution, to save themselves from famishing in the land of their birth; a land teeming and abounding with every thing that is calculated to inspire joy and happiness, because of its fertility, and the proverbial industry of its inhabitants. Working men, look at these facts, learn wisdom from the past, and so shape your conduct for the future, as not only to deserve, but immediately to obtain those rights which can alone secure to you the full rewards of your industry, and so break the binding trammels of monopoly, avarice, and injustice, which have rendered you dependent on the caprice of callous-hearted usurers, and degraded you below the meanest of God's created creatures. The Glasgow turn-out of the cotton spinners which lasted seventeen weeks and five days, and which, like all the others, ended not only in a loss to the town of Glasgow of £200,000, but also in the transportation of five of its most worthy citizens, for having stood forth in the front of the battle, cheering on the producers of wealth in the arduous struggle of virtuous right against the fiendish might of their tyrannical oppressors. The total loss to the county of Lanark from strikes which were all unsuccessful, amounted to £500,000. The workmen of the Potteries resisted a reduction on a late occasion, which ended in a defeat, and cost them £150,000. The strike of the Leeds mechanics, after being protracted twelve months, and at a loss to the working men of £187,000, concluded by the men being compelled to surrender to the terms of their employers. A turn-out, which took place at Bradford and its neighbourhood, and which continued ten months, ended also in the triumph of capital over industry, with a cost of £400,000, besides large sums of money, which were subscribed to support them, from 152 different places. The next strike he would refer them to, was that now pending, between the colliers and the masters, which had already cost, at the least calculation, £50,000. How this strike might end he knew not, but most sincerely wished in the triumph of those meritorious and useful men, who, though they laboured through life in the regions of death and darkness, received little more than one halfpenny for getting 1 cwt. of coals, whilst the poor people of Manchester, who consumed the coal, pay 8d. per cwt. for the same; nearly the whole amount going into the pockets of the speculators in profit. Mr. Leach went on raising question upon question, closely reasoning upon each question in a style that seemed to rivet and fix the attention of the congregated thousands; showing in a masterly manner the flagrant injustice of the monopolizer and capitalist; the inefficiency of the trades' unions, as at present constituted, to shield successfully labour against the usurious, and unrighteous inroads of capital; the necessity of the working men of this and other towns, and indeed of the whole country, uniting for the purpose of procuring for labour the protection of the law—a protection they could never ensure till labour was fairly represented in the People's House of Commons, upon the principles contained in the People's Charter. Mr. Leach then sat down, amidst the most deafening cheers imaginable, having made an impression which can never be obliterated. The Chairman then rose and requested, that whoever might have anything to state, in opposition to what the lecturer had advanced, would come to the platform, when several gentlemen addressed the meeting, confirming the position Mr. Leach had taken. Mr. Tillman then rose, and said he should not detain the meeting many minutes, but he thought it was useless to attend lectures unless the object of the lecture was kept in view; he should therefore submit, with the permission of the chairman, the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a Delegate meeting should be held on Wednesday, the 10th of February, at the National Charter Association Room, Tib-street, Manchester, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of carrying out the object of the lecture." This resolution being seconded by Mr. Butterworth, in a concise speech, was carried without a dissentient voice. A question was then put to Mr. Leach, as to whether he would advise the present Trades' Unions to dissolve, and join the Charter Associations, for the accomplishment of political power. Mr. Leech, in answer, said—No, he would not advise them to break, but, if possible, to strengthen themselves fifty-fold. He illustrated his idea by the following figure:—Supposing there was a tiger in a cage, of which the wires were half broken, but still sufficiently strong to retain him within its limits; for the Trades' Unions to abandon their present organisation, would be as foolish as going to break the wires of the cage, and allow the monster to pounce upon the surrounding multitude. But, instead of doing so, he would advise the Trades' Unions to maintain their present position; at the same time join the Chartists, and assist in obtaining that power which would enable them to furnish the cage with new wires, and keep the tiger (capital) within its own bounds.—Mr. Littler moved three times three cheers for all the incarcerated Chartists (done effectually); three cheers for Frost, Williams, and Jones; three for Feargus O'Connor and the *Northern Star*; and three for Leech. Every one was carried with enthusiastic cheering. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman.

NEWPORT.—Monmouthshire.—The cause goes on bravely in this town. There was a spirited meeting on Monday night, at the Llanarth Inn, when Mr. Williams addressed the assembly at some length. A committee (consisting of Messrs. Meaker, Greenland, White, and Davies) is formed here to prosecute the scoundrel spy Fewin, who perjured himself last Monmouth sessions, as was noticed in the *Star* at the time. Evidence can be adduced that will implicate some of the "heads" of the county, and lay bare one of the basest conspiracies that has been known for some time past. All communications must be directed "J. Hitchings, care of Mr. James Horner, Newport, Monmouthshire."

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.—Mr. Candy, who was appointed by the Council of the National Charter Association, Birmingham, to agitate the various towns in the Staffordshire Potteries, visited this place on Thursday week, and met with a very cordial and welcome reception by the council and members of the National Charter Association. They had some difficulty in obtaining a room, as none of the public-houses would, or dare, allow the use of their rooms. At last the committee, hearing that a large malt house (thanks to the tectotallers!) was empty, went to its owner, a Church and King man, who agreed to let it for 8s.; the money was paid and the key secured, and the cryer was sent round to proclaim the meeting. However, the owner of the room, having being worked upon by his Whig and Tory friends, wished the contract to be broken; but, no, the Chartists knew better than this, so they kept possession of the key, and met in the evening, in spite of a good deal of altercation, and many efforts to prevent them meeting. Mr. G. B. Mart was called to the chair, and there were between four and five hundred persons present. Mr. Candy then delivered an able, eloquent, and effective lecture, on the principles of Chartism, which was enthusiastically received. The Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting again, and declared, in behalf of the Chartists of the Potteries, that come what might they would not join in any agitation but that for the People's Charter. Three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the *Northern Star*, for the exiled patriots and incarcerated victims, and for the lecturer. The last expression of approbation brought Mr. Candy on his legs again, and, amongst other things, he explained the rules of the association, which caused thirty members to enrol their names.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Mason, the county lecturer, delivered a most impressive lecture, in the Chartist Reading Room, Byker Buildings School, to an overflowing audience, which appeared to have a great effect. A good many enrolled their names as members of the Association. After the service was over, the Council and members of the Association were requested to remain after the dismission of the congregation, when it was carried unanimously, "That a discussing society be now formed in this School Room, to commence on Tuesday evening, the 2nd of February, at seven o'clock, and to be continued weekly." After a suggestion from Mr. Sinclair, it was agreed that after the first night they alter the night for discussion from Tuesday until Wednesday evenings, so as not to interfere with the arrangements of our Newcastle brethren, whose Council business is transacted on Tuesday evenings. It was likewise agreed that the sum of 6s. be sent to the Newcastle Council on next Tuesday evening. The weekly contributions from class-leaders are augmenting every week.

Lecture.—Mr. Mason delivered a very spirited lecture, in the Joiner's Hall, to a very numerous and attentive audience, if we are allowed to judge from appearances. We anticipate that much good will accrue to the cause of Chartism, by his determination to deliver a series of lectures in the same place. As the Social Institute here intend to occupy the Hall, in giving a tea to Messrs. Williams and Binns, of Sunderland, on Sunday, the 7th, Mr. Mason's next lecture will be delivered, in the same place, on Sunday, the 14th of February, at half-past six in the evening.

Tea Party.—The United Committees of Newcastle and Ouseburn, having met, according to appointment, to make preparations for the tea to be given in honour of that tried friend of the people, Dr. M'Douall, it was agreed that Messrs. Williams and Binns be likewise invited to the tea, &c.; and that Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Timothy Maughan be deputed to wait upon them, and invite them thereto.

Council Meeting.—The Council having met at eight o'clock, for business, on Monday evening last, the treasurer reported the contributions for the week, which are still on the increase. It was resolved—"That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Messrs. Markham and Seal, of Leicester, for their manly conduct in refusing to connive with that enemy of the human race, Daniel O'Connell."

Dr. M'Douall will deliver three lectures, in Newcastle, as follows:—In the New Lecture Room, Nelson-street, on Friday evening, the 12th February; and in the Music Hall, Nelson-street, on Saturday, the 13th, each night at seven o'clock; and in Byker Buildings School Room, Ouseburn, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

CARLISLE.—Council of the Carlisle Radical Association.—We understand a meeting of this body took place, the other evening, for the purpose of taking steps to re-organise the association and of co-operating with the country districts—to aid the funds for the incarcerated Chartists, and otherwise assist the movement.

AUCKLAND.—Public Entry of Messieurs Williams and Binns into the Aucklands.—After the Darlington tea party on Thursday, Messrs. Williams and Binns proceeded, on Saturday morning, down to the Aucklands. On arriving at Shildon they were recognised by a group of Methodists, who, along with a religious blue devil, had not forgotten Mr. Binns. They looked like a tribe of unbelieving Jews, who were asking each other if any good thing could come out of Nazareth; but, on arriving at the South Church, they were met by some hundreds of Chartists, with their green and white banners floating gaily in the breeze. The arrival of Messrs. Williams and Binns was the signal for several hearty rounds of applause, and the two patriots drove on to Bishop Auckland, along with Mr. Dawson of that place, and partook of some refreshment. In the mean time, the people began to muster in the Market-place, and in the course of half-an hour after the arrival of Messrs. Williams and Binns, a procession was formed, accompanied by music and banners, to escort the two gentlemen through the town to West Auckland. The procession marched off in the following order: A large green banner, inscribed "Williams and Binns, the champions of the people;" band; a body of Chartists; a tri-coloured flag:—"The Hero's come;" the liberated victims; a carriage; another body of Chartists; a green and white flag, with "Universal Suffrage;" the South Church banner, "Welcome Patriots," in gold letters; the Sunny Brow flag, "We are industrious, yet starving;" followed by more Chartists three a-breast. In this manner they walked for upwards of three miles, through rain, to West Auckland Green, where a glorious demonstration was held under the trees, which was addressed by Mr. Deegan, chairman, and Messrs. Williams and Binns. Between three and four hundred sat down to a tea in the evening, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. On Sunday morning, Mr. Binns preached at Evenwood to a good audience, in the School room, and in the afternoon, Messrs Williams and Binns addressed a noble meeting which was held on Bishop Auckland Batts; and though there was no protection against the storm of snow, yet the people mustered well, in spite of wind and weather; and a good collection was made for the missionary fund.

Chartist Intelligence.

PAISLEY.—Dr. M'Douall recently lectured here, and at the conclusion of the lecture it was agreed that a new Association be formed, to aid the People's Charter.

GLASGOW.—A numerous and spirited meeting was held here on the 22nd ult., consisting of the inhabitants of the Glasgow North West District, at Mr. Walker's room, Garscube-road, when a petition to Parliament and a memorial to the Queen were adopted, on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones. It was agreed that the memorial be sent to the Birmingham Committee, and be presented by Messrs. Moir, Williams, and Lovett; and that the petition be sent to General Johnson for presentation in the House of Commons, and Mr. Fielding be requested to support the prayer of it. At the conclusion of the meeting, thanks having been voted to the chairman, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and three for the Charter.

NEWPORT.—Isle of Wight.—At a full meeting of the Working Men's Political Association, held on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult., the following resolution was adopted:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chartist delegates from various places, and to the men of Leeds and surrounding districts, for their noble and patriotic assertion of the rights of the industrious classes, their energetic advocacy of those rights; and for their bold and manly bearing at the great meeting of the 21st, held in Marshall's Mill, Leeds."

OLD CUMNOCK.—On Saturday night, Dr M'Douall delivered a most powerful lecture on the past and present condition of the people, to an excellent meeting. In conclusion, he appealed to the working men to stand for the Charter, and no less; for in it alone was their political salvation. A vote of thanks was passed by a unanimous show of hands, to the lecturer, for his services.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—A discussion was entered into at this place between a Mr. Saxby, on the part of the Corn Law Repealers, and Mr. Skevington, on the 25th ult., when the former sat down confessedly discomfitted, and made such a weak attempt at argument, that several of his friends left the room ashamed of their champion. A resolution was adopted to the effect, that it would be no less difficult to obtain a repeal of a political evil like the Corn Laws, than to obtain the Charter; and, therefore, the meeting was determined to strive for the Charter, deeming the "cheap bread" cry a trick to divert their attention from their main object.

TILLICOULTRY.—A soiree was recently held here for the benefit of the wives and families of the imprisoned Chartists; when various addresses were delivered. A surplus of £1 will be transmitted to the Victim Fund, and 5s. to Mrs. Peddie, Edinburgh. Cheers were given at the conclusion, for Frost, Williams, and Jones; for Mr. O'Connor, and the *Northern Star;* and for all the incarcerated Chartists.

KENSINGTON.—Celebration of Thomas Paine's Natal Day.—The above event was celebrated by a supper on Friday last. The room was tastefully decorated with portraits of Paine, Frost, Collins, M'Douall, Oastler, &c. The supper was well attended, and several ladies graced the meeting by their presence. Mr. Jarvis was called to the chair, and gave "The people, the source of all power." Mr. Stallwood, in an appropriate speech, proposed "Thomas Paine—we meet to respect his memory and extend his principles." Mr. Collar sang, in good style, "March, march, friends of great Thomas Paine." The following toasts were also proposed:—"Superstition, and may the edifices erected for its adoration be converted into the temples of reason and science," followed by the song, "Will you hear reason's voice?" "Education, rational and universal," followed by a song, "Education forms the man;" "The memory of all men, in every age and country, who have devoted their talents to political and mental freedom," followed by a song from Mrs. Smallwood, "Lo! we have scattered to the winds the fetters worn of yore;" "The press," proposed by Mr. Ford, who said when he named the *Northern Star*, he was sure he need not add another word to ensure the same honours to this as had been paid to preceding toasts, and it was followed by the song, "The brave free press;" "Woman, persecuted woman, and may she speedily enjoy equal rights and privileges with man," responded to by Mrs. Ford, who also favoured the company with "Come, arouse! my brave Chartist band;" "A speedy return to Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the release of all political prisoners," followed by "God save John Frost," by Mr., Mrs., and Miss Ford; "The People's Charter, and may it speedily become law," followed by the song, "Glide thing;" and, lastly, "Feargus O'Connor." The meeting then broke up in good order.

SALFORD.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Shearis, from Brown-street, Manchester, lectured. The cause is thriving well here. A memorial to Lord Normanby, concerning Mr. O'Connor, will be forwarded this week. The room of the Association is open every Saturday evening. The Association here wishes to know from the Executive when the National Delegate Meeting will take place; or whether they intend holding office another year. They see no reason why the Executive should not have obeyed the rules laid down by the Delegate Meeting that elected them. The Salford Association considers such election of a fresh Executive ought not to have been postponed. A vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Markham and Seal, of Leicester, for refusing the invitation of O'Connell. The Committee of this Association is now very active: they have started a library, and hope their friends will aid them to enlarge it.

BERMONDSEY.—A Movement among the Working Classes.—We understand that a large Chapel, at Dock Head, Bermondsey, London, is to be opened next Sunday evening, the 7th instant, for the purpose of delivering lectures to the working classes, on moral and religious subjects, to promote kindly and social feelings amongst all sects and parties, and to consider the propriety of opening Sunday and day schools for their children. This is just acting up to the advice of Sir Robert Peel, by taking their affairs into their own hands. What will the Bishops do with such disorderly members? We hope our Chartist friends will give these meetings their countenance and support.—*Correspondent.*

CONGLETON.—On the evening of the 29th of January, the Democrats of this town assembled in their room, Moody-street, when upwards of forty partook of a good supper, to celebrate the birth-day of that great philosopher, the immortal Paine. The walls were decorated with the portraits of their founders, Paine, Hunt, and Cobbett, encircled with laurel. Mr. Naseby, a champion of the olden time, was called to the chair, and Mr. H. Shelew officiated as vice. The Chairman rose and proposed as a toast—"The Sovereignty of the People," which was ably responded to. Toast, by the Chairman—"The immortal memory of that great philanthropist, Thomas Paine." Drunk in solemn silence. Mr. Dixon responded, and eulogised Paine's efforts and character. The Chairman rose and said he considered Paine was one of the best men that ever lived in this or any other country; he had risen from obscurity, originally was a tailor, but his superior talents had raised him to the French Convention, and also to the American Congress, where he met with those illustrious persons, Franklin and Washington, whose names would be handed down to posterity as long as time had a being. Toast by the Chairman—"Hunt and Cobbett, and all the brave patriots who had suffered for their country." Mr. Thomas Beresford eulogised those brave worthies of their day, and pressed the audience to copy their conduct. Toast by the Chairman—"Feargus O'Connor, and all the other Chartists who were suffering imprisonment under the despotic tyranny of a Whig Government." This was ably responded to by Mr. R. Jones. Song, by the Chairman, which was composed for the present occasion. (Great applause.) Toast, from the chair—"Mr. Owen;" three times three. Mr. Joseph Beresford responded. He said he was scarcely able to deliver his sentiments upon a subject so important. He (Mr. Owen) had sprung up from the lowest class, but by assiduity, temperance, and a strong natural genius, aided by a persevering spirit, had realised an immense fortune, £20,000 of which, under a well grounded consciousness, he had sacrificed to the good of his fellow-countrymen. What a living monument of philanthropy! not excelled upon the habitable globe; but though he (Mr. O.) had been persecuted and abused, (witness the Potteries and Bristol) he was a man of the most sublime Christian principles, who wished to emancipate man, and restore woman to that state of life which her character demanded; and for this he was called an atheist and an infidel. (Cheering.) Song, by Mr. Jackson. Toast, from the chair—"Frost, Williams, and Jones." Drunk in solemn silence. The Chairman said they were not transported for their own crimes, but for those of others. They could not suppress their feelings; but he hoped they would, ere long, be restored to the bosoms of their families. (Loud applause.) The worthy Vice begged to propose the health of an old, tried, but absent friend, Mr. William Booth. Given with loud bursts of applause. Song, "The Daughters of Judah." Mr. Joseph Beresford said Mr. Owen was the first founder of Infant Schools, and undoubtedly was the greatest contributor in the world to institutions of that kind. He (Mr. O.) had travelled through Prussia, where his knowledge was highly appreciated; and also through Germany, where he found that lands were appropriated to the education of the poor, and he wished to form similar establishments in this country; but it seemed impracticable at present. Equal rights and equal justice were his leading themes. (Applause.) Mr. Thomas Beresford observed, the *Star* was the only paper extant that benefitted the poor; both young and old received instruction from it, and he quoted several instances. At intervals, the company were enlivened by quadrilles, one in particular, called Feargus O'Connor. A vote of thanks was given to the worthy Chairman, and the meeting separated at rather a late hour.

STAFFORD.—A meeting of the friends of the Charter was held here on the 25th ult., when a National Charter Association was formed, and the various officers appointed. The memorial to the Queen on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, was also adopted by the meeting.

BRADFORD.—Daisy Hill.—The National Charter Association held their weekly meeting, at their usual place, the Old Cot, Mr. Thomas Mercer. in the chair. It was resolved "that we take the *Fleet Papers* and *People's Magazine*, for the benefit of the Association." The following resolution was also adopted:—"That we, the Chartists of Daisy Hill, denounce all agitation emanating from any party, at the present crisis of affairs, having for its objects and intentions any thing short of our inalienable rights, embodied in the 'People's Charter.'"

BERMONDSEY.—The National Charter Association here met at Mr. Wootton's Temperance Coffee House, on Wednesday, the 27th ult., when the plan of organization laid down by the Executive of Manchester was listened to with attention and applause. It was resolved that no agitation should be countenanced except that for the People's Charter. The Association earnestly call upon their fellow workmen of the neighbourhood to join them in the endeavour to procure Universal Suffrage.

LONDON.—Tower Hamlets' National Charter Association.—This body meets on Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town. A voluntary subscription has been opened to commence a library. Loans or donations of books are solicited.

At a meeting of the National Charter Association, late the East London Democratic Association, held on Sunday last, at the Hit or Miss, 79, West-street, Globe Fields, eleven new members were enrolled, and the various officers were appointed.

MIDDLETON.—A lecture was delivered here on Monday last week, by Mr. Leach, in room of Mr. Bairstow, who had been announced, but could not attend. Mr. Leach improves greatly, as a lecturer; he always appears to be master of his subject, speaking thereon in its general points, with great eloquence, and in detail with much tact, talent, and plainness. He had a good audience who listened with much attention.

Mr. Harney and Scotch Chartism.—From a very lengthy communication forwarded to us by Mr. Harney, we learn that he has visited the following places during the last fortnight, where meetings have been convened for the purpose of promoting the cause of Chartism, namely, Montrose, Luthermure, Brechin, Kirkinch, Cupar Angus, St. Andrew's, and Arbroath. Mr. Harney gives a most cheering account of the progress of Chartism in the districts he has visited. He also details the circumstances connected with his recent arrest, but which, from the many demands on our space, we are compelled, though reluctantly, to lay aside for the present.

BIRMINGHAM.—Council Meeting.—A special meeting of the Council of the Birmingham Charter Association, took place at Bill's Temperance Coffee House, Moore-street, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Williamson in the chair, who opened the business by stating that several important matters would be brought before the council, to which he entreated their serious attention. He then called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last council meeting, when a long conversation took place on various subjects connected with the people's cause, after which the following resolutions were agreed to:—1st. That a grand Chartist Soiree be prepared by the association of Birmingham, to be held in the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, on Tuesday, March 2nd, in honour of Messrs. White, Binns, and Vincent, to sympathize with them for the sufferings which they have endured in the people's cause. 2nd. That a petition to the House of Commons be immediately prepared, in accordance with other parts of the country, in behalf of our much persecuted and injured friend, Feargus O'Connor, Esq. 3rd. That as Mr. George Binns, of Sunderland, is now free from the trammels of Whiggery, this council do request the Secretary to write requesting him to become lecturer for this district. Mr. Barrett then arose and called the attention of the council to a paragraph which appeared in last week's *Star*, having reference to Mr. Candy, then present. He considered that paragraph calculated to mislead "Newcastle-under-Line," and stated that Mr. Candy had been lately sent out to lecture, by the council and committee of the delegated meeting held in Birmingham; he wished it to be understood that Mr. Candy had not been appointed by that council. A long and rather warm discussion followed this announcement: it was urged by some that Mr. Candy had been appointed, and also argued that it was not so understood by other members of the council. It, however, appeared that Mr. Candy had proceeded on a missionary tour through the district, with the concurrence of the council, but without any fixed arrangement as to payment, that being left to the option of the parties he might visit. A question then arose as to the propriety of handing over a sum of money in the hands of the treasurer, which formed part of the missionary fund, to Mr. Candy, he not having been appointed a missionary within the strict meaning of the terms under which the money had been originally sent. All seemed to agree that Mr. Candy was a very honest and upright man, and that he had performed his missionary labours with credit to himself and benefit to the cause. A letter was signed by several delegates from parts of the Potteries, who assembled at Hanley, highly approving of Mr. Candy's services and abilities. It was then agreed that 7s. 6d. be given from the missionary fund towards the payment of Mr. Candy; the Council binding themselves, at the same time, to make it good if hereafter objected to. Mr. Barratt, as treasurer of the missionary fund, refused to pay any money entrusted to his care, as he considered he should not be justified in doing so in the present instance. The remainder of the evening was spent in considering the necessary steps which should be taken for getting up the *soiree*, and forwarding the principles of the Charter. A very good feeling seemed to prevail: the whole of the proceedings were conducted in a business-like manner. Bills have been extensively posted through the town, announcing that a lecture would be delivered on Tuesday evening, at the Hall of Science, Lawrence-street, by Mr. George White, of Leeds.

Christian Chartist Church.—Sermons were preached at the Christian Chartist Church, Newhall-street, on Sunday last, by Mr. O'Neil, of Glasgow, which were well attended. Upwards of two pounds were collected at the door.

BRADFORD.—We understand the members of this association will hold their weekly meeting on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the house of Mr. Goldsborough, Goodmansend. The reason for changing the time of meeting from Saturday to Monday is, because the room will in future be open every Saturday evening, at six o'clock, for the purpose of reading the *Northern Star*, and other political periodicals, calculated to instruct the people, as to the best means of promoting their well-being and happiness. On Sunday evening, the room will be open at the same hour for reading and holding discussions. On Sunday, the 7th instant, the subject for debate will be "the most efficient means for speedily ameliorating the condition of the working classes."

Council Meetings.—The members of the council hold their weekly meetings on Saturday evenings, in the chapel, Long Croft place. At the three last meetings the following council men have paid in the contributions of their members. Mr. Riley, White Abbey, 3s. 6d.; Mr. Heaton, Little Horton Green, 2s. 1d.; Mr. Waddington, Park-lane, 3s. 8d.; Mr. Greenwood, No. 11 Class, 2s. 4d.; Mr. Robinson, Little Horton, 3s. 9d.; Mr. Oddy, Dudley Hill, 3s. 0d.; Mr. Edward New, Leeds, 4s. 0d.; Mr. Whitehead, No. 1, Class, 1s. 8d.; Mr. Hanson, No 2, Class, 2s. 7d.; £1 13s. 9d. from the victim fund has been distributed amongst the wives of the imprisoned chartists.

CHESTERFIELD AND BRAMPTON.—At the weekly meeting of the members of the National Charter Association, on Monday evening, thanks were voted to Messrs. Markham and Seal, of Leicester, for their manly refusal to demean themselves, in not accepting the invitation of the "Big Beggarman," and "Brown Bread Joseph." The secretary was instructed to transmit five shillings to the Frost, Williams, and Jones Restoration Committee, Birmingham. Thanks were voted to the editor of the *Northern Star.*

Rumoured Release of Six Chartist Prisoners.—In the *Silurian*, a paper published in the county of Brecon, it is stated that Dr. Bissot Hawkins, one of the Government Inspectors of prisons, has lately attended at the Brecon County Goal, and specially examined the six Chartist prisoners now undergoing their sentence of two years' hard labour each, inflicted at the Spring Assizes, 1840, when they were convicted of a riot and conspiracy on the memorable 3rd of November, 1839, at Llanguiunider, in this county. It has been surmised that this is a preparatory step by the Government, with a view to their early release from prison.

THE LEEDS MEETINGS.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

My Friends,—The events of the last fortnight have placed you in an eminent—in a proud position. Your delegates have met the representatives of the middle classes in the arena which they had chosen for themselves, and you have conquered.

It is not, perhaps, while your triumph is still fresh upon your minds, and your laurels are yet unwithered on your brows, that you may like to hear the words of caution, which may be interpreted as those of distrust; but, my friends, the more I am convinced of the solid advantages you have gained by the day of Leeds, the more anxious I am, as your friend, that you should not lose those advantages, or be again made the mere instruments of others, to work out their own favourite projects.

It is for this reason I wish to address to you a few words, and put you on your guard against being led away by the cant of "good and cheap Government," which is echoed and re-echoed by Mr. Hume, and all of that party. What you want, my friends, is "responsible and representative Government," which can only be obtained by Universal Suffrage. As to the leaders of the middle classes, their cry for cheap Government is not to benefit you—"not that they care for the poor," but to spare their own pockets; and by good Government they mean a *gendarmerie* to coerce you, and a Poor Law Amendment Act to keep down the poor-rates.

To illustrate the difference between the cant of "good and cheap Government," and the principle of "representative Government," I would just put it this way. If Mr. Hume, and the pseudo statesmen of his school, were to be offered, to-morrow, what they call "good and cheap Government," though at the expence of even narrowing the present constituency, they would, I am confident, take the offer, under the self-conceited notion that they know better what is good for you than you do yourselves.

Now, take the other side. Permit me, for a moment, to consider myself as your representative. I admit that I have my own ideas of good Government; but, if it was proposed to me to carry out my views, without extending the franchise to the full principle of the Charter, I would say "No;" I would say, "It is not to be my wish, or the wish of even thousands, that should direct the legislation of the country; but the will of the millions, expressed by their representatives in Parliament assembled."

With respect to all those who now sit, or have sat in Parliament, with the sole and single exception of Feargus O'Connor, I would have no confidence whatever in any one of them, as they never so much as tabled a motion in favour of Universal Suffrage, for all the opportunity they had when in Parliament. I do not except even Sharman Crawford or Col. Thompson: with these men, be assured, the *carrying their own favourite projects* is the primary object, the suffrage only secondary.

Even with respect to the different points of the Charter itself, you see with what different favour they are looked upon. Thus you will find that those which least concern your interests are dearest in the eyes of the middle-class leaders. The Ballot will find an advocate in Grote—the Electoral Districts in Roebuck; but the suffrage—Universal Suffrage, *never* had a sincere friend in any of the M.P.'s or ex-M.P.'s, with the single exception (I repeat it again) of Feargus O'Connor.

Urging you, then, my friends, to keep united, to consolidate, and extend your organisation,

I remain,
Your sincere well-wisher,
William Villiers Sankey.

THE CORDWAINERS AND TAILORS OF MANCHESTER, TO THEIR FELLOW ARTISANS AND OPERATIVES OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Fellow Labourers,—We call upon you at this important crisis to come nobly forward, and assist us in breaking the fetters which hold the industrious of all denominations, in the miserable bondage of poverty and class legislation. That you have nobly dared to check the usurious inroads which have been made upon your *only* property and possession, viz., your labour, we are fully aware; but at the same time we feel ourselves compelled to confess, that, daring has never guaranteed to us a basis of permanent security. Notwithstanding all our efforts, labour has been forced to succumb to the unholy but mighty influences of accumulated capital.

When we take into our consideration, the vast amount which has been expended by the oppressed working millions of this country, to procure a protection, which the legislature ought to have secured to them, we feel deeply the necessity of securing for labour a representation in that house, whose very name implies the right of such a representation.

We, the Cordwainers and Tailors of Manchester, have, therefore, after mutual and close deliberation, adopted what we consider to be a good means of obtaining this much to be desired end. Mark it! we have enrolled ourselves as members of the National Charter Association of Great Britain, and we hereby formally invite our brother operatives to join us in this grand and glorious movement.

We would not be thought dictators, but we feel we owe to our posterity, the performance of a great moral and national duty—the calling on the working men of England generally, to come forward and unite for this much desired object.

Signed, on behalf of the Association,
Saml. Pemberton, Sec.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, January 29.

BANKRUPTS.

J. A. Chalk, Kennington-place, Vauxhall-road, bill-broker, February 5, March 12, at half-past twevle, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. James and Graham, Old Jewry.

J. M. and W. B. Mills, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, brewers, February 11, March 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Peachey, Salisbury-square.

J. Jones, Staines, linen-draper, Feb. 11, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. Jones and Son, Size-lane.

T. Bennett, Copthall-buildings, bookseller, Feb. 11, March 12, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. Fry and Co., Cheapside.

W. Morrison, Fenchurch-street, stationer, Feb. 5, at one, March 12, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Abbott, Bucklesbury.

A. D. Bottomley, Gracechurch-street, tailor, Feb. 9, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Att. Anderson, Cornhill.

H. Nottage, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, builder, Feb. 6, at two, March 12, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Atts. Messrs. Robinson, Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge.

G. Franks, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter, February 22, at eleven, March 12, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Atts. Kent and Chartres, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Nicholls and Son, Cook's-court, Lincoln's Inn.

J. and C. Townsend, Leeds, Yorkshire, joiners, Feb. 11, at ten, March 12, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Atts. Middleton, Leeds; and Robinson and Barlow, Essex street, Strand.

T. Robinson, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, provision-dealer, Feb. 9, March 12, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Attys. Harrop, Stockport; and Bower and Back, Chancery-lane.

W. Latham, Halifax, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Feb. 4, March 12, at one, at the Shakspere Tavern, Halifax. Att. Lloyd, Cheapside.

T. Lanchester, South Biddick, Durham, ship-builder, Feb. 5, March 12, at twelve, at Horner's Commercial Hotel, Sunderland. Atts. Burn, jun., Sunderland; and Compton, Church-court, Old Jewry.

W. Bradley, Birmingham, manufacturing chemist, Feb. 5, March 12, at twelve, at the New Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atts. Stubbs and Rollins, Birmingham; and Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square.

J. Bairstow, Ovenden, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturer, Feb. 22, March 12, at ten, at the Northgate Hotel, Halifax. Atts. Mitchell, Halifax; and Jaques and Edwards, Ely-place, Holborn.

J. and J. Norfolk, Woodhouse Carr, Yorkshire, stuff-dyers, Feb. 11, March 12, at nine, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Leeds. Atts. Atkinson and Co., Leeds; and Hawkins and Co., New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

E. Sergeant, Barrow, Lincolnshire, draper, Feb. 16, March 12, at eleven, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Atts. Foden, Beds; or Makinson and Sanders, Middle Temple.

G. Coles, jun., Portsmouth, coach-maker, Feb. 5, at three, March 12, at one, at the George Inn, Portsmouth. Atts. Devereux, Portsmouth; and Watson and Sons, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. M. M'Intosh and H. Boden, Manchester, Calico-printers.—T. Charlesworth and W. Hirst, Wakefield, Yorkshire, tailors.—J. Williamson, J. Johnson, E. Germain, and B. Williamson, Leeds, Yorkshire, spinners of coarse tow yarns.—J. Whitlow and R. Robinson, Manchester, dealers in lace.—A. & J. Latham, Balne, Yorkshire, farmers.—H. Slater and J. Ashworth, jun., Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.—W. Whittaker and W. Whitelegg, Manchester, cotton-dealers.—J. F. and E. Greenwood, Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, February 2.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Cunliffe, brewer, Southampton.
Thomas Keasley and Joseph Leonard Keasley, tanners, Bermondsey.
Thomas Hoskin, jun., horse-dealer, Thorley, Hertfordshire.
George Frederich Kerschner and Joseph Kerschner, victuallers, Great Surrey-street, Southwark.
James Field and William Field, wine-brokers, Mincing-lane.
James Stanley, brass-founder, Birmingham.
Joseph Shillito, warehouseman, Birmingham.
Abraham Lambley, hotel-keeper, Birmingham.
John Salter and John Cale, stone-masons, Gloucaster.
Thomas Trafford, innkeeper, Hatton, Lincolnshire.
John and Richard Lawton, drapers, Leigh, Lancashire.
William Charles Fairclough, engineer, Liverpool.
Josiah Barnett, builder, Sydenham, Kent.
John Lewis, draper, Tredegar, Monmouthshire.
George Donnelly, hatter, Dudley, Worcestershire.
William Blunt Fosbrooke, money-scrivener, Liverpool.
Lewis Munn, paper manufacturer, Solesbridge, Herefordshire.
James Goldie, distiller, High-street, Whitechapel.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WILLIAM BYRNE & Co.

BOOK AND PRINTSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER AGENTS,

No. 1, Cloth-Market, St. Nicholas Square,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Wm. Byrne & Co. beg to inform the Public that they will open the above Establishment on Saturday, 6th February, 1841, with a general and well-arranged Stock of every Article in the Trade, of the best quality, at the Lowest Prices.

W. B. & Co. will supply all Subscribers to the *Northern Star*, with the Portraits, upon the same Terms as any other Agent of that excellent Journal.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC TEA MEETING and BALL, in aid of the Funds for the Relief of the Wives and Children of the Imprisoned Chartist Victims, will be held at the Social Institution, Hornsey's Building's, opposite the Asylum, Westminster Road, on Monday, February 22nd, 1841. Tea on the Table at Six o'Clock, and Ball to commence at Eight. Single Ticket, to Tea and Ball, 1s. 6d.; Double Ticket, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, 2s. 6d.; Single Ticket, to Ball only, 1s. May be obtained at the following Places:—Mr. Rose, 13, Milbank Place, Russell-street, Bermondsey; Mr. James, hair-dresser, 1, Snow's Fields; Mr. French, bookseller, Snow's Fields; Mr. Wartlen, Temperance Coffee house, Bermondsey New Road; Mr. Frederick Hinton, 14, Alfred street, Old Kent Road; Mr. J. Moy, 27, Edward-street, Blackfriars' Road; Mr. George Sidwell, 9, Eaton-street, New Cut; Mr. Cartling, Temperance Coffee-house, Borough Road; Mr. A. Beck, 38, Harlington-street, York Road; Mr. James, 29, Gibson-street, Oakley-street; Mr. Davis, Magnet Coffee-house, Drury-lane; at the Social Institution, Westminster Road; and of the Secretary, John Williams, 30, Devonshire-street, Vauxhall.

Tickets being limited, an early application is desirable.

OLD PARR'S PILLS.

THE following Letter from Mr. Noble, of Hull, is well worthy of perusal:—

To the Proprietors of Parr's Infallible Life Pills.

Gentlemen,—Since I undertook the agency of this popular Medicine, I can with truth aver, that it has, to my own knowledge, been a very great blessing to scores of persons in this town and neighbourhood. Indeed, so numerous are the testimonials to the virtues of "Parr's Pills" in the cure of inveterate disease, that many persons who had been quite hopeless of any relief, have obtained a permanent and perfect cure. To particularise, would be useless; the cases are so numerous. One person was cured of a bad leg of fifteen years' duration; another, of Rheumatism of ten years' standing; others of Asthma, &c., &c.: these are among the Cures. And numerous are the cases of relief in Bilious and Liver Complaints, sick head-ache, coughs, colds, and diseases of the stomach and digestive organs, &c.

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

JOSEPH NOBLE,
Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer.
23, Market Place, Hull, Jan. 18, 1841.

P.S.—I shall be happy to furnish the names and address of persons cured, &c., to any who may require it; letters to be post-paid.

Important Caution.—It has been discovered that vile attempts have been made to substitute base imitations for the genuine Medicine: in order, therefore, to protect the public from such imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered "Parr's Life Pills" to be engraved on the Government Stamp attached to each box, without which none are genuine.

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

The "Life and Times of Thomas Parr," who lived to be 152 years of age, (16 pages) may be had gratis of all agents.

44, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

IN CASES of SECRECY consult the TREATISE on every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published, by Messrs. PERRY and CO., Surgeons, No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds, Private Entrance in the Passage; and 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham, and given gratis with each Box of PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box, containing a full description of the above complaint, illustrated by Engravings, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects of Mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure, with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of Medical assistance.

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 Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, 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 cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief; under the notion of its being an antidote for a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually either mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view owes its fatal results either to neglect or ignorance. In the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extinguished by attending to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected, or improperly treated, a mere local affection will be converted into an incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoymetns of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not in its own nature fatal, and which never proves so if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victim, to this horrid disease owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bone, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility of the 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.

Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM
Is now universally established as a remedy of great efficacy. It is possessed of the most invigorating powers; warming and cheering the spirits, and promoting digestion. It is an excellent remedy for nervous, hypocondriac, consumptive, and female complaints, lassitude, and weakness arising from juvenile imprudencies.

Sold in Bottles, at 11s., or four quantities, in one family bottle, for 33s., duty included.

Observe—No. 44, Albion-street, Leeds.

☞ *Private Entrance in the Passage.*

POPULAR BLACK BOOK AND ALMANAC, FOR 1841.

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

A spirit of enquiry is on foot: every reader of the "Black Book," however bigotted in anti-Radicalism, becomes, either partially or wholly, convinced that there is something "rotten in the state" of England, and never fails to recommend this little Book to the notice of his neighbour. Thus Radicalism, despite of persecution, is infused into every grade of society.

Latest Edition. Price Threepence. Published by Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester, and Sold by all other Booksellers.

Errata in the last Editions:—Page 40, first line, for "Wheat, 15s. per quarter in 1801," read "115s.;" in 1802, for "Wheat, 167s. per qr.," read "67s."—the figure 1 in the second line having dropped from the first line.

Just Published,
VINDICATION of the RIGHTS of WOMAN.
By R. J. Richardson.

Price Twopence. Published by John Duncan, Edinburgh; Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford.

Just Published,
JOHN FROST'S SECOND LETTER TO HIS WIFE; with Notes. By R. J. Richardson.

Price One Penny. Heywood, Manchester; Cleave, London; Richardson, Salford.

THE NEW COUGH MEDICINE!!!

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE, the newly discovered remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Incipient Asthma, and Consumption.

Medical Science is daily producing new wonders, and among the discoveries which take place none are more deserving of public approbation than a remedy for those complaints which, in this variable climate, are so productive of fatal consequences to the comfort and lives of the public as Coughs and Colds.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY REMEDY relieves the most distressing symptoms in a few hours, and a little perseverance in its use will, in every case, effect a permanent cure.

COUGHS AND COLDS, accompanied by a difficulty of breathing, soreness and rawness of the chest, impeded expectoration, sore throat, and feverish symptoms, will be quickly subdued, while its use will assuredly prevent consumption from this prolific cause.

HOLLAND'S BALSAM OF SPRUCE gives immediate ease in all asthmatic cases, and particularly in hoarseness, wheezings, and obstructions of the chest; while those who have laboured for years under the misery of a confirmed asthma, have been enabled by its use to enjoy the blessings of life, and to pursue their avocations with a degree of case and comfort they had been strangers to for years.

Prepared by Charles Holland, and sold by his agent, T. Prout, 229, Strand, London: and by at least one person in every town in the Kingdom. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Sold also by Heaton, Baines and Co. Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Rhodes, Snaith; Brooke and Co., Doncaster; Hargrove, Dennis, York; Rogerson, Bradford; Spivey, Huddersfield; Booth, Rochdale.

OLD PARR'S SECRET OF LONG LIFE DISCOVERED.

A MOST singular document has recently been brought to light, and is now in the possession of the Rev. Wm. Arther, of East Peckham: it appears to have been written by the celebrated 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 written."

Here follows the receipt:—

"Moreover, I bequeath to my second Great Grandson 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 amazing age of one hundred and twenty; at one hundred and thirty he used to thresh corn, and do any laborious work. He had seen ten Kings and Queens of England.

The Clergyman who holds the valuable document abovementioned, has, by the assistance of a very able chemist and physician, caused the receipt of Old Parr's to be made into Pills, and although only a space of eighteen months have elapsed since the trial, upwards of seven hundred cures have been effected; more than one-half were 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 years have been so speedily re-invigorated with an infusion of new blood, and consequently of new life and strength, that their re-appearance amongst their fellow-beings, who had long given them up as incurable, is looked upon as the greatest of the many great wonders of this miraculous age. The whole of our system is built up from the blood—nerves, sinews, muscles, and even solid bone; this being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity disease will show itself in some way or other.

Cases of every description have all been cured simply by the use of Parr's Life Pills, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one uniform treatment. Although powerful in conquering disease, they are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a 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.

Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long-lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion—that none need despair, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be a restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labours merit praise,
And future Parrs be blest with honour'd days."

The following letter will shew the high estimation these invaluable medicines are held in the city of Lincoln:—

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

"Rev. Sir, and Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you, several persons have acknowledged to me they never experienced so much improvement in their health, since they took Old Parr's Pills; in particular, a lady, who said she never knew what it was to be without pain in her head; but, after taking one box, she has been free from it ever since.

"You must, I am sure, from the great demand for the pills at my shop, think they are considered here of great value, and I have no doubt many more will be sold when they are generally known; in fact, some folk begin now to think they will have no occasion to make their wills for the next 90 or 100 years to come.

"I am, your obedient servant,
"James Drury.

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

Similar letters are daily received from all parts of the Empire, stating the happy effects of Old Parr's Remedy.

Mr. Noble, Bookseller, of Hull, in a letter of Jan. 15, 1841, says, "The character of the pills stands very high; I am continually hearing of their good effects," &c. &c.

This Medicine is sold, by appointment, by Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard, London, in Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and Family Boxes, 11s. each; the Boxes at 2s. 9d. contain equal to three small, and those at 11s. equal to five at 2s. 9d.; and by all respectable Medicine Venders. Full directions are given with each box.

TESTIMONIALS OF BLINDNESS C[URED]

MR. BAXTER,—For the good of the [public] here insert that I feel great pleasure in [inform]ing you that my Eye, of which I was blind, [from] a violent inflammation, and swelled to a g[reat size], is now quite perfect; and, at the same time [re]turning you my grateful acknowledgments [for your] kind attention, and the high perfection to wh[ich you] have brought it in so short a period.

Given in my own handwriting, this 21st December, 1840,

Stephen M'Donald,
Blake-street, Copperas-street, Liv[erpool].

Sir,—Being blind (through inflammation [and] films) three years previous to placing myself [under] your care, I feel myself happy in being [able to] return you my best thanks, for the satisfaction you have performed on my eyes in the [course of] three months, and, I may add, with scarce [any pain].

Given in my own handwriting, this 21st December, 1840,

Joseph M'Donald,
Blake-street, Copperas-hill, Liverpool.

Sir,—Being afflicted with the Ophthalmia twelve years, and at intervals blind, for eight months together, previous to placing [myself] under your care; and I feel it my duty, for [the sake] of others (that are blind) to return you my and hearty thanks for the perfect cure you made of my eyes, in so short a time, after under advice for so many years.

Given in my own handwriting, this 23rd December, 1840,

John Tobin,
No. 1, Mill-lane, Hunter-street, Liverpool.

Sir,—With the utmost deference, I address and am happy to state that my son, John after being about nine years ill with bad acknowledges that he cannot describe the very benefit that he has received since he came [under] your very diligent care; and I myself greatest comfort imaginable, seeing the very change for the better in his sight. There [I] think it an incumbent duty on me, through natural life, to be grateful to you. Sir already obliged and grateful servant,

Charles M'Cann,
Crosbie-street, Liverpool, 29th Dec.,

Sir,—Being blind of one eye (through a thick [film]) from inflammation,) twelve months previous [to the] time of placing myself under your care, I feel [it my] duty to return you my sincere thanks, for the benefit which I have received; and I can assure and the public, that after being one month [under] your treatment, I can now see to read; and Sir, I must acquaint you that my eye was [deemed] incurable at Manchester.

Given in my own handwriting, this 11th January, 1841,

Ellen Jones,
No. 12, Union-place, Clayton-st., Liverpool.

Sir,—I take the opportunity to write to inform you how my brother's eyes are getting, Alexander Frazer, (that was blind through [inflam]mation and thick films, and was declared in[curable] at Glasgow,) that called upon you at Bolton, can now see to read the smallest print, for feel truly grateful to you, Sir, for my [brother's] progress in sight, as well as many more fr[om] Glasgow.

Given in my handwriting, this 2nd August, 1840,

John Frazer,
No. 98, Gallowgate, Glasgow, Scotland.

Sir,—For the good of the public, and, especially unto those who are labouring under the dire malady of blindness, I here insert that my daughter Mary Leech, 15 years of age, was blind, through violent inflammation and films, and was [in the] Staffordshire Infirmary for a length of time, she was severely blistered, leeched, &c., and eyes were sunk in her head; and, after that, ointment was applied to her eyes with care, to no service. But, hearing of your ability [as an] oculist, and the cures you had performed, I for one pound's worth of your eye medicines, every particular of her case, on the 1st of 1840; and, thank God, in one month, she could to read the smallest print, and has remained ever since. And, Sir, my youngest daughter had very bad eyes at the time, and they [were per]fectly cured by your medicines.

Given in my handwriting, this 14th January, 1841,

William Leech,
Amicable-street, Tunstall,
Staffordshire Potteries.

☞ Mr. Newbrooks, in High-street, T[unstall,] desires to state that he is perfectly restored to [sight,] and is happy that he had the chance of meeting your valuable medicines.

Sir,—Being blind (Amaurosis) of the right and very deficient of sight of the other, it gradually failing for years, and in my 70th year had given up all hopes of ever being restored sight again; but, hearing of the cures you were forming in Liverpool, induced me, Sir, to myself under your care, and I can with inform the public that, after being under your ment for one month, I can now see to read the sized print, without the aid of glasses.

Given in my handwriting, this 28th January, 1841,

Frederick Hamilton,
No. 39, Charlotte-street, Liverpool.

N.B. Every satisfaction will be given from above patients by a personal visit; but, as they been both at expence and trouble through numerous letters, it is necessary that those who wish obtain more information, should inclose one stamp when they write to them.

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

ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON

HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, 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 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, NORTH STREET, Leeds, and on Thursday, at No. 4, GEORGE STREET, Bradford, from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed in a Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that period, and Country Patients, by making one personal visit, will receive such Advice and Medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious, too often fatal disease, and the deplorable result, 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, the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, frightful to be seen—often closely resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health. What a grief for a young person, in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the enjoyments of life, by a disease always local at first, and which never proves fatal if properly treated, all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients as a guarantee for Cure, which he pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee.

For the Accommodation of those who cannot conveniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his *Purifying Drops*, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

Mr. Heaton, 7, Briggate; and
Mr. Hobson, *Times'* office, Leeds.
Mr. Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax.
Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.
Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market Place, Ba[rnsley].
Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney Street, [York].
Messrs. Fox and Son, Booksellers, Ponte[fract].
Harrison, Market-place, Ripon.
Langdale, Bookseller, Knaresbro and Ha[rrogate].
Mr. R. Hurst, Corn Market, Wakefield.
Mr. Davis, Druggist, No. 6, Market Pl[ace, Man]chester.
Mr. Johnson, Bookseller, Beverley.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Mr. Noble, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.
Mr. H. Hurton, Louth, Lincolnshire.
Iris Office, Sheffield.
Chronicle Office, Lord Street, Liverpool.
And at the *Advertiser Office*, Lowgate, H[ull].

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

Poetry.

O'CONNOR—CHARTIST SONG.

Air.—"I sing the British seaman's praise."

Ye care worn slaves of Briton's Isle,
Joint heirs of want and sorrow,
Who rise each day to half-paid toil,
Nor hope for rest to morrow;
O rouse the near extinguish'd flame,
Recal your former station,
Respond to hear the much lov'd name,
Dear to a suffering nation.

CHORUS.

Join every heart in unity,
To give the patriot honor,
And lift each voice, with three times three,
For brave, for bold O'Connor.

Long in the gloom of Stygian night,
The prey of Whig and Tory,
Ye lay, without one ray of light,
Or thought of ancient glory;
Till Feargus rose, that man of men,
Who, scorning base detraction,
Bearded the lion in his den,
And dar'd the pow'r of faction.
Join every heart, &c.

For you, he left his native land,
Resign'd his rank and station,
And join'd the small but honest band,
Intent on your salvation.
He gave his talent, time, and wealth;
Spurn'd pleasure, ease, ambition;
And sacrificed both rest and health,
To raise your base condition.
Join every heart, &c.

In North, in South, our friend was found,
The East, the West assembled;
While echo caught the cheering sound,
And tyrants heard and trembled;
The thoughtless mass he taught their right,
He taught the coward bravery,
And with his eloquence of might,
Dispell'd the mists of knavery,
Join every heart, &c.

He bid the Northern planet blaze,
A Star of matchless beauty,
Enlightening millions with its rays,
Diffusing rights and duty;
The venal press against o'erthrown,
Stood trembling, while in wonder,
It listen'd to the lofty tone
Of truth, in voice of thunder.
Join every heart, &c.

Imprison'd by the bloody crew,
He stands with firm reliance,
Bids every honest heart be true,
And keep the grand alliance.
But soon revolving time shall free
Of truth the noble martyr,
And with his aid our land shall see,
Triumphant rise "The Charter."
Join every heart, &c.

Reviews.

THE PLEASURES AND ADVANTAGES OF LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY BRIEFLY ILLUSTRATED AND EXPLAINED. By J. N. Bailey. Leeds: Joshua Hobson, Market-street.

None of ordinary capacity will call in question the pleasures and advantages of literature and philosophy. How few are there, however, who, admitting this as an abstract truth, permit it to influence their lives, and devote themselves with ardour and pleasure to literary pursuits or scientific research! To such, and to all, indeed, a well digested, well-arranged view of the pleasures and advantages of literature and philosophy, will do good; inasmuch as it presents, in all their power, their various bearings, their beauty, and their permanent and immense importance, the claims of literature and philosophy upon them, which will awaken in the uninformed, and quicken to new life in the partially informed and indolent, a strong and fresh love for literary and scientific pursuits.

The work before us is such a one as we have just named. It comprises a survey of several of the sciences—Astronomy, Pneumatics, Chemistry, Electricity, and Geology: a brief, interesting, and succinct outline of each of which is given in turn. We extract the opening passage as a specimen of the style of the work:—

"An acquaintance with philosophy and literature has an obvious tendency to refine the passions, expand the mind, and elevate man in the scale of true dignity and moral worth. The *tranquillitas animæ*, or tranquil ..., the *animus sine perturbatione*, or mind without perturbation, to which Seneca so repeatedly refers, as the greatest of temporal blessings, can be obtained more easily by studying philosophy, than by any other method. The rational exercise of the faculties is at all times a pleasing task; but more especially so, when they happen to be exercised in inquiring into the philosophy of nature. The most minute of natural objects, as well as the most gigantic; the atoms of dust we crush beneath our feet, as well as the ponderous worlds which sparkle on the canopy of Heaven, are invested with a splendour which, to the unobserving multitude, is seldom observable. The true philosopher alone perceives the beauty of physical and moral phenomena, and derives both instruction and delight from the contemplation of their properties, causes, and effects. The earth, the air, and the ocean, offer to his observance a host of wonders, which serve to excite his admiration and astonishment, and call into a state of healthful activity the loftier powers of his nature. The magnitudes, densities, and velocities, of those mighty worlds which roll through the trackless fields of space; the laws which regulate and govern their varied movements; the numerous continents, kingdoms, rivers, and islands, which diversify the aspect of our planet; the atmosphere, which, like a tenuous garment, surrounds the globe, ministering to the support of animal and vegetable life, and acting as the medium through which we become sensible of the melody of music and the thunders of heaven; the myriads of living beings that wander over the earth, sport through the air, and inhabit the ocean, along with the curious phenomena of the human organization, are some of the objects to which the philosopher devotes his attention, and from the contemplation of which he derives his happiness.

"The studies of mankind, however, may be infinitely varied. It is not necessary that they should be confined to those departments of learning, which, for the sake of distinctness, we will term purely scientific. The field of philosophic inquiry is as illimitable as the universe, embracing a boundless range of physical, moral, and intellectual phenomena. The manners, customs, history, and antiquities of different nations; the soaring flights of poetry; and even the ravings and wonders of romance, may occupy a measure of our attention, and add to our literary gratifications the additional charm of variety. The study of poetry and of works of fiction, will form an agreeable diversion for the mind, in its hours of relaxation from nobler and severer ... and will tend to give elevation to the sentiments it may entertain, and refinement to the passions of which it may be the subject."

From the foregoing passage, the reader may form some idea of the general merits of Mr. Bailey's publication as regards style. Possessing an extended acquaintanceship with science, and the learning of the scholar, without his pedantry, the writer has also the command of a clear, fluent, chaste, and elegant style, which confers an agreeable and pleasing tone to his productions. If we might find a fault in the present number, it would be, that it is almost too scientific for the unlearned, everyday reader; though even here, the variety and general quality of the matter in the text, aided by the copious and interesting notes at the end, embracing moral, scientific, mythological, and theological topics, amply compensates for what may prove beyond the comprehension of the ordinary reader.

We must not close our notice without bearing testimony to the great taste and neatness displayed in the letter-press; which may safely challenge comparison with any out of the metropolis.

TAIT'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.

The best article in Tait this month is, a letter from Mr. Richard Cobden, the Manchester manufacturer, on the Eastern Question; which contains much valuable matter of information. Speaking of his visit to Turkey, Egypt, and Greece, in the spring of 1837, Mr. Cobden says:—

"Ten years had elapsed since the complete destruction of the Janissaries, during which time the Sultan had been, according to popular belief, industriously occupied in effecting the most important amelioration in the social and political institutions of the country; judge then of my surprise at finding the unanimous opinion of all with whom I conversed in Turkey, to be—that the condition of the mass of the people had greatly deteriorated subsequently to the fall of that turbulent but powerful militia. The Janissaries formed a kind of national guard, drawn chiefly from the ranks of the population of Constantinople; but having their ramifications also throughout the provinces. Any extreme act of oppression, on the part of a minister or subordinate functionary, was taken cognizance of by this body; which was, to a certain extent, a shield between the government and the people. Had the massacre of the janissaries been really followed by those vigorous reforms in the public administration, which were expected from Sultan Mahmoud, it might have been the tragical precursor of an improved state of things: they were the conservatives of ancient institutions in Church and State; and no essential innovations could have been attempted whilst they were allowed to retain their powerful organization. But the Sultan was wholly unequal to the task of regenerating his country. Instead of possessing the genius of a Peter, or even a Mehemet Ali, he was weak and vacillating; and the sole act of vigour which characterized his reign, that of the destruction of the janissaries, was planned and executed by Hussein Pasha, and a few daring spirits, almost without the personal intervention of the sovereign. That event left him at liberty to pursue an uninterrupted course of change; but instead of applying his mind to such reforms as would essentially alter the character of his people, and prepare them for important modifications of their institutions, he amused himself with mere externals—he compelled his courtiers to dispense with the turban, and adopt the costume of Franks—to substitute English saddles for the old wooden platform of the Turks, with similar innovations; whilst all beyond the circle in which he immediately moved remained unchanged. * *

"The Sultan was amusing himself with the most childish pursuits, whilst the world was giving him credit for bestowing all his thoughts upon the improvement of his country. One of his propensities was the multiplying of his residences. Thirty-two palaces and kiosks adorned the shores of the Bosphorus, and whilst I was at Constantinople, he was erecting another which gave rise to the report that the astrologers (in whom he implicitly confided) had predicted, that when he ceased to build he would die. He was passionately addicted to the bottle; and his face, when I saw him, bore the usual evidences of deep potations: yet, whilst violating in this particular, the precepts of his religion, he lent himself to the most rigid enforcement of its forms upon the people. When I was at Constantinople, the populace were actually driven to the mosques five times a-day by the police with whips, pursuant to an order just before obtained from the Sultan by the ministers of religion."

In connection with his statements on the actual condition of Turkey, and the policy of our fleets, and many being banished and destroyed on the pretext of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, he quietly remarks:—

"It is not a little odd that we think it necessary to send forth Commissioners, in England, to collect evidence before legislating upon factories or a constabulary force; but sit down very complacently to the task of "maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," in the absence of any such information. It will be said, probably, that our ambassadors afford sufficient means of supplying the knowledge we stand in need of; but, being themselves parties to those diplomatic intrigues, in which passions and prejudices become excited, they are the very last persons to judge coolly upon the facts of the case. Although no friend to Commissions in general, let me suggest, that if we are to "maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire," it would be well to ascertain the nature and extent of the undertaking, and the best mode of doing it; and this would be known by taking evidence on the spot; or, if that be too great an innovation, let the most intelligent residents in Turkey be brought home to be examined before a Committee of Inquiry; and let one of these witnesses be our highly respected and experienced Consul-general, Mr. Cartwright, who has spent a long life in the Levant."

Besides this paper, there are in this number a continuation of the Burschen Melodies, which are well enough calculated to excite a laugh in those who can afford one; "Richard the Raver" again visits his friends, and entertains them with sundry feats and frolics; a smart notice of the Remains of Oliver Cromwell; ten pages of the English Opium Eater's rigmarole; and several other pieces.

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.

"French and English Alliance," is continued from the last No., and is, on the whole, not bad. Its point of controversy is, that the hostile spirit, supposed to exist in France, is not to be attributed to, because not entertained by, the French people; being merely the bluster of "scattered parties, who are at war with each other." The writer insists that the Paris press does not represent the feeling of the people. "Illustrations of Dartmoor," a poem, by Mr. Reade, is flowing and somewhat fine in style, but wanting spirit. "New Zealand" supplies some useful information respecting that colony, which will doubtless be deemed interesting. The following curious anecdote furnishes fearful evidence of the state of society under the rule of anarchy in France. It is from "... Facts respecting the French Revolution of 1793:"—

"Politics and cupidity were not the only evil passions which sent their victims to the revolutionary scaffold. All the baser feelings of human nature furnished their contingent, 'envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness,' jealousy, sensuality, and even the wounded pride of bad poets and wretched actors. The following anecdote is related by Heron, private secretary of Fouquier Tinville, the public accuser. On the sixth or seventh Thermidor (two or three days before the fall of Robespierre), one of Heron's friends called upon him at the bar of the tribunal, for Fouquier had scarcely any other domicile, taking his meals and his rest at the bar, so urgent was the work of destruction; and his secretary was compelled to show as much activity as himself. His college friend, then, came up to Heron, rubbing his hands, and a chuckling smile upon his lips. 'Bravo! citizen Heron!' said he, 'bravo! the work goes bravely on; fifty-four to-day; Eh! Tell me, have you as many for to-morrow?'—'Not quite,' replied Heron, 'but nearly.'—'Is your list complete? tell me, is it signed by citizen Fouquier?'—'Not yet; but why do you ask? have you any aristocrat, federalist, fanatic, or any other to denounce?'—'Unfortunately no; but I have a small favour to ask of you, my friend, for you are my friend, are you not? Oblige me by putting my wife's name on the list.'—'Your wife! ridiculous! you are joking!'—'Upon my honour, I am in earnest; and I assure you, it will be doing me a signal service.'—'Impossible,' rejoined Heron; 'why, it was but last Decadi we dined together, and you then seemed delighted with the *citoyenne*!'—'Never mind; my opinion of her is altered.'—'But she is an excellent *sansculotte*?'—'Not at all,' replied the husband, 'she is an aristocrat, and I can prove it.'—'You are mad,' said Heron; 'she is a good wife, and you would quickly repent it.'—'Not at all; listen to me; once, twice, will you guillotine my wife for me?'—'Certainly, not,' said Heron; 'I'll have nothing to do with it.'—'Thus it is to place any reliance upon college friends,' exclaimed the visitor as he withdrew, as angry with Heron as if the latter had refused to lend him an *assignat* for a hundred francs, or to sign a certificate of his civism. The cream of the story is, that they continued to live lovingly together for thirty years; and that the wife never entertained the slightest suspicion of her husband's summary attempt to get rid of her."

There are besides these several minor articles of some interest.

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY.

"Merrie England in the Olden Time" exhibits an extraordinary share of pains-taking research amongst many records and old archives. The paper abounds with droll anecdotes and quaint humour, both verse and prose. "Guy Fawkes" exhibits again, and a precious Guy it is. The "Pop Visit" is a humorous portrayal of low Cockney life. "Irish Superstitions" is a successful effort to make a thread-bare subject interesting. "Sydney" is a stupid and mischievous piece of foolery, evidently written by one who knows nothing of what he was writing about.

BLACKWOOD.

"Ten Thousand a Year" is getting stupidly prolix and tires me. It is very evident that the writer of this endless story is paid by the yard, or we think it "ten thousand pities" that any publisher should nauseate the readers of a periodical with such a tissue of "stale, flat, and unprofitable stuff" as this fifteenth *tail* of Mr. Warren's nondescript. "Memoirs of Strombeck" furnish some amusing anecdotes of courtly manners under Jerome of Westphalia. "Secret Societies of India" is another hash of Thuggism, which has supplied provender for literary hacks, *ad libitum*, for the last four or five years. The "Disinterment" is a tolerable poem by Mrs. Simmons. On the whole, Blackwood is scarcely bearable this month.

PARISIAN THIEVERY.—A few nights ago, about eleven o'clock, a great number of persons were attracted to the Pont du Carrousel by the exclamations of a man who said his companion had fallen into the Seine. He called out, "Edward Edward!" and presently a voice was heard to reply "I am here." "Thank God," said the man, "he is not drowned, and may yet be saved; but how? we have no boat. If we had but a rope!" No rope being at hand, the man suggested that a communication might be made with his drowning friend by means of handkerchiefs, and taking his pocket handkerchief and his cravat, he tied them together. The idea was adopted by the crowd, and in a minute or two more than thirty handkerchiefs were lent him for the purpose. Having them altogether, and with a key at the end to give them weight, the man threw the line of handkerchiefs in the direction from which the voice came; it was seized, and all who were present were waiting with anxiety to see the drowning man drawn towards the quay, when the person to whom the handkerchiefs had been entrusted dropped that which he held. "What a misfortune," said he; "but Edward has, I hope, succeeded in reaching this quay." He then ran off suddenly, as if to look for his friend. He was soon lost sight of in the dark, and returned no more; neither did the handkerchiefs, for it appears that they were caught by a confederate who was clinging to the bridge, and who took care to get off at the same time.—*Galignani.*

THE FOUNTAIN OF POWER.—All lawful authority, legislative and executive, originates from the people. Power in the people is like the light in the sun—native, original, inherent and unlimited by any thing human. In Governors it may be compared to the reflecting light of the moon; for it is only borrowed, delegated, and limited by the intention of the people, whose it is, and to whom Governors are to consider themselves as responsible, while the people are answerable only to God; themselves being the losers, if they pursue a false scheme of politics.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers are still occupied with no topic but the fortification question. The debates in both Houses of Parliament on the Address in answer to her Majesty's Speech from the Throne, have put the Ministerial Journals in better humour with the Government of this country than could have been anticipated.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, JAN. 25.—The "Senate" has at last mustered a sufficient number of Members to form a House. The Douro question was accordingly brought under discussion at that Chamber on Saturday; and as the greatest expedition is used, it is hoped that it will be completely got through today or to-morrow. Thus, as far as it rests with Portugal, the affair may be considered as settled, by the unreserved concession of the point insisted upon by Spain. A private letter from Algarve states that numerous Spanish corps are approaching the frontier, and that it is generally reported in that quarter that the 3d of February is the day fixed for marching into Portugal. At Ayamonte alone (a Spanish town at the mouth of the Guardiana) three battalions of infantry had arrived on the 21st inst., and more troops were expected. Another circumstance which strongly indicates the expectation of hostilities is, that the impressment, which had slackened considerably, has within the last few days been renewed and carried on with great activity, and that the same impulse seems to have been given to the equipment of the ships of war, which are now almost ready for sea, and, strange to say, are nearly manned with volunteers.

EGYPT.—The Levant mail has arrived, bringing advices from Constantinople of the 7th, Alexandria of the same date, Athens of the 10th, and Malta of the 16th ult. The most facts stated in them are that Admiral Walker, Commodore Napier, Captain Fanksawe, and a Turkish officer of high rank, were hourly expected to arrive at Alexandria to claim the surrender of the fleet, and to announce to Mehemet Ali his pardon and restoration to the hereditary government of Egypt—that the plague had broken out at Alexandria and Acre—and that Ibraham Pacha was still at Damascus, awaiting the issue of the negotiations between Mehemet Ali and the Sultan, and watched by a Turkish and Syrian force of 15,000 men ready to enter the city on its being evacuated by the Egyptians. The reports alluded to in the letters from Smyrna and Alexandria, of a great victory obtained by Ibrahim over the Syrians, is unfounded.

SWEDEN.—The Constitutional Committee appointed by the Swedish Diet, made its report to, the States in the early part of last month. Our readers are not, perhaps, generally aware that great and *sweeping* measures of Parliamentary Reform have of late occupied the attention of the Swedish Chambers. The principal changes recommended by the report of the above-named committee are the following:—The national representation is no longer to be denominated the states of the kingdom, but the assembly of the kingdom; the assembly is to meet in future every second year in the month of November, instead of every fifth year, as has hitherto been the practice; the representatives shall be paid out of the funds of the state, instead of being paid, as hitherto, by their constituents; the Speakers to be elected monthly by the assembly instead of being nominated by the King for the whole session; lastly, the assembly is to be composed of two chambers instead of four.

SETTLEMENT OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The public may be at length congratulated upon the arrangement of the Eastern question. This most important ... very intelligence was received by her Majesty's Government yesterday in despatches from Sir Robert Stopford, dated Marmorice Bay, January 14. It appears that Commodore Napier, who, we stated yesterday, left Marmorice in the Stromboli on the 6th, arrived at Alexandria on the 8th. On the 8th, as was also stated, Admiral Walker left Marmorice in the ..., and arrived at Alexandria on the 10th. Affairs seem to have been so successfully arranged by Commodore Napier, that on the 11th the Pacha made his complete submission to the Sultan, and gave up the whole of the Turkish fleet to Admiral Walker. Mehemet engaged to send Egyptian officers and men to navigate the fleet to Marmorice Bay. It further appears that Ibrahim's army was immediately to evacuate Syria and to return to Egypt, and arrangements had been made to send transports to Caiffa, to bring away the women and children, and sick of the army, if they could get to that port. Intelligence has also been received from Paris, that on the 13th of January the Sultan sent instructions to his commissioners in Egypt, to inform Mehemet Ali that his submission being complete, he would grant him hereditary tenure of the Pachalic of Egypt.—*Chronicle*, Tuesday.

Local and General Intelligence.

HUDDERSFIELD.—THE OASTLER FESTIVAL.—This demonstration of public feeling, in behalf of that much-injured and persecuted individual, took place on Monday evening week, at the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield. As the appointed day drew near, the demand for tickets increased in a most unexpected manner, and it was found necessary, with much reluctance, to suspend the sale of them. Some money, however, was taken at the doors. The hall was laid out with six tables, longitudinally placed; but from the vast numbers assembled, it was found necessary that only one portion of the assembly could be accommodated at once; it was, therefore, arranged they should take tea in two or three sittings. This gave much satisfaction, as it prevented confusion, and accommodated every one. Upwards of 650 persons assembled on this memorable occasion, fully demonstrating that "King" Richard still lives in the hearts of his subjects at Huddersfield. We were much pleased to observe, that nothing of party feeling was exhibited on the occasion, and among the company we noticed a very fair attendance of blues, all anxious to testify the respect which Mr. Oastler still retains in their minds. On the table in front of the chairman, (Mr. Pitkethly,) was placed a most excellent bust of the "King of the Factory Children." The most perfect order, decorum, and good feeling pervaded the company during the evening's amusements, which consisted of speeches from Messrs. Stocks, Pitkethly, Shaw, and many others; of recitations delivered in a most excellent style by Mr. Green, &c; songs, duets, and glees, by various persons, male and female; two songs, written expressly for the occasion, were introduced during the evening. Mr. Bond gave "England's own true Blue," in capital style, and was loudly encored. A most excellent band attended, and played almost without intermission, enlivening the company with overtures, marches, &c. Immediately after tea, the tables were removed, and the saloon cleared for dancing. The orchestra and gallery were completely crowded, and it became necessary to make a temporary accommodation under the gallery, by putting up forms, to accommodate the vast numbers. A most judicious resolution had been adopted, that no intoxicating liquors should be introduced. This was most praiseworthy. The entertainments of the evening, principally the "tripping on the light fantastic toe," continued with great spirit till twelve o'clock; when, after a most excellent speech and appeal from Mr. Pitkethly, the business concluded with a new version of "God save the Factory King," written for the occasion at the hall, during the proceedings; and the company departed, highly gratified with their entertainment, and not the less so on the consideration that the net proceeds would be appropriated to the assistance of our prisoner "King." We have reason to believe, when the accounts are settled, that something over £25 will be netted for that friendly purpose. A fancy ball also is to take place, for the same purpose, on Wednesday next, at the White Hart. The following address was spoken by the chairman:—

"There can be no person but must be deeply impressed with feelings of admiration, at the long and unparalleled arduous struggles, first for the emancipation of the African slaves in the Colonies, and subsequently for that of the white slaves in our factories at home, and the no less strenuous efforts made to prevent the enforcement of the hideous new Bastile Poor Law, the Rural Police, or espionage system, and, in short, the whole of the Melbourne scheme of legalized, wholesale murder and oppression; and, having often listened with delight to the persuasive tones of his harmonious voice, which never breathed ought but good-will and kindness towards us and ours, and imbibed deeply in our hearts the brilliant effusions of humanity as they flowed from that fountain of Christian benevolence—his heart—and, knowing as we do, his pure independence and the disinterestedness of his actions, and philanthropic magnanimity of conduct, his unquestionable talents and his sterling worth; knowing as we do, all this and more, we have viewed with astonishment, regret, and sympathy, this great, this good and benevolent man, driven from the happiest of homes by the machinations of his unrelenting enemies, who, stung to madness by the exhibition of virtues they cannot imitate, by the talents and fortitude they cannot, will not emulate, and by the aid of their minions, whom he had patronized, or had been instrumental in raising to palaces of dignity, and who with the subtlety of the serpent, wound themselves round his master *and deceived him*—and like as our first parents were driven from Paradise, so were he and Mrs. Oastler driven *from their* Paradise, through the world to roam, without a home, without a resting place, and found none, till, after a wearisome, harassing and irksome delay, his late master, who had driven him from his resting place, from his beloved home, with his means wasted and his constitution impaired, provided him with another home (if home it may be called) in a darksome cell within the walls of the Fleet Prison. Yes; hear it posterity! The champion of humanity, of benevolence, of freedom, is himself a prisoner! We, therefore, resolve, not only to mark our abhorrence of such anti-christian conduct, but we pledge ourselves to sustain, support, and bear up "our good old King." under his unhallowed and undeserved sufferings, inflicted on him by that person whose only feelings ought to have been those of gratitude.

"And now we most earnestly implore that the Ten Hour Bill Committees, of Yorkshire and Lancashire in particular, and throughout Great Britain in general, may be immediately re-organized; and we also appeal to every lover of justice and good order from every part of the whole country—we appeal to every factory worker—to every factory child—to every factory child's mother in the empire,—we call upon all who have hearts to feel, and gratitude to impel them to action, to come forward, and by their individual and collective exertions, to supply those means of comfort, which, had he not spent his substance in their defence, and for their redemption, would have been supplied by his own private fortune, and which, had he been a mercenary or unjust steward, he could have amassed in heaps. It is with regret I add that promises made to him have been either disavowed or broken; we therefore call upon his friends *(his real friends)* in particular, and on the community at large, to stand forward in generous array, and by their united exertions prove that *virtue under persecution shall never be forgotten or neglected.*"

Mr. Pitkethly then sat down amidst the most tremendous cheering, followed by three loud cheers for the "good old King." Mr. Gallimore then rose and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. Shaw, and after a few more words from Mr. Pitkethly in reply, the entertainments concluded with the following new version of "God save the King," sung in good style, by Mr. and Mrs. Gallimore.

GOD SAVE OUR FACTORY KING.

God save our Fact'ry King,
Oastler, the brave, we sing,
Long live our King,
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to watch over us,
God save our King.

O Lord, our God arise,
Scatter his enemies,
And make them fall,
On him our hopes we fix,
Confound their politics,
And from their knavish tricks,
God save us all.

Though in a prison vile,
Oastler may dwell awhile,
Yet, shall he reign:
Deep within every breast,
Shall his worth be imprest,
And by each tongue confest,
Free from all stain.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On him be pleased to pour;
God save our King.
Oastler will still despise,
Whigs, and their treach'rous lies,
While all his friends rejoice,—
God save our King.

Yet, shall we live to see,
Oastler, the brave, set free,
Then shall we sing,
And our triumphant voice,
Shall in loud strains rejoice,
While echo loud replies,
God save our King.

—The above was written in the Hall during the evening, and sung as a finale.

STOCKTON.—TOKEN OF RESPECT TO MR. J. B. OWEN.—Mrs. Palentine and Mrs. Holmes were deputed to wait upon Mr. J. B. Owen at Messieurs France and Turnbull's office, to present him with a silver chain, as a token of respect from the female Reformers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was to have been given to him at the dinner held in Newcastle, where Mr. Owen intended to have been a guest, but was prevented in consequence of the invitation not reaching him in time. Mr. Owen wishes through the medium of our columns to return his sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

BRADFORD.—THOS. PAINE.—On Friday week, a public dinner was held at the house of Mr. Wm. Goldsborough, Goodmansend, in commemoration of the birth-day of Thomas Paine.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Total Abstinence Society held its weekly meeting at Lundy's Coffee House, No. 17, Little Charles-street, when a discussion took place on the propriety of establishing co-operative stores. A meeting will be held on Thursday, the 11th of February, to take into consideration the ill-treatment of Mr. O'Connor, the well known and tried friend of the poor. At the conclusion three cheers were given for the Charter.

CARLISLE.—UNJUST ARREST OF JOSEPH BROOM HANSON, AND HENRY BOWMAN, (TWO OF THE LEADING CHARTISTS,) FOR AN ALLEGED LIBEL.—On Tuesday, the 26th instant, the above-named individuals were arrested by Mr. Graham, superintendant of police, on a warrant granted by George Saul, Esq., one of the borough magistrates, at the instance of Mr. William Carrick, Whig coroner for the eastern division of the county of Cumberland, on a charge of being concerned in the publication of a pamphlet entitled "Gross Injustice Exposed; or, a Warning to the Public;" in which unfair dealing and dishonourable transactions are attributed to the said Mr. Carrick, coroner, and who is also a solicitor in the said county. How far the statements set forth in the pamphlet are correct, we know not; but it appeared from the cross-examination of the only evidence, (Mr. William Robinson, printer, Wigton,) by Mr. Bowman, that he (Bowman) was engaged by another party to copy the manuscript of the pamphlet and to get it printed. We shall refrain at present entering into any particulars, as the matter is to be brought before a higher tribunal; but we cannot, at the same time, help observing, that the conduct of the magistrates was most extraordinary. Mr. Saul grants a warrant to Mr. Carrick for the apprehension of Messrs Hanson and Bowman, on the plea that Mr. Carrick could not get his evidence ready to prefer a bill of indictment at the sessions, which had intervened between the time of Mr. Carrick receiving the two copies of the pamphlet, (which it appears were the only two that have been circulated,) and the time of prefering the charge before the magistrates. This appears the more singular, as Mr. Carrick only produces the printer (Robinson) whom he could have commanded at any time. The defendants objected to this mode of procedure as irregular and unjust, but they were overruled in their objection by Mr. Saul. To show the gross partiality of this same magistrate, we have only to observe, that on Saturday last, Mr. Arthur, bookseller, applied for a similar warrant against Mr. James Steele, editor and proprietor of the *Carlisle Journal*, for a libel on his (Mr. Arthur's) character as a tradesman, in which he denounced Mr. Arthur as a person "not overburthened with this world's goods,—man of *show*," &c. Though there is not the slightest doubt of this being a gross and malicious libel, Mr. Saul would not grant a warrant in this case, alleging as his reason, that too long a period had elapsed since the publication of the libel; though one portion was written so recently as November last. Thus it appears, how partially justice is administered by the Borough Magistrates of Carlisle. Mr. Arthur said he would still be at liberty to prefer a bill of indictment at the Sessions. We shall have a more fitting opportunity of exposing the whole of this most strange proceeding.

THE COAL MINERS OF HEARLEY have recently struck work for an advance of wages of 3s. a score, or thirty baskets, or seven and a half tons, as they have hitherto not earned more on the average than 10s. in the Hearley mine. The colliers beg for aid from all friends of humanity, and invite the co-operation of the coal-miners generally in their neighbourhood, as they will then be certain of success.

THE severe frost in December disabled one hundred and fifty of the metropolitan police in one night.

ANOTHER MEMBER of the French National Convention, M. Beuchereau, died on the 26th ult., at Chauny, in the 85th year of his age.

EMIGRATION.—The spirit for emigration seems to be upon the increase, owing no doubt to the want of employment and low rate of wages; on Thursday, the 28th ult., as many as twenty families left Nottingham as emigrants to Australia.

MORPETH.—It is currently reported that the Hon. Captain Howard is to be appointed to the command of a ship of war almost immediately, and will consequently be compelled to resign the representation of the borough of Morpeth.—*Newcastle Journal.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last week, as six young men were going down a coal-pit in the neighbourhood of Llangollen, to their work, the chain broke, precipitating them to the bottom; the shaft being about 80 yards deep, they were all killed on the spot.—*Chester Chronicle.*

JOHN HASLOCK, the clerk who recently absconded from his employers, Messrs. Whitworth, the bankers of this town, with upwards of £800, is in custody. He was arrested by the French authorities at Tours, for travelling under a feigned name.—*Northampton Mercury.*

"STRIKE" OF WORKMEN AT GLOSSOP.—A "strike" has taken place here amongst the workmen employed by Messrs. Wood and Sumner, against an abatement of wages. Many families are suffering in consequence severe privations, as the shopkeepers refuse to give them credit.

O'CONNELL AT BELFAST.—O'Connell tried to address the people of Belfast on Tuesday week, but all to no purpose. They would not hear him; about 30,000 people were present. He attended a soiree in the Music Hall, in the evening; the excitement was terrific, and the windows of the place of meeting were broken.

A DEAD "NAP."—On the morning of Sunday Thomas Lees, of Wilford, a married man with five children, went into the Ragged Staff, public house, Nottingham, where he soon fell fast asleep; some adept in the art of abstracting contrived, whilst Leo was refreshing himself with his nap, to pick his pocket of sixteen shillings, being nearly the whole of his week's wages.—*Nottingham Review.*

A NEW PAVEMENT.—A patent has actually been taken out for paving the streets of London with India-rubber, and many scientific persons are sanguine as to its success. There is to be a substratum of wood, on which is to be put a facing of caoutchouc mixed with iron filings and sawdust to a depth of several inches. This, it is calculated, will resist the ill influence of all weathers, and make the most delightful and durable pavement.

FIRE.—On Monday morning, a few minutes before five o'clock, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Bartram, pawnbroker and silversmith, Princes-street, Soho, which destroyed the back parlour and furniture. By the prompt arrival of the fire-engines, the valuable stock of plate, jewellery, and other property in the shop and premises, was saved.

LONGEVITY.—A female pauper named Whiffen, expired on Friday, in the Workhouse of St. Luke's, Chelsea, Arthur-street, King's-road, having attained the extraordinary age of 107 years. She used to describe Chelsea as a quiet, secluded village.

PHYSICAL FORCE.—It is currently reported that the Royal Marines—the first to be in the fight, the last to be out of it—will be rendered still more efficient by being armed with the percussion musket, thus making their already destructive fire more rapid and less failing.—*Woolwich Gazette.*

NORMAL SCHOOLS.—Every Protestant canton in Switzerland has a Normal school; Prussia has 45; Germany, 50; France, 76. In Holland, the schools of every large town are so organised, with respect to the instruction of young teachers, as almost to form a Normal school in each town. What have we done in England?

THE NATIONAL DEBT has been increased about £7,000,000 since the accession of the Whigs to office, and this without taking into account the West India Loan of £20,000,000, or the war expences in China, Affghanistan, and Syria, which must amount to several millions more.—*Newcastle Journal.*

"PHYSICAL FORCE."—NEW WAR STEAMERS.—Of the five new war steamers of a large class, which have been built in her Majesty's dock yards, and are to be immediately fitted for active service, the first has arrived in the river. She is a most majestic vessel, of the same class as the Cyclops and Gorgon, lately found so effective in active service. She is to be fitted with two engines of 140 horse power each, and her tonage is about 1,400.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning, about three, a fire of most destructive character broke out on the premises of Mr. Bundy, trunk-maker, adjoining the *Weekly Dispatch* office, Fleet-street. The fire was first discovered by the policeman on duty, who observed smoke issuing from behind the shutters; he lost no time in arousing the inmates, who all escaped with safety. We are happy to say that, owing to the speedy arrival of the engines and a plentiful supply of water, at four o'clock all danger had ceased.—*Weekly Chronicle.*

A FIRE.—About four o'clock, on Friday morning, the 29th ult., a fire broke out in the extensive ... manufactory of Mr. Rowland Amens, situated in the Almoury, near Westminster Abbey. By the prompt arrival of the engines, the saw-mills, engine-house, and timber yard adjoining were saved, but the manufactory was destroyed. The damage is estimated at upwards of £1,500. During the fire the "frail fair" who reside near the spot, assisted at the engines, and exerted themselves to the utmost to extinguish the flames.

GOOD FORTUNE.—An inquest was held last week on the body of an old man, named Hall, who resided at Lambeth, who was found dead in his bed. He was attended by a nurse named Kirkbell, whom he had promised to marry. A verdict of "Natural death" was returned. Mr. Hall, jun., informed the jury that the nurse Kirkbell, on the day prior to his father's death, had come into possession of property to the amount of £5000.

DETENTION OF AN ENGLISH STEAM-SHIP.—One of the General Steam Navigation Company's ships, the James Watt, has been detained at Havre, by the French authorities, as security for the amount of loss that may be awarded to the owners of a French ship, the Phœnix, for injury done to that vessel by the Britannia, another of the company's ships. The captain and crew have also been detained. A representation of the affair has been made to the English Government, and the Steam Navigation Company protest against the proceedings as illegal and without precedent.

RAILWAYS IN FRANCE.—New efforts are making to raise France from its sad inferiority in railroad enterprise. A considerable number of deputies of the departments of the north, east, and south-east, propose to have a meeting, in order to concert definitively in favour of a system of railways, respecting which the chamber will be consequently called upon by some of its members to declare itself. It is proposed to form several lines, composing by their junction, or by the aid of rivers connected with them, a grand line from one extremity of France to the other.

OUTRAGE BY A MARRIED MAN ON HIS FEMALE SERVANT.—A master tailor, named Hawthorn, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields, was brought up to Worship-street Police Office, lately, for an outrage upon his female servant. It appeared in evidence, that the prosecutrix, a comely, modest looking girl of seventeen, slept with another female servant, in a separate bed, *but in the same room with the prisoner and his wife and children!* The prisoner got into bed to her at midnight, a few evenings ago, and was endeavouring to effect his purposes, when she awoke and gave the alarm. The prisoner was ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £40; and to find two sureties of £30 each, to answer the charge at the sessions.

DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES AT NOTTINGHAM.—Some idea may be formed as to the distress in this town, when it is computed by persons competent to the task, that the amount coming into Nottingham from the proceeds of the sale of hosiery and lace is little short of a million and a half less in 1840 than in 1836. The *Nottingham Review* adds, that many of the frames in the silk cut-up trade make three hose at once; which, together with the extension of the practice to the silk-glove trade, is likely to lead to the most injurious effects to the interests of the town. The silk knotted hands are yet in a very depressed condition for want of employment. Full frame-rent is much complained of in this and other branches, when the workmen have only half work. A practice now prevails of dividing the work amongst a great number of hands for the sake of extra frame rent; many houses gaining large weekly sums by this pitiful practice.

ASHTON TURN-OUT.—On Friday, four sawyers charged with being concerned in the murder of Benjamin Cooper, sawyer, at Ashton-under-Lyne, were brought up at the Court-house, in that town, for final examination. Two of the prisoners, John Williams and John Helme, were charged with murder, and two attempts at murder; and the others, Henry and Samuel Hardwick, were charged with being accessories before the fact. The principal witness was Edward Davies, one of the prisoners liberated from Kirkdale on bail, but afterwards recommitted. His appearance, as a witness, produced a great sensation in court. He related what occurred at various meetings of the parties. The magistrates determined on committing Williams for trial for the murder and two attempts at murder, and remanded the other prisoners to a future day. [Helme has since been committed for the two attempts at murder and for the murder itself. Davies and the two Hardwicks have also been committed. William Shaw, another prisoner, charged with attempt at murder has also been committed.]

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.—We hope, if the following case comes under the notice of Lord Normanby, that he will at once dismiss the Honourable and Reverend William Capel from the commission of the peace. He has clearly acted arbitrarily and illegally, and in direct opposition to the precepts inculcated by the lowly Jesus, his acknowledged master. If the act of this Reverend Divine be a specimen of Church Christianity, we can only say that real Christianity is greatly abused:—On Monday morning, a lad named Evans, the son of a labouring man, was placed in the stocks at Watford, under rather peculiar circumstances. It appears that about seven o'clock on Sunday evening, Evans, the lad in question, was walking down the High-street, Watford, with four wild rabbits in his hand, when he met the Reverend Mr. Capel, a county justice, who asked him some questions about the rabbits, and he told him he was going to take them *to a person in the town.* Mr. Capel then charged him with offering them for sale, and laid hold of him, and called for a constable and ordered him to take him to the cage and lock him up, and the officer did so, and he remained all night in the cage, with nothing but some straw to lie upon. The next morning he was taken to the private office of Mr. Pugh, where the Reverend Mr. Capel attended, and, upon his own view, convicted the defendant in the penalty of 5s., for following his worldly calling on a Sunday, and, in default, ordered that he should be put into the stocks. The boy said that he would try and get the money, and the officer accompanied him for that purpose; but being unsuccessful, he was eventually placed in the stocks, and remained there for two hours on Monday morning, before he was released. The father of the boy has, for a great many years, been employed in the establishment of the Earl of Essex, and his mother in that of Lord Clarendon, and it does not appear that he was ever before charged with any offence. Law is an expensive commodity, and therefore the father of the boy is thrown without the pale of justice, and the son himself must put up with the degradation and insult offered in the person of a purse-proud parson. We hope the Reverend Mr. Capel, in future, when he addresses his flock from the pulpit, will never preach up mercy as a virtue of inestimable value, for assuredly he possesses none himself.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

BOW STREET, SATURDAY.—HENRY VINCENT.—John Minikin, the keeper of a coffee-house in Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, and Richard Cameron, a brace-maker, in Clerkenwell, offered themselves as bail for three years for Henry Vincent, the Chartist, now in prison in Oakham Gaol. Mr. Hall said he would receive their bail, which was, that Henry Vincent keep the peace for three years, and then appear at the sessions to answer such charge as shall be brought against him. A certificate of the bail having been put in was forwarded to the Home-office, and it was expected that the Secretary of State would send down the prisoner's discharge by the post on Saturday evening.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.—If anything were wanting to prove the rapidly growing trade of this port, we need only state that the increase of the Customs duties for the last two years has been upwards of £30,000.—*Hampshire Independent.*

ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Saturday last, a boy who was driving the horses employed to wind up the excavated earth, at Clayton Tunnel, shaft No. 6, was so injured by the shifting of the drum, or revolving cylinder round which the rope passes, that his case is deemed hopeless. The drum was thrown out of its position by the breaking of the rope to which the sand-box was attached.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company was held on Wednesday week, at Liverpool. The average traffic for the last six months has been less by £4,000 in the merchandise than the previous half year, yet the net profits have increased £7,600. The total receipts for the last half-year amount to £139,323; and, after deducting all disbursements, there is a net profit to the shareholders of £70,629. This affords a dividend of £5 per share, being to the full extent of ten per cent. per annum, as allowed by Act of Parliament, and £2 per share on the half-year, by way of bonus. After payment of the dividends, there will remain £8,772 balance of profit to be carried to the next account. During the last twelve months, 1,052,000 persons have been conveyed on this line, and with but one accident; attributed entirely to the recklessness of the individual, who brought it on himself by jumping out of a second-class carriage when at full speed.

BEGGARLY ECONOMY.—A letter has been addressed to the officers of the different courts of law, by "J. R. M'Culloch, Controller," stating that the Lords of the Treasury are desirous that the almanack frames, calendars, directories, army and navy lists, casks, *and bottles for holding ink, pens, and penknives*, &c., should be gathered together, that some may be sold, and others used again, in order that *waste* may be avoided, and *due economy* introduced into the public expenditure! Is this extraordinary saving upon old pens and almanack frames instituted to buy the little Princess some baby linen, or is it to enable the Government to make up Prince Albert's £30,000 with? It's pitiful economy, after all!

SIR ROBERT PEEL IN A NEW CHARACTER.—Sir Robert Peel is now trying a new part, which, so far as he has gone, he performs tolerably well; it is that of popular lecturer. In his inaugural address, at the opening of the Tamworth Library and Reading Room, he took advantage of the admission of some working men into the Committee of Management, to say—"I cannot help thinking, that by bringing together, in an institution of this kind, intelligent men of all classes and all conditions in life—by uniting together, as we have united, in the Committee of this institution, the gentleman of ancient family and great landed possessions, with the skilful mechanic and artificer of good character—I cannot help thinking that we are all establishing a bond of social connexion that will derive more than common strength from the pure motives that influence us, and from the cause in which we are engaged. (Applause.) I cannot help believing that we are harmonising the gradations of society, and binding men together by a new bond; which, as I said before, will have more than ordinary strength on account of the object which unites us." (Loud applause.) He vindicated the admission of females to "equal power and influence in the management of the institution" with males—"We propose that the institution shall be open to the female as well as the male portion of the population of this town and neighbourhood; because we consider that we should have done great injustice to the well-educated and virtuous women of this town and neighbourhood, if we had supposed that they were less capable than their husbands or their brothers of benefiting by the instruction which we hope to give, or if we had supposed that they were less interested in the cause of rational recreation and intellectual improvement. We propose, also, that they shall have equal power and equal influence in the management of this institution with others; being well assured that the influence which a virtuous woman can hold (if it be necessary to call it into action) will always be exercised in favour of whatever is sound and profitable in respect to knowledge, and whatever is decorous and exemplary in respect to conduct."—The *Spectator* remarks upon this and other passages as follows:—"And all the while he was advising his auditors to keep a jealous eye upon ecclesiastical functionaries (for a majority of three-fifths of the people would be entitled, according to his principle, to prevent clergymen taking part in public business); advocating a Universal Suffrage beyond what is demanded by the Chartist (admitting females, and all above fourteen years of age, to participate in the franchise): declaring that the advanced state of society demands a higher education for all; expatiating upon the advantages of arithmetic, in a way that would charm Mr. Hume himself; in short, doing everything in his power to sap and undermine the glorious structure of Church and State."

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—Soon after eleven o'clock on Tuesday, the 26th, Thomas Walsh, late book-keeper and cashier to T. Cotton, Esq. committed suicide, by shooting himself at his house, Bow-street, Bolton. Some discrepancy in his accounts was the cause of his removal from his office, and this led to the committal of suicide.

THE COLLIERS' TURN-OUT, BOLTON.—The turn-out has been renewed with increased vigour and determination. On Thursday (says the *Bolton Free Press*), Peter Simmons and twelve other colliers were brought before the Magistrates at the borough court. Mr. Taylor conducted the prosecution on behalf of Messrs. Dorning. He stated that, about eighteen months ago, Messrs. Dorning, compelled to follow the example of others, made a reduction in the wages of their colliers. The highest price they had ever paid was 6s. 6d. per load of three tons, and so much per yard, which had been reduced to 5s. 10d., and was considerably more than some employers were paying. The men gave notice, with the rest of the colliers, for an advance, and Messrs. Dorning agreed to give them 6s. 6d., the original price, and 3d. per yard, which the men agreed to accept, and the defendants commenced working at that rate on Tuesday last, and contracted to give a month's notice before they again left work. They continued at work all day on Tuesday, and had not been to the works since. They alleged as a reason for it, that some strange men had been to their houses on Tuesday night, and threatened to kill them if they went to their work before the rest of the colliers did. Mr. H. Dorning said he had assured them of ample protection. The colliers had made a demand for 1s. 8d. per load of three tons, and 6d. per yard, which demand Messrs. Dorning had refused to comply with. A paper, of which the following is a copy, had been sent in to Messrs. Dorning:—"January 21, 1841.—It is unanimously agreed upon that we, as workmen, are solely depending upon the decision of you, as good masters, as to the advancement of 1s. 8d. per load for three tons to the load, and 6d. per yard. When you will unanimously say this is done, we go to work, one and all, on every condition of obedience."—The document bore neither private nor official mark, and no notice was taken of it. After some discussion, defendants all agreed, though several of them did so with great reluctance, to sign a submission, expressing their sorrow for their conduct; to return to work, and pay the expences. One of the defendants caused much laughter by asking, with simplicity, and in a rueful tone, if they "must put up the submissions theirsels?"—John Thornley, collier, Darcy Lever, was also brought up for breach of a contract into which he had entered to get a quantity of coal for Messrs. John Knowles and partners. The contract in writing being produced and proved, the defendant was offered the same terms as the defendants in the case just disposed of, which he refused to accept. He would "soin his heat to no paper," and he therefore was committed for one month.—On Saturday, the colliers of Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, &c., discontinued working in consequence of their employers declining to advance their wages sixpence, and at some places tenpence per quarter, on the amount of coal wrought. On Monday and Tuesday, the turn-out miners might be seen loitering in the streets, but on Wednesday, our correspondent informs us, the hands at most of the collieries commenced working at the advanced prices. In this district, the masters generally, had agreed to give an advance of 8d. and 10d. on the load of three tons, and many of the men were satisfied with that, and commenced working at the advanced rate. Others held out for the 1s. 8d. advance per load; and this occasioned the second turn-out. The employers declare they will not give the 1s. 8d. advance, and the men themselves are divided on the question.

BLINDNESS.—We beg to refer those who are afflicted with the distressing malady of blindness to Mr. Baxter's advertisement; for we have taken the trouble to inquire into the merits of most of the cases, and found that which Mr. Baxter states to be perfectly true. We have seen some patients under his care; his method appears simple—it is quickly perfected, and far from being painful. The patients whose cases are alluded to in the advertisement are all in humble life, and appear thankful to Mr. B. for his care and attention. Our readers can institute inquiries, which will, no doubt, prove satisfactory.—*Liverpool Standard.*

NEWSPAPER
NORTHERN STAR

Foreign and Domestic.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers of Sunday have arrived. Gen. Schneider's amendment on the project of a law for fortifying Paris, and proposing to limit the works to detached forts, placed at 5,000 yards distance from the present wall, was rejected late on Saturday, by 236 votes against 175. This is decisive of the law, which will no doubt pass, and M. Thiers and the King of the French will both have carried their point, of encircling Paris within a circle of about twenty fortresses, connected by an entrenched wall.—*Chronicle, Saturday.*

NEW YORK.—The favourable winds have passed and gone without bringing any Colonial papers. It is the first time within our remembrance that a week has elapsed without a single paper being received. At second-hand we have a scrap of intelligence from Newfoundland; and one of the packet-ships has brought some news from New York. The latter, though scanty, is not unimportant. A panic had been caused in the money-market, by the publication of a return which exhibited the affairs of the United States' Bank in a worse light than ever; but the accounts which have reached this country are from a quarter hostile to the Bank.—*Colonial Gazette.*

THE *New York Herald* of the 8th of January contains an account of the wreck of the fine packet-ship Garrick. She sailed from Liverpool for New York in December, with a valuable cargo of manufactured goods. On the night of the 6th, or the morning of the 7th January, she got aground about twenty-five miles south of Sandy Hook, on the New Jersey shore; but how she got into that unfortunate situation had not been ascertained. When first seen, she lay about a quarter of a mile from the shore; the sea was making a breach over her midships; and the crew and passengers were collected on the quarter-deck. The master of the vessel which saw them was of opinion that all might land. That all did land, was deemed extremely probable, from the fact that two or three hours after the first vessel had passed the wreck, a second also passed, when, though near enough to read her name, not a soul was seen on board. And a passenger by the Cambridge has stated positively that the greater number of the passengers had been saved. Four steamers left New York on the 8th, to offer assistance in recovering the cargo.

RELEASE OF MR. H. VINCENT.—On Sunday, at two o'clock, Mr. Vincent was discharged from Oakham Gaol, by an order from the Home-office, and was informed at the same time, that the indictments by the Wiltshire magistrates were entirely set aside.

THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—The committee appointed to make arrangements for the trial of the Earl of Cardigan met again Tuesday, in the Conference Chamber. The noble Earl has retained Sir William Follett, Mr. Serjeant Wrangham, and Mr. Adolphus to conduct his defence. The Attorney and Solicitor-General will appear as counsel for the Crown.

O'CONNELL IN BELFAST.—A member of the Mechanics' Union in Belfast writes us as follows:—"The mechanics of Belfast, having seen in the *Belfast Vindicator* an account of a deputation of various trades waiting upon Daniel O'Connell, at the Royal Hotel in Belfast, to tender to him the thanks of their respective trades, beg leave to state, that the individual who performed this ceremony on behalf of the Mechanics' Society, had no authority to do so. The mechanics and engineers of Belfast owe Daniel O'Connell no thanks; for, if he could prevent it, there would not now be a trade society in existence."

Colonial and Provincial.

CANADA.—The detention of Mr. M'Leod, a Canadian, on the charge of having aided in the destruction of the Caroline, had given rise to various reports; it was said that the British Government had demanded his release, and had been "positively" refused by the American Government. No weight, however, can be attached to these reports, until they are confirmed on more explicit authority.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Governor's speech, on opening the Legislature of Newfoundland, represents that island as torn by electioneering dissensions. It is to be regretted that accounts from Newfoundland are frequently so imperfect, or so strongly tinged with party feeling, that the real merits of the case are difficult to be distinguished. The Governor intimates, that if the colonists persist in their violences, they will prove themselves to be still unprepared for the self-government which has been prematurely submitted to them. But we have as yet only the accusation, without the defence which the colonists may have made to the Governor's aspersions.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been commenced for the purpose of relieving the poor of Stafford, many of whom are in distressed circumstances, owing to a scarcity of work. The subscription on Friday amounted to about £125.

RICHARD GODSON, Esq., M.P., has remitted the sum of 100 guineas to William Boycott, Esq., solicitor, of Kidderminster, for the relief of the poor of that borough during the present inclement season.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER has forwarded, through Lord Howe, £20 towards the fund for rebuilding the parish church of Boylstone, Derbyshire.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Stourbridge Literary and Scientific Institution was celebrated on Wednesday se'nnight, by a public dinner at the Vine Inn; J. H. H. Foley, Esq., president of the Institution, in the chair. The report of the progress and state of the Institution, and the whole of the proceedings on the occasion, were most satisfactory. The President has given a donation of £20 to the funds, in addition to his usual annual subscription.

THE SOUTH SHROPSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY are expected to meet in Shrewsbury on the 4th of May next, and will be trained and exercised on the new race course.

THE DUKE of Sutherland and the Hon. Colonel Anson were, on Tuesday evening, elected Fellows of the Royal Botanical Society of London.

Miscellaneous.

TURN-OUT.—The colliers of Alkrington and Tongue have turned out for more wages, their masters having reduced them to the point of starvation. It is said that the colliers of Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, and Hyde have also left off work, and are for standing true one to another, until their wages are raised. The mechanics of Manchester have promised them their assistance, and other trades are expected to come forward and support them.

IMPARTIAL BENEVOLENCE.—Much distress prevailing among the poor in the neighbourhood of Burslem, a public subscription was recently set on foot in a village near that town, for the relief of the distressed, and the apportionment entrusted to the priest, a curate, who rejoices in the name of Ellis. A correspondent writes us that, on the application of one poor man for his due portion of this miserable substitute for more just arrangements of society, a book was referred to, in which the word "Wesleyan" was found written opposite to the applicant's name; whereupon the man of God exclaimed, "I cannot do anything for you, I must consider my own flock, I cannot be a father to two flocks; open the door, and let him out!"

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.—On Tuesday, information was received by the police of the commission of a most daring robbery of notes and securities, to the value of between £1,500 and £1,600. The robbery, it appears, occurred on the evening of Saturday last, about seven o'clock, when, as a gentleman, whose name has not transpired, was proceeding along Gill-street, in the town of Liverpool, he was accosted by two men, of whom he is unable to give a description, who knocked him down, and, while on the ground, robbed him of an old red pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes of the value of £750, with securities to the value of about £800 more, with which they got clear off before he could raise an outcry or procure assistance. A reward of £100 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the thieves, and recovery of the property.

STRANGE SCENE.—On Sunday se'nnight, five women converts to the ridiculous doctrines of the new sect, called Latter-day Saints, suffered themselves to be baptised, in a pool of water, near Werneth Hall, Oldham; their persons were entirely immersed, in the presence of a preacher of the sect and a few individuals.

MORMONISM.—We understand the latter-day Saint speculation is likely to answer well in this town, as far as the making of proselytes goes. A number of weak-minded females were "dipped" in the tide, according to the dictum of the officiating Saint, on Thursday last, near the Poor-house Slip, about the time of high-water; and in the evening of the same day, we believe, some of the rougher sex were soused all over head and ears in the same element. The imposition of hands is to follow; and each dupe, after paying the fee, can then lay claim to inspiration. Mormon prophets are becoming as numerous in Douglas as the prophets of Baal were in the days of Elijah; and the former are as great impostures as the latter were—besides, the Mormon seers are greater knaves. We should not be surprised to hear of some of the fanatics paying the forfeit of their lives, for being guilty of such presumptuous folly as plunging into cold water at the present inclement season.—*The Manx Liberal.*

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING, IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Monday evening, a great meeting was held in the spacious theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, in favour of the above principle or pursuit; at which the various sectional societies attended, and the building was crammed to overflowing. Six or seven priests were present, and a considerable number of the influential members of the Catholic body. The speakers were the Reverends, J. Hearne, Janch, M'Auila, and Telford; Messieurs John Giles, M. P. Haynes, W. Waddick, J. Corkran, W. Buckley, J. Callinane, and J. F. O'Leary, (the Duke of Norfolk's steward.) Resolutions were passed approbatory of total abstinence, and from the known influence of the parties in attendance, much good may be anticipated to result among the Irish part of the population of the metropolis.

FOURTH CLASS, NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of this class, on Sunday last, at Mr. Hill's Coffee-rooms, Horner-street, Marylebone, a vote of confidence was passed unanimously, "in that invincible champion of Universal Suffrage, Feargus O'Connor, and the meeting pledged themselves to use their best endeavours to carry on the glorious work of political redemption in his absence."

CO-OPERATION.—On Monday evening, Mr. Cameron delivered his promised lecture, at the rooms of the Finsbury Working Men's Association, No. 9, Little White Lion-street, Long Acre, Mr. Davis in the chair. The lecturer showed, that, if labour were properly represented in this country, we should have one of the best practical houses of legislature in Europe; and that, whatever evils exist in America, may be all traced to the competitive system; as, notwithstanding the federal constitution, the rights of labour, as compared with those of capital, are not appreciated; he then showed the benefit to be derived from a system of co-operation. In Clerkenwell they have been trying the plan on a small scale, which has answered beyond expectation; they have dealt in beef, mutton, pork, bacon, butter, &c., &c.; the system is being taken up in the provinces very generally, and it will doubtless have, as it has already had, the effect of bringing some of the shopocrocy to their senses. At the conclusion of the lecture, a committee was appointed for the purpose of furthering the plan laid down; a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Cameron for his address, which being duly acknowledged, the meeting adjourned till Monday next, at the same hour and place.

CITY OF LONDON NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

SOCIAL MEETING FOR THE BENEFIT OF MESSRS CARRIER AND PEDDIE.

On Monday evening, a social entertainment took place at the Dispatch Coffee House, Bride Lane, Fleet Street; the proceeds to be devoted to the benefit of the wives and families of the above-named victims. The room was neatly decorated with evergreens and banners, as also with portraits of Frost, O'Connor, Oastler, Collins, &c. &c. At eight o'clock, about fifty persons sat down to a substantial meal; and on the conclusion of the repast, the following grace was said by Mr. Parker, the Chairman:—"Grant, O Lord, that the sons and daughters of toil may be speedily put in possession of their rights, in order that they may daily partake of as good fare as thou hast been pleased to bestow on us this evening." On the removal of the cloth, and prior to the proposal of the first toast, Mr. C. Keen sang the Marseillaise Hymn with much taste, and was loudly applauded.

The Chairman then rose to propose the first toast—"The People—the only source of all legitimate power." They had met on this occasion as the advocates of universal right—the advocates of the fatherless, the poor, and the oppressed—and though giving up an hour or two to harmony, they would keep in view, that there were several hundreds of their brethren now pining in dungeons, or eating the bread of bitterness in exile. (Hear.) Were the people in possession of their political rights—were the Charter carried, there would be found sufficient intelligence among the industrious classes of this country to operate on all the other classes, for the advancement of their social position, and the establishment of the true prosperity of the country. (Loud cheers.) He concluded by calling on them to respond to the toast, which was received with all the honours.

Song, by Mr. Rainsley, "A man's a man for a' that."

Citizen George, in an animated address, proposed the next toast:—

"Frost, Williams, and Jones; and the speedy return of all political exiles and prisoners to the bosoms of their homes and families."

(Loud cheering.) No cheering, my friends, said Mr. George; we must bury our feelings in our own breasts for the present. This toast must be drunk in solemn silence, to testify our respect to the objects of it; and we'll have the cheers when they are amongst us.

The toast was accordingly received with an *audible silence*, the company upstanding.

Song, by Mr. Tipper, "The Exile of Erin."

The Chairman called for a bumper to the next toast, which was, "The *Northern Star*, and the rest of the Chartist press." (Long continued cheering.) The applause showed that the *Northern Star* was near to their hearts; and that though its noble originator, was as a caged lion at York, he was here spiritually present among them to night. (Applause.) In an apposite and perspicuous address, the Chairman dilated on the various topics comprehended in the scope of the toast he proposed, and the company simultaneously rose to respond to it, by three times three.

The Correspondent of the *Northern Star*, briefly acknowledged the mark of respect to the proprietor and conductor of that paper, and expressed much pleasure in observing the lively and heart-stirring enthusiasm with which the name of Mr. O'Connor was hailed, by those for whom he had dared and endured the loss of liberty, fortune, and *caste*; it was the knowledge of this living in their memories that would cheer him in the dungeons of York Castle, and invigorate him to a fresh deploy of his powers, when the period of his imprisonment shall have expired.

Song by Mr. Hodgins—"With Charter flags in all our hands, to meet him we will go." (This song was very much applauded, as being in anticipation of Mr. O'Connor's liberation in November next, and taken from Mr. Hick's book.)

Mr. Scott proposed, "The Charter, and may it soon become the law of the land." Drunk with considerable cheering.

A liberal collection was made for the victims and their families; the chairman formally resigned the chair, but was unanimously re-instated, for the purpose of "harmony only," and conviviality was maintained with strict good order, till "the iron tongue of midnight had tolled twelve."

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1841.

THE QUESTION OF DISSENT.

As often as we find ourselves called upon to open out a great question to the public view, so often do we feel the inadequacy of our space, and the unfrequency of our visits. If the question of the Suffrage, the Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the Corn Laws, which are but units of the great whole, have been so complicated as to make us devote much space to their developement, how much more at a loss must we be, in thus undertaking, in a weekly paper, a dissection of that question, which may (under the denomination "Church") be said to combine the whole material of political warfare!

We head our article "DISSENT," because that is the name of the new hobby-horse; but our object is to consider the question of "the Church" at large, not a Protestant Church, but any Church which is the landlord of the State.

The Protestant Church is an accidental Church; for, had the Romish Church allowed HENRY the Eighth, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, to commit lewdness, incest, and adultery, without censure, the Reformation might have waited upon a less lucky accident.

The Protestant Church, as by law established, may be fairly dated from 1688, when the church became the feudal lord, and the state the vassal. They had, of course, their respective rights, but then the exercise of state rights depended much more upon clerical pleasure, than did the exercise of Church rights upon States' will, or any secular rule. The Church was the active, the State the passive, organ of the whole.

"*The Church*,"—that is, let it always be understood, a Church as *by law established*, and *by force maintained*—means nothing more nor less than a strong political fetter, by which the party of that Church bind all; not only of their own creed, but of the nation.

"The Church" is ignorantly supposed to mean the congregation of those professing its tenets; but it is, in fact, no such simple or isolated thing. The Church must have its army, its navy, its landed influence, its ascendant secular power, in all cases, or it ceases to be "the Church." It is satisfied to derive its influence from the state, provided that influence extends to a legalised monopoly of all patronage, whether lay or clerical.

From the "Reformation" to the "glorious revolution" of 1688, the Church was struggling for an entirety of dominion, as well secular as ecclesiastical; and from 1688 till 1831 she held a complete mastery over the destinies of Europe. The Dissenters, as they were called—that is, those who found it impossible to hold political power without a splice of religious fanaticism,—the dissentionts—made many onslaughts upon the monopolising Church; but never did any party venture upon a purely political contest. Thus matters went on; the scenes now and then varied by the shedding of much human blood, and by cruelties and barbarisms the most revolting; until at length, the enormities of the Church, and especially of the Irish Church, so shook the whole framework of society, *as to call for the reform of* 1832.

RUSSELL, it appears, had enough of the Churchman about him *to strengthen different portions of the outworks*, yet he convinced the people that the abuses of the Church would be corrected along with all other abuses, but not those Church abuses which appertain to lay, or secular sections, and hence the trap into which the Noble Lord has fallen. He falsely imagined that he could let the Dissent Church loose, and set its forces in full cry upon State Church abuses, while he acted the part of whipper-in, and drove the hounds from the scent of his own family possessions, as whippers drive them from other game than that in chase. He thought that "ware Woburn," and "go hark to Church rates," would intimidate the pack. But he began to learn, as early as the first session of the Reformed Parliament, that there was no means of considering the pence without lugging in some thought of the pounds; and then RUSSELL turns his back upon the Dissenters and says, the Reform Bill was intended as a Landlord's Bill; and every one knowing that the Landlord's Church is the Protestant Church, the new-light expectants took fire, and, for several years, dissenters' wrath has been bottled, till now it is up, and must get vent, or burst.

Religionists never yet were satisfied, nor ever will be with equality. The most oppressed commence with *begging* for toleration, go on struggling for equality, and, at length, when they get strong enough, are ready to fight for ascendancy. From the declaration of RUSSELL, we may date the decline and fall of Whig power. The large newly-enfranchised towns, presented yearly, aye, daily, the increasing signs of dissent, by the stupendous places of worship built for the accommodation of increasing proselytes; while stoves, to supply the places of the absent, were in demand, to keep old Mother Church warm, in the latter end of her days. The old sentinels slept on their posts, and were seldom visited by the officer of the guard, while the new army of martyrs were ever on the alert, among their flocks, always at hand, and ever ready for attack or defence, and withal well sustained by that all-powerful auxiliary called novelty. They opened new roads to spiritual comfort, and said to the travellers, "Behold what we have done! is it not sinful that you should be journeying on this new, luxuriant, cheap and pleasant thoroughfare, and yet compelled to pay toll upon, and keep in repair, those old, desolate, and unhealthy byeways, which you see not?"

But when the new Reform, which was to represent these large towns in Parliament, had sufficiently taken political root, then would the dissent tree throw its fruits and foliage over all that great and mighty space which has been rendered sterile by the blighting influence of Mother Church. Then would she look for *her army, her navy, her land, her patronage*, and, in fact, for the fruits of *her political ascendancy*. Having blocked up the old road, and driven the opposition coach off, she would then say, "O, but we can't keep this road in repair "without tolls," and tolls as heavy as the old company ever charged would be put on.

Does any working man in England suppose that those who now so valiantly fight for the religious freedom of dissenters, would as valiantly (had they once the power) confer that freedom? No; the facility with which men reconcile these things is wonderful. Those who have been longest slaves are ever the greatest tyrants, when they achieve their freedom; and abuses, which they kicked against when subject to them, are easily reconciled when they come to administer them to others.

Let us first test the value of the present feint made by the old praise-God-bare-bones faction in favour of dissenters. Does any man suppose, for a moment, that Messrs. HUME, O'CONNELL, EASTHOPE, W. ELLIS, and others, care two-pence if BAINES and THOROGOOD were made into a Christmas pie, if such cooking of them would serve the political purposes of Whiggery better than dressing in a newer and more approved style for the palate of faction! Is theirs a love of justice? If so, why, not devote their overboiling patriotism to a redress of the more extensive abuses complained of by the Chartists, who are in truth suffering for conscience sake?? Is there not a more noble spirit manifested by the poor working man, who, in defiance of all opposition to tyranny, refuses, without a struggle, to pay unjust taxes upon every mouthful he eats, and who, even after all, cannot get justice, than can be discovered in the refusal of a person to pay 5s. 6d. church-rates, well knowing that he will be well backed in his obstinacy, and that his martyrdom will be converted into subsequent ease and affluence? In the war of the Chartists there is all honour and consistency, while in the case of JOHN THOROGOOD we discover this striking inconsistency: he denied the authority and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, while he appealed to the jurisdiction of that very Court.

Again, if the object just now was not to give a freshness to fading Whig power, why were so many poor Irish Catholics allowed to pine in gaol for sums varying from 4d. to two or three shillings, and increased to scores of pounds by costs? These poor fellows were, in truth, martyrs to the political and religious aggrandisement of others, and yet we heard but little about their sufferings, lest overheated agitation, upon so tender a point, should not be as easily checked as roused, without producing some fruits, (which is not the intention of the jugglers,) for the use of the Dissenters.

We must never lose sight of the startling fact, that, at the period of the Reformation, out of nearly ten thousand ecclesiastics, not more than fourteen bishops, twelve archdeacons, fifty canons, and about eighty of the inferior clergy, held to the faith, and refused to barter the spirit for the flesh. And, in those days, the consciences of the churchmen were neither so fashionable nor so politically-pliant as they are now.

There is a great difference between men struggling for power, and men using that power. When the Whigs were in the former situation they were looked upon as guardian angels, while in the latter, they have been the blackest devils.

It is, then, because we are not for another transfer from the gorged leech (who should get his sop of compensation to quit his grasp more gently) to the hungry slugs, who, though angels to follow, would be devils to meet—that we say to the Chartists—to those who look for the universality of civil liberty, in order to ensure the universality of religious freedom, stir not in the new crusade. It is humbug. The eighth humbug within a very short period.

> Better keep the ills we have,
> Than fly to those we know not of.

We have met and conquered the H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage mongers, the legality-mongers, the education-mongers, the emigration-mongers, the Corn Law-mongers, the white slave-mongers, and all the mongers; and now we meet the monster under his new and more seductive mask of a church-abuse-monger, come to try the last prank upon the political stage.

If the old hacks of Whiggery could have succeeded with any of their former professions, this new effort would have been wanting: and, if they could have sufficiently relied upon passive obedience and non-resistance, none of these shows of liberality would have been made. Let the Chartists, then, bear in mind that the Government, and the Government hacks, are not agreed upon any one question, but that the one party is base enough to hold office upon the support of those who absolutely denounce them upon the public stage, as the best, and indeed the only way to court popular favour and preserve patronage for themselves. There never was such a union of LAMBS and tigers as that which our rulers and their bottle-holders present. If they professed agreement upon any one question, it would inevitably prove their ruin; they could not stand a moment!

Our Ministers are a set of jaded old beasts, whom the hustings' old hacks, as drivers, promise (to the passengers) that they will make step out, if we only help them to find out the raw.

Let us instance the terms, and show the features of this unnatural union. The Ministers refuse even to repeal the rate-paying clauses in the Reform Bill; while the hacks declare for H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage, the *Universality* of the Suffrage, or any Suffrage.

The Ministers consider a seven years' tenure of a fertile and productive Parliament too short; while the hacks are for triennial, biennial, or any other duration that will do to fish with.

The Ministers won't hear of even doubtful qualification for members; the hacks are for abolishing of qualifications.

The Ministers won't hear of the Ballot; the hacks are, above all, for "*the honest Ballot.*"

The Ministers won't disfranchise three corrupt and rotten colleges, and give their representation to large districts; while the hacks are for equalising electoral districts.

So much for coincidence of opinion upon the five points, and now for minor differences.

The Ministers wont hear of even a fixed duty upon corn, while the hacks are for a total repeal of the corn duty.

The Ministers wont relieve the Dissenters from payment of Church rates, while the hacks are for a total abolition of Tithes, separation of Church and State, and God only knows what else.

The Ministers are determined to oppose a Repeal of the Union, *to the death*; while the great rough-rider of the hacks makes it a hustings *sine qua non.*

The Ministers declare war, while *the hacks* bellow "peace."

The Ministers cry, "give, oh, give;" while the hacks bawl out for retrenchment.

The ministers augment the army, while the hacks complain of a standing army.

The Ministers imprison Chartists for conscience sake; while the hacks cry "shame! give to all liberty of speech." In fact, upon no other question except "scratch me and I'll scratch you," are the hacks and their Ministry agreed; and yet these liberty-selling, juggling, humbugging rascals go about, denouncing the Ministers in the morning, and drinking their health and lauding them to the skies in the evening, as the only administration ever inclined to do justice.

We sincerely believe that some of the Ministers had an inclination to do justice, but that their good intentions have been frustrated by the vampires who live upon abuse and fatten on the State's misfortunes. Don't our Ministers and their hacks, then, agree like Darby and Joan? like fire and water? like cat and dog?

Perfect civil equality alone can insure perfect religious freedom. Let the Chartists, then, stick to the means, while the hacks and their Ministers ride on to the *end.*

It is because we are for the abolition of Church-abuses, and all other abuses, that we look for the Charter as the only means of their correction. No more humbug.

WHO CAN TOUCH PITCH WITHOUT BEING DEFILED!

WE find that COLLINS complains of being misreported in *Mother Goose*, and writes the following letter in explanation of what he did say:—

To the Editor of the Leeds Times.

SIR,—I have observed with some regret that an error has been made by your reporter, or some other person connected with your paper, and inserted in your supplement of Saturday last, in which I am reported to have said, "Let the middle classes PROPOSE ANY MEASURE of popular benefit, and it should receive the support of the Chartists."

I entertain no such idea, nor did I utter such a sentence. Had I done so, the Chartists would have immediately disclaimed such a sentiment. You will recollect that I concluded my remarks by observing, that "no union would be effected without such a definition of the term Household Suffrage, as should include every man of mature age, and sound mind, etc., who had a residence in a house, or any part of a house;" and further, that unless upon such terms, a union ought not, and if I could prevent it, should not take place.

By correcting this error, as soon as possible, you would oblige,

Sir, yours, &c.,

JOHN COLLINS.

Birmingham, January 25, 1841.

As to this letter, we can only assure our good friend COLLINS that no definition which he or the most ingenious architect in Europe can give of the term H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage, will ever take ten supporters from the ranks of the "mental qualification" Chartists.

We have as great an objection to hut, shed, or tent qualification, as we have to castle qualification; and, upon the whole, as regards the social comfort and very shelter of the poor, apart from its political signification, a greater objection.

Again, we ask those who have been all their lives struggling for mere toleration, if they imagine that the old enemy,—the long-possessed faction, who so well know the value of the Suffrage,—will put a Parliamentary hut upon an equality with a lordly mansion? No, no.

Again, we say, so long as one man's property constitutes another man's title to vote, so long will the owner of that property have rent and vote, or it will remain untenanted; being, even in that condition, more profitable than if occupied by a man who used it to protest the one thing of which the capitalist makes his all—labour.

Does the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders not furnish precedent sufficiently strong? or must we turn to the present debate, now pending upon STANLEY's Bill, which has for its object a further disfranchisement of even those who hold a "beneficial interest?" And yet, a few hacks would persuade the people that a House of Commons which can carry such a sweeping measure of disfranchisement, can, with their assistance, be forced to put a hut upon a political equality with the most splendid mansion!

We beg leave to assure all our mason and carpenter friends, that if such a measure were to pass, leaving the landlords the "right to do what they please with their own," there would be an end to their trades for many years to come; as the poor would be all huddled into stables, in which, like travellers' horses, they could only claim a baiting residence.

COLLINS, we are sure, will, upon consideration, retract his hasty concurrence in a definition of Household Suffrage, which is precisely, *totidem verbis*, the very definition of Mr. STANSFELD, with this single exception, that Mr. STANSFELD requires no proof of residence; and this is the very principle which Mr. COLLINS was deputed, by the Chartists of Birmingham, to resist.

Birmingham is not going to relapse. Birmingham has already struck the chimney-pot, and substituted the untainted adult.

Again, then, we say, that, henceforth, man's person must be man's title-deed to the representation (by himself, or with his consent by his representative) of his life, his liberty and his property.

To go back, for a moment, "to the working men who generally concur in HUME's definition," we have this one powerful guarantee, that not one of those who were instrumental in drawing up the Charter can be meant, as such a backward move would inevitably consign them to their political tomb; and, we are not a little struck with the fact, that O'CONNELL, HUME, and WILLIAMS, with CRAWFORD, ROEBUCK, and others supporting, are appended to the original document, entitled "The People's Charter." Is it not "passing strange" that the very march-of-intellect-progression gentlemen should be the very staff selected to strangle their own bantling, when it began to develope a mind of its own? Is it not marvellous that these very heroes, who complain of the stand-still policy of the head of their party, should attempt such a retrogade movement themselves in the age of quick-step policy?

COLONEL THOMPSON AND OURSELVES.

WE give the following extract from a letter of Colonel THOMPSON's, purporting to be a comment upon a portion of one of our leaders, in which we questioned the prudence of some of his observations in a former epistle. The Colonel says:—

"There is no doubt of there being everywhere the danger of being cheated. But everybody is not always cheated; careful and intelligent men sometimes avoid it. And even if cheated, the Chartists would be no worse than before. What they are determined to do without the middle classes now, and in some sort in defiance of them, they would only have to do without them afterwards, and with all the gain which would arise from the compunction of the honester portions of them. Supposing the cheat to be ever so boldly attempted, there can be no doubt that a portion of some kind or other would be inclined to stick to the compact; and by all these the Chartists would be the better. It seems impossible to defend the policy of refusing to try, when all that can be said is, if the worst comes to the worst, we shall only be where we are at present."

In this paragraph the Gallant Colonel, so fond of old sayings, apothegms, and maxims, sets all, even "Poor RICHARD," to one side. He appears to forget, when he speaks of only the "*danger* of being cheated," that past experience leads to a fair presumption of the CERTAINTY; and "a burnt child dreads the fire." But this is not the portion of the paragraph with which we quarrel. What we object to is the provision against the "worst coming to the worst." Now, as the Colonel is a military man, and fond of military phrase, let us suppose the position of two armies, and the Colonel to be the historian. We give the following extract from his account of the middle class and Chartist campaign:—

"Although the force of the middle class was far inferior to that of the Chartists *in point of* humbug, this disadvantage was more than counterbalanced by recent success; while the Chartists, broken down by defeat, and weakened by dissension, become panic stricken and fell an easy prey to their less numerous, but better disciplined and more united assailants. The effect of the victory is prodigious, and has so scattered and distributed the chartist army as to render it next to impossible to inspire them with any confidence in their own officers, to whose want of prudence they ascribe their defeat."

Now, we shall say not another word upon the subject, further than to observe, that if the most wily politician was paid for recommending the most effectual means of completely annihilating Chartism and disbanding the Chartist army, he could not have hit upon any means more certain that that of recommending a union, the fruits of which were to be the "worst coming to the worst," by the Chartists being again—as they have always been before—"CHEATED." Let us ask the Colonel who, *after that*, would again undertake to restore them to the confident and commanding position they now occupy??

We are happy to perceive that we speak not our own sentiments alone on this matter. The letter of the people's friend, O'CONNOR, given elsewhere, and numerous resolutions of the people, recorded amongst our Chartist Intelligence of the week, cheer and invigorate us with the knowledge that the people are awake, and that their eyes need no rubbing.

THE TRIUMPH.

THE enemy is vastly mistaken if he imagines that we intended such a dish—"a dish fit for the Gods"—to serve but for one repast. No, no; it was too sweet: and, as "the nearer the bone the sweeter the meat," we mean to pick it to the very bone.

Last week, in a summary of facts, till then unknown to the public, we exposed the trick and chicane practised by FOX STANSFELD and his party; since then we have arrived at the knowledge of more facts, which we now proceed to lay before our readers, from the columns of *Mother Goose* herself.

The following confab took place upon the Saturday after the battle, as it appears, at a "*senatus consultum*" of such fragments of the routed forces as could be got together. We give the thing as we find it. It is headed, "*The Rotunda Meeting;*" and runs on thus:—

"A meeting of leading reformers, friends, and members of the Leeds Reform Association, took place yesterday week, at two o'clock, in the Rotunda of the Cloth Hall, for the purpose of devising the best means of carrying on the movement for further reform.

"Mr. Hume was called upon by the Chairman to state his opinions on what he considered to be the best means of producing a union of the middle and working classes, and carrying on the movement. Mr. Hume remarked that one of the first things the Association ought to do, was, to put out their definition of Household Suffrage, as few were at present agreed upon what that ought to be. Mr. Hume submitted a definition of what he considered Household Suffrage ought to be, which was to be taken into consideration by the Association. He stated that the leading men of the working classes generally concurred in the definition, and had promised to give their assistance, were an agitation for such a Household Suffrage to be set on foot.

"Mr. O'Connell cordially concurred in the suggestions of Mr. Hume. He considered it as of the first importance, that the reasonable portion of the Chartists should be got over to the aid of the rational reformers. He urged the necessity of some central body being established in London, for the diffusion of knowledge upon political subjects. The public mind should be saturated with facts bearing on the present gross defects in the representation of the people.

Mr. Roebuck said that such a body was at present in contemplation in London, and he trusted that it would very speedily be set in operation, so as to act in concert with the Leeds Association."

From this bit we learn much. We learn the disgrace, the weakness, the duplicity and knavery of the Fox and Goose Club, who, it now appears, were ready to abandon "the fixed, the immutable" principles upon which they were associated, for any claptrap which Mr. HUME or any other person might recommend "to carry on the movement" and "effect a union of the middle and working classes;" and Mr. HUME tells them that the first and most necessary thing, was to agree among themselves as to the meaning and definition of Household Suffrage; as, at present, few were agreed upon the question, and he submitted a plan of his Parliamentary H-o-u-s-e. (JOE had a plan of Parliamentary bread for the Spitalfield weavers—it was *brown bread.* We hope his electoral qualification is of as low a standard.) The Association promised to take JOE's plan into consideration. What an escape we had from these blind leaders! They would have upset us in the very first ditch, and a wet one too we fear!

But let us have the marrow of JOE's bone; he said, "that the leading men of the working classes generally concurred in the definition, and had promised to give their assistance, were an agitation for such a H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage to be set on foot."

Here JOE uses a sweeping term, "generally concurred." What, then, have the river pirates and the "cocktailed gingers" of the old rump been at work? Have there been hole and corner meetings upon this subject? and who are the "working classes generally"? Aye, aye; we were aware that the scouts were on the look-out for fragments from the wreck of the good ship, CHARTER, out of which they had in their fanciful imaginations built a tight little bark for Whiggery to float a little longer on the stream; but they have been mistaken. We were not asleep; we knew what was to have been the sequal of a Whig triumph at Leeds. We told the people that it was to have been followed by a similar side blow at Chartism, at Leicester, Manchester, and Birmingham; and by a whip in London. Hence, we saw the full value of our triumph at Leeds.

The Beggarman follows; and he who has made so much of Irish ignorance, recommends, of all things, a knowledge "depot" in London; as, no doubt, some stray pence would be flying. Another "dear Ray," might be slipped in as secretary. The national bank, or DAN, "pro" the national, might be treasurer, and a few of the "cocktailed gingers" might be thus knowingly provided for, by the Humane Humbug Tract Society for the diffusion of blarney and Whig clap-trap.

Well, "leetle" ROEBUCK comes next, and as his speech is very "leetle" we give it twice over. He says, in speaking of an association in London to co-operate with the ghost of the defunct Fox and Goose Club,

"That such a body was at present in contemplation in London, and he trusted it would very speedily be set in operation, so as to act in concert with the Leeds Association."

We will trust ROEBUCK, and give him long tick for the fulfilment of his promise, provided he trust us, that the very moment such an auxiliary branch menagerie shows its nose into London our Metropolitan Chartist Brigade will serve it just as we have served the parent stock at Leeds; and upon a second attempt perhaps not altogether so unceremoniously.

We threw down the gauntlet at Leeds, and now we throw it down for London. We dare any party to get up a single meeting for the adoption of any definition of H-o-u-s-e-hold Suffrage—nay, we give them every Leader, and Lord BROUGHAM, O'CONNELL, HUME, WAKLEY, LEADER, WARBURTON, and the rest to select a chairman from, and we will place our 4th-of-January carpenter, who took the chair at White Conduit House, or NEESOM, SPURR, or some other working man, in the chair, in spite of them, and carry every one of our resolutions in spite of their teeth; and, upon the following week, we will shew to those who are sceptical about the existence of a "fly horse," a correct representation of a flying H-o-u-s-e, as we faithfully represented the routed menagerie.

Now, this is bold. We challenge them—we dare them—we defy them, and we give them every man they can crimp—every bit of "ginger" they can purchase, and our provincial delegates shall outnumber the H-o-u-s-ehold ambassadors.

No, no; we were not caught napping; nor will we be so now! London is garrisoned; and no past service, even though it were half hanging, can reconcile the troops to one single move of a pin's point from the thing—the "Charter."

We have long since said that agitation is now too cheap and unfashionable, in its new form, to arrest the attention and command the services of *gentlemen* too idle to work and too poor to do without it. So much for the Rotunda meeting, projected alliance, and new definition of H-o-u-s-ehold Suffrage.

TOO FAR NORTH.

DIPLOMATISTS say that NAPOLEON's greatest blunder was in *going over far north.* His faithful minister CARNOT, endeavoured to dissuade him from his Russian trip, but he was positive. We, also, and DAN's friends in Ireland, endeavoured to dissuade him from his Belfast and Leeds trip, as being over far north: but, like NAPOLEON, he permitted vanity to triumph over prudence, and he has fallen a victim to his folly. The prostitute press of Ireland would endeavour to hold his head above water in the hope of bringing him safe to shore; and would foolishly persuade their dupes that he was well received at Leeds: while his friends here swear that he tried his best to be in time. Let us just contest this latter point. He had finished, and *been finished*, at Belfast, on Tuesday night; and as we have a map before us let us see the insurmountable obstacles which presented themselves to prevent his punctual arrival in Leeds. We shall chalk out his journey, and shew that he might, without losing an hour's rest, have performed it in a much shorter time than was at his disposal.

Suppose he started from Belfast at six o'clock on Wednesday morning to Dublin, eighty miles; he would, without killing a poor horse, arrive there at two—that is, in eight hours. Three hours would then be allowed for rest and refreshment. He could step on board the Liverpool packet at five, arrive in the usual course at Liverpool at seven on Thursday morning; one hour to Manchester, and four thence to Leeds, would have brought him to the scratch at twelve o'clock on Thursday, without the slightest fatigue; allowing him seven hours' sleep on Tuesday night, and twelve hours on Wednesday night.

But DAN would not have shewn his face in Leeds on Thursday for a year's "rint;" and the Irish press know it. They'll hug him to death at last, poor wretch!

MOTHER GOOSE'S LAST ADDLED EGG.

In her endeavour to account for the phenomenon of Chartist triumph, in their first single-handed struggle, *Mother Goose* discovered a mare's-nest, in the fact that O'CONNOR had done all. That failing, she, last week, made the notable discovery that the Tories supplied the sinews of war. This assertion we regret being compelled to contradict. The poor Chartists never have the good luck to be able to draw from any secret-service fund. We should have much more pleasure in avowing the fact than in being constrained to make an appeal to the country for supplies to meet the expences of the late war. We should have felt no delicacy whatever in being able to meet every twenty shillings of Fox MARSHALL's money by a Tory pound. Mayhap, her addle-headed ladyship would have us receive our contributions by the smell! Well; even in that case we should have no fear of our olfactory nerves suffering any inconvenience from Whig munificence for any but Whig purposes. The question with us is, not whence the funds come, but how they are applied; and if £5,000 had been contributed by Tories, and applied in furthering the projects of the Fox and Goose Club, would the worshipful Secretary have cried "Shame! shame!" or "Bravo! bravo!" We shall feel much obliged, and so will the Committee, if Whig, Tory, or "Radical" (!) will send anything towards the expences of the battle of brains against bricks. However, it is only fair. A beaten foe, and especially a "captured garrison," may be excused for trying every expedient, whereby to diminish the ignominy of diminishing defeat, disaster, and disgrace, by magnifying the power of the enemy.

Thus does each new fact intended for detraction but add to the importance of our triumph, of which, *Mother Goose*, in a lucid interval, is compelled to speak thus, and with which we close our observations. She says, in talking of the mill fight:—

"The believers in Household Suffrage were tongue-tied; they lacked utterance; and even those whom they put forth to advocate their principles, conceded the main point contended for by their opponents."

Now, can language furnish stronger terms in proof of the inefficiency of a body who were to have kicked the world before them, and who nevertheless, and upon the very first struggle, remain in the passive and humiliating position of seeing themselves sold to the parties whom they had assembled to buy, and by the very brokers who came to value the goods and strike the bargain; and above all, while their party consisted of the whole population, save and except "*six omnibusses full.*"

Apropo, talking of omnibusses, how many would now "comprehensibly" contain the scattered fragments of the defunct geese, and what sized pie would the giblets make?

☞ Since the above was in type we learn from the "Chartist Committee of Management," that their funds fall much short of the expence they were obliged to incur. Their balance-sheet will shortly be published—with an appeal to those of their brethren who have not yet sent their mite in aid of "DAN's Chartist Welcome," to do so forthwith. We will anticipate them a week or so. We make that appeal for them *now*, and we call upon the Chartists to respond.

The Committee also purpose, (after collecting as much from their own friends as they can, and should there still be a *deficit*,) to wait upon "the Doctor" with their bills, and request him to put them in com-

munication with his "money finder." They say he seems to know all about that sort of thing: for he not only knows where his own comes from, but pretends also to a knowledge of who lends a helping hand to other people. They allege, moreover, that they have great claims upon "the Doctor" and his "backers;" for, say they, had it not been for their exertions, the "GREAT *Demonstration*" would have been a much GREATER failure than it was! They seem to think that, as it was the Chartists alone who imparted what little of life and interest there was to the Mill Gathering, "the Doctor" cannot object to pay something towards the expence, especially as he seems to know where the money is!!

THERE IS NOT ONE LAW FOR THE RICH AND ANOTHER FOR THE POOR.

LORD CARDIGAN, accused of felony—of shooting with intent to murder—is admitted to bail in a comparatively trifling amount. GEORGE WHITE and JOHN WILSON, accused of asking sundry middle class foxes to subscribe to the cause of justice, were absolutely denied the benefit of bail by the Leeds Justices under the instruction of Government. There is not one law for the rich and another for the poor!

MIDDLE CLASS LEGISLATION.

OUR readers will of course have perceived that one of the first acts of the present Session has been the granting of leave to Lord JOHN RUSSELL to bring in a Bill for continuing and extending the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners. Upon this iniquity, we have much to say, for which we have neither time nor space at present; but we cannot allow the debate to pass without presenting to our readers the *honest* declaration by Brown Bread JOSEPH—the father-*that-is-to-be* of the newly begotten but yet unformed Suffrage bastard, of his attachment to, and determination to abide by, the fell principle and infernal operation of these devil laws. Here is the precious morsel:—

"Mr. HUME could not allow the honourable baronet to say that the whole bill was erroneous in principle, and ought to be abolished, without expressing his dissent from such a sentiment. He had seen much of the working of the law, though, perhaps, not so much as his honourable friend near him Mr. Wakley. He was aware that hardship had resulted from the working of the present system; but it had been introduced to remedy far greater evils. No one could recollect the evidence that had been brought before the house without being convinced of the necessity of a reform of the old system. He protested against the assertion of the honourable baronet, that the bill had indiscriminately punished all kinds of poverty. The intention of the bill was to distinguish between poverty that was undeserved, and that which arose from vice."

Let the Chartists read that, and then, if they like it, trust Brown Bread JOSEPH to guide them safely into his political puddlehole, so cunningly called a house!

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

MR. DEEGAN AND THE NORTHERN STAR.—*We have received a letter, dated "Bishopwearmouth, Sunday evening, January, 184[illegible]," of which the following is a copy:—*

"SIR,—I never wrote to you before, and I dont think you will thank me for this; however, I will pay the post, and then you will only need to scan it over, and then if it is no better worth, you can toss it amongst rubbish, or light your pipe with it.

SIR, I have been in the habit of purchasing the *Northern Star* from one of your agents, for the last three years, and therefore it is that I feel grieved that Mr. Deegan, the Durham missionary, should have thought it his duty to attack, and hold up to public reprobation, the *Star*, and its editor, Mr. Hill.

The following took place this evening, in the Co-operative Hall. Mr. Deegan said, that the editor of the *Northern Star* had done Mr. Lowery, of Newcastle, and himself, great injustice, in placing their names nearly at the bottom of the list of those who were appointed to speak on Holbeck Moor. But, Sir, that is not your only crime; you strove hard and long to persuade the Chartist delegates that they had nothing to do with the Fox and Goose meeting, at Marshall's mill. You did not give a full report of Mr. Deegan's speech at the meeting of the Geese. And Mr. Deegan further states, that you have alleged in the *Star*, that the conductors of the *Times* promised you a report of the meeting, which he says they never did.

Now, Sir, I think Mr. Deegan must either state that which is not correct, or you publish that which is not true.

This is the second time that Mr. Deegan has attacked and held up to scorn and ridicule, the *Northern Star* and its editor, Mr. Hill.

In conclusion, I have had no quarrel with Mr. Deegan; and of the editor of the *Star*, I know nothing; but of this I am sure, that whatever reasons Mr. Deegan may have for his conduct towards the people's paper, he will not rise much in my esteem by it; yet I think it may on the whole be injurious to the circulation of the *Star*."

We thank the writer, (who gives his name and address very cordially,) for this piece of information. It is both well and necessary for us and the people to understand each other. It would have been, in our opinion, more honest and Chartist-like for Mr. Deegan to have made his statement of complaint to us, while he was at Leeds, than to have done it in the way stated by the writer; more especially as he promised to visit the Star Office, on other business, but failed to do so, though he was waited for by our book-keeper till eleven o'clock at night. It seems, however, that Mr. Deegan's notions of honesty and propriety in such things differ from ours; and hence we must be content to reply to his allegations as we happen to hear of them. This we shall do, seriatim. First, then, for the "injustice" of placing his name and that of Mr. Lowery "nearly at the bottom of the list of speakers for the Holbeck Moor meeting." It might be quite sufficient, even if the Editor of the Northern Star had perpetrated this liberty, to plead that somebody must occupy that post, and that it was scarcely to be expected that Chartist delegates, contending for equality, would be the very first to fight and snarl for pre-eminence on the aristocratic principle. But the arrangement of speakers for the Holbeck Moor meeting happened to be made by a committee appointed for the purpose, and not by the Editor of the Northern Star. "[illegible] that the delegates had nothing to do with the Meeting." We did so; and we do so still. We admitted their right to attend it, if they could get tickets, in their individual capacity; but not as delegates. "[illegible] fully report Mr. Deegan's speech." We did not. We did not fully report any speaker. It was impossible. The speaking commenced at [illegible]; Mr. Deegan did not commence till ten: we went to press at five in the morning to save [illegible]. That to any but Mr. Deegan will be sufficiently satisfactory. Every other [illegible] was abridged, but no other complained: [illegible] several others were more abridged than [illegible].

[illegible] denies that the conductors of the Leeds Times kept faith with us in the matter of the report. We do not think Mr. Deegan knows [illegible] about it. We say they did promise—[illegible] that they did so, the Leeds Times [illegible] does not venture to impugn [illegible] we know not whether they may [illegible] Mr. Deegan to deny it for them: [illegible] that, if it be even so, this second-[illegible] will not be so likely to be believed as [illegible] from the dirty Doctor himself.

[illegible] why Mr. Deegan should attack the Northern Star and its Editor. The Editor is [illegible] having ever done anything either [illegible] offend Mr. Deegan; and certainly [illegible] Star has not deserved ill treatment [illegible]. Mr. Deegan has been an agent for [illegible] from its commencement—in that capacity [illegible] contracted a debt to the office of a [illegible] serious amount. He has often been [illegible] for payment, but has never found it [illegible] to pay. On that business he promised [illegible] see the Clerk, when at Leeds, as above [illegible] forfeited his word. Last week, our [illegible] wrote, pressing for a settlement, [illegible] that unless some arrangement [illegible] the papers would be discontinued. [illegible] is the answer received from Mr. [illegible], who manages his business in his [illegible]:—

Stanley Bridge, February 3rd, 1841.

[illegible] received a note from Mr. Ardill saying he [illegible] the papers. He is at liberty to stop them [illegible] he thinks proper. I have paid for the [illegible] he sent me. It will not do me the least [illegible]. Sir, you will please to send me the balance [illegible] the commencement to the closing of [illegible] in July, 18[illegible], showing the debit and [illegible] if you think well of it, you may send the same number as last week.

Sir,
I remain, yours, respectfully,
P. DEEGAN.

Upon this letter we have merely to remark that the requiring of a "balance-sheet" is a subterfuge; because Mr. Deegan, some time ago, sent into the office a balance-sheet drawn up by himself, from which it appeared that he was owing eight shillings more than we have charged to him. This is the way that men of Mr. Deegan's kidney "push the Star." They first get into arrears at the office, then hold up the paper and its editor to "scorn and ridicule," and then flatly refuse to pay.

J. WILLIAMS *says that Mr. Richardson's statement, in his Rights of Woman, about women being employed in coal mines, is incorrect so far as Durham and Northumberland are concerned, and that the wives and daughters of the pitmen in these districts are employed as women ought to be, in making the homes of their husbands and fathers comfortable. We know nothing of Durham and Northumberland, but we do know from personal observation as to the pits in some other parts of the country. Mr. Richardson is right, and has not at all over drawn his picture.*

S. GOAT, NORWICH.—*We have no recollection of any letter from him having reached our hands till the present one—nor did we receive the report which he states to have been sent by Mr. Clancy. We have received many letters from Mr. Clancy but not that one.*

J. TODD, NEWCASTLE, *has sent us some resolutions purporting to have been passed by some "Operative Chartists," thanking Messrs. Ayre, Blakey, &c., for subscribing to send Mr. Lowery to the Great Demonstration at Leeds, as a Delegate from Newcastle; the Council of the Charter Association not having done so,—and censuring the Council in very severe terms. We have no means of knowing what sort of a "meeting" this was at which these resolutions were adopted, or how many individuals constituted it, and therefore shall not insert the resolutions.*

DELEGATE MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—*We are desired by the Secretary of the Executive to convene a meeting of Delegates from the various parts of the country to be holden on the 20th of February, upon matters of the greatest importance relative to the present crisis; the books are ready. The balance sheet of the Executive will be laid before the Delegates, previous to being published. Further particulars in our next.*

J. HARKWAY.—*His letter is inadmissible.*

ERRATUM.—*In our last paper but one, in the Balance-sheet of the St. Pancras Festival and Ball, instead of* TEN SHILLINGS *for ribbons for Committee-men, it should have appeared*—Amount paid Printing Ribbons for Committee, TEN-PENCE.

TEMPERANCE.—*The following persons wish to have their names appended to the Total Abstinence Address:—Mr. Littler, member of the Provisional Executive, an abstainer for six years; William Smith, member of the Executive; and William Griffin, reporter, an abstainer and advocate for upwards of six years.*

R. H. O. *must excuse us this week.*

W. FULLER, JUN., *Arbroath.—His request is attended to.*

"THE CHARTIST" *will not do for publication.*

FRANCIS LEE.—*The verses are not so good as the writer's intention, or we might insert them.*

JAMES VERNON.—*His sonnets are received.*

OASTLER'S "FLEET PAPERS," No. 6, *received.*

R. E., *Newcastle, has our thanks. We will watch them.*

E. P. MEAD.—*His song next week. His lecture we have not room for.*

W. TUCKER.—*His acrostic won't do.*

JOHN FISHERWICK.—*His communication is an advertisement.*

C. H.—*His song won't do.*

JOHN COLLINS AND ARTHUR O'NEILL.—*Their address is received.*

R. LOWERY.—*His letter was accidentally laid aside until too late for this week: it shall appear in our next.*

DUNDEE YOUTHS' UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.—*Their address omitted for lack of room.*

W. TILLMAN.—*Will he send Mr. Hill his address? Mr. H. wrote him, care of Mr. Heywood, some time ago; but it seems that the letter has not reached him.*

J. ARRAN.—*Next week.*

R. M. HOLMES *recommends temperance and study to the youthful Chartist public.*

R. GRIFFITHS.—*Received.*

A BRITTLE-LANE CHARTIST *is very desirous to see his neighbours bestir themselves more energetic for the Charter.*

JOHN KIRKWOOD.—*His letter is sent to Mr. O'Connor.*

"MONEY" *won't do.*

T. M. SHAW.—*Thanks for his communication. We shall be always glad to hear from him.*

ALEXANDER FINLAY.—*Cannot be sure about the letter enclosing 1s.; but if it was received, the plates were sent.*

GEORGE RUDGE.—*We have not a copy of the 23rd left.*

WILLIAM THOMAS.—*Because the Agent has not settled the account.*

J. MILLAR.—*Send what you think proper.*

T. SMITH, *Plymouth.—Four Shillings.*

JOHN SEAL.—*We have not a copy containing a list of Agents.*

JOHN BUTTERY.—*The first letter he sent wanting Stars for January 23rd was answered by return of post.*

WM. IRELAND, *hatter, Dublin.—The individual inquired after resides at Manchester: don't know the address.*

WM. HAYWOOD *has got all that have been given in the time he mentions.*

J. HOULDER, *Liverpool, can be supplied from Mr. Stewart, Whitechapel. The plate will be sent there.*

J. M'CUBBY.—*The report was in a part of our impression of last week but one; but was taken out along with other matter, to make room for the Leeds Demonstration.*

WE DID NOT UNDERSTAND *the order from Mr. France on the 23rd was to be continued.*

THE 5s. *from Liverpool last week, for Mr. Marsden, should have been for Mr. Murden of Bolton.*

THOMAS DUNNING.—*Apply to S. Deacon and Co., 3, Walbrook, London, giving the time the advertisement appeared, as near as possible.*

FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR SUPERINTENDING DAN.'S CHARTIST WELCOME TO LEEDS.

	£	s.	d.
From James Anderson, Cross-ford...	0	1	0

FOR THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

		£	s.	d.
From the Lambeth Joint Stock co-Operative Store		0	5	0
FROM THE CHARTISTS OF SALTCOATS, AYRSHIRE.				
For Mr. Peddie	0 5 0			
— Mr. Vincent... ...	0 3 0			
— Mr. O'Brien	0 3 0			
— Mrs. Frost	0 3 0			
		0	14	0
FOR J. B. O'BRIEN.				
From D. Ireland, Dunfermline ...		0	1	0
— Hugh M'Inarney, do. ...		0	1	0

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

DURHAM COUNTY MISSIONARY.—Mr. J. Deegan, the Chartist Missionary, will lecture at the following places in the ensuing week:—Hartlepool, Monday, February 8th; Middlesbro', Tuesday, 9th; Stockton, Wednesday, 10th; Darlington, Thursday, 11th; Kelloe, Friday, 12th; West Auckland, Sunday, 14th, at half-past ten in the morning; and Bishop Auckland Batts, same day, at half-past two in the afternoon.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—A RASCALLY CASE.—A poor man has sent the following communication to our office. We give it as received:—"On last Monday week, as I was proceeding on the Calls, laden with a turn of potatoes, I was overtook by Mrs. Fullon, of No. 7, George-street, and accused by her with stealing her potatoes. Upon this I remonstrated with her, and told her that she was mistaken in the man, and she had better go home and see if they were not there. Policeman Fitzpatrick, No. 18, coming up at the time, Mrs. Fullon told him she had paid me to carry the potatoes into Georges'-street, but I was stealing them and taking them elsewhere. After receiving some rough usuage and bad language from the policeman, I was taken into custody, my potatoes taken from me, and escorted down to the Warehouse Hill, where the woman had purchased her potatoes, when she was informed I was not the person she had engaged. I was then set at liberty. Fitzpatrick and the woman then went down to her house, where they found the man waiting at her house with her potatoes, and had been some time. Considering that I had been badly used, I went down to the police office to lodge a complant against Fitzpatrick. Having stated my case, Fitzpatrick was desired by Child to prefer a charge of assault against me, which was done; they then ransacked my pockets and took my watch and money from me, and locked me up for upwards of four hours, when they took me before the magistrates, and I was fined 2s. 6d. and 5s. costs, as the policeman swore that I had knocked him down twice. I being in confinement, as I have stated, had not a chance to get any one to speak in my behalf. They thought fit to treat me in the manner I have described. By inserting this in your valuable paper on Saturday next, you will much oblige. WILLIAM BARKER, porter, on the Warehouse Hill." If the facts be as here stated, they are most disgraceful to the police force of Leeds; and shew the necessity of the people's putting themselves at once into the right position in reference to all political and social matters—a position which would enable them to protect "their order" from oppression; while it would also secure justice to all.

BARNSLEY.—TRADE.—This town is now in a distressed state, owing to the want of employment, the manufacturers being reducing their hands more than one half; add to that the inclemency of the weather, which renders it doubly painful to poor men, who have to leave the town and go seek work elsewhere; indeed, the wonder to us is, how they find men to work for them, when we contemplate that there is never more than four or five months partial work.

BURTON.—On Thursday night week, Mr. Day's house, of Burton, was broken into by some thieves, and a large quantity of bacon, butter, and cheese taken therefrom, together with a vast deal of linen, and wearing apparel, and also some geese from an outhouse. If the times continue as they are, without a remedy, for any length of time, the working classes will be converted into a body of thieves

HUDDERSFIELD.—MIDDLE CLASS JUSTICE.—Hear this, oh! ye pretended followers of the meek and lowly Jesus, but in reality the worshippers of Mammon.—A manufacturer, residing at Mold Green, one of the cheap bread men, and what is worse, a "pillar" of a certain religious body in this town, a few weeks since received his account for gas supplied during the last winter, which account amounted to rather more than he expected. Well, what of that? You shall hear; this "Pillar," this "Cheap Bread" man, immediately sets to work, and calling his workmen together informed them that each of them owes him for what—gas, the sum of nine shillings and sixpence! Oh! sixpence per week for the last nineteen weeks past.—Of course the poor workmen, whose wages are small enough, God knows, remonstrated, but it was of no avail; they must either submit to the impost or quit, and several who would not submit to be robbed, were turned to the wide world, in the midst of a hard winter, to starve, for having the impudence, as it was termed, to resist the tyranny of this tyrant. One of his men, more determined than the rest of his fellow-workmen, being also a member of the body, expostulated with him upon the tyranny and the unchristian principle of such conduct. Thereupon the noble minded pillar flew into a terrible rage, and the poor man who thus had the honesty and firmness to reason with this pretty tyrant, was dismissed *instanter*!!

CHRISTIAN CHARITY.—Last week, a poor woman from Bayhall, was brought to the parish church for interment, and being ten minutes too late, the humble minister of the church would not inter her until the extra sum of 4s. 6d. was paid, and that first, too, which had to be collected from the people there on the spot; the poor woman having been buried by subscription!

NEW BASTILE PRACTICE, BY A FEMALE AT HUDDERSFIELD.—When the present overseers of Hudgave up possession of the workhouse, to the Guardians, they expelled Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, who, for humanity and good order, were unsurpassed in their office of master and mistress of the house, and put in their stead a lunatic of the name of Mr. W. Taylor, from Sheffield, with his aunt, a widow named Ainsworth, who had been expelled for conduct which cannot be named here. The insane nephew, who was placed there in order that the woman might have the sole command, was, within a fortnight, sent back to Sheffield, wrapped in blankets, &c. to his mother: he returned, and was soon packed to Blackpool, and on his return (after being repeatedly told that the order of things was reversed by placing a madman over the sane inmates of the workhouse) was dismissed, and again sent back to his mother at Sheffield, and his aunt (Jezebel, as she is commonly called) left in possession. This termagant has had the execrations of 99 out of every 100 rate-payers: she has only the support of the screwgut Guardians, as she is so well fitted to their purposes of oppression, supplying small quantities of coarse food, and flogging. A widow, who had been an inmate of the said workhouse, left it to be married, leaving a child in the house, she having no means by which to support it. Shortly after the mother had left, the Jezebel of a mistress engaged this child to a collier at Thornhill; who, finding that he (the child) had no strength, returned him, not to the workhouse from which he took him, but to the mother. This woman (the workhouse mistress) if she deserves the name of woman, took upon herself thus to dispose of the child without the knowledge of the overseers of the poor, or the poor house committee, so that no human being is safe in her custody. Now, mark! The child is seven years old: he weighs 42 pounds, and measures 41¼ inches in height. What will the mothers of England say to this! Will they submit to have unprotected infancy driven to labour in a coal pit by a barren termagant—a fiend like this—a tool of the tools and tyrants at Somerset House! The case of this child has been twice before the Board of Guardians, a number of whom attempted to put down the enquiry by clamour, but, it would not do, they were compelled to acknowledge the crime of their protegée and that she had done wrong, and imagined that this would get her out of the scrape; but it is intended to make a motion that she be called before the board, reprimanded, and dismissed. On Friday last, one of the Guardians took this poor unfortunate child into the Board-room, lifted him upon a chair, and told them to behold an independent British labourer; and even this "cut" did not produce a single blush upon their brazen fronts!!

A NEW (BUT UNLAWFUL) WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.—After an experiment of four years, and with all the boasted blessings which were promised, and all the curses "loud and deep" against the opponents of the New Poor Law; after having London police, local police, constables, and military, to subjugate the rabble to submission to it, what has it produced! Why, nothing less than a complete revolution in the minds of the very individuals, who were mainly instrumental in so far introducing "the accursed thing" amongst us! They are now sick and sorry that they should have been so mad as to bring upon themselves (not minding the poor) so heavy an infliction. Such has been the increase of the rates, that they are truly alarmed at the ruinous addition. And what have the present Whig majority of the guardians been driven to? Those props of it have actually commenced a regular course of law-breaking; they began some time ago to give what they call cheques, but really a nondescript sort of payment, purely illegal. These are passed through their hands, thus defrauding the revenue. Here is a copy of one:—

Huddersfield, 8th Jan. 1841.

To the Treasurer of the Huddersfield Union.

Pay to Mr. Samuel Drake, or bearer, two hundred and forty three pounds five shillings.

J. M. MAXFIELD, Presiding Chairman.
HENRY BROOK, } Guardians.
WM. BUTBY, }
C. S. FLOYD, Clerk.

Payable twenty-eight days after date.

J. M. MAXFIELD.

There are six cheques dated the 8th, and twelve dated the 15th of last month, amounting in the whole to about six hundred pounds. "Necessity is the mother of invention." Those boasters and denouncers have invented this scheme, and broken the law, in order to save themselves a little longer from disgrace; but the silly abject tools of the Somerset House triumvirate, have lost sight of the tenfold disgrace they fall into, the crime they commit, and the punishment which no doubt will be awarded.

ANOTHER SHILOH COME.—Very recently the village doctor of Honley was called to attend a young woman, not fifty miles from the workhouse. The mother and daughter held one opinion, the doctor expressed another. The women persisted, and leeches and blisters were applied, but lo! in a few, a very few days, the younger brought forth a living soul, but insisted that it had no father. Oh, this New Poor Law, which drags poor rates, instead of supplying them to, from the poor, in order that the placemen and understrappers may riot in luxury, lewdness, and debauchery. Those poor houses under the new system are no better, it would seem, than brothels; and the writer, Mr. Editor, would be glad to state who the putative father is, providing that a certain relieving officer would give you a guarantee that no action for libel would be brought. It is well known, Sir, that that the lawyers hold that the greater the truth the greater the libel.—*Correspondent.*

AT A MEETING of the committee for petitioning her Majesty in council to incorporate our borough, several letters were received from different members of the council, with their opinions on the subject. After a long discussion, it was agreed to write again to Lord Normanby before the petition was sent for presentation. The Anti-petition has only got about 200 signatures, while that for the Charter of incorporation has above 3,000, all inhabitant ratepayers.

ANTI-CORN LAW ASSOCIATION.—The Operative Anti-Corn Law Association of this town, has fallen into insignificance, and in all probability will not again appear before the public. The meetings are now very thinly attended, and members are not to be found since the discussion at the Philosophical Hall. The Chartists have declared their intention to meet them at all times where they appear in public, either by lectures or discussion. If the operatives of the association be sincere, they will either call upon the people to discuss the question, or abandon it. It is said that petitions are to be got up, but surely the operatives will not demean themselves to do the dirty work of a few in a hole and corner, but take the opinion of the public, as to the best means of obtaining total and efficient repeal.

TOO THICK ON THE GROUND.—In a place in Buxton Road, Huddersfield, known by the name of "Floyd's Rookery," a shoemaker has apparently lived very comfortable with one wife, but another spouse came and took possession of a portion of the house, and Crispin also finding himself rather crowded, the cobbler thought proper to fix upon the front of his dwelling the following inscription:—"A wife to let on reasonable terms." We have not heard that a tenant has been found, and between the two, the poor cobbler has kept to his *last*.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday last, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Gibson, the King George on Horseback, to commemorate the birthday of Thomas Paine. The room in which the dinner was held was decorated with flags, evergreens, portraits, &c. In the course of the evening numerous patriotic toasts and sentiments were given, and ably and eloquently responded to; in addition to which, various appropriate songs were sung. Some of the speakers took occasion to repudiate the theological opinions of Paine; although highly eulogising his political sentiments.

BRADFORD.—CHURCH RATE.—The church party have had in contemplation the possibility of forcing that obnoxious impost. We are informed that a vestry meeting on the subject, has been held, when, after some sharp firing on both sides, it was resolved to support the old edifice by voluntary subscription.

BISHOP BLAIZE.—On Wednesday last, the members of the Universal Society of Woolcombers, celebrated the anniversary of Bishop Blaize, by dining together, at the house of Mr. John Forrest, the Unicorn Inn, Ivegate; after the dinner the business of the society was transacted, which was of a most satisfactory nature; the remainder of the day was spent in the greatest harmony. Same day, a large number of the friends of the Patron Society sat down to dinner at the house of Mr. Mills, Odd Fellows' Arms, where ample justice was done to the good things set before them. Another party of about forty, honoured the friends of the Patron of the Staple Trade, by dining together at the Nelson Inn. Several other small parties dined together at the various inns in commemoration of the old Bishop.

EXCISE SEIZURE.—We have just been informed, that the Excise have made a seizure of a quantity of malt, the property of a maltster at Eccles.

KEIGHLEY.—On Sunday last, a very numerous and respectable procession of the Independent Order of Foresters, attended the funeral of a young man named David Hall, who had been a member of that order. Being aware of the dislike of the church parsons to any service being read at the grave besides their own, the ceremony was gone through before the procession commenced. On arriving at the church yard the curate d[illegible] one of the party carrying a large book, and [illegible] that he was going to act in opposition to [illegible] him very [illegible] he had best take [illegible] and not do him [illegible]. The man replied [illegible] be alarmed; whether [illegible] myself or not, [illegible] not injure thee." The [illegible] again cautioned [illegible] against injuring himself, and the man again gave him the quaker-like answer of "never mind, I shall not injure thee," when proceeding to place his book in [illegible], with the apparent intention of reading, the cu[illegible] took the alarm, and sent the clerk post-haste to inform the churchwardens, who came running to prevent the mischief. The man, however, not wanting to make a riot in the church yard, closed his objectionable book, and allowed the church to continue triumphant and finish the burial service in their own favourite way.

FAT PIG.—On Wednesday, the 2nd. inst., a sow, the property of Thomas Rushworth, Esq., of Thwaits, near Keighley, was slaughtered by Edward Hartley, pork butcher, weighing 40st. 3lb., 16lb. to the stone. The animal was only a year and a half old, and was considered one of the finest of the kind ever seen in this part of the country.

ASHTON.—THE SAINT PAUL'S MASONIC LODGE held their first festival on Saturday, January 23rd, 1841, at the house of Mr. John Glover, Theatre and Concert Tavern, Oldham Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, where the Lodge is held. At seven o'clock in the evening, the members of the Lodge, along with the officers from the Saint John's Lodge, sat down to the best festive entertainment that any of the company present had ever seen; for which, after the cloth was withdrawn, and in the course of the evening's enjoyments, the host and hostess received the unanimous thanks of the company.

RICHMOND.—POLICE OFFICE.—Thomas Peat was brought before the sitting Magistrates, charged with violently assaulting Mr. William Howson; fined 5s. and costs. William Mattinson was charged with an assault on William Peirse—*compromised*, paying costs. Robert Jameson summoned Thomas Metcalfe, for cruelty to his cow. Complainant not appearing, he was ordered to pay costs. Mary Allison was fined 5s. and costs for assaulting Ann Allison—on non-payment a fortnight's imprisonment. Joseph Bates, Ellen Bates, and Samuel Bates fined 5s. each, and costs, for abusive language; for non-payment, a fortnight's imprisonment to hard labour. William Harrison was fined 1s. and costs, for assaulting Edward Hurworth. John Pattison, Thomas Pattison, John Deacon, Robert Elgey, Thomas Fryer, Thomas Husband, William Starling, John Glenton, and William White, were fined 10s. each and costs, for gaming at pitch and toss during divine service, on the 24th ult., or three week's imprisonment to hard labour.

FAT OX.—A remarkably fine three years' old ox, of the pure shorthorn, bred and fed by Mr. Thomas Lax, of Ravensworth, near Richmond, was slaughtered by Mr. Ralph Fenwick, of Gayles, and exposed for sale in Richmond market, on Saturday last, which weighed 121 stone, 7lbs. The whole was soon bought up at 9d. per lb.

DUNDEE.—STATE CHURCH TACTICS.—A meeting of the members and friends of the Church of Scotland was called by hand-bill, on Tuesday evening week—admission by tickets; to which meeting many of the working people obtained tickets of admission; but, no sooner was it known that this was the case, than a new bill was issued, at the request of individuals entirely unknown to the public, headed "A New Issue of Tickets," and presuming to have the power of calling in the first tickets, without saying when an exchange of the old for the new tickets could be made. This was a complete trick upon the people, and a regular scheme to make the meeting a "hole and corner" affair. Our correspondent states that he had his coat torn off his back, and his papers taken from him, by parties in this disorderly meeting; and that he shall seek redress in the Sheriffs' Court.

BIRMINGHAM.—PUBLIC OFFICE.—THE CRIME OF POVERTY.—Mr. Johnson was charged by a policeman with breaking a square of glass in the shop window of Mr. Showell, bookseller, New-street. The case excited great attention, and shows up the condition of the industrious population of this "happy country." It appeared, from the statement of the policeman, that the prisoner came up to him in the street, and asked him where he was to apply for relief, as he had been a day without food. The policeman advised him to go to the workhouse. The prisoner answered that he had been there, and was refused relief; that he did not want to steal, as that would cause him to lose his character; but that he must have something to eat, if he was forced to go to prison for it, and thereupon thrust his hand through a square of glass. The policeman immediately took him into the shop, in order that the owner should be satisfied. Mr. Showell having questioned him, and finding that the man was in extreme distress, immediately supplied him with necessary refreshments, and wished him to be set at liberty; but understanding that he was determined to have an asylum to protect him from hunger, he consented to his being taken to the Police Office. This statement was corroborated by Mr. Showell, who did not seem inclined to injure the prisoner. Mr. George Redfearn, prison keeper, stated that so numerous were the offences committed for the purpose of being sent to prison, that the magistrates were compelled to order that they should be kept the first month on bread and water. Mr. Lawrence, the sitting magistrate, then ordered that the prisoner should be confined to hard labour for six weeks, the first four on bread and water. This is a picture of England, "the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world."

MANCHESTER.—MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, two of the workmen employed at the Oldham Gas Works were suffocated by the gas, on pulling out a plg from the gasometer, whilst they were in the well. Taylor (one of the men) has not recovered, but Kay, another, has. The persons who fetched them out of the well had a narrow escape with their lives, but are at present doing well.

AUDACIOUS STREET ROBBERY.—A man named Johnson was committed for trial at Manchester Borough Court, on Saturday, for being one of a party who threw Mr. Kenlock, bookseller, upon his back, and attempted to rifle his pockets, in Oldham-street, whilst scores of persons were passing along the street at the time. It was about eleven o'clock in the morning of Friday.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Thursday afternoon, the 28th ult., a man was observed to enter the cellar of Messrs. Fletcher and Moss, Hanging Ditch, Manchester, and take a cask of butter therefrom. A porter on the premises saw him commit the theft. The prisoner, whose name is Wright, has been committed for trial.

SEIZURE OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—The house of a person named Andrew, otherwise Roscoe, a butcher, of Haslam Moor, near Bolton, was searched on Thursday, the 28th ult., when 640lbs of indigo, and a box containing a large quantity of jewellery and cutlery, the value of the whole of the property being £300, were found upon the premises. A day or two preceding the search, the premises of Mr. Bignold, dyer, the Mount, Peter-street, Manchester, were broken into, and a quantity of indigo, corresponding in quantity and quality to that found in Andrew's house, was stolen. Andrew is out of the way, but his wife is in custody.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—Two youths named Butterworth, (brothers) and a third party whose name we are not in possession of, were killed by the falling of a temporary wooden bridge laid across the Dane, at Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, on a part of the Manchester and Birmingham line. Henry Butterworth, another of the brothers above-named, was also thrown into the river with the rest, and is seriously injured, but not killed. The parties recently resided at Stockport.

ROBBERY OF A BARBER'S SHOP BY A POLICEMAN.—MANCHESTER, FEB. 4.—On Thursday morning, Mitchell M'Clough was brought before Mr. Maude, at the Borough Police Court, Manchester, on a charge of having stolen a razor and comb, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Peirse, Police Inspector, said that Mr. Hanson, hair-dresser, of Great Ancoat's-street, came to the office, and stated that he had been robbed of a comb and razor, and that the same had been found in the prisoner's coat pocket. Mr. Hanson, prosecutor, was then sworn. He said that the prisoner, M'Clough, came to his shop to be shaved, and when he (Hanson) had shaved him, the prisoner gave him a shilling to get changed, so that he might pay him. Hanson went out to procure change, and returned and gave it to him. Shortly after, Mr. Nathaniel Peck came into his shop. Hanson told Peck that he had been robbed of a comb and a razor, and that no one had been in the shop but the prisoner and Mr. Peck; but he was sure that Peck had not taken them. Mr. Peck, who is a respectable man, replied "No; it must be the policeman." Hanson immediately went to the policeman's lodgings, and inquired for him. He was informed that he was asleep in bed. A top-coat hung in the room, and Hanson asked the woman with whom M'Clough was lodging, whether he might be allowed to search the pockets; permission was given, and the result was, that he drew out the comb and razor now produced from the pockets of the policeman. Mr. Maude asked the prisoner what he had to say for himself. Prisoner said he went to the shop to be shaved; and as the barber had been in the habit of cutting hair for the force, and as he had no comb, he thought he might get one from the barber, but it was his intention to have returned it. Mr. Maude—Why did you not ask for it? Prisoner answered—Because, being a policeman, he though he might take it without asking. The Superintendent, Cochrene, merely corroborated the evidence of Hanson and Peirse. Mr. Maude to Hanson—Are you sure those articles are yours? Hanson—Yes: he could swear to them, because his name was upon them. Mr. Maude, without further hesitation, committed the prisoner to take his trial at the Sessions.

HALIFAX.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—CHILD BURNT.—On Sunday morning last, a little girl, named Wilson, aged fourteen years, residing with her father in King-cross-lane, in this town, (who had gone to Leeds in search of work,) had got up to [illegible] by some means or other, her linen [illegible] her death in a few hours.

[illegible]BURY.—TEETOTALISM.—A Rechabites' tent, denominated the Rock of Horeb, was lately opened at Mr. Brown's Temperance Hotel, by the officers of the Wakefield district, which no doubt will be productive of much good.

ADDERBURY.—Within about fourteen miles of the writer's residence, there has been another of our wealthy and aristocratical displays of brutality, and man-debasing exhibitions, a prize fight; and never, in the remembrance, of the oldest inhabitant in this part of the country, was there known to have been collected together such a mass of blackguardism, thimble-rigging, thievish set. If New South Wales had been culled, and the scrapings of all hell collected together, it could not have overmatched it; and whether the day did not prove so fortunate for their nefarious practices as they wished, they were determined to make it out by their evening's maraudings. On their return from the brutal place, they robbed all they fell in with; and since I have begun writing these few lines, three daring robberies have been committed in the broad light. A person of the name of Loftus, (Banbury) a teacher of French and drawing, had been the same afternoon receiving his pay, and on his return home, when about one hundred yards from the Adderbury Turnpike Gate, a cart with five or six fellows in it overtook him, stopped, and asked him to ride. He replied in the negative, when he was knocked down, and robbed to the amount of thirty pounds in money, and checks, and also his watch, with which they decamped. He was bruised very much by the monsters kneeling on his stomach. It was about six o'clock in the evening, and the Sovereign coach, from London to Leamington, was at the bar at the same time, and a shepherd was not fifty yards from the place; but the poor man knew nothing of it till afterwards, as he had no chance of making any alarm whatever. The same evening, King's Sutton Church was broken into, but luckily there they had their trouble for their pains. On Thursday evening, a respectable architect, of Banbury, was coming home, and when within a few yards of Hopcroft's Holt, on the Oxford Road, was stopped by four men, and robbed of about twenty shillings in silver, and also his watch, worth £4, with which they got safe off. Such is the pastime—I beg pardon—the wickedness which our legislators, aristocrats, and bull-headed frog farmers, the fifty pound captives, and our superiors (?) patronise, and publish in a paper, which might be very properly called *Hell's Life in London*. Could a Parliament of Chartists act worse?—*Correspondent.*

WOOLWICH, FEBRUARY 1.—ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—About half-past six o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, one of the convicts belonging to the Warriar convict ship, moored off the Dockyard, Woolwich, made his escape, and although every exertion has since been made to recapture him, he has eluded the vigilance of the police.

LAST SUNDAY evening, during divine service, at a Dissenting meeting-house, in the City, the minister interrupted the singing of the hymn, previous to the sermon, by the following ejaculation:—"If that gentleman who sings so very loud, cannot sing more in tune, he had better leave off altogether."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.—On Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, a fire originated on the premises of Messrs. Painter and Co., the extensive cabinet-manufacturers, Finsbury-pavement, Moorfields, which has involved the total destruction of that spacious building. The area occupied by it was almost an acre in extent, and the top of it was surmounted by a dome. The fire, it is supposed, arose from the boiling over of some varnish in one of the warehouses, which was situated under the roof. Mr. Painter had prompt information of the unfortunate circumstance, and he directed his servants to proceed instantly for the engines. The inflammable properties of the varnish, however, soon communicated to the other materials in the room, when it became soon evident that no effort could arrest the progress of the devouring element. The flames raged with fury, and rushed from floor to floor with amazing rapidity, and passing out at the windows, carried them across the street, which is there about 200 feet wide. The various engines from the different stations of the London Fire Brigade quickly arrived, but water was not supplied with sufficient promptitude. Long before eleven o'clock the whole of the Messrs. Painter's premises were in one solid flame; they presented an awful sight; and such was its power, that many persons in Chiswell-street were unable to remain there. At the houses on the opposite side of the pavement, the shutters of the shops of which were put, the shopmen were compelled to be employed in flinging buckets of water upon them. The engines also played above, the effect of which was to prevent their ignition. By this time, however, the house adjoining the Messrs. Painter's, which was occupied by a medical man, at the corner of Finsbury-square, caught fire. The rear of the houses to the south, also, in Cross-street, belonging to Messrs. Baker and Co., importers of foreign wines, of Mr. Everest, a wine merchant, and of Messrs. Ballard and Co., paper hanging manufacturers, were in the same situation, and unfortunately the wind was blowing in that direction. During the progress of destruction carried on by the devouring element, occasional explosions were heard, which were supposed to proceed from different inflammable bodies, while large burning masses of furniture were frequently driven among the crowd. At eleven o'clock, a large portion of the front wall of the premises fell down. Fortunately it descended in a perpendicular direction. An immense mass of dense and heated smoke instantly arose, which had a terrific appearance. As soon as it passed away the whole interior of the premises presented a dreadful scene, while the heat was much more intense. As it was impossible for the engines to produce any effect upon the building, the men exerted themselves to arrest the progress of the flames from causing further damage to the adjoining houses. A large body of police of the G division, under Inspectors Robinson and Slacket, were present to keep off the immense crowd assembled together. The loss of property is said to exceed £25,000. No portion of Messrs Painter and Co.'s premises and manufactory are remaining; the whole are burnt to the ground. The firm are insured in the Phœnix Fire Office, but, Mr. Painter states, far below the extent of property consumed. The premises of Dr. Shoveller, No. 50, adjoining, and at the corner of Finsbury-square, are completely gutted. He is insured in the Protestants' and Dissenters' Fire Office. No. 49, Finsbury-square, belonging to Mr. Gregorie, professor, seriously damaged by water; insured. Houses on the west side of the Pavement, opposite the premises burned down, No. 1, belonging to Messrs Cater and Wood, part damaged by fire; No. 2, Mr. Evans; No. 3, Mr. Reymond; No. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, similarly damaged. Several houses in Cross-street have sustained damage. Most of the occupiers are insured. The cause of the fire cannot be learnt. An accident occurred during the raging of the fire to a man in working one of the engines. He had the ends of his fingers jammed off, and is now at St. Bartholemew's Hospital. Nearly the whole of the premises now destroyed formerly belonged to the far-famed bookseller, Mr. Lackington, who, from the very humble condition of penny trifles in the streets, became successively the proprietor of an old book stall, a librarian and bookseller, and, in the result, realised an immense fortune, after which he wrote his life to explain to the rising generation the way in which he had from the very smallest of beginning created for himself, by his prudence and economy, the eminence which he then occupied. During his occupancy of the spacious premises in Finsbury-square, a sensation was caused by the driving of one of the mail-coaches round the circular counter in this immense shop, above which, in his time and for many subsequent years, arose a dome containing several galleries filled with a vast assortment of books.

BOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.—NOTICE is hereby Given, That THOS. FLOWER ELLIS, the Younger, Esquire, RECORDER, and one of the Justices of the Peace, of the said Borough of Leeds, by a Certificate in Writing, under his Hand, dated the Fifth Day of January last, has duly certified that it is expedient and necessary to erect and provide a New and more convenient GAOL for the said Borough of Leeds, the present Gaol of and for the said Borough being wholly insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate for the proper and legitimate Purposes of a Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds.

And Notice is hereby further given,

That William Smith, James Williamson, David William Nell, Darnton Lupton, Hamer Stansfeld, Thomas Hebden, Edward Grace, William Williams Brown, Edward Baines, John Clapham, James Musgrave, Thomas Benyon, George Goodman, James Holdforth, William Cadman, and William Pawson, Esquires, Sixteen of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the said Borough of Leeds, have, by a Presentment in Writing, made under their Hands and Seals, dated the Seventh Day of January last, duly presented that the Common Gaol in and for the said Borough of Leeds is insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate; and that the same cannot be conveniently enlarged and made efficient for the several purposes for which a Gaol and House of Correction are required for the said Borough; and that, by reason of the Premises aforesaid, a New Gaol and House of Correction for the said Borough are indispensably necessary, and that the same should be forthwith built and provided pursuant to the Statutes in such case made and provided; *and further*, that the said Presentment and Certificate were laid before a Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the said Borough of Leeds, duly held on the Third Day of February instant, and that the said Council, at such last-mentioned Quarterly Meeting, received and ordered the same to be acted upon.

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Council of and for the said Borough of Leeds do intend to take such Certificate and Presentment into their Consideration at their next Quarterly Meeting, to be held at the Council Room, in the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, on *Wednesday, the Fifth Day of May*, 1841, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon. And the said Council will then and there consider and determine whether the present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, or otherwise inadequate for the Purposes now required by Law, and whether or not there is a necessity for the Erection of any New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough, with suitable Dwelling Houses, Buildings, Tenements, Offices, and Appurtenances, for the Gaoler, Chaplain, and other Officers.

And Notice is hereby further given,

That if the said Council at such last-mentioned Quarterly meeting shall finally determine and resolve that such Certificate and Presentment are well founded, and that there is a Necessity for a New Gaol or House of Correction for the said Borough, with such other Buildings and Premises as aforesaid, then that such Orders will be made, and such Powers and Authorities will be given as shall appear to the said Council requisite and proper for the purchase of a suitable quantity of Land, and for Erecting, Building, and Completing such Gaol, House of Correction, and other Buildings as aforesaid, for the Purposes, and according to the Powers and Provisions of the Statutes which may then be in force in relation to Gaols and Houses of Correction.

Dated this Fourth Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-One.

By Order,
EDWIN EDDISON, Town Clerk.

More Young Patriots.

Christened at Rook-street Roman Catholic Chapel, Manchester, the son of John and Sarah Millington, named Feargus O'Connor John Millington.

Also, at the Old Church, Manchester, another child called Feargus O'Connor Becket.

Born on the 24th of December last, and christened on the 24th of last month, at St. Peter's Church, Walworth, Henry Vincent Terry.

A few days ago, the wife of Mr. Joseph Wood, of Clayton, was delivered of a fine boy, who has since been registered Feargus O'Connor Wood.

Harriet Icome, wife of John Icome, was safely delivered of a daughter on the 14th of October last, and has since had it christened and duly registered by the name of Harriet Frost Vincent.

Mr. Thomas Pickering Cavill, of Melton Mowbray, had two fine boys (twins) christened at the Independent Chapel, on the 3d of last month, by the Rev. James Roberts; the eldest, by the name of John Frost Cavill, the other, Henry Vincent Cavill.

Mr. H. W. E. Standeven, of Dale-Hall, near Burslem, potter, has had a daughter duly registered Grace O'Connor.

Christened, on the 14th November last, at the Catholic Chapel, Granby-row, Manchester, by the Rev. Mr. M'Cormick, John Feargus Clark, the son of James and Martha Clark.

On Saturday last, a young stranger was registered at one of the offices in Bath, as follows:—Samuel Feargus Bronterre Vincent Charter Debbage, being the son of Mr. Miles Debbage, of St. Gregory, Norwich.

Richard Wade, of Read, duly registered his son on Saturday, January 23d, John Frost Wade.

James Anderton, of Padiham, duly registered his son Feargus Anderton.

On Saturday, the 17th of October last, Martha, the wife of Daniel Bamford, of Bridge-mill, near Whitworth, was safely delivered of a son, who has been christened by the name of James Feargus, at St. Mary's Church, Bacup. The clerk asked the mother a second time if it was Firgus, or Feargus? The parson said "it was Feargus;" and after a pause said, "well, I hope he will be a much better man than Feargus O'Connor is!"

Emma Frost, daughter of Leah and John Frederick Linden, was duly registered on the 18th of January last, in respect to the oppressed and ill-treated John Frost.

On the 2nd instant, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Thomas, of Maples, near Newport, Monmouthshire, was duly registered Ann Frost Vincent Thomas.

On Saturday last, Jane, the wife of Nathan Somersgill, of Illingworth, was safely delivered of two sons, one of whom has been named Feargus O'Connor, and the other Wm. Vincent.

The son of William Henry and Mary Ann Weston, of Regent-street, Westminster, on the 15th of October last, was duly registered and baptised at the Church, in Vincent-square, as John Frost Weston.

Barbara, the wife of James Livingstone, joiner, of No. 4, Picton-place, Newcastle, was, last week, safely delivered of a daughter, who was duly registered, in the parish of All Saints, Eleanor O'Connor Frost Livingstone.

On Monday, February 1st, Feargus O'Connor Booth, first child of Silvester and Frances Booth, and grandson to Mr. John Booth, the much respected treasurer to the Radical Association, was christened in Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. Charles Middlehurst. In consequence of this being the first child in this town bearing the name of that unflinching (though persecuted) champion of the people, the association presented him with an enamelled card, on which his name is inserted in full in gilt letters by his father, on whom too much praise cannot be bestowed, for the selection of sponsors, who were Mr. Edward and Miss Mary Leach, brother and sister to Mr. James Leach, South Lancashire Chartist Missionary.

On Tuesday, the 26th January, was baptised, John Feargus O'Connor, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Wakefield, of Belton; the ceremony took place in the Catholic Chapel, Gracedieu, the minister at Belton Harding having objected on account of the name.

Lately registered at Loughborough, Emma O'Connor, daughter of Wm. and Harriet Smith.

TWO YOUNG PATRIOTS.—Jane, the wife of Nathan Sommersgill, of Illingworth, near Halifax, was safely delivered of twins, on Saturday last, one of which is to be called Feargus O'Connor Sommersgill, and the other Wm. Vincent Sommersgill.

On Monday last, the infant son of Mary, the wife of Thomas Clarke, stonemason, Lancaster, was duly registered Thomas Feargus O'Connor Clarke, being the first child in that district named after any of the Chartist leaders.

On the 24th January, was baptised, at the Parish Church, Warrington, Simeon Frost Richardson, son of Joseph and Hannah Richardson, of the same place.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, at Barnsley, Mr. Samuel Stones, corn miller, to Miss Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, flax-dresser, all of Leeds.

On Monday last, at Norton Church, near Malton, by the Rev. Wm. Carter, M.A., Mr. John Avison, cattle dealer, to Miss Emma Pickering, both of the former place.

DEATHS.

On the 29th ult., at his residence, Brixton-hill, near London, after a short illness, aged 69, the Rev. John Stephens, Wesleyan Minister. Mr. Stephens travelled in this circuit in 1815, 1816, and 1817. He itinerated for the space of forty-one years, was President of the Conference in 1828, and became a supernumerary in 1834. Mr. Stephens was much respected by and amongst the numerous body of which he was a minister.

On Monday last, at Hasland, near Chesterfield, aged 49, Mary, the wife of Mr. Samuel Wild, hatter.

On Wednesday, the 27th ult., Feargus O'Connor Vincent Bronterre Tozer, aged six months, son of Mr. S. Tozer, plumber, Hereford.

On Thursday last, at St. John's Church, Mr. Joseph Moore, foreman to Mr. Ellis, flax-spinner, to Miss Elizabeth Hezmalalch, both of this town.

Varieties.

JOHN BULL's idea of his Queen's partiality to foreigners is not likely to be removed by the speech. The Royal lady slightly alludes to *attacks* upon other nations, and directly threatens *a tax* upon her own.

"I'M GOING to open Parliament," quoth Victoria to pretty Poll. "Parliament is like an oyster, then—you open it first, and swallow it after, leaving the shells for the people!"

A DAILY contemporary says, "the appearance of Prince Albert, dressed as he was in a field-marshal's uniform, with the collar and star of the most noble order of the garter, was most *imposing*." There cannot be a doubt, we think, about the matter.

MELBOURNE AND WELLINGTON have become friends and allies. Righteousness and peace have kissed each other.

PRINCE ALBERT has appointed *four* chaplains; this is as it should be—the provision for the soul should be upon a scale with that of the body. A Prince could not possibly do with less than four chaplains, when we reflect that four chaplains would not more than supply the spiritual wants of forty thousand ordinary people!

"SHOULD you not like to see all that's going on?" asked Victoria of the learned parrot, just before setting out to open Parliament. "No," replied Poll, "I am tired of puppet shows!"

JOE HUME, on hearing "the people" given at a Reform feast, is said to have declined drinking it on the score of its being a "*foolish* toast," and yet one minute before he had drank the *Royal family!*

THE FOLLOWING advertisement is copied from a New Jersey paper:—"To be Sold, one hundred and thirty-one suits at law, the property of an eminent attorney, about to retire from business. Note.—The clients are rich and obstinate."

ONE OF OUR jokers, the other day, on reading the deaths in a down-east paper, and seeing the ages of many on the list to be eighty and upwards, said he couldn't see how people afforded to live so long at the north—he was but thirty, and hadn't money enough to hold out much longer.—*Jonathan.*

FAMOUS SHOEMAKERS—A correct catalogue of shoemakers who have in any one way or other made themselves remarkable, would be a curious thing. It is yet among the undiscoverable mysteries why dustmen should wear red plush breeches, and as unsuccessful have been all attempts to account for those very peculiar reflective habits to which the craft of Crispin are notoriously addicted. The mere circumstance of the reflecting turn presents no difficulty; more or less it is incident to all sedentary pursuits; its especial tendencies in the case of the shoemaker are the great marvel. From the turbulent days of Quaker Fox, and reformers Hans Sachs and Jacob Behmen, to the scarcely less unruly times of radicals Holcroft and Hardy, we note, in this most respectable trade, such a long list of religionisms, radicalisms, jacobinisms, and every variety of *isms*, as we find in no other class of men. It was against this tendency, indeed, the old proverb was launched, as far back as the age of Apelles. Why is this? Can any one explain it? Fitness is the object and endeavour of the trade. Is there of necessity associated with it the restless impulse to discover in everything else an eternal *unfitness*? We wish we could consult Philosopher Square.—*Examiner.*

WAGES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—It appears that the custom of boroughs maintaining their representatives in Parliament had not ceased in the early portion of last century. Hall, whose collections were brought down to about 1739, speaking of Helstone, says, "This place and others in Cornwall are not able to maintain their burgesses in London, during the Sessions, at their own proper costs and charges (as of old was accustomed) in any tolerable post or grandeur; but have found that profitable expedient (as many others) of making country gentlemen free of their town, who bear the burden and heat of the day for the honour of their corporations, distress their paternal estates to exalt the reputation and perpetuate the privileges of a petty society, made up of mechanics, tradesmen, and inferior practitioners of the law." The same author states that "Padstow, Lelent, and Marazion, formerly sent Members to Parliament, but were excused upon their petition on the score of poverty."

PARDON UNDER THE GREAT SEAL.—"There is a curious record of pardon in the Tower of London, granted to Cecily Ridgway who, refusing to plead guilty of murdering her husband at Nottingham Assizes, A.D. 1357, was remanded back to prison and remained forty days without sustenance, for which miraculous preservation she obtained this pardon under the Great Seal of England.—*Vide Astle's Records of the Tower.*

GOING TO SEE AN EXECUTION.—During the disturbances in Clare, in the winter of 1831-2, three brothers, named Casey, from the neighbourhood of Corofin, in that county, figured prominently in the arsons and onslaughts of that eventful period. Two of them were concerned in the brutal murder of Mr. Blood, of Applevale, and the other (John) was one of the party that fired upon, and wounded, Mr. Synge. It so happened that John Casey's trial, for the latter offence, was to come on the day his brothers paid the penalty of their lives for their offences—a matter which seemed little, if at all, to affect the prisoner in the dock. He was asked by the clerk of the crown, in the usual manner, if he was ready for his trial. "E'then no I'm not, sir," was the reply. "His lordship wishes to know the reason." "Era, dy'e hear!" returned the "gentleman in difficulties." "Don't I tell ye, I'm not ready at all, at all." "But, prisoner, why not?" reiterated the man of law. "I'll tell you that, thin, as you ax the question," replied Mr. Casey, and he grinned a ghastly smile, "because my witnesses, an' d—l take their curiosity, went off wid themselves *to see the execution!*"

A DUTCHMAN'S DEFENCE.—A variety-loving Hollander, who had married some dozen wives, was tried in England for bigamy. "You say," said the Judge, "that the priest who married you to the first wife, authorised you to take sixteen. What do you mean by that?" "Well," said Hans, "he told me dat I should have *four* better, *four* vorser, *four* richer, *four* poorer; and in my country *four* dimes *four* always makes *sixteen*."

APOLOGY FOR TOBACCO.—In the "Marrow of Compliment" (London, 1654), we met with a song in praise of tobacco, which contains as much, perhaps, as can be said in its defence:—

Much meat doth gluttony procure
To feed men as fat as swine;
But he is a frugal man, indeed
That with a LEAF can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hands,
His finger ends to wipe,
That hath a kitchen in his box,
His roast meat in a pipe.

A PLEASANT VIEW OF THE TWELVE MONTHS.—January, for new year's gifts; February, for pancakes and valentines; March, for leeks in Wales; April, for fools; May, for milkmaids and their garlands; June, for green peas and mackrel, beans and bacon; July, for hay in the country; August, for corn; September, for oysters; October, for brewing good beer; November for drinking it. After all these have passed, some for work, but all for meat and drink—after all, comes December, with the barns full of corn, the larders full of beef, the ovens full of Christmas pies, the pockets full of money, the masters and mistresses full of charity, and the young men and maids full of play.—*Old Almanack.*

THE DEATH-WOUND OF HAMPDEN.—The first accounts of this eventful day, published by the Parliamentarians, spoke with confidence of their great champion's recovery:—"His wound was more likely to be a badge of honour than any danger of life." But these hopes were quickly dissipated. On moving from the scene of conflict, Hampden was first observed to make for the house of a relation in the neighbourhood. But Rupert's cavalry were covering the plain between. Turning his horse, therefore, he rode back in the way to Thame. When he came to a brook which divides the plain, he paused a while; but it was impossible for him, in his wounded state, to remount, if he had alighted, to turn his horse over, he suddenly summoned his strength, clapped spurs, and cleared the leap. Through such particulars the recent biographer of this eminent person naturally delights to carry his reader. But what must have been Hampden's thoughts, as he crossed the field of his youthful remembrances, staining the green blades that glittered in the sun of a bright morn in May with no ignoble blood! There he had first practised his confiding neighbours, and his admiring tenants and serving-men, in the use of those pikes which they were to level at the Crown and the Mitres of England; and there the avenging ball of the royalist had shivered his vigorous right arm! The cause was, to all appearance, declining—the army weakened, and commanded by a cold and vacillating partisan; the enemy victorious, and every day gathering new strength; the Parliament rapidly losing the confidence of the people; Pym, his great fellow-champion, lying on his deathbed, the most sentient nerve of freedom, the toughest sinew in the scroll! Yet, could he have looked further, and with prophetic eyes beheld Naseby, Carisbrook, Whitehall, defiled by the blood of a king and the residence of an usurper, more appalling would have been that contemplation of its triumph. Where would he have discovered the laws he had vindicated; the liberty, at whose shrine he had sacrificed so much, besides what was his own; or even a free field for that sly but strong ambition, which, more, it may be, than he was himself aware, directed the movements of his life! In great pain, and nearly exhausted, Hampden reached Thame. The surgeons who dressed his wounds encouraged his fellow-patriots and brothers in arms with hopes of his recovery; but his own impression from the first was, that his hurt was mortal. It was too true an one. After six days of intense suffering, Hampden breathed his last.

Spirit of the Press.

FURTHER REFORM: MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION AT LEEDS.

(From the Spectator.)

"We look upon Universal Suffrage as a right withheld—one that cannot *safely* be withheld much longer; and we consider the question with regard to it to be rapidly narrowing itself to the consideration of these two points—*how?* and *when?*"

Since the 27th October, 1838, when we expressed the above opinion, nothing has occurred to shake, and much to strengthen it. Every folly or outrage of a Chartist has been dwelt upon by the Whigs and Tories as a proof of the badness of the cause: every imprisonment or banishment of a Chartist has been announced as the extinction of Chartism. Still the stupid Chartists could not or would not understand that in propriety they ought to cease to exist, and continued stubbornly to live on. Till at last it has come to this, that a tolerably numerous body of the middle classes, having at their head some men of great wealth, countenanced by influential Members of Parliament, have invited Chartists to appear on the same hustings with them for the purpose of expressing their common opinions; and have most sedulously avoided the expression of any sentiment or opinion that might hurt the feelings of their Chartist allies. The Leeds meeting has materially changed the position and prospects of Chartism. The existence of the Chartist body as an influential portion of public opinion has been solemnly recognised: the assistance of the Chartists has been invoked by a portion of the enfranchised reformers, and only granted in consequence of important concessions. The difference between the position of the Chartists before and after the Leeds meeting, is the difference between the position of Texas or the South American republics before and after their recognition as independent states by the European Powers.

The Ministerial and the Tory journals concur in taunting the gentlemen with whom the Leeds movement originated, as having intended a demonstration in favour of Household Suffrage only, yet having been drawn into a demonstration in favour of Universal Suffrage. It cannot be denied, that many of those who had a share in originating the proceedings, have been carried much further than they intended. Some of them believed that by setting up Household in opposition to Universal Suffrage, they would lure away the followers of the Chartist leaders. Some of them goodnaturedly clung to the vain belief, that if they could muster a strong enough body of supporters, they might induce the Whig Ministers to place themselves at their head. Both have been disappointed. Earl Fitzwilliam tells them flat—and he speaks the sentiments of his "order," and those who cling to it—that he "will not march through Coventry with them." If the Leeds Association is to go honestly and firmly on with the work it has taken in hand, it must make up its mind to break with Ministers. Again, not one Chartist has been induced to say that he will postpone his claim of Universal Suffrage if the instalment of Household Suffrage be paid in the mean time. The Leeds Association, taking upon itself to speak in the name of the advocates of Household Suffrage, has met the Chartist Delegates, speaking in the name of the advocates of Universal Suffrage; and the two parties have agreed, that the change effected upon our representative system by the Reform Bill has been found inadequate to insure good legislation, and that further constitutional changes are necessary. The two parties have not yet come to the discussion whose plan is to be tried first, or what modification of both, or of either. It is as likely (for any thing that has been said or done) that the first move will be for Universal, as that it will be for Household Suffrage: nay, inasmuch as all the advocates of Universal Suffrage expressed distaste of the limited suffrage proposed, while the advocates of Household Suffrage admitted the superiority of the other abstractedly considered, the probability is, if any thing, in favour of unrestricted, unqualified Suffrage.

Much has been gained by the mere fact that members of the middle and working classes* have again co-operated at a great public meeting. Men who have stood side by side on the same hustings, striving for a common object, however unimportant, have already begun to be acquaintances. The majority of the middle-class men at the Leeds meeting will henceforth view any unqualified attack upon the Chartists as personal to themselves; and the Chartists, who took part in that meeting, will, in like manner, feel themselves called upon to patronise their associates of the middle classes. The partition-wall, which circumstances had run up between Reformers of the middle and working classes, is already begun to be pulled down. A vigorous movement party is in the course of being formed, at the very moment that the various fractions of the *drag* party, (or, properly speaking, there is not, and cannot be, a positively stationary party) seem on the eve of being re-combined. The shades of difference between Tories, Whigs, and Parliamentary Radicals, are daily becoming more imperceptible; and much-decried Chartism is in the fair way of becoming the nucleus around which the scattered elements of a popular party are to gather into form and substance.

This result will not, as has already been observed, be *immediate*. Where there is co-operation there must be mutual confidence, and that does not at present exist: confidence is a plant of slow growth. The distrust of Mr. O'Connell, which the outspoken Colonel Napier expressed aloud, was shared by many who did not give it voice. We do not inquire as to the grounds or justice of his distrust; we merely advert to it as a fact, the existence of which is acknowledged. The middle-class politicians distrust each other, and the working classes distrust all of them. This is the necessary consequence of the substitution of "faith in the Whigs" for faith in principle. The gullible and the interested supporters of the Whigs are necessarily confounded in the popular estimation, for there is no external distinguishing mark whereby to know the one from the other; and even men who have had the moral courage to separate themselves from both, are, in the unreasoning anger of the working men, jealously watched, for no other reason than that they do not belong to *their* class. It is only by men's advance in knowledge of their common interests, and by perseverance in an independent course of policy, that confidence can be established; and until it be, there can be little progress made.

* Some ingenious arguments have been used to show that we are *all* working men; but there is an essential difference between head-work—which is education, and hand-work—which impedes education. The working classes feel this, and will not, on the strength of a play upon words, admit a man to the privileges of their "order." They don't understand "metaphysics."

THE QUEEN *versus* HETHERINGTON.

JUDGMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL prayed the judgment of the Court upon Henry Hetherington, who had been convicted during the sittings of the last term of selling a blasphemous publication, entitled "Haslam's Letters to the Clergy of all Denominations."

Lord DENMAN having read the minutes of the trial, and the passages which the Jury found to be blasphemous libels,

Mr. THOMAS, on behalf of the defendant, was instructed to move the Court in arrest of judgment, or for a rule to show cause why there should not be a new trial. The ground on which he moved was, that the offence laid in the indictment referred only to that part of the Scriptures called the Old Testament, and there never was a case of an indictment against a publication which discussed matters relative to the Old Testament only; it was not an offence which was punishable at common law. Although not exactly bearing on the case, he would remind the Court of the observation made by the defendant at the trial, that the doctrine of Christianity being parcel of the law of the land originated in a mistranslation of a case in the Year Book in the 3d and 4th Henry VI., and that error had been copied into all the succeeding cases. He would now refer the Court to the judgment of Chief Justice Hale, in the case of the four witches who had been hanged in the reign of James the First, that Learned Judge asserting that there was no doubt of their existence. The Court was aware that during the reign of James the First, when the law originated, there was no end of the legal murders that took place under the charges of witchcraft and blasphemy. The law certainly could not be traced further back, and had its origin in religious or political animosities, when Judges were found to carry into effect the wishes of persons in power or authority. In the case of the King *v.* Woolstone, who was tried for a libel, impugning the miracles of Jesus Christ, the objection was taken that it was not an offence indictable at common law, but the objection was overruled by the Court, on the ground that the Christian religion was part of the law of the land. The Learned Counsel then referred to the cases of Jacob, Peter Annett, Wilks, and the King and Williams; in the latter case the Court held that the libel was indictable at common law, because the libel denied the authority of the Holy Scriptures, and that the Christian religion was part and parcel of the law of the land. In all these cases the divinity of Christ, and the authority of the Scriptures generally, were questioned; but he submitted that where the Old Testament only was called into question, the rule laid down in these cases did not apply, as it did not call in question the great truths of the Christian religion. He would now refer the Court to the able work of the Archbishop of Dublin on the subject, in which he referred to the Old Testament as a great historical narrative, and, in a great measure, distinct from the Christian religion. Bishop Taylor also said that there were so many errors, mistakes, and mistranslations of the Old Testament, that it was open to the discussion of any party. The Court would see, from these authorities, that there was a license given to persons to discuss matters contained in the Old Testament; and to that portion of the Scriptures only did the libel of the defendant refer. He believed there was no case on record where a party had been tried in that Court for a matter which had no reference to the Christian religion. Another objection was, that the Learned Judge had put it to the Jury to say whether the publication was a libel upon the Christian religion, although the libel had no reference whatever to that matter. Now, inasmuch as the law proceeded on the ground that the obligations of civil society were injured and loosened by bringing the Scriptures into contempt, jurors and witnesses being sworn upon the New Testament, any controversy upon matters contained in the Old Testament, which had no reference whatever to Christ (the Christian religion being altogether independent of the Old Testament), could not be said to come within the rule laid down in these cases.

The COURT did not think there was any ground for the rule. There was that connection between the Old and the New Testament that one part of it could not be assailed and vilified without reflecting upon Christianity generally. It was their duty to take the law as it was laid down in the statute-book, and there was nothing in these statutes to take the case before them out of the ordinary rule. It had always been considered an offence of the highest magnitude to make attacks of that sort upon the Christian religion, and the Jury had found that the publication in question was a libel of that nature.

Affidavits, in mitigation, having been put in and read,

Mr. HETHERINGTON applied to the Court for leave to address it in mitigation, which being assented to, he said he could first rely upon the fact set forth in the affidavits, namely, that it was a common practice in the trade to insert on the title page the name of a publisher like himself for the purpose of serving him, that had been done in the present case—his name had been put to the title-page without his knowledge or consent, and he could safely assert that he had never read a line of it until he had been informed that the book contained a libellous passage. It was clear from that, that there could be no criminal intent in selling the book, as he had merely done so in the usual course of his business. When truth was the object in discussions of this sort, he fully agreed that decorum and respect for the feelings of others should be observed, and he avowed that he did not stand there as the apologist of the passages contained in that publication. Nay, the author had given a candid admission of his error, in having withdrawn these offensive passages in a recent edition. How, then, could the Court punish him for the sale of a work of the contents of which he was ignorant? He admitted that legally he was the publisher of the work, but the statement that his name was to the book went to the Jury unaccompanied by the explanation that he was not the original publisher. Mr. Heywood had, at a trial in Manchester, pleaded guilty to being the original publisher, and had been discharged, after giving bail to appear when called upon. All he asked was, that the same punishment might be imposed upon him, and he felt confident they would never have to call upon him. He humbly trusted the Court would not take him from his home and his family in a case where there was in absence of all criminal intention, and he left the case in their hands.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was for the Court to say whether the prosecution was not one which ought to have been instituted. It was only necessary for him to refer to some of the passages in the libel to show their mischievous and blasphemous tendency. Mr. Hetherington had not in his affidavit stated that when he ascertained the libellous nature of the publication he had withdrawn it from publication, and had ceased to sell it. Whatever had been done in the case of Mr. Heywood was no precedent for their Lordships; they were to judge of the facts which came before them, and it was for them to say what punishment ought to be inflicted on the defendant for the publication which had been laid before them.

The COURT having consulted for some time together, Mr. Justice LITTLEDALE pronounced the judgment of the Court, which was, that the defendant be imprisoned in the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea for the space of four months.

MEETING AT SHAW, IN THE BOROUGH OF OLDHAM, TO MEMORIALISE THE MAGISTRATES TO EXEMPT THE TOWNSHIP FROM THE ASSISTANCE OF THE RURAL POLICE, OR COUNTY CONSTABULARY FORCE.

The constables of the township called the meeting in compliance with a requisition, signed by forty ratepayers, among which were the names of some of the principal ones, among both Tories, Whigs, and Radicals. The meeting was held on Friday evening, January 29th, 1841, in one of the large rooms of the New Mill, belonging to Anne Milne and Sons, of Greenfield, Shaw. The meeting was chiefly composed of working people. On the platform were some of the requisitionists, chiefly consisting of the supporters of Messrs. Fielden and Johnson. Mr. John Hamer *supposed* that Joshua Milne, Esq., took the Chair, which supposition having been seconded, was carried.

The CHAIRMAN commenced the proceedings by observing that the inhabitants were called upon to express their opinion of the Rural Police, now amongst them. He was glad that the requisitionists consisted of men among all parties and professions in the township. He took the chair without any objection, because he considered it to be his duty to do all he could to rid the county of so expensive an establishment. He asked for a patient hearing for all the persons who would address them, and requested that the speakers would confine themselves entirely to the object of the meeting, and not allow the feelings of abhorrence and disgust which such a subject was likely to create, to lead them astray. He would call upon

Mr. NATHAN STOTT, who said, Gentlemen, it devolves upon me, I suppose, to move that the magistrates be memorialised. (Cries of "What for?") Will any one second it? (A voice in the body of the meeting "me.") Stott continued "It's moved and seconded that the magistrates be memorialised, those that think so will"—The speaker was here told that this duty devolved upon the Chairman, he sat down, and

Mr. BARNARD WARD, an active man among the Chartists, rose and said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I think that it is incumbent upon persons who move resolutions at public meetings to state their nature and purport, and I call upon the last speaker to do so.

Mr. NATHAN STOTT again rose, somewhat excited, and said that he did not think it was at all necessary to waste the time of the meeting, by saying anything. They all knew what they were collected together for, and he would not waste their time by saying anything more than what he had done.

The CHAIRMAN explained the nature of the resolution, and Mr. John Smith supported it in a speech of considerable length and energy.

Mr. BARNARD WARD said, Fellow-men, I congratulate you—yes, I congratulate you that you have our Chairman and Mr. William Taylor once more in the field. Yes, I congratulate you on having these men once more in the field. (Hear.) Had they done their duty we should have had no occasion to meet here. The working men, the poor working men did all they could to prevent this county having a rural police established. The working men had called meeting upon meeting—had printed bills—had waited time upon time upon Messrs. Milne and Taylor, whom they had been led to believe were their friends, but all to no use. No. They like others said, "The police are required, you wish to rob us—you want to divide property. We must have the police, or our persons and property will not be safe." (The Chairman denied this.) Why not assist us to prevent their introduction? One ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. The manufacturers have introduced the police, and now they want to entrap the public into the belief that they were wishful to do away with them. Let the public be aware, it was a clap-trap; all they wanted was to throw the expence off the county-rate into the general taxes. In the county-rate, property paid its quota; but let these men succeed in getting the expence of the police thrown into the general taxes, and, then, every man would have to pay, not according to the amount of his property, but according to their consumption of taxed articles. Now, then, (continued Mr. Ward,) let the police be paid as at present, for if the amount of their burden had been on the backs of the working classes, we should never have heard of this meeting from the parties who had got it up. The police had been introduced by them to put us agitators down—to protect property—and let them pay. One object had been attained, for which these buttoned-up blue vagabonds were brought here for, namely, to awe the people into a quiet submission of a reduction of wages; and, having effected this, they now wanted to turn their backs upon their friends. This was ungenerous.—[The speaker was here interrupted by the Chairman and Mr. Taylor, both of whom denied that the remarks were applicable to them.]—Mr. Ward continued—Gentlemen, as a working man, I have not had a chance of a College education; and though having had no education, only what could be attained on the loom, I did not interrupt those men when they spoke. The moment I begin to speak, they continue to interrupt me. Is this fair? If these remarks are not applicable to these gentlemen, let them state to this meeting that they neither connived at, or encouraged the introduction of the Rural Police into this county, and I will believe them, and apologise to this meeting; and till then I cannot retract. (Hear, hear, hear.) They have appealed to the public, and to the public they ought not to fear appearing, and have their conduct investigated. I am a poor man, but shall not shrink from my duty, though my only grammar be that of Shore-edge, (Mr. B.'s residence. [Interruption followed from Messrs. Milne and Taylor, and some few others, the bulk of the meeting remaining neutral.] Again, continued the speaker, I say let them stand before this meeting, and say they did not connive at their introduction, and I will apologise. (Mr. Taylor. You know you are fabricating one half of what you say.) I know that if our pretended leaders had not shrunk from their duty, we should not have had the police. [Uproar, in the midst of which Mr. Milne said, that if the meeting thought Ward's remarks were applicable to him, he was unfit to sit in that chair. He should like to know the opinion of the meeting. Mr. Nathan Stott again came forward and said, without any motion being made, "Those who think Mr. Milne is not guilty of what Barnard Ward charges him with, will hold up their hands. (A number of hands were held up.) Stott then said, "Those who think that Barnard Ward should not speak in this meeting, again will show the same by holding up their hands." A number of hands were again held up; Stott proceeded, with great haste, "to the contrary;" no hands held up. He then said, Mr. Chairman, both motions are carried.]

Mr. Ward here sat down on his seat on the platform, and the Chairman put the resolution moved by Stott, which was declared to be carried.

Two memorials, which had been proposed by two different parties, were then read, after which

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Vale Mill, rose and said—Fellow-townsmen,—Are there any of the police here? Will any one inform me whether there are any in this room? (No answer.) Because if there be, I shall be guarded in what I say. It affords me considerable pleasure, after what has been done, to be allowed to address you. I am sorry that Barnard Ward has taken the steps he has done. (Uproar.)

Mr. WARD—You deny to me the right to speak, and if I must not reply, I will not be attacked. (Considerable uproar.)

Mr. TAYLOR continued—I am not going to attack anybody if you will only be quiet. (Hear, hear.) I can say that no man more strenuously opposed the introduction of the police than Mr. Milne and myself, nor has any man done more to render their situation more uncomfortable after they did come than myself. Previous to their introduction, I had two interviews with Mr. Hordern, our resident magistrate, one of them of an hour's length; I did more good by that hour's conversation than Ward could have done with all his Shore-edge grammar in six months. I found, however, that Mr. Hordern was like nineteen out of every twenty who are placed in his situation; he had made up his mind to go with the stream. He said to me, "The police will be introduced into Lancashire, and this township will have to pay its quota; would you prefer paying, and not have the men?" I answered (continued Mr. T.) "Decidedly so. If you are determined to rob us, do it fairly; but do not insult us in the bargain." I know that the police dread me—that they have their eye on me. I know that they have said, "We can associate with all parties, but William Taylor; we cannot tell what to make of him. His looks are so forbidding, that we are afraid to meet him." This has been brought to my own house. I have made some calculations, and as you know I am so fond of office, I have had a chance of making them accurately. One year I was overseer, another year surveyor of the highways, another year I was Boroughreeve—(laughter)—and several years one of the select vestry. In 1837 we had a great deal better opportunity of paying the rates than now—last quarter of a year we have to pay more for the expense of the police than the whole of the county rate amounted to in 1837. The county rate was then one-third of what it now is, or two-thirds less than now. If this state of things is to go on, you will never have the collector off your door. We are all agreed, both Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, rich and poor—no matter whether a man has his six mills or his six landed estates—no matter whether he is in receipt of six pounds per week, or six shillings, whether a pauper, or an able labourer, there is but one mind and one voice, viz.—"We will not be strutted over with these idle vagabonds." I congratulate you that this is the first time in this township that there ever was an appearance of unanimity amongst us. Let us not spoil it. Why object to the police? not so much on account of the expense as on other grounds. They are an un-English, anti-christian force—but not only are they un-English, but at strict variance with the constitutional laws of England. If there be one thing more conducive to the destruction of the rights and liberties of the people than another, it is the rural police. The expense of maintaining this force cannot cost the country less than £30,000. a-year. In a short space of time it has cost this township no less than £187 17s. 4d.—this would amount to 1,502 half-crowns; supposing we had 1,502 half-crowns at our vestry meetings, how would it look if, instead of bantering the poor old people down to an odd sixpence, we threw 1,502 half-crowns to them? Would it not do more good than keeping an irresponsible and unconstitutional force to spy our every action? Who sent these men amongst us? (Mr. Ward—"The £10 voters.") It is true the Legislature passed a law, but threw the responsibility on the county magistrates. The introduction of this police is only the forerunner of another devil-begotten law—the New Poor Law. I know from hints that have been thrown out to me from head-quarters, that it is probable that an attempt will be made to introduce it among us before March is over. These vagabond police are the spies—the traitors—the vassals of the Government. No man would accept the office of a county constabulary policeman who has a drop of English blood in his veins. I hope none of them are natives of Lancashire: I hope they come from China, or Syria, where we have been knocking out their brains. I would advise you not to dirty your hands by touching such degraded beings. So far as I am concerned, I would see the man who has the baseness to become one of this force starve, and not give him a bit of bread; or thirst, and give him nothing to drink. I abhor them from my heart. The speaker then alluded to the memorials, and thought one drawn up by Smith was the best. He continued—I conclude by calling upon you to keep up the present good feeling, and let no petty jealousy mar our proceedings, but let us do our utmost to rid our country of a set of Russell-espionage-men, whose duties are not so much to look after crime, as to act the base and disgusting characters of spies and traitors.

On the recommendation of the chairman, a committee was appointed to choose out the best portions of both memorials, which was agreed to by the meeting. Thanks being voted to the chairman, the meeting separated, having occupied about one hour and a half.

One singular part of the proceedings, was that the whole of the Chartists stood aloof from taking any active part in the proceedings, and appeared to be mere spectators, excepting Mr. Barnard Ward, who it was expected intended moving an amendment to petition for the Charter.

Another remarkable feature was, that Stott, who was always wishful to be considered an active radical, should have established so tyrannical and despotic a precedent as to move, second, and put a resolution debarring a person from speaking at a public meeting to one of the resolutions.

The meeting was ridiculously conducted. Had a meeting conducted by working men been so badly arranged—the speakers committing so many glaring and absurd errors, the whole of the Whig-radical press would have pointed the finger of scorn at the conductors, and asked "are these men fit to have a voice in choosing a representative in the Commons' House of Parliament." Still all these men were the voters of a Whig-radical parliament. No meeting of the working classes we ever attended cut so truly ridiculous a figure as this one. Mr Taylor spoke last, but his feeling often ran away with his discretion.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM GOAL.—Four prisoners in Kirkdale gaol, made an attempt to escape on Thursday night or Friday morning, the 29th. One of them named Mitchell, managed to saw a hole in his cell door, and make a lead key, by which he let himself and comrades out of their cells; but being baffled in their attempt to escape, by want of means, they agreed to try their scheme again next night, and Mitchell was proceeding to act the turnkey, and lock the others up again, when his lead key broke. They were of course found by the turnkeys out of their cells, and thus their plot was detected.

ROBBING FURNISHED LODGINGS.—Caroline Clitherse, an actress, was charged, at Lambeth police office, with stealing from her ready-furnished lodgings a large quantity of bed-clothing and other articles, value £7, the property of Agnes Kerr. The prisoner had been cast off by her connections, who were said to be of the highest respectability, on account of her predilection for the stage. Want of the means of living, was said to be the cause. The prisoner was fully committed for trial, and was taken out of court in strong convulsions.

THE LONDON POLICE.—SHAMEFUL CASE OF EXTORTION.—A townsman from Bury St. Edmonds, who now resides in New Leeds, Bradford, Yorkshire, sent for his wife, by way of London to Bradford, the parish of Bury St. Edmond's having agreed to give her £4 towards defraying her expences on the journey. On arriving in London, a porter very accommodatingly offered his services, and kindly took her box, to relieve the poor woman of such a burden; she, thinking it would safely arrive at the place it was intended to go to. The porter, under the pretence of decently stepping aside to attend to a call of nature, told the woman to walk forward whilst he made water, as he politely termed it; she, of course, thinking him an honest man, moved forward, and the porter not returning as soon as she thought he might have done, modestly turned round to look for her box, but the porter and box were both missing. The woman made her case known to the police, and the blue bottle imp took her to the Station-house, to make a sham show of investigating the affair, and failing to restore the box, which could not be expected to come without searching for, charged the poor woman 5s. 6d. for walking a few yards through the streets. The poor confiding creature lost her box containing wearing apparel and other articles, as also the 5s. 6d., which those villains extorted from her.

THE LATE INUNDATION AT BRENTFORD.—The adjourned inquest on one of the sufferers by this disastrous occurrence was continued on Wednesday week, and a number of witnesses were called, who deposed to the various circumstances which had come under their notice. The only important point, however, which has not been already several times before the public, was, that a breach had taken place in the walls of the Kingsbury reservoir, belonging to the Regent's Canal Company, through which a vast body of water was poured into the Brent. The reservoir itself, as it was stated, covers upwards of 140 acres of ground, and the walls by which it was enclosed being insufficient to resist so immense a pressure as that thrown upon them by the thaw, and the consequent influx of water from the country, the flood both overtopped the walls and forced a passage through one part, by which a considerable volume reached the Brent, and, as it is supposed, tended in great measure to produce the calamity at Brentford. The inquiry continued until nearly eight o'clock, and the Jury being then bound over in the usual recognizances, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday last.

THE LAW! THE LAW!—In the Court of Queen's Bench, last week, Stone Mann, formerly a purser in the navy, obtained a mandamus to compel the Commissioners of the Navy to pay him the sum of £500, being due to him as wages and emoluments. It appears Mann had been a purser in 1824—5; but had been cashiered in the latter year. Since that time, litigation as to the validity of the Court Martial, and with Lords of the Admiralty as to the sum he claimed, had prevented him obtaining a settlement of his claim. So much for the "glorious uncertainty of the law!"

ANOTHER SAMPLE.—In the same Court as the above, an individual, who was indicted for perjury, and who was acquitted, because the tenth of ten counts, and an immaterial one, too, in the indictment, broke down, obtained a verdict for defamation of character, with £800 damages. A rule was, however, applied for to set aside the verdict, which course of proceeding led the Judges and applicant to fix the damages at £250. The case now again came before the Court, on the ground that the Master, in taxing the costs, had disallowed the plaintiff's expences for all those parts of the declaration in which he had failed; and, after a long and able discussion of the matter, in which all the Judges took a very earnest interest, the Court took time to consider their decision.

A SILESIAN CHRONICLE states that the winter of 1740 was so severe in that part of Europe, that whilst the stove in one part of a room was red hot, water placed near the window was frozen, and water thrown from a third floor became ice before it reached the ground! It was impossible, says the chronicler, to walk a hundred yards in the open air against the wind without the face being frozen. In Bohemia and Moravia all the ponds were frozen to the bottom, and the fish died; domestic animals were frozen to death in their stables, as were the birds in the woods and the game in the forests. Three thousand persons are said to have died of cold in Sweden, and 80,000 head of horned cattle were frozen to death in Hungary.

GRANDMAMA "AT IT" AGAIN!—A few weeks ago, the *Times* received an extraordinary foreign express, which caused the publication of that morning's paper to be late; whereupon the *Morning Herald*, having published at its usual time, as soon as *The Times* appeared, pretended to have received an express also, and out came a second edition!! The trick, however, was too *soapy*; the merchants and business-men generally, saw through the unworthy artifice, and the *Herald* caught nothing but odium for its dexterity. On Monday last, Grandmama tried her hand at a similar game with the Chartists and their late "demonstration" at Leeds. In an article, professing to be furnished from Leeds by *its own correspondent*, the following passage occurs:—"At this most stale and unprofitable muster, a new publication, called the 'English Chartist Circular,' was put forward, in which was given a list of the 'patriots,' now, or lately, in durance vile. * * Making in all 443—among whom there is one surgeon (Peter Murray M'Douall), one barrister (Feargus O'Connor), one schoolmaster, one magistrate (John Frost), and about half a dozen licensed victuallers, *the remainder are, with very few exceptions, all ignorant and uneducated men.*" All this would doubtless have been very passable to the readers of Grandmama; but, unfortunately for its Leeds correspondent, the publication which is stated to have been "put forward" at the "gathering" there, was not put into "chase" till four o'clock in the *afternoon of Friday, twenty-four hours afterwards*; and the printer is ready to testify, on oath, that it was not composed, even in "slips," till after the meeting must have separated. Clever Grandmama! to keep Leeds correspondents, who rusticate in the "Old Globe Hotel," Shoe-lane, and to call foreign expresses from over the channel whenever a contemporary gets a "fat bit" worth filching. But "what a falling off is there," when the poor old lady is reduced to the necessity of telling a palpable *lie* to screen a piracy from a halfpenny Chartist paper!

THE ARMSTRONG LIVER PILLS are recommended, as an anti-bilious *medicine*, to every sufferer from bilious complaints and indigestion, or from an inactive liver, and are procurable at all druggists, and at the *Northern Star* office. It is only necessary to see that the stamp has "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pill" engraved on it in white letters, and to let no one put you off with any other pills.

N. B.—The boxes in marbled paper, and marked B., are a more active preparation than the others, and are particularly and universally praised. They are admirably adapted for sportsmen, agriculturists, men of business, naval and military men; as they contain no mercury or calomel, and require neither confinement to the house nor restraint in diet.

Original Correspondence.

THE WISHED-FOR UNION OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—A very sensible, pithy and opportune letter appeared in your invaluable paper of Saturday last, from the pen of my friend, William Hick. He not only depicts therein the true character of the gentocracy, distinguished in the political arena by the *soubriquet* of "The Fox and Goose Club," but very cogently points out the interminable mischief with which an amalgamation of Chartism with the sophisms of these pseudo-Liberals will be fraught. The propriety of Mr. Hick's warning none can dispute, yet his fears may have taken too wide a range. The principles of Chartism are not only invulnerable to the attacks of the already vanquished troops of the "household" army, but they are made of materials which will stand unimpaired amid "the wreck of nature and the crush of worlds"—they have their foundation in truth which endureth for ever, and there is not one fustian jacket, blistered hand, or unshorn chin, connected with a heart on which those principles are impressed, that can abandon the sacred cause, and fight under the banner or in anywise countenance, the movements, of this doubly base, doubly brutal, and doubly bloody fragment of a faction. Political adventurers, trading politicians, the Jim Crow fraternity, and a few soft-handed political spouters, with "Wha wants me?" inscribed on their foreheads, may form an alliance with the crack-skulled brotherhood, but the loss of such will be the gain of our cause, and such an accession to the club (if it can boast of entity) will be like the Irishman's victory—they will win a defeat.

The Chartists of Great Britain know full well the incalculable benefits the cause has derived from the almost superhuman exertions, and the peerless powers of mind, evinced by their now cell-bound chieftain, Feargus O'Connor; and they never can abandon their leader to follow in the train of a disguised foe. The *Northern Star* has guided their footsteps, and led them into the pathway of pure political truth, and they will not now follow the *ignis fatuus* generated either in the bogs of Ireland or the marshes of Water-lane.

Yet still an attempt will be made—yea, and now is making, to seduce and bewilder the unwary, and no exertion ought to be spared to frustrate the insidious designs of the execrable squad who coil round the Big Beggarman, and sustain an ephemeral existence by licking up his stereotyped venom, and vomiting it upon the uncompromising advocates of equal rights.

On Saturday last, the pigmy Doctor who compounds the ingredients for that weekly dose of delusion, ycleped the *Leeds Times*, has administered to his spongy-brained patients (for, God knows, they are *patient* to endure his stuff) a bottle of smoke, impregnated with a few drops of humbug, a little fulsome, soft soap, and a few lumps of speedily-dissolved falsehood. He has labelled his phial thus:—"The Lessons taught by the Great Leeds Meeting." The Leeds Meeting certainly taught some very salutary lessons, which the concoctors of the "Festival" will not soon forget; but *Mother Goose* should not palm the nonsense and fictions of her own cobweb brain as the veritable "lessons taught" at Marshall's new school. Teachers of a superior order took their station on that evening, and scholars from a higher academy made their appearance, consequently, Mother Goose's horn-book was thrown under the desk; a different system of teaching was propounded; and the whole of the originally intended *process* of tuition was arranged.

As Mother Goose pens the "lessons" which she dreamed were "taught by the Great Leeds Meeting," in the form of verses, in order, I suppose, that her visions of the night may pass as gospel, I will correct her errors by the same method.

By that meeting we are taught,

First—That Mother Goose has no power in her tail, and no more influence over the people than she ought, which is just none at all.

Second—That the Fox and Goose Club are powerless and insignificant. They are like burning and crackling thorns under a pot—then make a momentary blaze and a discordant noise—they vanish in smoke, leaving only a few worthless ashes behind, which the most gentle breeze of Chartism may scatter into oblivion's tomb.

Third—That the mighty one of Erin has fallen from his once proud eminence—that his "occupation's gone." He is irreclaimably lost; and cannot even serve the purposes of *Mother Goose*, the last of faction's dying clique.

Fourth—That King Humbug is dethroned, and cannot be reinstated—a sure and certain sign that the Messrs. Marshall, Stansfeld, and Co., must speedily commence some other line of business than that of twaddle-spinning—such stuff being too fragile to hold the tottering system together.

Fifth—That the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire know their rights; and, knowing, dare maintain them.

Sixth—That the Chartists are proof against the cant, sophistry, jugglery, craft, deceit, and fraud of the whole tribe of associated hypocrites.

Seventh—That the Chartists are all-potent, and can, with the greatest facility, vanquish their opponents, even upon their own dunghill, and in spite of their best-contrived stratagems. And

Eighth—The "lessons" teach that the Chartists have attained that elevated position, from which no power on earth can dislodge them, save intestine broils.

Now, Sir, the chagrined Doctor is aware of all this, yet he has racked his poor brain to devise a covering for his now unmasked coadjutors; and what is the covering? Why, one of the most flimsy things imaginable—it has neither warp nor woof—it has not even the shadow of a shade of substance. He has laboured, but in vain, to identify the foxes and geese, and also the Anti-Corn Law agitators, with the Chartists. God help the poor fellow! he must be hard up, when driven to attempt the amalgamation of such opposites. Marvel not, should he affirm, in his next lucubration, that the arms of her "most Christian" Majesty, Queen Victoria, and those of the Celestial Emperor, are not employed against each other, but that they are employed as "a new manifestation" of peace and amity.

The Doctor's extraordinary discoveries are announced to the little world to which is oracle speaks, in the following conundrum-like manner:—

"What is the Leeds Association but a new manifestation of Chartism?" And, again,

"What are the Anti-Corn Law agitators but Chartists under another name?"

I shall not trespass upon your space, or on the patience of your readers, by any prolix commentary on the Doctor's new discoveries, because it is unnecessary.

I always thought that Chartism had Universal Suffrage as its fundamental principle, and, if my eyes deceived me not, the organs of the association have, in the emanations of their master-minds, declared Universal Suffrage "impracticable;" they have repudiated it and inscribed *Household* Suffrage upon their banners. Now, what affinity there exists between animate, rational, reflecting, and feeling man and inanimate bricks, mute mortar, and unfeeling stone, is a problem I leave for the Doctor's solution, which I opine will be a novel "*manifestation*" of his inventive faculty.

As to the Anti-Corn Law agitators being "Chartists under another name," allow me, in a word or two, to point out the objects of each. That of the Chartists is, to obtain the enactment of such laws as shall guarantee to the working man "a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour," and to abrogate those despotic laws which militate against the accomplishment of such objects.

The object of the Anti-Corn Law agitators is, (when bared of all the rubbish they rake into the question) to obtain a Repeal of the Corn Laws, that the price of bread may be reduced; and for what purpose? To increase the comforts of the operative? No; not a leaf of that tree. It is to enable the millocrats, merchants, or slaughter-house gents, to compete with the foreign manufacturer, which they find they cannot do without reducing their profits, or the wages of the labourer. The former they cannot brook, and the latter is impracticable, being already screwed down to the starvation point; therefore, their scheme is to reduce the price of bread, that the "workey" may get his morsel at a cheaper rate, and the grinder be thus enabled to turn the wage-screw a little lower.

And this is "Chartism under another name!" The Doctor must be either ignorant, completely ignorant, of the principles of Chartism—subject to fits of mental aberration, or ambitious of aping the "thievish God." If the first, I would advise him to place himself under the tuition of some fustian jacket, and vacate his Editorial chair, until better qualified to give "lessons" on politics. If the second, I would give his connections the hint to place him in some lunatic asylum; and, if the latter, I would suggest to him the propriety of throwing away his mask, and openly avowing himself the rival of "the Great Liar of the North."

In another part of his dirty rag, is a paragraph replete with falsehood and scurrillity. He states that the Chartists were supplied with money, during the recent demonstration, by the Tories, which is a LIE. The lists of subscribers will settle that point.

He speaks of the placards which were issued, and which portrayed the character of his fallen friend Dan, as being slanderous and false, yet he has forgot to show wherein the slander and falsehood consisted. This he could not do, as every reader of the placards knows that not a twentieth part of Dan's treachery, profligacy, deceit and fraud, was hinted at. It would be impossible to depict the true character of that arch-impostor, or to chronicle one-half of the black deeds within the limits of a thousand posters, and it is not in the power of the Doctor to cleanse that political leper, as well might he essay to change the viper into a "sucking dove."

He concludes the paragraph I allude to, by soaping Messrs. Moir, Collins, and Deegan; but I mistake these men if they place any value on the congratulations of this unfledged plural-unit, since the Chartists full well know that his praise is censure, and his censure praise. This, in part, verifies the opinion of Mr. Hick, yet, depend upon it, the old birds are not to be caught by such worthless chaff.

Chartists! beware—keep your "eyes open."

Yours, truly,
WILLIAM RIDER.

Leeds, Feb. 2nd, 1841.

WAKEFIELD HELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I think my last letter will satisfy your readers as to the cleanliness of the pest-house I am endeavouring to show up in these letters. I might cite several other instances of the extreme filthiness of the place, did I not think them too disgusting for publication in the "People's Paper." I will, therefore, proceed to that part of the "Rules," which orders scales and weights to be kept for the purpose of weighing the prisoners' bread.

The prisoners are served with a half-pound loaf three times a-day, in the following manner;—A person called Thomas, (one of the most overbearing tyrants in the place,) who has the management of the bread and "skilly," places a large basket, full of loaves, in the hands of one of the prisoners, who walks backwards, between the forms on which the prisoners are seated, at a smart pace, whilst Thomas, with a scornful grin, is throwing the morsels, right and left, to the half-starved wretches who are anxiously awaiting them, heedless whether they fall on the dirty floor, or into the hands of the prisoners. A goodly portion of the loaves thus thrown about are badly baked, and several of them are not above six ounces in weight. Well, let us see how the "Rules" are carried out. I have seen several men stand up in their places with a little ill shapen thing like a cinder between their fingers, which had been given to them as eight ounces of good bread; they have stood in this manner for an hour or more, and were then compelled, through intense hunger, to sit down and eat it. I have watched a man, whose number was 345, stand up for an hour and a half, in order that his bread might be weighed, and nobody went near him until the prisoners were marched off to bed, when he received another in exchange, which seemed no larger than the first. I have several times taken notice of the manner in which a foppish "officer" treated an idiot, No. 289, who had been sentenced to three years' imprisonment. One morning, in particular, he stood up, with his bread in his hand, which is the signal that they required it to be weighed; the above mentioned fop went to the basket and sought out the smallest loaf he could find, and gave it to the poor idiot; after which he ordered him to sit down, and then turned round and laughed heartily at his humane exploit. This will sufficiently prove the value of that part of the rules concerning "scales and weights," and fully bear me out in my former assertion—"That the whole is a brutal mockery and farce with regard to the prisoners, and a gross imposition on the public." I could give scores of instances of the tyranny and brutality, to which the prisoners in that filthy den are subjected; but, as I intend attaching hereto a balance sheet of the money received for supplying the Chartist prisoners with flannel, I must conclude for the present, and subscribe myself,

Yours, truly,
GEORGE WHITE.

P.S.—I understand that my esteemed friend, William Ashton, of Barnsley, has written his last monthly letter to me, but that the humane Governor has detained it! I don't know by what authority. We shall see!

The following is the Balance Sheet above referred to:—

FLANNEL FUND.

Date	Item		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1840.				
Sept. 19th.	To Cash noticed in the *Star* September 19th		0 4 0	
26th.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto		0 9 0	
26th.	Ditto Two Shirts from Nottingham, (sent to S. Holberry)			
Oct. 10th.	Ditto Cash as per notice at this date		0 17 6	
17th.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto		0 13 6	
31st.	Ditto ditto ditto ditto		0 1 6	
Nov.	By Carriage of Parcel to Beverley			0 1 0
Nov. 24th.	Do. do. do. do. Wakefield			0 0 6
Dec. 22nd.	Do. Thirty-six Yards of Flannel, at 1s. 1d. per Yard			1 19 0
1841.				
Jan. 13th.	Do. Making of Seven Pairs of Flannels ...	£0 7 0		
Jan. 13th.	Do. do. Eight do. do. Night Caps	0 2 0		0 9 0
Jan. 16th.	Do. Carriage of Parcel to Northallerton			0 1 0
	To Balance due to J. Ardill		0 4 6	
			£2 10 6	£2 10 6

TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS, BLISTERED HANDS, AND UNSHORN CHINS, ON A UNION OF THOSE WHO LIVE BY LABOUR WITH THOSE WHO LIVE ON THE PROFIT OF THE LABOUR OF OTHERS.

"As well may the lamb with the tiger unite,
The mouse with the cat, or the lark with the kite."

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—You, over whose every interest I have watched with a fond, a parental care, while you have been hard at work, or, in broken slumbers, refreshing your weary limbs for another round in the national mill, to *you* I address my thoughts.

You will do me the justice to say that, five years ago, I used the motto which I now place at the head of this letter, to prove the impossibility of any beneficial union being formed between those who live by their own labour, and those who live upon the profits of others' labour. Let me make this as plain to every man as the nose upon his neighbour's face.

What is the "*casus belli*," the point in dispute? Is it not that the labourers, upon their own part, look for a better remuneration for their labour; while, upon the part of their employers, they look for a greater profit on that very labour? Nothing can be more clear than this, and nothing, therefore, can be more clear than that magic alone can effect the double object.

As a matter of political necessity, the masters tell you that your condition alone is the great and governing object of their new enterprise. Let me test this. They say the repeal of the Corn Laws will accomplish the desired end; while I have proved, over and over again, that it would but multiply ruin. But, if their object was solely one of consideration for you, how happens it that they never try any scheme, for your relief, save and except such plans as those in the success of which they themselves have the greatest interest. Substantial comfort of your order forms no part of their plan, and for this reason—they have so completely turned nature "topsy turvy" that they, living an artificial life themselves, propose that you also shall embrace the same. It appears, however, that the artificial market is already overstocked and will not admit of such an addition as the proposed union and upon the proposed principles. This is quite clear; artificial society presses too hardly upon man's natural resources, amusements (pardon me for mentioning the word amusement in connection with slavery) and disposition. In this state of things, I say, let the portion of society who wish to live more in accordance with nature's laws, checked by man's artificial and proper restraints, return to the bosom of nature and thereby relieve, for a time, the press on artificial society.

Give to one million heads of families, for a full rent, the means of supporting seven millions of the "*surplus population*" in comfort, peace, affluence and contentment, and thus harmonise, and something equalise, the artificial portion of society relieved by so large an emigration to port Nature. By this means you insure a reciprocity of interest and dependency, and without an equal dependency you can have neither justice nor even mercy. Until the master is as much dependant upon the workman, for an augmentation of his capital, as the man is upon the master for employment in the pursuit, no union can be formed upon anything like equality.

Having thus proved that the masters will not join in, or even countenance, any measure which has your good *only* for its object, let me now shew you the complete and utter hopelessness of ever accomplishing what is called a union between masters and men, upon terms of equality, or even upon terms which can have any other effect than a further prostration of the labourers.

Take society as at present constituted, and I will at once prove to you that an union cannot exist. Let us take, as an example, the middle-class society in any manufacturing town in England. This society is subdivided into sections and classes, having either identical or antagonistic interests. The manufacturers, merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, lawyers, and tradesmen of the higher order, may be said to represent the middle-class interest; while overseers, shopmen, clerks, and all subordinates and dependants, compose the working staff, as a political body. Well, then, mark—and mark well—the impediments to any union with any of these classes.

Suppose the manufacturing portion to consist of one, two, or three hundred of masters. They are firstly divided into Whig and Tory; and secondly, the social distinction, claimed by the ruling, the governing, and leading members of both parties, are much more dear to them than your political rights. The large capitalists are perfectly satisfied with things as they are, or rather they prefer them to the risk of change, and they rule the inferiors of their own class. The tail of each class prefer their social distinction (which they think they best preserve by being at the wrong end of the exclusionists) to even the risk of contending for an extension of political rights, at the expence of the loss of the countenance of the leaders of their own order.

Take the shopkeeping class. As yet they are only in the position in which you were when you were led by crotchet-mongers and wafted by every political breath. Three-fifths, at least, are satisfied with things as they are; and they, *from superior property*, hold the rod of social exclusion over all who shall politically abandon the old faith. All these classes have then to be brayed, as you have been, in the mortar of adversity, before a perfect union can be hoped for. They must, as the apothecaries have it, be pounded very fine, *subtilissime trite*, before the bolus is ready for the patient.

Bear in mind that necessity has been your drill sergeant, and that until a majority of the labouring classes became paupers, you and your trades' unions had your clubs, your orders and your associations, each endeavouring, under existing circumstances, to pull a livelihood for their own order, at the expence of all others, until, at length, that fellow-feeling, which makes men wondrous kind, drove you irresistibly into one class of the poor oppressed. In 1838 I divided society into two classes, "the rich oppressor and the poor oppressed," and as such I have ever since dealt with political society.

In olden times a few deserters very much weakened the disunited ranks of the people; a good crotchet-monger took with him a whole section to the enemy; but now revolt is but as the sloughing off of the proud flesh from the sore, leaving it cleaner and more easy of cure.

Who are the hostages which the new allies propose for the good faith of their party? Why the very fellows who have, over and over again, sold the people's cause. Recollect that the literal meaning of the term union with the middle classes, is, you working men, just now be quiet, can't you, and give yourselves up to the use which a few trafficking politicians shall think proper to make of you for our sole use, behoof and benefit.

Don't mistake the matter; the middle-class gentlemen don't propose to agitate, or to take any trouble; all that honour they intend for you, when, like good sportsmen, they will come in at the heel of the hunt, and snap up the game from the exhausted pack. Of course you must expect some desertions.

My object through life has been to make you independent of such casualties, and I have so far succeeded as to render even my own abandonment of the cause a thing of no great moment to you, while it would consign me to eternal infamy and disgrace.

I now tell you how to know a chap who is preparing for "flitting," as we say of the runaway tenants in Ireland. The leader, who is in a state of probation for a change of political faith, will be always known by the following marks and tokens:—He will, in the first instance, endeavour to enlist around his own proper person, a set of disciples upon some new faith, differing, in the shadow of a shade, from the Charter, just as the Dissenters differ one from the other about the shadow of moonshine. These disciples constitute his body-guard. He begins his course by picking holes in his old faith, and with his old associates. He becomes more and more violent, and, at length, he begins to listen to what he calls reason; he then rubs his skirts to those of the class (most influential of his about-to-be adopted friends. He then watches all and every opportunity of associating with them, and at last attends their meetings, and, while he sells you, he would persuade you that he has surrounded the whole force of the enemy, and taken them all prisoners. Such men irresistibly remind me in their newly-inflamed, excited, and cock-tailed state, of a "garron" of a horse at a fair figged up for the occasion, and, like the ignorant bumpkin, who, not knowing the real cause of uneasiness of the burning beast, takes his writhing for high spirits, and very often gives twenty pounds for the horse flesh and thirty for the ginger; and when he finds that the animal loses his ginger valiancy, and drops his tail, he begins to think he has "paid too dear for his whistle," just as the purchasers of one of our cocked-tails, who, instead of finding that a whole section of the Chartists constitutes a part of the terms of the bargain and sale, discover, to their mortification, that they have purchased a "garron" with a piece of ginger under his tail. I think we cannot do better, then, than to christen all deserters "cocked-tail gingers;" and thus, as we have always sailed with our colours at the mast head, let even the enemy know what they purchase.

I asked you, in July, *which of the* middle classes you were to join; for you have two at daggers drawn—Whigs and Tories—and neither united among themselves.

Have the Tory middle classes, either as magistrates, prosecutors, or jurors, been more hostile to Chartists than the Whigs? Have they made worse Guardians, or *ex-officio* Guardians, of the poor? Have they made worse Visiting Magistrates of prisons? Have they, in short, in aught oppressed you more than the very vagabonds, who quote Scripture, while they defile every clean thing, and then ask you to join them. You may join them; but I'll be d——d if ever I do, or if ever the *Star* shall. I began the battle with you; I'll fight it out with you; and we'll die, or conquer, together; but from our colours we move not an hair's breadth; from our principles we budge not a pin's point—though thousands rot in prisons, die on the scaffold, or work in the colonies.

We will this time prove, in fact, what has been a mockery for ages, that the people are "the legitimate source of all power," and that Great Britain and Ireland shall be the envy and admiration of surrounding nations.

If the object of the enemy be to desert us, we well know how to receive them and will place them under a strong guard, lest they come as spies to our camp. In our own union we are invincible and omnipotent, while a union with them would make us the laughing-stock of the whole world. I tell you that the union only means the power of keeping the iron hoof of Toryism from our necks in order that the iron hoof of Whiggery may have an undisputed possession of the resting-place.

Have you not had enough of middle-class union in 1831-2, or do you want to be sold again? The very hacks, to whose leadership you are designed to be transferred, are the men who have allowed the Government to commit wholesale plunder and injustice, in order that they may be allowed the profit upon retail abuse.

If I had a choice, I would a thousand, aye, ten thousand times, rather be governed by Melbourne, Normanby and Russell, than by O'Connell, Wakley and Co.

Now, just attend, for one moment, to a voice which comes from a most infernal place—a felon's solitary stone cell, and listen to reason, or, at least, reason the matter with yourselves.

Firstly, then—Do those demagogues ever court an alliance with you when they are strong enough to hold their ground without you? No; they trample upon you!

Secondly—What has ruined the Whig cause; which, by observance of honourable conduct, might have been made the rallying point for all Europe? Yes, had the Whigs played the Reform game fairly, they were masters of the world, and England was the nation of nations—Ireland the gem of Isles, and Scotland the land of freedom, science, and the arts. By Heaven! we could have beaten the world; because Reform principles would have given us friends in every foe's camp. Well, what has dashed them, or rather rolled them by degrees, from this proud eminence? Why compromise; union with the Tories, the very weakness of which they now ask you to be guilty.

Thirdly—If, you are disunited, deceived, and scattered once more, who again will rally you, and when again will you be in a position to make your party the terror of all evil-doers? Hear, then, my last words for to-night. Let us stick together like men—like the bundle of sticks, and I promise you that we will beat all before us. "United we stand, divided we fall."

Let us once get the old malefactors into a glorious constitutional minority, and then we'll make the galled jades put their sore necks to the collar, and pull the Chartist waggon up Constitution Hill; but we'll work them in wrinkles lest they start, and jib, and stop at the Treasury.

Let our motto then be—No Union with the enemy; no surrender! Onward, and we conquer, backward, and we fall. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! for our side; and three groans for the ruffians who imprisoned the officers that they may seduce the soldiers from their duty. But, thank God, not a deserter—not one "cocked-tail ginger," and woe be with the first unfortunate "garron," he will pay too dear for his fig.

Again, hurrah for the dungeon, the people, and the Charter. Down with the temple of corruption, and up with the imperishable monument of freedom—the freedom of thought, and freedom of action, where it trenches not upon the covenant, natural rights of others.

I am,
Your friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MADAM,—We have seen that constitutional defects, and the misarrangements of society, are the parents of much of that mass of crime and dereliction from right principles, which so loudly call for corrective and remedial measures. The third source of the frightful evils which overspread our land, is the imperfect, and, in many instances, the worse than useless, education of our people.

It has been observed by an eminent writer, that "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" and it is a lamentable fact, that of this "dangerous thing," we have much more than enough in this misgoverned land. Indeed, it is a question whether, in practical education, we are not far behind the most uncivilised nations of Europe. I know that we have schools of every kind and character, except that of usefulness. I am sensible, that if the boasted systems of Dr. Bell or Mr. Lancaster, the so-called national schools, and those of the British and Foreign School Society, did what they profess to do, we should have some right to call ourselves an educated people; and if the Universities were really seminaries of sound learning and religious education, the upper and middle classes might, with some shew of reason, put forth a similar claim. But, as I can prove that neither the one nor the other do, nor are anything like what they profess to do and be, I am compelled to maintain that we are, in practice, an uneducated people.

I do not call examining a boy or girl upon dogmas of theology—mis-stated, perverted, or falsely reasoned; upon scraps of history (and we have scarcely any history which deserves a better character)—the means of discussing the disputed cavils of chronology—the acquisition of ancient and modern languages—an extensive acquaintance with arts, science, and literature—a knowledge of the most approved methods of trade and commerce, combined with music, dancing, and other polite and fashionable accomplishments—education; and yet this is considered education of a most liberal character. As well might we call a mass of stone, timber, and other building materials, a stately palace, or a magnificent cathedral. No, Madam, real and genuine education consists in the knowledge of the means of practically applying all these materials to the purposes of use. It is no uncommon thing to find it stated by the press, (the conductors of which, for the most part, are among the most ignorant of the multitude of uneducated beings over whom you reign,) that among such and such a number of persons convicted of crime, so many could not read, and so many could read, but could not write; and so many could only read and write very imperfectly; and thus is the false notion engendered and propagated, that the greatest number of criminals are to be found among those who have not these acquirements; and by inference, that to teach children to read and write, is the best and most certain preventative of crime. If this statement were correct, then those who have been favoured with all the other matters which I have enumerated, and which are totally out of the reach of all but the opulent classes, ought to be the very *ne plus ultras* of moral excellence. We shall see, as we pass along, that this is as far as possible from being the case.

I contend that nothing is worth the name of education that fails to impress upon the mind of the student the necessity of his so acting as to secure his own interest, not as an isolated being, living only for himself, but in accordance with the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of that community of which he forms a part. Anything contrary to this, or anything short of this, is not education; but only a developement of animal cunning combined with perverted rational powers, which, under the domination of internal selfishness, is striving to secure its own ends by practising upon the weakness or ignorance of mankind. This pretended education, I grieve to say, is at this moment most fearfully prevalent among all classes of your Majesty's subjects; and contributes, to an unknown extent, to increase the black catalogue of crime, which presents so hideous a picture to the contemplative mind. I have said that all practical education consists in the knowledge of how to apply the various acquirements we may possess to the purposes of use. By this I mean, that what we acquire as knowledge in the understanding, will be of no service to us—nay, will be a positive evil—unless it be conjoined with an earnest desire so to apply it to the purposes of life, as to make it conducive to, and productive of, a spirit of justice and kindness, both in ourselves, and, as far as possible, in all over whom we have any influence. It is for want of this governing and ruling principle, that we so often apply the instruction we have received to the basest, the most sordid, and the most unprincipled ends. And hence is it that the most flagrant crimes are frequently perpetrated by those who have had what is generally, though most erroneously, considered, a liberal education. Suffer me, however, to remark, that the crimes which are the result of imperfect education, must, in order to a proper understanding of our subject, be divided into two classes; that class which is deemed disreputable, and for which the delinquents are held amenable to human laws, and that class which is not called crime, but by a variety of specious names, too long here to enumerate, and which is considered honourable and respectable.

I will mention a few of each, in order that your Majesty may perfectly comprehend *my meaning*; and, as you are head of the Church, you cannot object to my citing the commandments of the decalogue as the laws which are the most binding authority upon a Christian people.

Now, if I prove that while we pretend to honour the laws of God, we punish a small breach of these laws with severity, and count a large breach of them as honourable and praiseworthy, I shall show, to a demonstration, the imperfect state of education amongst those who claim to have it in the highest perfection—the legislature, and the upper classes—and the inference will be inevitable, that, while so lamentably uninformed, or uninstructed themselves, all their public measures will be remote from the requirements of truth and justice, and so ill calculated to remove the evils, and to promote the well-being of society, that a vast amount of criminal acts must be the necessary result of even their most laboured attempts at improvement and reform. To the following evidence, then, I respectfully solicit your Majesty's most serious and candid attention:—

First, as to breaches of the first commandment. If a man, disgusted with the unlovely and frightful character with which state priests and ignorant hirelings invest the Deity, turns to nature, and there beholding him portrayed in the robes of unsullied loveliness, and beaming forth upon all the works of his hands, with a countenance of benignity and soft compassion, resolves to worship him by the incense of a grateful heart, and the sincere homage of a benevolent life—instead of joining with the great congregation, (of the hypocrisy and heartlessness of a majority of whom he has perhaps daily experience,) in the rites of integral worship, in the temples made by hands, he is styled an infidel, held up to the abhorrence and detestation of society, and if he be poor, and shall dare to make his sentiments known, and to question the truth of a religion, that, so far as he can perceive, is productive of so much evil, he will, at the least, stand a chance of losing his employment, and it will be well if he be not made to undergo the penalties of the laws against irreligion and blasphemy, and sent to prison to learn a more orthodox creed, from some drunken, gaming, time-serving chaplain. This man is held to be a flagrant and great criminal, and to be sure he must be punished.

Look at the contrast. Yonder is a rich landholder, or mill-owner. He has acquired thousands by rapine and extortion. Money is his God; no matter how he gets it, have it he will. He has ground the faces of the poor; his workmen have toiled themselves into a premature grave, to increase his gold; and the blood of helpless babes cries against him; yet he still cries "Give, give." He is so covetous, that he would not give a shilling to save a fellow-creature from starvation, and yet, wholesale robber as he is, no law can touch him. He may fill the chair of the magistrate, or his voice may be heard in the deliberations of the senate: he is a most honourable member of the best society; and if, as is the case with one gentleman whose image is now before me, he can take the chair at religious meetings, and may give liberally from his ill-gotten gains to what is most impiously called the cause of charity, or the cause of God, he is held up as a paragon of excellence, and all men are expected to speak well of him.

I have one of these saints now in my recollection—a flaming religionist, and late a member of the senate, who robs the public annually to the tune of £150,000, and to an unknown extent, in the loss of comfort respectabilty, and temporal and eternal happiness, by the sale of intoxicating drinks, and returns them £6,000 in what the world calls charity. Robbery and idolatry are in this man no crime.

I am, Madam,
Your Majesty's faithful and obedient
subject and servant,
London, January 25th, 1840. NUMA.

ANALYSIS OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' REPORT.

LETTER X.

I now come to the question of all questions, the subject of all subjects, the most important for the consideration of the people of this vast "workshop of the world."

The exportation of machinery, though placed last in the list of allegations by the Hand-loom Weavers' Committee of Manchester, is by no means last to be considered, inasmuch as it is the last blow aimed at the very existence of the manufacturing operatives of this country. We have been familiarised with the cry of the "Church in danger!" I now proclaim, and with greater truth, that the "trade is in danger!" And this, my final letter, upon this subject, shall be devoted to warn my countrymen of their threatened annihilation.

Machinery and wealth are co-existent, and if there be one greater ill than another, it is in this accursed union of machinery and wealth; their connection is productive of great mischief to the labourers of this country, and wherever such an alliance exists, the workers, or manual labourers, will be the greatest sufferers, in fact, the only sufferers. Machinery is the natural enemy of manual labour, and the rich, who have ever shown themselves to be hostile to the labourers, possess the means of employing machinery to an advantage, and do so regardless of the evil consequences to the labouring class. As ten men manufacture as much machinery as will displace one hundred manual labourers, so in the same proportion will ten of the labouring class be employed in machine making, for the superseding of manual labourers throughout the country. Time was when we could boast of our excess of exports over our imports; but the time for boasting is drawing to a close: our own merchants and manufacturers have for some time back been traitorously encouraging, and our Whig Government facilitating by Orders in Council, the exportation of machinery to foreign countries, contrary to law, justice, and reason: contrary to law, because many Acts of Parliament have been passed, and are now in force, to prevent the exportation of machinery, and prohibiting the emigration of artisans; contrary to justice, because the inventions drawn from our experience, and the result of native talent, ought not, in fairness to our mechanics and operatives, to be given to other countries who in matters of trade are endeavouring to rival us, and thereby destroy our very existence as a commercial nation; contrary to reason, because, it being the duty of our Government to afford protection to the people, more especially to the labourers whose bread depends upon the labour of their hands, it is, therefore, irrational in the extreme for the Government to allow machinery to be exported, or, in plainer English, to take the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of thousands who now depend upon machinery.

The hand-loom weavers justly complain of the exportation of machinery, notwithstanding the application of machinery to their business has been injurious to them: they complain of the exportation of carding engines, roving and spinning machinery—well knowing that every ounce weight of machinery leaving this country for the Continent or the United States, materially assists *foreigners* in *perfecting their manufacturing establishments*.

I will refer you to an extract from a Parliamentary paper, No. 578, 1828, containing a report of a committee of manufacturers, merchants, and agriculturists of the United States, who met at Harrisburgh, 1827, to consider the commercial state of England and America. After speaking of our cotton manufactures, they say, "This is a difference of 10 per cent. in favour of American cotton yarn! With this plain exhibit, it may be certainly expected, that we shall export annually, millions on millions of pounds of cotton yarn, and rival the British in that business, as we do in goods made out of it, as *soon* as the capacity of our manufacturers shall pass beyond the demand for cotton cloths, of which last there is a *scarcity, because of the* export, though not much advanced in price. The home demand is extending, and the foreign one *increasing* faster than more perfect machinery (and more of it) can supply. But the domestic competition will soon regulate this. We have water power, iron and coal, ingenious artisans and industrious people, and the days of British monopoly in the manufacture of our own raw material are numbered!"

What do the Americans want more but the newest inventions from England? improved machinery from this country; then, like France, as soon as the tariff expires, such arrangements will be made as to almost exclude our manufactures from their States, and perhaps pass a law to prevent certain descriptions of cotton wool (of course the best) from being exported, thus forcing England to manufacture from inferior raw material, which will lower the quality of their goods in the markets, where America will compete with us.

What has been the effect of American rivalry occasioned by the wicked policy of our rulers, in driving, by oppressive laws and their corrupt administration, our best artisans to that country, and exporting our best machinery under the sanction of Orders in Council? Why, a considerable decrease in our exports to that flourishing country.

Witness the following statement of exports from England to the United States:—

	1815. Yards.	1828. Yards.	Decrease. Yards.
White or plain calicoes at 15d per yard ...	19,207,928	10,359,707	8,848,221
Printed calicoes at 18d. per yard... ...	32,542,408	25,840,720	6,708,688
White or plain muslins at 20d per yard ...	13,783,082	698,368	13,004,714
Fustians jeans, velvets, &c. at 2s 6d per yard	1,629,115	185,630	1,443,655

Mark! this gradual decrease took place at a time when the laws regarding the exportation of machinery were rigidly enforced by the Tories, under Lord Liverpool's, Canning's, and Goderich's Administrations.

Since that time, there were machinery and mill-work exported to America—

Year.	£.
In 1828	4,917
1829	7,715
1830	10,913
1831	8,637
1832	6,883
1833	8,828
1834	28,699
1835	45,706
1836	24,081

and we are still going on exporting machinery in the same ratio of increase; and our export trade in cotton manufactures still progressively decreasing.

[See the "Black Book," 1841, page 60, for similar statements respecting Russia, Prussia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France.]

Well may the hand-loom weavers complain now, for this system of exporting machinery has been a source of complaint for the last twenty years, and we have a report of a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1824, inquiring into this subject, which shews how the prohibition laws have been evaded and machinery exported to the Continent; also the plans taken by foreigners to induce our best artisans to emigrate, for the purpose of teaching foreign workmen how to manufacture machinery and imitate English goods. Evidence is also given, shewing the impolicy of prohibiting the exportation of machinery, but it is of an interested nature, and unworthy of notice. Last Session, Mr. Emerson Tennent moved for returns of the machinery and millwork exported from Great Britain during the last ten years, which was as follows:—

1—Steam engines and parts of Steam Engines.
First five years, declared value, £265,947; second five years, £773,512.

2—Millwork, of all sorts, allowed by law to be exported.
First five years, do., £106,054; second five years, £157,626.

3—Machinery of all other kinds allowed by law to be exported.
First five years, do., £821,790; second five years, £1,307,624.

4—Machinery exported under license from the Treasury or Privy Council.
First five years, do., £34,877; second five years, £175,464.

5—Machinery and millwork, of all sorts, (aggregate.)
First five years, do., £746,019; second five years, £2,414,226.

Total in the ten years ending 1840, £3,150,245.

What think you is the avowed object of this return?—To put a stop to this selling of our trade and pauperising our labourers? O, no! Mr. Tennent (the Historian of Modern Greece) is the representative of the machine makers and millowners of Belfast, (the Irish Manchester.) Mr. Mark Phillips and R. H. Greg are the representatives of the machine makers and millowners of the celebrated English Manchester, and the *Manchester Guardian* (the cousin German of the "Great Liar of the North") is the accredited oracle of the Whigs of White Hall. This triumvirate of patriots, under the guidance of the *Guardian*, which *means* the Ministry, are concocting a Bill to bring before the Talkers, *to repeal all the laws affecting* or restricting the exportation of machinery; or, to use the slang, to have *free trade in machinery*. Mark Phillips gave notice last session that he would move for leave, early next session, to bring in such a bill. This is the same Mark Phillips, who declared that "he would resist all legislation in favour of the hand loom weavers;" and, if Parliament insisted in interfering betwixt the employer and the weaver, he (Mr. P.) was connected with a large manufacturing establishment, and he should feel it his duty to advise his partner to break up their establishment, and *employ their capital abroad*, where it would not be interfered with." His colleague, Mr. Greg, I believe, has been, or is connected with, an establishment at Geneva in Switzerland. So, as soon as these worthies get "Free trade in machinery," they will sell up their establishments in this over-taxed country, employ their capital abroad, and leave the starving, disaffected people, and the landed aristocracy to settle the interest of the National Debt, and the "ways and means," among themselves. Glorious prospect!

If the machinery exported was of a perfect kind, the evil would have been bad enough, but the great bulk of what has hitherto been exported consisted of lathes, planing machines, drilling machines, cutting engines, and other tools used in the manufacture of machinery: working models, and expensive or difficult pieces of machinery; thus furnished with the most necessary means for the manufacturing of machinery, they are enabled to manufacture for themselves as well as for others.

R. J. RICHARDSON.

February 1st, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I have been much gratified recently in looking over the "Fleet Papers," and should not envy much the feelings of the man who could read the statements of the good old "King," with

"Eyes unmoistened by a tear."

I sincerely hope that, both for the sake of the venerable writer, and for that of genuine liberty, these papers may obtain an extensive circulation throughout the three kingdoms.

My reason for troubling you with this note is, that I have heard of some persons who think they have not sufficient matter for their money; and that if it is not increased, they shall discontinue taking the work. I think they will see, on a second perusal of each letter, that they do really get their two-pennyworth for their twopence. Still, I admit that if four pages more could be given in each number, it would be desirable; and I write to propose a plan by which it might be done.

I see the "Papers" are stitched in a wrapper, and I suggest that all the friends of this champion of the rights of the poor should unite their energies to make the work a good advertising medium. If a sufficient number of advertisements could be obtained to cover the expence of printing and paper of four additional pages, it may be fairly expected that an increase of the circulation would be obtained. Another suggestion I would make is, that in every town a number of persons, say twelve, should unite to take three additional copies weekly; sending one to the parson, another to the chief magistrate, and the third to the public library. It would be easy to put a Chartist tract now and then in the inside of each.

This plan would serve the cause of the people, and would also promote the comfort of him who, though ostensibly in the Fleet for debt, is in truth in the Fleet for advocating the cause of those who have few or none to help them.

I am,
Yours, faithfully,
A. B.

Leeds, February 1st, 1841.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

MR. EDITOR,—As some sapient persons are so fond of endeavouring to throw ridicule on the *past* Convention of the nation, or on the *future* Parliament, as it may be, when the people are fully represented, it perhaps will not be without interest or amusement to give some slight account of the British Senate, as it is at present constituted.

On January 26th, 1841, the day of the opening of Parliament, having obtained a Members' order for the gallery of the House of Commons, I found myself in that assembly, after having been nearly squeezed to death by a crowd of fools, who flocked to see the young Lady, Queen Victoria.

Well, Sir, I was in the gallery, and as before the Members arrived, I attentively viewed the building itself, I may as well give you an account of it, before I proceed to its inmates. The present place, where the "Imperial Parliament" meet, until the new House on the banks of the Thames is built, strikes the spectator neither with awe nor admiration; it is, in truth, as shabby a dwelling, as any shabby tenants could desire. It is of an oblong form, and divided into the *body* and the *gallery* of the House. The floor is covered with matting and with benches, which latter possess green leather cushions and high backs. At one end (the western) is the Speaker's chair, or throne, over which is a species of canopy, and before which is a large table, containing the mace, so essential to a debate, and a few old books. The walls are of white painted wood, and look very bare and desolate. The gallery has benches of rather a less comfortable appearance than those in the body, and one part of it is given up to the Members, who may find it too crowded, or too hot, or too busy below; another part is assigned to the Speaker's orders, a third to the Members ditto, and a fourth to the Reporters. From the roof hang four lamps, two very insignificant, and two very incomprehensible.

By degrees the Members, the Honourable and Learned Members, flocked in. The Ministerial benches (which are to the right of the Speaker) boasted of about six occupants, who talked and laughed with great noise and glee, as if pleased and surprised to find themselves still in so happy a situation. At length the benches on both sides of the House were filled, particularly the Conservative side, which mustered very strong. Among the Ministerial party might be seen the big and burly "Dan O'Connell," with his broad brimmed hat, and long frock coat. He assumed a jovial look, but seemed to be writhing under his recent defeat in the "Fox and Goose Club." As usual, whenever he opens his mouth, he was called to order by the Speaker, and laughed at by the Members. Here was little Lord John, like a bantam-cock, swelling out his throat, and standing on tiptoe, in order to be heard and seen. Facing him was Sir Robert Peel, looking great things, but doing little. Around these, Sir, were unfledged boys, fit for school; old men, fit for bed; and the like.

As for the debate, the opener spoke so low no one could hear him; the seconder *read* his speech; others shouted or whispered; the Members not speaking to the Speaker spoke among themselves so loudly as to drown almost every sound. In the course of two hours after the debate had begun, some dozen of the Representatives of Great Britain might be seen fast asleep, and stretched at full length, on the benches in the gallery, in positions neither elegant nor becoming.

I left the place, Sir, with a resolution not to ever enter it again in its present state.

Believe me,
Yours, faithfully,
AN OBSERVER OF MEN AND MANNERS.

THE EFFECTS OF CLASS LEGISLATION AS SEEN IN THE STREETS AND HOUSES OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—The statistical accounts of the large towns of England and Scotland furnish us with many sad pictures of human wretchedness, and some few are even worse than Leeds. But as I am in possession of a greater number of facts, and, above all, a greater personal acquaintance with this town than any other, as well as the varied details of the late survey, I shall confine my remarks entirely to it, while endeavouring to sketch in undeniable characters the horrid effects of class legislation, as seen in and around the abodes of working men.

And, first, let us examine the condition of streets, and for this purpose I shall take, as a specimen, the East Ward, as compared with the Mill Hill Ward. There is, however, little difference between the state of the East Ward and those of the North East, South, and parts of the North and West Wards.

The following table will show the comparative state of the streets in the two Wards: to which I solicit the careful examination of working men.

WARDS.	Population of the Wards.	Population of the Working Classes.	Total Number of Streets.	Condtn of Surface. Good.	Middling.	Bad.	Very bad.	Paved by the Town.
EAST WARD.	14,271	13,261	122	35	17	28	42	7
MILL HILL.	5,167	1,566	48	35	5	4	4	19

From this will be seen the great advantage of being a gentleman shopkeeper, or, one of the enfranchised upper, middle, or buy-cheap-and-sell-dear classes.

The comforts arising from local as well as state legislation ought to be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants; and if this were the case, the East Ward would have 24 streets paved by the town instead of 7; and, on the other hand, Mill Hill Ward would have 15 *very bad* instead of only four; but were it so, what a row there would be—what a stir in the rookery for reform! *reform!! reform!!!* of streets. But now, since an alteration would confer little personal benefit upon these gentry, it is scarcely ever mentioned.

Let us next consider the difference in the meaning of the words employed to *describe the condition* of streets, as they refer to each Ward; for having myself superintended this statistical survey, I may at least be supposed to possess some knowledge of their meaning.

MILL HILL WARD.

Terms.	*Meaning.*
GOOD.	Beautifully paved; clean, swept, and dry.
MIDDLING.	Paved, but not very well; dry.
BAD.	Partly paved and partly not.
VERY BAD.	Not paved or swept; dirty only in some places.

EAST WARD.

Terms.	*Meaning.*
GOOD.	Wholly or partly paved; M'Adamised, or possessing a hard level cinder surface, and tolerably clean and dry.
MIDDLING.	As above with portions bad.
BAD.	Not over shoe tops in mud, but wet and dirty.
VERY BAD.	Pretty well strewn with the contents of nightstools, or *pots de chambre*; ankle deep in mud, cut up, and in some instances impassable, at times, to carts; elevated two feet above the level of the ground-floor of the houses by the accumulation of ashes and other filth.

Such is the difference in the meaning of those terms, which it was necessary to apply alike to all, when the survey was made; but which, as will now be seen, differs materially when compared with the separate localities. Without further comment here, I shall pass on to furnish another table, exhibiting the state of sewerage, affording additional reasons why the abodes of the working classes are so surrounded with filth:—

Wards.	Condtn. of Sewerage. Public Sewers Wholly.	Partly.	Not sewered	Not ascert'd.	Total No. of Dwellgs	Amount of Poor Rate to be collected on Property.
East Ward.	3	13	69	37	3,461	£1,504 17 8
Mill Hill....	19	2	4	23	984	3,390 11 8

From this table, the wet condition of the streets and cellars in the East Ward may be accounted for.

Now, if we are not to be allowed an equal distribution of the comforts, alluded to before, according to the number of inhabitants, surely we ought to claim for the working classes an equivalent for the money paid by them in support of the whole.

It will be observed, above, I have given the amount of poor rate paid by each. Mill Hill only contributes two and a half times as much as East Ward; and yet, it has more than six times as many public sewers. The East Ward has one third of the whole of its streets "very bad," while Mill Hill has only one-twelfth. How is this? It is because out of 5,167 inhabitants Mill Hill, only contains 1,566 of the working classes, while out of 14 271 in the East Ward, 13,261 are the enslaved, wealth-creating, unrepresented, but industrious classes. Is it not plain, then, that class-legislation, in its baneful effects, extends far beyond state corruption and public plunder? it reaches to, and poisons the very air which working men breathe. Let the returns of the Registrar for the North district, which extends over some of the worst parts of the town, be examined and compared with those of the West district, the streets and houses of which are cleaner and better situated; and the truth of what I have asserted will easily be seen. In the North district, births are as one to twenty-two and a half; deaths one to twenty-three and a half. West district, births are as one to twenty-eight; deaths one to thirty-six inhabitants. There may be other causes, such as want of food and clothing, to produce this difference in the bills of mortality; yet, it will not be denied that the unwholesome exhalations from the streets, &c. contribute their share.—[We must here break off our friend's discussion, and give the remainder of the letter next week.—EDS.]

SUBSTITUTE FOR PETITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

"Petitioning for pity is most weak,
The sovereign people ought to *demand* justice."

SIR,—This letter is to explain the principle of the plan which I propose, as a substitute for petitioning, which appeared in the *Star of last week*.

My plan, then, was to register the whole Chartists' names, trades, and places of abode, once a year; to publish the same, with the Charter, and a short account of the movement; to call it the Chartist Register, under the superintendance of the National Executive Committee for England and Scotland.

My explanation now is,—the leading Chartists in every city, town, village, and hamlet, from "John o' Groat's to the Land's End," should call a public meeting of the inhabitants, and these should choose fit and proper persons to register the names of all who really want the Charter.

Each place to report the number registered, in each trade or occupation, to the Executive, with an account of the proceedings, signed by the Registration Committee.

Every association to report its name, and number of members, signed by its committee.

The Executive to publish the whole reports, as signed by the respective committees, together with the Charter, and the state of Chartism, as cheap as possible, so as to bring it within the reach of the poorest in the land.

With regard to ulterior measures, let the registrations be proceeded with, till there is a clear majority of the people on the list, and then elect delegates to carry the original copies before the Commons, the Lords, and the Queen, and there in a "peaceful, legal, and constitutional" mode to demand the Charter.

This, Sir, is the plan which I propose as a substitute for petitioning. I think it "is most weak" to petition for the Charter, so long as the Chartists have no party in the House which is called the Commons; if there was, I would petition; as it is, I would register, form unions, and act as circumstances might determine.

JAS. B. CRAWFORD.

Old Cumnock, Jan. 30, 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Having been honoured by the general meeting of delegates with an appointment as one of the eight Chartists to speak at Marshall's mill, on the evening of the 21st, and, as the meeting was concluded without my sanction, perhaps you will permit me to occupy a corner of your valuable paper, to give a sketch of what I intended to say on that occasion.

I intended to expose the conduct of the vacillating and traitorous Whig faction, and particularly that portion of it evinced during the Reform mania. While that deceptive bill was in progress, they courted the support of the people; but no sooner had it become law, than they immediately turned round upon the people, and assailed them with the most opprobious epithets; such as "dirty ragged rascals, without a shilling of their own," and, in the teeth of their oft-repeated pledges, refused to aid the people in the acquisition of their inalienable rights.

The people are well aware of the cajolery practised at that time, and it is evident that the new scheme of agitation, now mooted, is the counterpart of the former imposition. The middle class desire to obtain a ten-fold influence over the working classes. They do not wish them to vote for their *own* bricks and mortar, but that the *landlord* may have an unjust power vested in him, and may command the tenant to vote for his favourite, or quit.

WE contend for the franchise being vested in animate, not in inanimate matter. The Household Suffrageites would have us support their plan, yet they leave their plan undefined. Mr. Hume would say that if ten families enter by one door to their several compartments, only one shall vote. Mr. Roebuck, Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Williams, would let every one of them vote; and Mr. Marshall would define a house under such a height, breadth, and length, to be only a cot, a hut, or a shed, and the people must be able to read and write; be of religious habits, and be united to some society, to come up to the standard of intelligence, and must also have resided in the house three years, and have paid all the poor rates and taxes of every description, or have no vote. And as to that important act which was lately passed, *namely the law of bastiles, coarser food, and starvation*, commonly called the New Poor Law Amendment Act the men who are the leaders in this new movement were mainly instrumental in passing that infernal centralisation Malthusian scheme, which gives nine votes in the election of guardians to one man; and gives the power of voting to men not elected at all, but who are appointed by the existing Government, who can at pleasure swamp the so-called elected guardians and squander the poor-rates. Those very men were instrumental in passing a law to place the funds for the relief of the halt, the lame, the blind, the aged, and the impotent, in the hands of a trio of pensioned, unfeeling, ignorant upstarts; they have given the three monsters-power to starve our best mechanics and artisans, with their wives and children separated from them, in bastiles. Yes; and those who gave nine votes to some voters in the election for guardians, may give nineteen to some householders, and one to another; or a vote for every room or every window in the house, and for every rood of land attached thereto. And this "liberal" reformers would call an extension of the Suffrage! Let me enquire who the Household Suffrage advocates have called before us to convince the men of *Leeds and the country* of the blessings of their schemes? Why, they have called Mr. Sharman Crawford from the north of Ireland, *one of the most* generous and humane of men, and consequently, a Chartist; they have called Mr. Gully, one of the same stamp, who is also a Chartist, and subscribed to the national rent and signed the national petition; they have called Sir Geo. Strickland, who would extend the Suffrage according to his standard of intelligence; (were Sir George's besom properly exercised in the two houses of our law makers, they would be clean indeed;) they have called Mr. Gisburne, a Malthusian of the first water, a grinding millowner; they have called Mr. Williams, an out-and-out Radical; they have called Mr. Roebuck, who has done many good things, but who, when he began to advocate the New Poor Law in his periodical, gave it its death blow, and who was soon after kicked out of Bath for the same reason, and it is to be hoped will be kept out of every place while he holds such hellish doctrines; they have called Mr. Hume, a pure Malthusian, who desires that not one blade of grass should spring from the face of the country; in fact, that the whole surface should be *covered* with an incrustation of lava, *through which nothing* whatever which could sustain or support life might *spring*: they have called Daniel *O'Connell too*, who betrayed and disfranchised the 40s. freeholders of Ireland—who aided in passing a Coercion Bill for Ireland—who opposed substantial poor laws for Ireland, and supported a poor law for his country which is only so in name, and, in reality, a curse—who urged the trades' unions to combination and exclusive dealing, and afterwards turned round, and told them they were liable to transportation for acting upon his advice—who recommended a run upon the banks, and soon after became a banker himself—who made an effort to obtain for Mr. E. Ruthven a place at £1,000 a year, when he said his conduct had been so bad, as to render him unfit to sit in the company of common labourers—(anything to get rid of a joint that won't work up the "rint,")—who coaxed Mr. Feargus O'Connor, after he found him paramount in the great county of Cork (the Yorkshire of Ireland) until he found him possessed of too much honour, too high principle, too much integrity, and too great a love of country, to make a joint of his tail, and then attempted to kick him over-board—who christened the Whigs, "*base, bloody, and brutal*," and afterwards shielded them with his tail—who, with his influence, not only saved them *from being kicked out*, but enabled and aided them to pass the horrible new bastile and rural police laws, and will assist them, in all probably, to pass a passport law by which we shall be prevented from leaving home without our description in our pocket, unless with the certainty of being popped into a dungeon by the blue police—who pledged himself never to cease agitation until the factory slaves were emancipated, and very soon sold them for £1,000—who was one of the first to sign the People's Charter, and very soon denounced Chartists and Chartism, and proclaimed that he would bring over 500,000 of his Irish legions to cut them down—who gloried that his Irish boys had murdered the men at Newport. Yes, these are the men—this is the man whom the advocates of Household Suffrage delight to honour. Yes, these are the men—this is the man—whom they cherish, and would recommend the people of England, Scotland, and Wales, to set up as their leader. This is the viper they would desire them to take to their bosom! They have calculated, however, without their host. They had better fall back upon Baines, and, *instead of attempting to* "extend" the franchise, join the Tories, Whigs, and Lord Finality, and leave the Charter and Chartists to carry out their own principles.

I think, too, I can discern an omen of the intention of the Reform Association in their arrangement. Why all this parade of police in livery? I think I hear the death knell of liberty reverberating upon my ear; and, in fact, every trick, scheme, and movement of these pseudo-reformers is indicative of the speedy exit of factious jugglery from the political stage.

In conclusion, allow me to observe that the defeat which the embryo faction experienced at the hands of the Chartists on the 21st, has not only placed an imperishable crown of honour on the brow of the men of Yorkshire, the working men, I mean; but it has given an impetus to the cause which the efforts of confederated factions cannot retard.

L. PITKETHLY.

Huddersfield, Jan. 26, 1841.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Friday, Jan. 29th.

Lord Wharncliffe asked three questions relative to the treatment of Frost, Williams, and Jones, at New South Wales. First, whether it was true that they were better treated than other convicts; secondly, whether specific instructions of any kind were sent out with them; and, lastly, whether any despatches had been received from Sir J. Franklin conveying information upon the subject. He was anxious for an explanation on this matter, for it was not right that an impression should go through the country that persons who had been guilty of such crimes were nevertheless better treated than other convicts.

The Marquis of Normanby replied, that no special instruction had been sent out with Frost and his associates. The governor, however, had sent home a letter from Frost complaining that while on board the Mandarin they were not allowed to wear their own clothes, and that they were in fact treated in every respect like the other convicts. Sir J. Franklin had inspected the convicts on their arrival, and the only difference in their treatment was that he immediately sent Frost and his associates to Tasman's Peninsula, the penal settlement of the colony, whereas the others were sent to probationary employments. So far as the Government and Sir J. Franklin were concerned they felt obliged to the noble Lord for affording them the opportunity of giving this explanation. He had heard nothing further on the subject, but he would say, with respect to the occupation of these parties, that it was not unusual to employ persons in the sort of labour to which they were previously accustomed, and doubtless in conformity with this usage, and not as a special favour; for, if done as a special favour, Sir J. Franklin must have reported it.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Earl of Cardigan surrendered himself into the custody of Sir Augustus Clifford, the usher of the black rod, and was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in the sum of £10,000, and two sureties to the amount of £5,000 each.

The Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

We can only give from the second edition of the *Sun*, which leaves their Lordships in the middle of a long talk about the war in Syria.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, Jan. 29.

Captain Polhill asked if a paragraph which he had seen in the papers, to the effect that Prince Albert had returned an answer to an address from the Loyal Repeal Association of Ireland, was true.

Lord John Russell knew *nothing of any such document*, and, at all events, it was a matter for which Ministers did not hold themselves responsible. The only responsible party was Mr. Anson, the secretary to his Royal Highness.

Mr. Sergeant Talfourd moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the extension of copyright, which Bill was in substance the same as that of last session.

Mr. Warburton opposed the Bill.

On a division, the Hon. and Learned Sergeant succeeded by a majority of 142 to 30.

Lord John Russell then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to renew the powers of the Poor Law Commissioners, and to make further amendments in the laws relating to the poor of England.

Mr. Grimsditch objected to the principle of governing by Unions.

Mr. Wakley expected that the Noble Lord would have brought in two distinct bills upon these two distinct subjects. In every stage he would oppose the Bill for extending the powers of the Commissioners for ten years. He was quite amazed that a Minister of a Liberal Whig Government, calling itself a Reform Ministry, and relying upon the people for their support, should propose a law of this nature after the experience which they had had of its previous working and most pernicious tendency—(hear)—a law which took from the people the administration of their own affairs and deprived them of the means of applying their own money to the wants of those destitute poor who came under their observation in their own respective localities. Was the Noble Lord prepared to show the necessity for the continuance of this commission? He was anxious to know, was the law to be such as the will of the Commissioners might please to interpret it, or was it to be found in the Statute Books of the realm? (Hear, hear.) If the Poor Law was to be recognised and well understood as a positive law of the law, assuredly those who administered such a law should be obliged to abide by its provisions, and be expected to consult and examine the particular statutes upon the subject, instead of being influenced as they at present were by an appeal from the heartless and tyrannical representations of the Board of Guardians. If this were a constitutional mode of governing the country, the sooner such a constitution was got rid of the better. He held in his hand a small book, which he obtained at Somerset House; it was entitled "Amended Workhouse Rules." Heaven only knows what the original rules were, which it appeared had been amended. ("Hear, hear" and laughter.) But what did be find under the head of "discipline and diet of paupers?" It stated that all paupers in the workhouse, except those who were sick, should, at certain specified hours, rise from their beds, go to work, leave off work, and go to bed, and should be allowed such intervals for meals as shall be notified to them by the ringing of the bells; but that during the meals the most perfect silence must be maintained. He (Mr. Wakley) observed, that they were to be kept to work throughout the day, except when they were at their meals; but even in the workhouse at their meal times they were not permitted to break the silence that reigned around by the utterance of a single word. This was a privation that was even by criminals deemed the most dangerous and severe. This was measuring out the same kind of punishment to these unfortunate beings who stretch out their hands towards them in the supplicating tone of hunger and destitution, and the hardened felon condemned to suffer for his crimes and offences against society and the laws. Was it to enforce regulations of this kind that the Poor Law Commissioners were to be continued in their present situation? If not, why should the country be burdened by the heavy expense which they entailed upon it?

Some further discussion took place, after which

Lord John Russell said that the whole principle of the bill was involved in the continuance of the Commissioners; but whether the period was to be for one year or for ten was not involved in the question then before the House.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 1.

There was no business in the Lords of any public interest, and the Commons could not muster "a House."

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Lord John Russell gave notice that on Friday next he would move the thanks of the house to Admiral Sir R. Stopford and those who were engaged at the capture of Acre.

Mr. Hume gave notice that in the first week of March he would move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Reform Bill, by extending the suffrage to lodgers.

Captain Polhill renewed his question as to whether a letter addressed by Mr. Anson, (the private secretary of Prince Albert) to Mr. Ray, the secretary to the Loyal National Repeal Association, conveying to that body the thanks of his royal highness for their address to his royal highness on the birth of a princess, was genuine?

Lord John Russell said he had seen the letter in the newspapers, but he had not thought it necessary to make any inquiry on the subject.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume,

Lord John Russell stated that the treaty entered into by Admiral Napier was not approved of by Sir R. Stopford, but in consequence of steps taken by Admiral Stopford, the submission of Mehemet Ali had been accepted by the Sultan, and a commander had been sent from the Porte to Alexandria, with the view of conferring on Mehemet Ali the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt, and to enter into arrangements for the evacuation of Syria. In the meantime, Mehemet Ali had consented to give up the Turkish fleet, which it was expected would be seen ready to proceed to Constantinople.

Sir Robert Peel asked the Noble Lord whether he was prepared to lay on the table of the House all recent despatches from Canada, in order to bring them down to the present moment.

Lord J. Russell said he was not aware whether there were any despatches which he could lay on the table of the House. He was not, however, prepared at that moment to give a positive answer.

Sir R. Peel asked if any day had been fixed to give effect to the Act of Union.

Lord John Russell said it was the intention of the Government to have proclaimed the Union at the end of January, or the beginning of the present month.

Mr. H. Hinde gave notice that, on Thursday, he would move for a modification of the standing orders which required that ten per cent. on the capital should be deposited in all cases of Railway Bills. He would move, instead of ten, that five per cent. should be sufficient.

The Attorney-General moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the administration of justice. In order to correct the present delays in the courts of equity, it would be necessary to appoint two additional Judges, and to create two additional courts of equity, and to abolish the jurisdiction of the equity side of the Exchequer. This would, he said, lead to no great additional expenditure, as there were sufficient funds already existing in the courts of chancery and exchequer to provide compensation to those who might be sufferers by the change.

Sir E. Sugden was of opinion that they should proceed more gradually than was proposed to be done by this Bill. He thought that one additional Court would be sufficient, and that at all events it should be ascertained by experience that one was unequal to the business before they burdened the country with two. The Right Hon. Gentleman went at length into his views of the alterations which he deemed requisite. He proposed that there should be two assistants to the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, and that when not sitting in the House of Lords they should sit in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In accordance with those views, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the Administration of Justice in the House of Lords and the Privy Council.

Mr. Lynch contended strongly for the immediate necessity for two additional Judges, and gave a decided preference to the Bill of the Attorney-General over that of the Right Hon. Member for Ripon.

Leave was immediately given that the two Bills should be brought in.

Mr. Labouchere then brought forward his proposition for equalising the duties on East and West India rum. The subject, he admitted, was one of such importance that he would not seek to bind the House by calling for a vote before proper time should have been given for consideration. He would, therefore, conclude by moving that the House should on Monday next resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider the propriety of equalising the duties on East and West India rums. As the law already admitted the sugars of the East and West Indies at equal rates of duty, his object now was to place rum upon the same footing. The proposal was so just and reasonable, that our possessions in the East Indies should be placed at no disadvantage as compared with our possessions elsewhere, that the whole burden of proof should, in his opinion, rest with those who would resist so just a proposition. The Right Hon. Gentleman then argued at great length that this alteration would not, when carried into operation, prove to be so injurious to the West Indies or the distillers at home, as had been so strongly insisted upon by the parties interested, while it would give the greatest satisfaction to our East India possessions. He would also observe that it was the intention of Government to place East India manufactures, exported to Ceylon and Australia, on the same footing as the manufactures of Great Britain exported to those colonies, by the abolition of discriminating duties.

Mr. Goulburn referred to the great importance of the subject as a reason for not embarking in the discussion until the question should come on for consideration on Monday night.

Mr. Hume was disappointed that a measure of justice so very limited and paltry should have been proposed by the Government.

Mr. Hogg said that this measure, though, perhaps, not so extensive as it ought to be, would be hailed with the greatest gratification in India.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse thought it would be imprudent to attempt to do more than it was probable they could successfully accomplish.

Mr. O'Connell gave notice that on Monday, when the question again came before the House, he should move that measures be taken to prevent the importation of rum, the produce of slave labour, into this country by excluding such rum from the equalised duties; and he should, at the same time, call attention to the gross neglect of the East India Company in not making rules and regulations for carrying the Slave Act into effect.

Sir S. Lushington quite agreed in the course suggested by the Hon Member for Dublin as regarded rum, the produce of slave labour.

The motion was agreed to.

Lord Stanley moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland. The main provisions of his Bill were the same as those of last year, and its object was to remedy abuses which all parties admitted to exist. He proposed, in the first place, to abolish certificates as evidence of the right of voting, and to transfer to Ireland the system of annual registration which prevailed in England, the registry to be made up by public officers, and revised, as in England, by barristers. He proposed also that, as in English counties, so in Ireland, persons seeking to obtain the franchise should give public notice of such intention, in order that objectors might have the opportunity of opposing their claims, if improperly advanced. He proposed also that there should be a right of appeal, as well for the objector as for the claimant, and that such appeal should be to the Judge of Assize. By way of protection, however, against frivolous appeals, he would give power to the Judge of Assize to visit the defeated party with costs, if he deemed his claim or objection, as the case might be, to be frivolous or vexatious; except the party appealing had obtained the previous decision of the revising barrister in his favour. He had looked over the forms of notice in his Bill, and had rendered them less onerous to the claimant: and, as an additional security to the latter, he had introduced a clause, compelling the objector, when giving notice of objection, to give notice of the grounds also upon which his objection was founded, so that the claimant might know the nature of the objection he had to meet. The Noble Lord alluded in most respectful terms to the Liberal Association of Ulster, for many of the members of which he had the greatest esteem and respect. This Association was formed with a view to search out grounds for the rejection of this Bill, and they professed themselves supporters of the present Government, while they deprecated repeal. Yet that Association had put forth its plan of registration, and, strange to say, upon all the leading principles of his Bill he had the sanction of the Liberal Association of the province of Ulster. The Noble Lord, finally, declared that he had no intention to introduce into his Bill any clause to define the franchise, for he was not prepared to mix up that difficult question with one sufficiently complicated in itself.

Lord Morpeth remarked that the Noble Lord's Bill had met with so much success last year, that he had become enamoured of it, and could not resist the temptation of bringing it forward, although her Majesty's Government had given notice of a measure on the same subject. He complimented the Noble Lord on the temperate manner in which he had brought his motion forward, and should offer no opposition to it. He would remark, however, that the Ulster Association did not approve of the double appeal, unless the franchise was defined. In the Bill which it was the intention of the Government to introduce, it was proposed to amend the laws for the qualification, as well as for the registration of voters.

Mr. O'Connell said he was not bound by any compromise between the Noble Lords. They ought to have the Government Bill before the House in the first instance, and he therefore moved that the debate should be adjourned until after the 4th inst.

Mr. Hume seconded the amendment.

After some few observations from Mr. W. S. O'Brien,

Lord J. Russell entered at some length into an analysis of the Noble Lord's Bill, to which he said his objections were but little diminished by the alterations, and in the wake of which would follow the same calamities as would, in his opinion, have followed the Bill of last year. He thought, however, that the Noble Lord was perfectly justified in the course he had pursued in bringing in the Bill, and he should therefore vote for its introduction, and against any delay that might be offered.

After some observations from Mr. Lucas and Colonel Rawdon,

The House divided, and the motion of the Noble Lord was carried by a majority of 261 to 71.

The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, February 3.

Mr. Baines moved, pursuant to notice, for an Account of the quantity of Sheep and Lambs' Wool imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1840—specifying the countries from which it came, the quantity that paid a duty of one penny per pound, and the quantity that paid a duty of one half-penny per pound; of the quantity of Foreign Wool re-exported during the same period, and the countries to which it was sent, and the quantity remaining warehoused under bond on the 5th day of January, 1841. Account of the quantity of British Sheep and Lambs' Wool and Woollen Yarn exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1840, specifying the countries to which they were sent. Account of the quantity of British manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in the year 1840 specifying the countries to which they were sent.

Lord J. Russell rose to propose the following resolution:—"That this House entertains a just and high sense of the distinguished and exemplary manner in which John Rickman, Esq. late Clerk Assistant of this House, uniformly discharged the duties of his situation during his long attendance at the table of this House."

Several members spoke of Mr. Rickman in eulogistic terms, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bernal brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

The resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be further considered on Friday next.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Gladstone took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. H. Hinde moved that the Standing Order, respecting Railway Bills, which requires that a sum equal to one-tenth part of the amount subscribed be deposited in the Court of Exchequer, be modified by substituting one-twentieth for one-tenth.

After a good deal of talk, the House divided, and the motion was negatived by a large majority. There was then some talk about certain usages connected with the religious dogmas of India, about Juvenile Offenders, about Quarter Sessions, Courts, and about Capital Punishment, but all these talks ended in talk. The collective wisdom then began to talk about Irish Registration, and in the midst of this talk the *Sun* leaves them.

DROYLSDEN.—To the Power-Loom Weavers of every District, and more especially to the Weavers of Bolton.—Mr. Christy, of Droylsden, has offered a reduction to his weavers, and they have struck work against it, in consequence of the price he offers not being equal to the price given by other masters. He has given the persons notice to quit the houses they hold under him as tenants; and it is very probable he may apply to Bolton, or other districts, for hands, as it has been the case aforetime. I hope the people of Bolton, and other districts, will not attempt to take our situations, as we are contending for their rights as well as our own. William Hibbert.

IRELAND.

Dublin, January 31.

DR. COOKE'S ACCEPTANCE OF DANIEL O'CONNELL'S CHALLENGE TO TWENTY-SIX HOURS' DISCUSSION OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

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

Sir,—This is probably the last letter with which I shall trouble you. I beg you, therefore, do not burn it, as you did my first. Rather treat it like my second, and read it twice—as I trust it contains some matters important to yourself and your country.

But, before proceeding farther, I must set myself right with the public.

In the *Dublin Monitor's* report of the speech in which alone you attempted a reply to my challenge to a discussion of repeal, I find these words:—"He invites me to a conference, and the mode he takes of conveying that invitation is by writing me the most insulting letter he could possibly pen. I had read about five lines when I flung it into the fire. I am sorry for it; for had I thought it was of value, I would have kept it, as a curiosity." I am happy I can gratify you with a copy—not that I believe you either like it, or care for it—but that the public may judge of the nature and extent of the "insults" I was guilty of penning. For the accuracy of the copy—indeed it is rather the original—I pledge my word; and I am grateful to that Providence by which such an unimportant document has been preserved—that from the charge of offering an unmannerly insult I may stand exonerated before the public.

"Belfast, Jan. 5, 1841.

"Sir,—As you have determined to carry the repeal agitation into Ulster—and as I hold it to be the duty of every loyal subject to give it all the legal opposition in his power—I beg to inform you that I purpose to challenge you to a public discussion of the question in all its bearings, political and religious.

"The challenge I intend to appear (God willing) in the *Belfast Chronicle* of to-morrow, and I send you this notice that you may have the earliest knowledge of my design.

"I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,
"H. Cooke."

"To Daniel O'Connell, Esq."

Now, there's the wondrous "curiosity" you wish you had preserved; there's "the most insulting letter I could pen." Let the public judge of my insult and your veracity; but, no matter, "the gulls shouted," and on the faith of your testimony, I was written down "unmannerly," while you were echoed the very "pink of politeness."

Perhaps you will say you referred not to my private, but to my first public letter. If so, I shall submit the point of etiquette to any tribunal of gentlemen that even you may appoint; and if you find three gentlemen in the kingdom who will say that, in that letter, I "insulted" you, I pledge myself to the most public retraction and the most humiliating apology. I'll do more. Now that the affair is not before "the gulls" for a "shout," but before the public for decision, point out in my challenge what you denounce as "most insulting," and I shall explain, retract, or apologise, as the nature of the case may require.

But to come to a more important point.

I have always, Mr. O'Connell, suspected you mistook your profession. Nature intended you for the army. Never was the "*cedant arma togæ*" more unhappily verified than in you. Why do I think so? I'll tell it you in a story, for the truth of which there are living vouchers. A little before the year '98, a respected country gentleman received a commission to raise a corps of yeomanry for the defence of the country against the impending rebellion. On applying to a worthy farmer to join his company, the reply was a question, "Will it be *foot or cavalry?*" The captain answered—foot. "Ah!" replied the farmer, "I would join you if you were cavalry." "And why, my good fellow, would you prefer the cavalry?" "Ah!" rejoined the farmer, they're best for a retreat like." Now, it is on your powers at a "retreat like" that I found my opinion that nature intended you for a great general. For, as one of the chief qualifications of a good general is always to secure the means of retreat, I will venture to affirm that, since the days of Nimrod, in the retreating department, you stand fairly without a rival. But let me warn you, Mr. O'Connell, that though you foiled me once, though you utterly baffled the whole army of protests thrown in your rear by the *Belfast News Letter*—still I don't despair of making you my prisoner. At all events, of one thing I am certain—that I will cut off your retreat upon every way but one—a road you know right well, and by which, if again you retire, I leave you "alone in your glory."

But to exhibit your retreating powers to the public. You threatened to invade Ulster to argue repeal. You threatened to appear on its military frontier with an agreeable *cortege* of 50,000 men—the most of them notorious *sans culottes*—the men who had a few years ago been shut out of the same town (Newry) by the turning of a pivot bridge, and the muzzle of the cannon. You did not tell us how many might accompany you to Belfast, but you gave tolerably plain indication of the will, that with so many is law, when you told "the gulls" in Dublin that you could, or wished you could, "fill a pocket-handkerchief" with the consolidated shouts that would greet you at the Linen Hall—a vaticination of yours that may literally rank you with that brother prophet, who, for the love of the Moabitish rent, came to curse Israel, but whom Providence overruled, in spite of his covetousness, to bless them. And though you should, in your usual style, call me by the name of the animal that rebuked his "madness," I will not be deterred from administering that castigation, so long as your gigantic talents are perverted to disturb the peace of this province, undermine the integrity of the empire, and threaten the stability of the Protestant religion.

Now, it was to arrest your mad career of mobbing, and speechifying and shouting, that I challenged you to a deliberate discussion of the repeal question, before an impartial and orderly assembly. For doing so, you said I "insulted" you, and of my insult the public can judge. You called me every ill name you could invent or recollect, and, because I dreaded you would accuse me of wishing to convert a political question into a polemical controversy, and therefore promised to exclude religion; as a consummate tactician, you turn my flank, and effect your retreat with a skill that would have made Xenophon stare, at the head of ten thousand—and the "gulls shouted." Well, some one has said of a great general—he has beaten us so often, that, at last, he will teach us to beat him—and to compare the small with the great—so thought I in my simplicity. I took you at your word. I offered to discuss religion, by asserting in the newspapers, as you wished, the errors and heresies of the Roman apostacy. I stand to my word still, and on the same condition—viz., that you obtain for me one column, or two, or more, weekly or less frequently, in one or two southern Romanist papers; and I now add to my proposal, that, for every Romanist southern paper you furnish me, I secure to you three northern Protestant papers.

"Now, my dear Roman Catholic countrymen—and though I denounce the traditions and heresies whereby crafty men have deluded you, you are dear to me—consider, I pray you, for you are admirers of courage, whether physical or mental—consider, I pray you, the cowardice of that man who dares neither to meet me fairly and openly on politics or religion. Let your priests and a hireling press say what they will, there is something within you that tells you my proposal is fair; and, if Mr. O'Connell again retreat, not merely from me, but from his own word, what can you conclude but that he dreads my exposure of the rottenness of his cause? And what, Mr. O'Connell, is your next retreat? Why, in Belfast, there is not a word whispered about my cutting off your retreat into religion, but you are ready, you say, at any time, and I must presume at any place, to discuss with me the questions of civil and religious liberty for twenty-six hours! And at this second edition of your challenge, "the gulls shouted." Now bear witness, ye 30,000!! repealers, who, for the greater convenience of hearing, were so miraculously squeezed by the patent *Vindicator* press into a space that never heretofore did, and never again will, contain 1,300 men, women, and children—bear witness to Mr. O'Connell's challenge and pledge, and to my third, and, I trust, successful attempt to cut off his retreat. Mr O'Connell, with joy do I accept your challenge, and I undertake to demonstrate, from your councils, bulls, extravagants, decretals, theological and moral institutes, and biblical notes, as well as from history—binding myself to quote only from Romish authorities—that the religion of Rome has ever been, and still is, not only adverse to, but absolutely destructive of, civil and religious liberty. I take up your Romish gauntlet—there lies my Protestant glove. Won't you lift it, Mr. O'Connell? What! gone again? —another retreat?—and why not? Dr. Cooke, you're "a loathsome theologue;" I hate your "insulting pen;" I abhor your "Ulster brogue;" I'll have none of your "cookery;" don't think to "bully" me into keeping my word: don't think on your own dunghill to crow over me, you sleepless "Cock of the North" Patience, patience, Mr. O'Connell—a truce to all his genteel talent at nomenclature—I thank you heartily for the sublime pun with which you have illustrated your own wit, and for every scholarly and gentlemanlike name with which you have not insulted, but honoured me; and especially I thank you for the last "Cock of the North." Yes, I accept the sobriquet as an omen for good, though, like your vaticinating brother, you meant it for evil. It was a cock that reminded Peter how thrice he had hovered on the very threshhold of apostacy and ruin, and thus warned he went out and wept bitterly. And while the work of the bag-carrying Judas was going on, the salvation of the penitent was ensured. And I, Mr. O'Connell, contemptible as you affect to believe me, have been privileged to utter a warning that even not a few of the vacillating "liberals" have heard, while our sleeping Protestantism has been aroused to a sense of danger, and the defence of those liberties and institutions which the Judas hand of Repeal would sell to our enemies for a "shout of the gulls," or another bag of the "rent." Yes, Mr. O'Connell, I thank you for all the "insulting" epithets you have applied to me—for you honour me, when you treat my humble name with the same incivility with which you treat a Stanley. But especially for the last attempted insult I thank you, for it not only reminds me of the salutary warning of the "bird of dawn," but also of the poetic power with which the great Master of Nature has invested it; and when I think how God was pleased to own my humble labours in concentrating the might of Ulster, and terrifying the wizards of Repeal, it reminds me of the sulphurous exit of the ghost in *Hamlet*, which—

"Faded at the crowing of the cock;
For then (you know) no spirits dare walk abroad;
No planets strike, no witch hath power to charm—
So wholesome and so gracious are the times."

But your pitiable partisans here, taking their cue from their leader's talk of my "crowing on my own dunghill"—I pardon them the uncomeliness of the figure—but even of that I will not leave them the possession. No, Mr. O'Connell; it is not in Belfast I desire to meet you. And though I shrink not from Dublin, the Rotunda, or the Corn Exchange—London and Exeter Hall should be our ground of meeting. You'll retreat upon business, I know. You shall not. I'm behind you again. There are the Easter recess, and the days of (I think) Ascot races; on either of these occasions I offer to meet you—and, that no obstacle may be pleaded, I shall depend upon the very few friends I can muster in London to bear the whole expence of the meeting. You know, and I feel your every advantage over me; but you know, and I feel the boundless advantage of my cause; and, by the blessing of God upon my feeble arm, I trust to tear away the cloak of hypocritical and mercenary patriotism in which you are enveloped, and to expose, to the horror of the nation, that horrible system of studied falsehood and mental slavery, of which you are the pensioned missionary.

Yes, Mr. O'Connell, there is nothing I more cordially desire than to expose that system of "enormous lying" by which Romanism and repeal are supported. Yet, at the same time, I am thankful to God that your party are serving the cause of Protestantism by every additional volley. The chief of our "Liberals" are getting their eyes opened, when they read the transcendental falsehoods which the priests' organists here are every day playing; and yet absolutely continuing, without a blush, to walk the streets in open day. Thirty thousand repealers!—the "immense pavilion" erected for the dinner!!—your graceful entry and triumphant exit!!! Tut, these are all but trifles to what I might gather, and, indeed, they are but trifles to the "out and out" capacity of your own son, Charles O'Connell—at least, from the name, so I take him to be. He says, in a late oration in Dublin—and which, from the peculiar *raciness of "genteel invention," he must, as I take it,* have learned from yourself—he says you had to be protected by an army from the "Orange mob, the bloody blackguards," of Sandy-row! "Oh, where was Roderick then?" Where was Tom Steele with the 30,000 repealers?!! Terrified by the millions of Sandy-row—a little street, of a few houses, to a considerable degree occupied by Roman Catholics, and the whole about as extensive as a back lane in Brentford. But, then, this eloquent son of yours affirms you had to be "guarded through" this redoubtable—this most warlike Sandy-row, at an early hour in the morning. I'll tell Charles a secret—neither you nor he had a foot in Sandy-row—neither of you ever saw it, during your whole sojourn. Should this eloquent eulogy, which Mr. Charles O'Connell has pronounced on the more than Grecian prowess of our modern Marathon, ever be read by any citizen of London, and should this, I hope my last letter to you, ever be read there as the commentary, what will he think when informed that when Mr. O'Connell and Co. stood to enact the repeal pantomime in Belfast, they were somewhat about as near Sandy-row, as a man at Charing-cross is to the White Horse in Piccadilly; and what will he think of the necessity of a mighty guard throughout Sandy-row, when told that he (O'Connell) in his triumphant exit from Belfast, went as much towards Sandy-row as a man goes towards Piccadilly when he gallops from Charing-cross directly over Westminster-bridge? Charles, Charles, you are your father's son; but I suppose "the gulls shouted."

You were "guarded through Sandy-row," says the veracious Charles O'Connell. I will tell you through what you were guarded—Sandy-row lies to the west of "our village," and you spanked away utterly unheeded, with only the loud laugh of one single Belfast merchant, and at whom the exalted Thomas Steele most valiantly shook his clenched fist, by way of conciliation, and you passed by the corner of Cromac and May-streets, where your "cherishing" friends had demolished the windows of one Protestant dwelling, and, by the visit of a two-pound brick bat, had nearly killed a female of my own congregation in another.

Believe me, Mr. O'Connell, I do not state this by any way of excuse for the stone thrown into the Music Hall, and, which is said to have injured one of "the lovely and the good;" but I do it to put an end to your tragical bluster, and to remind the nation, and especially our English brethren, that the life of a Protestant female is still as precious as that of a Romanist.

Mr. O'Connell! Mr. O'Connell! I must speak to you in indignant seriousness. If there be one thing that more than another should harrow up the conscience now, or that more than another will burn in it hereafter, it is, and it will be, the fearful thought and recollection of having poisoned principle at the fountain-head, and, by neglect, example, or encouragement, contributed to the ruin of your own children. See with what reckless audacity you have taught your son to practice your own art of invention! Repent, ere it be too late. Relegate the mass of imposture into which you have not only run yourself, but in which you are inextricably involving your beloved offspring! I have called you a "great bad man!" Beware, or you will soon become a little one. The towns of Kilworth and Annan have afforded you two ominous warnings. I am not superstitious; but I will tell you again to beware—the hand of Providence, and not of accident, prostrated the animals before you—and, be sure, these events are but the "precursors" of the prostration of your character and your influence, if you return not by repentance to the utterance of truth and the practices of peace. I remain, an inveterate enemy to your principles and practices, but a sincere friend to your immortal soul.

H. Cooke.

Local and General Intelligence.

LEEDS.—Town Council Meeting.—The second quarterly meeting of the members of the Leeds Town Council was held in the Council Room, on Wednesday last. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by the Town Clerk, after which Mr. Councillor Hayward (as usual) had a question to put. He begged to ask if the arrears of the borough-rate had been paid up, particularly by the townships of Armley and Bramley. The Mayor said the total amount from those places had not been received; a guarantee had been given for the amount, and the time for the last payment was not till the 25th of March. Mr. Alderman Tottie presented the report of the Finance Committee; he read over the different branches of expenditure, after which the Council went into Committee, Mr. Alderman George Goodman in the chair, when the items were discussed *seriatim*, and the total amount, £1,326 2s. 7d., was ordered to be forthwith paid. It was stated by Mr. Tottie that the sum was less by £632 than in the corresponding quarter of last year, arising in a great measure from there not being a charge for printing the burgess roll. On the motion that the report be received being put, Mr. Richardson, who has sat for the Mill Hill Ward, held up his hand, upon which Mr. Councillor Atkinson rose, and said as Mr. Richardson was aware, the mandamus against the Mayor, to admit Mr. Potts, had been made absolute, and therefore he was now liable to a penalty of £50 for every vote he gave. Mr. Richardson shortly afterwards withdrew. A conversation arose on a question as to what had been done with regard to the printing for the corporation, it having been carried, on the 9th of January, that estimates for the work should be advertised for. It was explained that the Finance Committee had only met once, and then it was by them agreed that a private circular should be sent to all the master printers, which, it was the opinion of the Committee, would answer the purpose better than an advertisement. This purely *Whig job* was exposed, and, on reference to the minutes, it was found that the Council had ordered the Committee to advertise, and, therefore, as that had not been done, the Committee had not done its duty; advertisements were ordered to be directly published. On the motion of Mr. Councillor Buttrey, it was then resolved that the Mayor, as chairman of the Council, do sign his approbation to the accounts of the Treasurer of the Borough, for the expences of prosecutions at the last Midsummer and Michaelmas Sessions, and the Midsummer Assizes, and of conveying transport convicts, in order to obtain the proper return (being one-half of the expences) from the Lords of the Treasury.—The question of a new gaol and house of correction for the Borough, was next taken into consideration, and, after some discussion, in which all parties seemed pretty well agreed, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Ald. Tottie, seconded by Mr. Ald. Holdforth, that the presentment of the justices and the certificate of the recorder be received and filed; that an extended or new gaol and house of correction are necessary; and that the requisite notices be given for taking into consideration the presentment and certificate at the next quarterly meeting in May. The committee appointed to prepare petitions to Parliament, to amend the Municipal Act, presented their report; the draft of a petition was read, which was adopted, ordered to be engrossed, and signed by the Mayor on behalf of the Council; it was further agreed to be sent to the Earl of Harewood, for presentation to the Lords, and to Mr. Baines, for presentation to the Commons. The fifth notice, "to consider how far the Act of 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 90, entitled 'An Act for the care and education of infants who may be convicted of Felony,' is applicable to this Borough, and by what means the Council can most effectually promote the formation of an institution for the moral improvement and employment of Juvenile Offenders," was placed on the notice paper, by Dr. Williamson, and in consequence of his absence from home, was for the present withdrawn. Mr. Hayward then rose to ask the Town Clerk to whom he will look for the payment of the expences of opposing the issuing of a Writ of Mandamus for the admission of Mr. Radford Potts, as a Councillor of the Mill-Hill Ward. The Town Clerk at once replied, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses, and Mr. Hayward, after being heartily laughed at, sat down chagrined. The next motion, however, was his, and he was again upon his feet to move for a return of the expences of the attendance of the police and special constables at Messrs. Marshall's mill, in Holbeck, on Friday the 22nd of January last. The Mayor answered the question at once, by saying, that the special constables had cost £20 9s. 6d., and for the borough police there had been no expence incurred. Again Mr. Hayward looked "daggers." Mr. Markland then rose to put his question, whether a communication had been made by the Mayor to the Marquis of Normanby, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, of the dangerous and republican language used at the Radical and Chartist meeting at Messrs. Marshall's Mill, on Thursday the 21st Jan. The Mayor replied that he had doubts as to whether he ought not to remain silent: he thought the notice never ought to have been placed on the paper. But he had determined to answer Mr. Markland, and in doing so, he denied the power and propriety of the Council to interfere. In his official capacity he had adopted such measures as he thought safe and judicious to preserve the public peace, and and he was happy that the peace had not been disturbed. He had made no communication to the Secretary of State on the speeches delivered. Mr. Markland was then proceeding to address the Council on the awful fact that two of the borough justices had been present, listening to "democratical and revolutionary" speeches; and, to prove his position, read extracts from the speeches of Collins, Moir, and Deegan, and was horror-struck at finding they could sit and hear them without, at least, instantly submitting the speakers to all the horrors of solitary confinement, bread and water, and other etcetera. After hearing this, Mr. Alderman Gaunt rose to order; and the Mayor having decided that Mr. Markland was on ground on which he had no business to be, he sat down. The Mayor, however, told him he would waive his objection, but poor Markland turned stupid, and, on Dr. Baker rising to request him to proceed, the whole Council rose, and at once cut the "Doctor." The business terminated at half-past two o'clock.

Masonic Mysteries.—On Saturday morning last, the sitting magistrates at the Court-House, Aldermen Tottie and Brown, were occupied with a case of assault, preferred by one Mason against a brother of the craft—*arcades ambo.* The fact of the assault was admitted; but it was alleged by the defendant that previous provocation had been given, the *nature of which he was not at liberty to divulge*, because it had been given "in Lodge," and was, of course, too sacred for the ears of the uninitiated. The worthy magistrates, therefore, with a laudable anxiety to avoid the necessity of trenching upon mysteries so awful, considerately tried to bring about a compromise between the mystic parties, by the suggestion of a mutual concession of error. But in vain: mere drossy, mundane spite got so far the better of masonic, brotherly beatitude, that the complainant, with the pertinacity and perversity of

"The Jew
That Shakspeare drew,"

insisted upon the "bond, "the "pound of flesh"—which, by the bye, the defendant, although young, looked as if he could very well have spared without personal inconvenience. Hence it became necessary to go into the case, and it appeared that the defendant had made free with the complainant's nose, by the operation of wringing, and that the latter, moreover, had accepted from the former a most material and unmystical slap on the chops. Here the uninitiated got a small insight into the character of a "free and accepted Mason." So far the case was clear enough; for the assault had been committed in a public room, in the presence of several witnesses, who deposed to the amount of *indignity perpetrated upon the nose* and chops. The complainant, after the adventure of the nose, had put himself into an attitude offensive and defensive, which brought on the catastrophe of the chops, whereupon defendant made him the fraternal offer of a kick down-stairs, and a further proof of affection in the street. "*Striking* marks of brotherly love, these," as Alderman-Justice Tottie remarked. But the alleged provocation had been given in the *Sanctum Sanctorum*—the Lodge of Fidelity—where "brother" defendant, sitting in official character, had, in his own estimation, been vilely maligned by complainant, who needed only the alteration of the last syllable of his name to become by name what he was already by nature—a Black-*guard*; that after such treatment, he, defendant, could not have done less "as a gentleman" than burn for satisfaction; and that he had, accordingly, taken the first opportunity to propose an apology, or the fistic, unmystic alternative. We all know that—

"When Greek meets Greek,
Then comes the tug of war;"

and so much might almost have been predicated of a couple of bellicose Masons, without reference to the magistrates; but in this case the war seems to have been monopolised by the defendant, whilst the punishment was monopolised by the complainant. However, their Worships consented to hear what the attendant witness brethren on each side could say as to the gravity of the provocation committed "in Lodge," although they might not hear the detail, and the case was finally dismissed upon payment by the defendant of a sovereign to the Dispensary, without costs. Hence a most important statistical and moral fact is to be deduced: the price of a pull at a "free and accepted" Mason's nose, is twenty shillings, and the action has a decidedly charitable tendency. The peculiar satisfaction thus administered to masonic honour is another thing, into the mysterious and delicate nature of which the uninitiated may not dare to pry.

A Suspicious Character.—On Saturday night, a man who gave his name George Southam, about twenty-one years of age, was received into custody at Leeds Gaol under suspicious circumstances. He was dressed in a woman's gown, apron, and cloak, with a black beaver bonnet and cap. It seems that the prisoner had come down by the railway train as far as Oakenshaw, when he got out and went into the gentlemen's retiring-room instead of the ladies' room. On reseating himself he was told that he had got upon the train for York instead of that for Leeds, and in changing his seat he demeaned himself so unseemly that his sex and disguise were suspected; and one of the policemen, on eying him closely, observed his trousers and heavy boots below the skirts of his gown. He was accordingly escorted to Leeds, and given into custody. We understand he has since confessed that he belongs to Killingworth, Warwickshire, and that he had been in custody at Rugby on several charges of horse-stealing, and that he had been committed for trial at the Warwickshire Assizes, but that before his removal he effected his escape and ran home, where he arrived even before his father and mother, who had been attending his final examination, and immediately put on his mother's apparel, and set off to see a relative near Hunslet; but on his way was apprehended. He stands remanded until his identity be established.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

The days appointed for holding the Assizes for the Northern Circuit, before the Hon. William Henry Maule, Knight, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster, and David Francis Atcherley, Esq., one of her Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law, and others, justices assigned to hold the Assizes pursuant to the statute.

Westmoreland.—Thursday, Feb. 18, at Appleby.

Cumberland.—Saturday, Feb. 20, at Carlisle.

Northumberland.—Wednesday, Feb. 24, at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The same day, at the Guildhall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Durham.—Tuesday, March 2, at Durham.

York.—Saturday, March 6, at the Castle of York.

City of York.—The same day, at the Guildhall, York.

Lancashire, North Division.—Saturday, March 20, at Lancaster.

Lancashire, South Division.—Thursday, March 25, at Liverpool.

Walsall Election.—Great excitement has prevailed at Walsall during the progress of the election, which has just now concluded; and many are the tales in circulation as to the *honourable* conduct pursued by both parties towards the *independent* electors. An agent from Walsall, on the part of the Tory party, attended on Monday night at the Fox Inn, Freeman-street, Birmingham, and there hired thirty men, at 15s. and £1 each, to proceed to Walsall at five o'clock the next morning, of course to kick up a row if required. There appears to have been no damage done up to the close of the poll. The election was strongly contested. The following was the state of the poll at its final close. Gladstone, 365; Smith, 327; majority for the Tory, 38.

Canterbury, Tuesday Evening.—The poll opened at eight o'clock this morning, in seven different polling booths, and the first hour gave Mr. Smythe a majority of 16; on the next hour's poll Mr. Wilson gained 3, which reduced Mr. Smythe's majority to 13. From ten o'clock to eleven there was a tremendous struggle, both parties polling as quickly as possible; as many as 661 voters were polled in the course of that hour, of which Mr. Wilson had a majority of one, thus reducing Mr. Smythe's majority to 12. From eleven to twelve there were 150 voters polled, and the result of the total poll at that hour placed Mr. Smythe in a majority of 84. To this return the greatest interest was attached, because a large majority at that hour, it was thought, would prove a decisive one. Every effort was then used by the Blues to reduce the majority, but without avail. Mr. Smythe's (the Tory) preponderance on the poll increased each successive hour to 106, 120, 130, and finally to 163.

SECOND EDITION.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 4.

The Money Market, the Corn Laws, Commercial Prospects, &c.—Anxious to ascertain the effect which the recent Ministerial exposition of affairs might have produced, upon that index of mercantile feeling, the "long heads upon 'Change," we this morning paid a long-deferred visit to the vicinity of the Old Lady's mansion, in Threadneedle-street; and the "notes" we picked up, are herewith presented for circulation. In the first place, the "league," and its semi-Ministerial countenance, has operated in a remarkable manner upon one species of investment-makers, (that is, men who "invest" other people's money in the various stocks, composing the national debt; taking the profit themselves, if the transaction prove lucky, and leaving all losses to fall upon the dolts who entrust their cash to the keeping of these "investers,")—these, believing that the repeal of the Corn Laws would totally destroy the landed interest, and subvert the whole condition of British property, by rendering the produce of the land actually valueless, have refrained from any "operations" of consequence, until the cabinet weathercock should have been roughly stationary on that point. A second party, relying confidently on the strength of the landed and Conservative party, to resist the "repeal," even should Ministers "come out" on that subject with all their strength, have taken advantage of the unwonted supineness of their brother jobbers, to "do a little flimsy" on the strength of it. The result is, that what is termed "money"—*i. e.*, bank rags and bullion—has never been remembered so "easy" as at the present time; as, notwithstanding that the rate of discount has fallen even as low as four per cent., the bankers and capitalists find some difficulty in procuring their usual supply of "stiff." Consequently, the former class prefer holding their money, to making investments for a fixed period. A change of this state of things, and (the knowing ones say,) take place before long; and a renewal of activity, on the commencement of the spring trade, is expected to create such an increased demand for capital, as to cause a total re-action in the value of money after its present state of relaxation. It is clear, therefore, from this state of things, that trade at present is dull, and that the "medium" is going a-begging; and when trade becomes brisk, the jugglers will take care to have their own price for the temporary use of some of their rag and dross "counters."

Fire at the Standard Office.—Last night, just as my letter was posted, (i. e. half-past seven) a fire broke out in the engine department of the *Standard* newspaper, which was providentially discovered by a female servant belonging to the dwelling-house; the machinists, having quitted the premises for the night. An alarm was immediately raised, abundant aid was speedily at hand, (the Norwich Union Office being nearly next door, all the apparatus for extinguishing fire were promptly applied), and the element was subdued after doing some comparatively inconsiderable damage. It is a remarkable circumstance, that fires have broken out in twelve different London *newspaper* offices, within a period of as many months; in consequence of which, the offices have unanimously raised the premiums on such policies from double to treble hazardous. There were, as we heard, several other fires raging last night, in various parts of the metropolis; but our informant was unable to direct us to the precise localities.

Mr. Henry Vincent arrived in London on Monday last; and has published an address "To the Chartists of Great Britain" in the *English Chartist Circular* of this week, in which he exhorts his brother Chartists not to allow their societies to degenerate into mere "talking clubs," but to render them "Normal Schools for the education of political teachers."

Another Tory Triumph.—Lord Eastnor has been returned for Reigate without opposition. A Dr. Bedford, (a Whig) was proposed, but met with no seconder.

Lord Henley died at his residence Whitehall-place, on Tuesday.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(By Express.)

Friday, February 5th.—There is a large arrival of Grain; the reduced stocks have caused a fair sale for all descriptions. Wheat sells at 1s. per qr over last week's prices. Fine Barley maintains its value, but for inferior it is difficult to obtain former rates. Oats and Shelling fully as dear. Beans and other articles without alteration.

Leeds Cloth Markets.—The state of the weather since our last has prevented any fresh assortment of goods from being brought to market, and consequently the sales in the Halls have been more limited; but the general state of the woollen trade remains without material alteration, and the tone of both merchants and manufacturers is evidently improving.

Leeds Corn Market, February 2nd.—The supplies of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are larger. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and last Week's prices fully supported. Barley has been dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower. Oats and Shelling have been dull sale. Beans little alteration.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING February 2d, 1841.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
6102	2206	933	—	358	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 3 6½	1 13 1½	1 3 4½	—	2 3 0½	—

Huddersfield Cloth Market, Tuesday, Feb. 2.—Our report of this day's market varies very little from our report of last week. New good of fresh patterns were cleared at prices much as usual. The Fancy trade continues to be the best, although the manufacturers complain of low prices. Favourable opinions are entertained of a good spring trade. Some of the large establishments were never doing more, still the small manufacturers are only partially employed. The Wool market remains in much the same state as for some weeks past, and prices may be quoted as stationary.

Bradford Market, Thursday, Feb. 4.—*Wool Market.*—The stock of common shafty Combing sorts is comparatively light, as the demand is chiefly directed to this class of Wool, and our last quotation is supported. A fair amount of business is doing in the lightest qualities of English as well as Colonial Combing Wool: prices stationary. *Yarn Market.*—There is a very steady demand for Yarns, and with very small stocks in the hands of the Spinners, who are still unwilling to sell, except at advanced rates. *Piece Market.*—The merchants at our market to-day appear to buy with great caution, yet we have observed during the week more animation, and we would hope a turn for the better. Prices are very firm.

State of Trade.—*During the whole of the past* week the market has presented the same appearance of dulness and want of animation that was apparent for two or three weeks previously; the general disinclination to do an extensive business being, yesterday, somewhat increased by the unfavourable accounts of the condition of the United States' Bank, which have reached this country through the medium of a passenger landed at Cork, from the New York packet, Cambridge. The demand both for goods and yarn was very limited, and it was difficult to make sales except at a trifling reduction from the prices of the preceding week. Holders, however, were generally firm, and the business done was, consequently, trifling.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wed.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday Jan. 30.—During the week the expected supplies of Flour from the interior have come forward, and with a more plentiful show of samples a lively demand for the article has been experienced; consequently, business to a fair extent has been transacted in good, middling, and choice qualities of English manufacture, without much variation from the previously current rates, and stocks in first hands move off into consumption as they arrive. Oats have been in very moderate request; and for Oatmeal prices were barely supported. There was much firmness exhibited at our market this morning, and holders of Wheat demanded full rates for all descriptions. Flour was likewise in better request, and a moderate extent of business was done at the annexed quotations. Oatmeal was also rather more inquired for; but no improvement in value can be noted. There was not much passing in Oats or other articles, and prices were unaltered.

Leeds:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, 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, February, 6, 1841.)