

## News and Observations.

## BELGIUM.

King Leopold, we understand, has officially signified his agreement to the treaty proposed by the Five Powers, on condition that they will acknowledge him immediately as King of Belgium, and send their diplomatic agents to his capital. This proposal, which has been brought by Mr. Van de Weyer to London, has been, we believe, agreed to. That gentleman attended the Council on Saturday last. In a proclamation dated the 7th instant, King Leopold, after stating that necessity has compelled the Belgians to make a concession to Holland of certain territories which were associated in the Belgian revolution, declares that the inhabitants of such territories shall continue to be considered as Belgians provided they consent to adopt the arrangement of the conference, and fix their residence in Belgium; that judicial and official functions shall be performed by the Belgian authorities; and that they shall have two thirds of their present allowances until they have been raised to the same rank and title in Belgium; and that arrangements shall be made as soon as possible for indemnifying such inhabitants as may be seriously injured by establishing themselves in Belgium.

## POLAND.

All the explanations from Poland prove that Krukowicki, who acquired his power through the influence of the purchases of Monk, Marmont, and Grouchy. He acted the part of a traitor to the Polish cause, and seems to have been in the confidence of the Russian General, as at the moment when the latter was projecting the assault on Warsaw, he sent on specious expeditions the flower of the Polish army. Of course he welcomed the Russian General in Warsaw, and has since been distinguished by his countenance and protection. His ascendancy drove Skrzynski from the command of the army, and paralyzed all the energies of the patriots. In fact, it now appears that, after all losses, the Poles in arms amounted to 150,000 men, more, of course, than a match for any force of the Russians; but courage and numbers were rendered unavailing by deep-laid treachery. Such, then, is the boasted glory of the Russians!—well enough for the miserable slaves of that empire, but rendered contemptible among nations intelligent as to the baseness of the means.—*Treveller.*

## WEST INDIES.

The *Tyrian* packet, which was reported burnt, has arrived: she brings papers from most of the islands to the 1st of October. There is a regular war between the Governor of the Bahamas and the House of Assembly; the latter accuses his Excellency of abuse of his trust as Governor, and sends a petition to his Majesty for his removal. Sir J. C. Smith immediately dissolved the Assembly. The immediate cause of this fracas was the interfering in the slave law—his Excellency extending mercy where the colonists state it was against the law. His Excellency justified the deed, and reports upon the Assembly the non-compliance with the laws sent from England for the amelioration of the slaves. Both parties go into lengthened details, and evince the most bitter and vindictive spirit.

There has been a public meeting of the inhabitants of Nevis to oppose the measure of the English Ministry respecting the treatment of the slaves.

**Jamaica Jail.**—On the 16th of July, 1830, was laid on the table of the House of Commons a return, No. 673, which we thought have noticed long ago. It is a return of "all persons confined in the different jails and workhouses of the island of Jamaica, on the 1st of January, 1829," specifying also various particulars respecting them. The return does not appear to be complete, the workhouse of St. Thomas in the Vale being omitted. In the other workhouses there were incarcerated, as a punishment for crimes of which they had been convicted, no fewer than 491 persons. Of these three were white seamen, imprisoned twenty days for refusing to do their duty on ship board, but not one free black or coloured person. The slave convicts, consequently, amounted to 488. Of this number 174, namely, 145 men and 28 women, were condemned to hard labour in chains for life; the sole crime for which they incurred this frightful punishment was that of absconding from their master's work, in other words, that of running away from the cart whip, for six months or more. There is a further list of persons condemned for the same crime, to imprisonment and hard labour for periods varying from one to twelve months, many of whom were further subjected to receive thirty-nine lashes at the beginning of their prescribed term of imprisonment, and thirty-nine lashes at the conclusion of it. Of this class there were 82, namely, 65 men and 19 women. Sixteen more had been committed to jail as runaways, who asserted themselves to be free, but not being able to produce documentary evidence of their freedom, they were condemned, although no one claimed them as slaves, to be sold as slaves for the benefit of the island, in discharge of their jail fees, and in repayment of the cost of feeding them in prison. Besides these, there are many confined for such crimes as abusing or offering violence to white or free people, and riotous behaviour; and also for thefts and robberies of various grades; and not a few whose names and owners are given, but whose offences are not specified; but who were placed there, we presume, by their owners by way of undergoing the wholesome discipline of a Jamaica workhouse; the word *solitary* being affixed to some names, meaning, probably, solitary confinement, while certain floggings to be inflicted are attached to the names of others. Our attention was especially attracted by the great number condemned to hard labour for life, not only for the crime of running away, of which class there are 174, but for other crimes which we should deem too light to be visited any more than that of absconding with such a terrible infliction as this, an infliction scarcely inferior in severity to that of death itself. Among them we remark (pp. 3 and 8) the offence of petty larceny visited in two cases with imprisonment and hard labour for life, and the same offence in another case (p. 5) sentenced to six months' hard labour, with thirty-nine lashes at going in, and thirty-nine lashes at coming out. This last is a common measure of punishment for stealing. For assaulting or offering violence towards a white person (pp. 7 and 15) the sentence is imprisonment and hard labour for life. A female slave (p. 8) is condemned to the same terrible punishment for "assaulting her master." Another woman for "offering violence to her owner." (p. 13.) is condemned to six months' hard labour, and to thirty-nine lashes at going in, and the same number at coming out. We observe, in a great many instances, that the sentence of imprisonment and hard labour for life is inflicted not by a regular slave Court, but by three magistrates, and that in certain parishes the names of the same three persons almost continually recur in visiting those they call "incorrigible runaways" with this dreadful punishment. But surely it is scarcely consistent with the principles of English law, that it should be in the power of three men, unassisted by a jury, to inflict such a tremendous severity of punishment on any of the King's subjects, whether black or white. In all those cases the owners too are indemnified for the slaves thus condemned to imprisonment and hard labour for life, by being paid their appraised value.—*Anti-Slavery Reporter.*

## THE CHOLERA.

The accounts from Sunderland since our last have been of a less alarming nature, and though still a little contradictory it appears evident to us that whatever the disease may have been which has carried off fifteen or twenty persons, all of them either debilitated by previous illness, of intemperate habits, or persons living in wretched filth and poverty, it is not of a contagious nature. The disease does not spread, and in no instances has it been communicated to other places, though no restriction has been laid on travelling, and no precautions have been adopted to prevent its dissemination in this way. The majority of the medical gentlemen in Sunderland, we are happy to see, have come to the same conclusion relative to the nature of the disease. At a public meeting held there on Friday, John Hubbard, Esq. in the chair, the following gentlemen, namely, Dr. Brown, Mr. Wm. Dixon, Mr. Green, Mr. Croudeau, Mr. Watson, Mr. White, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Torbeck, Mr. Grean, Mr. Morley, Mr. Cook, Mr. Candlish, and Mr. Grean, declared their opinions separately, all agreeing that the cases of cholera which have occurred in Sunderland and the vicinity, were not Asiatic foreign cholera, were not contagious or infectious, and letters were read from Dr. Collingwood, Dr. Burn, and Mr. J. W. Collingwood, to the same effect.

At a numerous meeting of medical gentlemen residing in Sunderland and its vicinity:—**Resolved**,—That a disease possessing every symptom of epidemic cholera is now existing in this town; that it has appeared on board of ship; that there is not the slightest ground for imagining that it has been imported, nor has been attended itself by contagion, though the sufferers "That it appears to have arisen from atmospheric distemper in acting most on persons upon persons weakened by want of wholesome food and clothing, by bad air, intemperance, or previous disease, and that the interruption of the commerce of the port seems to offer the most probable means of extending the disease, by depriving the industrious poor of

their bread, and thus placing their families in the depths of misery and distress. "In conclusion, the medical gentlemen trust that the above statements will remove many misconceptions and false reports which have arisen out of this unpleasant affair; and beg to congratulate their fellow-townsmen on the otherwise good health of the town."

On Saturday evening last a report was generally circulated in Liverpool that the cholera had broken out in Sheffield. We are happy to learn that it was wholly without foundation. The Sheffield papers state that the town was never more healthy than at the present period.

**Cholera at St. Petersburg.**—St. Petersburg contains a population of at least 300,000 souls. The cholera has now for months past been what is termed by the timid "raging" in that capital—and yet, up to the 21st of October, only 146 have been attacked, of whom only 4,693 have died. Thus, out of 300,000 souls only 4,693 have died from cholera morbus; or, in other words, only one person out of 64 has been attacked and died, and only one out of 92 has been attacked at all. And now let the timid remember—1. That the greater number of victims who died were lost in the first few days, before the necessary means were adopted for the cure and prevention, and relief. 2. That the cholera which arrived at St. Petersburg came fresh from Asia, and was virulent and strong. 3d. That as it has extended in Europe, it has become feeble, and may be compared to the small-pox, which, when it attacks an individual previously inoculated with the cow-pox, is almost harmless. 4th. That at St. Petersburg the lower orders are ignorant, brutal, and superstitious, and would not consent to be cured, but when seized with the complaint, abandoned themselves to despair and death. 5th. That the medical knowledge possessed in Russia is very small when compared to that possessed in Great Britain or in France. 6th. That St. Petersburg is inhabited by a mass of persons, who suffered most from the cholera, who live on bad food, are exposed greatly to extremes of temperature, and are neither nourished, lodged, nor clothed properly. 7th. That the position and climate of St. Petersburg are favourable to the progress of the disease. 8th. That there existed, when the disease arrived in that capital, an ignorance of the nature of the malady, and of the best means to cure it, or to prevent its spread. And 9th. That the lower orders most improperly refused to avail themselves of the assistance and attention offered to them at the public hospitals, and even went so far as to assemble in large and tumultuous assemblies, and attack those good and honourable men who were willing to expose their lives in relieving and nursing the diseased. And yet, notwithstanding all these aggravating circumstances, only 4,693 have died out of a population of 300,000 souls.—*Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

The following judicious observations escaped our notice in the *Liverpool Courier* of the 2d instant:—"As every effort to tranquillize terror, and check the panic which seems to threaten and distract timid individuals, and consequently encourage rather than prevent this formidable disease, we deem it proper to state the following fact, which is communicated to us from a source the truth and accuracy of which we cannot doubt:—It is perfectly well known to the medical profession of Liverpool, that the annual visitation of cholera, this autumn, has been more than usually severe, and that fatal cases have occurred, in a few instances, to robust young men, in the prime of life, and in the vigour of health, within twelve hours from the commencement of the attack to its termination, and this before medical assistance could adopt the usual and approved remedies; but we have authority to state, that those cases which may truly be called *cholera spasmodica*, and which certainly border very close upon the cholera of India and Russia, have been cases of a very different disease. As, however, it is more than probable that the same causes may have made our autumnal disease so much more formidable than usual, it is equally probable that if we are to be visited by this scourge and destruction of human existence, it would have been more likely to have spread its dire effects in the month of August than it would now. In addition to this it may not be unimportant to know, that the mere dread of diseases, not only acute but chronic, very much heighten the susceptibility to receive it, and sympathy is well known to extend it."

**Warning from the Cholera.**—The following humorous warning upon this serious subject may, perhaps, do more serious good than advice in a more serious garb. It is addressed to the editor of the *Taunton Courier*:—"Sir, As I am at present residing on the shores of the Baltic, and may probably soon pay a visit to my friends in England, I have thought it best to send before hand to your columns a slight sketch of my history and proceedings. I was born and bred in India. My father, who is a well known old serpent, named me Cholera, by way of signifying my sympathy and regard for the cross and choleric portion of mankind. I am particularly attached to every thing my parent has a hand in, consorting always, whatever country I inhabit, with the promoters of any kind of evil and iniquity. The profligate, the drunkard, the glutton, the lazy, the dirty, the quarrelsome, may be sure I will find out their abode. And I never fail to fix on those consociations that have been enfeebled by debauchery, or undermined by the infallible poisons which are so favourite in your country under the name of quack medicines. I prefer lodging always in narrow courts, and in cellars under ground, in chambers where no windows will open, in the neighbourhood of gasometers, ponds, or the purlieus of public-houses redolent of bad beer, among effluvia of punch, whiskey, and blue ruin. But this I must observe, that if a man be industrious, sober, and temperate, I shall have nothing to say to him. If he rise early, open wide his windows, wash himself from head to foot, whitewash often his house, take his meals with his family, and keep himself always in good humour with his neighbours,—such a one I cannot abide. He may live in health, and die in good old age, for all I can do to the contrary. I pass by his cheerful hearth and heart to revel in the rotten liver of the drunkard, and to stir about the boiling bile of the sulky, the discontented, and the litigious. I am, Sir, yours, truly, CHOLERA MORBUS."

P.S. For the information of artificers I beg to add that I am very fond of kissing faces well grimed with soot and dirt; and that I revel in those stomachs which are stuffed one half the week and starved the other.

## HUNTIANA—ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

We did think of altogether passing over the vagaries practised by that inconsistent and incomprehensible personage, "the member for Preston," in the course of his recent visit to Lancashire and Yorkshire, but on cursorily glancing over some of his rhodomontade speeches to his gaping admirers at Preston, Leeds, and elsewhere, we found them interspersed with such exquisite specimens of the man that we thought them too good to be lost, and shall therefore call a few of them for the special edification of our readers. We shall commence with his oration at Preston. Our readers are, no doubt, aware that Hunt has quarrelled with his once ardent friend and admirer, Mitchell, who was the principal means of bringing him in for Preston, and that, as the warmest friends make the bitterest enemies, both gentlemen have lately been in the habit of liberally abusing each other, sometimes in not the most gentlemanly terms. They are also, no doubt, aware that Hunt has been charged with accepting bribes from the Tories and boroughmongers, who, it is said, have contributed liberally towards the expenses of his election, and of the mischievous tours through the country which he himself says on the subject:—"I was written to by him (Mitchell) that all my expenses should be paid;—that the Tories had furnished him with plenty to meet all contingencies. He went up and down stating this, and I at last said I was afraid it was not in my power. A second letter was transmitted to me; and afterwards a third letter, repeating his assurances, and enclosing a £20 note to pay my expenses down. I then came down as fast as horses could bring me, and I found the election beginning. I soon found out the trick that was played upon us. The returning officer had made such arrangements that the people did not know how to tender their votes. I found Mitchell had plenty of money. He put his hand in his waistcoat pocket, and pulling out a handful of guineas he said, 'What you like, I have plenty; the old Tories have furnished it.' But I said, 'No, I never will touch one farthing beyond my expenses, and they shall be moderate.' He came at another time, and offered more to buy beef, and cheese, and wine, and so forth, and said, 'Take what you want; take what you like.' I turned to him and said, 'Don't you keep a regular account of all this money?' and he replied, 'No! no! never mind; I have got £200 or £300. And this is not it. The expenses of the election, and his own

family expenses, were all paid out of the same pocket. One day when I was at the Shelley's Arms, a person came and asked if Mitchell was there: he was told, 'No,' and he then said to me, 'You'll do as well; here are forty guineas.' I said, 'No, Sir, Mitchell is the money man; I never meddle with such matters; my expenses are all that I require.'"

Now it appears to us that, in his anxiety to incriminate Mitchell, Hunt here admits that he has really been in communication with the Tories, and received money from them, and if it be so, the working classes, if they be possessed of that common sense for which we give them credit, will at least look with suspicious eyes on a partisan who receives his supplies from the enemy's camp. We have hitherto been incredulous as to Hunt's having sold himself to the Tories, principally because we supposed the Tories would not think it worth their while to purchase him; but the whole tenor of his recent conduct has been so suspicious, that we begin to think that the Tories have really made so bad a bargain, and that the worthy member is well deserving of the title which has been recently conferred upon him, to wit, "The Boroughmongers' Blacking Brush." The remarkable change of tone in the Tory journals towards him is another evidence of the fact, that, whether he be paid for it or not, he is, in sowing divisions among reformers and impeding the progress of reform, doing a work acceptable to the Tories. Formerly he was passed by or spoken of with contempt; now all his motions and speeches are noticed and recorded; they were once wont to call him "Hunt,"—"the Radical,"—"the Democrat,"—"the Blacking Man;"—but now he is "Mr. Hunt,"—"the Honourable Gentleman,"—"the Member for Preston,"—"the worthy Member." Let the deluded followers of this man think of these things and be wise.

It seems that at Manchester he made a statement to the effect that Sir Charles Wolsey had been empowered by the Whigs to offer him £12,000 and a seat in Parliament if he would join their party, as Sir Robert Wilson has done! Sir Charles, it appears, visited Preston for the express purpose of contradicting this cock-and-ball story; but finding that Hunt, who was expected on Wednesday, would not arrive till Saturday, he contented himself with posting placards on the walls declaring the statement to be wholly false. Alluding to this Mr. Hunt said, "Did you see old Wolsey? (Cries of 'No,' and laughter.) Oh, damn it, I wish I had seen him. He said he came here to see me! What a liar! If he had thought I was here, he would not more meet me than he would jump off the church—I that have met him many times, and am ready to meet the devil in a good cause. Is he a fit member? (Cries of 'We'll throw him if he comes.') He has gone. I am sorry he did not stay and let you know he was here, as you might have treated him to a walk through the canal; (laughter.) but he slunk into the town, and slunk back again. Take no notice of Mitchell, or of Wilcockson. Let them concoct their lies together; take no notice of them, but put out at them the finger of scorn. [A voice from the crowd called the speaker's attention to there being such a person as 'Old Johnson,' who ought to come in for his share of attack.] Old Johnson! why he, you know, is only the ninth part of a man. (Great laughter.) I should not have thought of him, had you not reminded me. Why he is not worth a louse's liver. (Continued laughter.) Poor devil! I pity him, he is only a lackey of Mitchell's." (Laughter.)

In the same elegant strain he spoke of Mr. Wilcockson, the editor of the *Preston Chronicle*:—"Mind you take care of that Wilcockson! I think him as great a rogue as any of them; and if the blackguard would come here, I would take him by the nose and hold him out at this window for you to look at him. I think him only catch the knaves. Whigs or Tories, at their tricks, and I will expose them." He was, as usual, liberal in his abuse of the Whigs and the Reform Bill, and in his commendation of the Tories; and, with his customary regard to truth, he attributed the riots at Bristol to the Whigs, and more than quadrupled the numbers of the killed and wounded. "You have heard," said he, "about the riots produced by the Whigs at Bristol, where they have burned down half the city, and 500 men were killed and wounded. This is Whiggism! I have come through Cheshire, and found that, amongst the radicals, there was no breath of the peace. There was not even a pane of glass broken. They acted in a rational manner, for themselves, and were not the tools of any party." "It is said that I voted for the Reform Bill, yet spoke against it. I approved of it so far as it would destroy the rotten boroughs, but I voted against many of the clauses. I had no objection to making an inroad upon the old system. I acted to the best of my judgment, sometimes voting for one clause, and sometimes against another. I tell you the bill is altogether a humbug. Did I do wrong? (Cries of 'No.') The first night I spoke on and voted for the bill, because it was for reform; but I was not satisfied with it, and you have shown me that you are not satisfied with it."

"All you who think that not the slightest confidence ought to be placed in the Ministers, hold up your hands. (Numerous hands held up, and cheers.) All you who are of a contrary opinion, hold up your hands. (Not a hand appeared.) Then, said the worthy member, (when the cheers had subsided) *Tantara*, requests all, (laughter and cheers.) When about to make his bow and take his leave, he said, 'I thank you kindly for the honour you have done me. I am going out of town on Monday.' *A cry of 'Stop till Monday, and meet Mitchell.'* Oh, he said—'He's all a lie. As for his cheating, he could turn away from him, and treat him with contempt.'"

At Leeds Mr. Hunt made a similar display, and was met, we think injudiciously, by Mr. Baizes, the editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, who ably exposed the inconsistencies and tergiversations of the pretended patriot, though the Huntites, excited and prompted by Mr. Hunt himself, who acted as fagman to the mob, would not give him a patient hearing. We say injudiciously, because an argument, in such an assembly, with a man so regardless of facts as Mr. Hunt, is much like a bout at fisticks with a chimney-sweep;—you may thrash the fellow well, but still be smothered with filth and dirt. Mr. Baizes read several extracts from Mr. Hunt's speeches in Parliament, wherein he spoke in the highest terms of the Reform Bill, highly lauded Ministers for bringing in such a measure, spoke of the country as being almost unanimous in its favour, and avowed his own willingness even to give up the ballot and short parliaments for the sake of unanimity. Whilst he was thus condemning Mr. Hunt out of his own mouth, that individual, feeling galled, no doubt, at being thus cruelly exposed, interrupted Mr. Baizes in the following characteristic manner:—"Mr. Hunt—That is unfair."

Mr. Baizes.—What is unfair? I am reading your own speech.

Mr. Hunt.—You're a liar. You have got no speech of mine.

Mr. Baizes.—It is your own speech from the *Mirror of Parliament*; which you have, I doubt not, revised yourself.

Mr. Hunt.—The *Mirror of Parliament* is imperfect. Perhaps we ought to apologize for devoting so much space to the trash, vulgarity, and blackguardism of this wretched political mountebank. For the future we shall not even in a similar way, for we are convinced, with many of our London contemporaries, that the best way to put an extinguisher upon him is to send him to Coventry at once, and take no more notice of him or his proceedings.

## COUNT OF KING'S BENCH.—MONDAY, NOV. 18.

**Evans v. Trueman.**—This was an action against the defendant (tried before Lord Tenterden) at Guildhall to recover a large sum, being the value of several chests of indigo which had come into the possession of the defendant, but which were the property of the plaintiff.—The jury found for the defendant.

The case has been before the public more than once. The circumstances are these: the plaintiff, who is a Liverpool merchant, had left the warrants for these chests of indigo in the possession of the house of Nevett and Co. of London, who were merchants as well as brokers, and the latter house had borrowed money upon them from the defendant, who had no notice that they were the property of the plaintiff. Nevett and Co. became bankrupts, and then the plaintiff sued the defendant for the value of the chests of indigo.

By the 6th of George IV all pledges are made good, provided the pledgee has no reason to suppose that the property pledged is not the property of the party pledging; and at the trial Lord Tenterden left it to the jury to say whether they believed that the defendant knew, or ought to have known, when he made the advances, that the warrants were only held by Nevett and Co. as brokers for the plaintiff. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. A rule nisi for a new trial was obtained by the plaintiff last James Scarlett (with whom was Mr. Campbell and Mr. Coleridge) argued against the rule, on the ground that the evidence bore out the fact that the defendant was in ignorance that the warrants were the property of the plaintiff; and that he must, if the plaintiff should eventually succeed, lose no less a sum than £4,000, which he had advanced upon the security of these warrants.

Mr. Pollock (with whom were Mr. Evans and Mr. Wightman, in support of the rule, contended that the defendant might have produced the contract, if he so thought proper, at the trial, and thus have placed the matter, as respected his knowledge of the warrants being

the property of Nevett and Co., or of the plaintiff, out of all doubt. The Court thought that, under all the circumstances, the rule for a new trial must be made absolute upon payment of costs.

**Mirelles v. Ganning.**—Mr. Tomlinson stated that in this case an action was brought against the Postmaster of Liverpool for the detention of certain letters belonging to the plaintiff. The cause was tried at the Lancaster Summer Assizes in last year, and a verdict found for the plaintiff, subject to an opinion of the Court upon certain points. The circumstances of the case were these:—In 1829 the plaintiff became a bankrupt, and a Mr. Harbottle, who was appointed his assignee, wrote to the defendant, requesting that all letters coming through the Postoffice, directed to the plaintiff, might be sent to him. Accordingly, several letters, which were directed to the plaintiff, were sent to Mr. Harbottle, some of which were of a private nature. The plaintiff then sued the defendant for the penalties which the Postoffice Act imposed for such offences. In that act there was no exception even in favour of assignees of bankrupts, and the question was, whether the assignee had the power of intercepting the bankrupt's letters. The Learned Counsel contended that an assignee had no such power under the Bankrupt Laws, and, therefore, the defendant, as Postmaster, had incurred the penalties imposed by the act, for having forwarded the plaintiff's letters to his assignee. Mr. Pollock was about to reply, when Lord Tenterden said he would not trouble him. The clause in the Postoffice Act stated that to constitute the offence it must be committed willingly and wilfully, and, on reference to the act, the preamble stated that it was passed to prevent the wilful opening of letters, &c. In cases of so highly a penal character the Court was bound so to construe the act as to meet the justice of the case. An offence committed wilfully and willingly implied that the party at the time was aware that he was doing an illegal act, but in this case it was admitted the defendant had acted bona fide, and that he thought he was doing right. In his (Lord Tenterden's) opinion this case did not come within the meaning of that act, and therefore the judgment could not stand.—The other Judges concurring in that opinion, the rule was made absolute to enter a nonsuit.

## STATE OF TRADE.

**Huddersfield.**—The trade of Huddersfield is at present much depressed. At the approach of Christmas there is generally a stagnation, but not to the present extent.—*Leeds Mercury.*

**Bolton.**—The hand-loom weavers are now fully employed, and the whole of the cotton mills are again running full time. One manufacturer is giving out tape checks, hair cord checks, and stripes, in considerable quantities. There is also a demand for narrow gingham weavers, and this description of work has been lately advanced 6d. per cut to the weaver, at Stand, in Pilkington. Lenoes, which have long been a great support to our fancy weavers, are very flat, and it is feared they will go out of the market altogether. The wages for weaving are unprecedentedly low, yet the workmen bear their privations with the most exemplary patience.—*Bolton Paper.*

**Middleton.**—Silk weaving gets worse every day in this neighbourhood; a great number of large families are entirely without work, and we understand that, when they have work, they cannot earn more than 5s. 6d. per week. It has been much worse since the rejection of the Reform Bill. The owners of property complain that rents are very bad to collect.—*Bolton Chronicle.*

**Strike of Spinners at Oldham.**—(From a Correspondent.)—All the spinners employed at the three mills of Messrs. Collinge and Lancashire, at Greenacres Moor, near Oldham, turned out on Saturday last against a reduction of their wages to the amount of 4½d. per 1000 hanks, and still remain out. The spinners at two other mills returned to work on Monday morning at an abatement of 6½d. per 1000 hanks.

## INDEPENDENT SUFFRAGE.

The following unsigned address, of which we are glad to hear that 25,000 copies have been distributed, ought to be printed in letters of gold. Its personal ought to crimson the cheeks of some of our influential gentlemen in Liverpool who seem to regard the tradesmen and labouring electors as possessing no souls of their own. To these bashaws we recommend the perusal of Sir Charles Colville's noble address, which they ought to "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest." The appeal is so much to our taste that we shall substitute it for some remarks which we intended to offer this week upon the general question of reform.

**The Address of Sir CHARLES COLVILLE, the High Sheriff for the County of Derby, to his Tenants at his Rent-day dinner, at Duffield, July 6th, 1831. Published by them, having requested his permission.**

As seven candidates have already started for the county of Derby, and as four only can be elected, there will probably be a severe contest at the next dissolution. Most landlords expect their tenants to vote as they vote—I do not. Ministers give up the old system of patronage and interest, and wish to govern the country by the mature judgment of public opinion. I throw in my mite in furtherance of these views, and cheerfully resign a privilege, which custom alone can entitle me to. Had I a borough and a close county I would resign them with as little hesitation. Several of you are now freeholders, and several more will be electors when the Reform Bill has passed. The great object and spirit of that bill is, to give freedom to the votes of electors, by lessening the power of domineering and unfair influence over tenants and dependents. How other landlords may think it right to act under the new circumstances in which the Reform Bill will place the country, I know not. If they do not make the same concession, I have no doubt their motives will be good for withholding it, though I shall not be able to admit their conclusion—but this I know, that I intend to act up to the principles of that bill, and to promote, as far as in me lies, its great object—the independence of electors. Vote, therefore, at all elections as you choose, without consulting me, or even inquiring how I shall vote; and be assured you will never hear any complaint from me on the subject. I have no doubt you will confer your votes on those four gentlemen who, after mature consideration, you think will give our country best—by making every effort to reduce expenditure, and with it taxation—four loyal men, devoted to the constitution, and who you hope will promote peace abroad and security at home, knowing that without security, liberty is but a shadow—but an empty name. You may not select the four candidates I may select, and you may even vote in direct opposition to those I may, next year, interest myself about—but I promise that you shall never hear any thing from me on the subject.

I claim no merit in resigning what does not belong to me; I am not the landlord of your votes, nor do you hold them under me as tenants of will—I am not your proxy by any legal assignment; your votes are not pledged to me by any clause in your agreements—you are bound to cultivate your land well, to keep every thing in good order, and to pay your rents punctually. Having done these things completely and honestly, your duty to me is fulfilled, and further, you have no responsibility. Your franchise is your own privilege—your own political distinction—your personal and individual right—entrusted to you by the constitution of the country, to exercise according to your own inclination, not to follow in my wake—not to sacrifice your opinions servilely to agree with mine. Exercise then that sacred trust, your elective franchise, the badge of your freedom, the symbol of your industry, freely, without coercion and without reward—and may every elector in the kingdom resolve to do the same! At an election we have a political duty to perform, second only to moral obligations—and we should each, by the honesty of our votes, show the free we hear our country, and that we are worthy of its free institutions.

I have the satisfaction of thinking that there is much of the old English friendly feeling subsisting between us, as landlord and tenant, and it is a pleasure to have our children and our children's children may bear the same good will towards each other, and that whilst mine aim at justice and honesty to admit and promote the freedom and independence of others, trusting to no other influence of their judgment. May their ambition be not to rule, but to lead their fellow-men, by pointing out by their own example the road to happiness and honour!

**The Bristol Riots.**—About 200 of the rioters have been captured, and about forty of the prisoners who were liberated have either been retaken or have surrendered themselves. The prisoners are of all ages, from sixteen to sixty; and are, with one or two exceptions, of that class of whom it has been pathetically said, "They rise in the morning without knowing where they shall find food for the day, or rest for the next night." There were but two or three among them who bore the appearance of having been accustomed to labour. One of the female rioters, Mary Meredith, on Tuesday morning committed suicide in the new goal. She and her husband were confined in the goal for plundering some of the houses in Queen's-square. A quantity of the stolen property was found upon them. A considerable sentence was excited in Bristol by a report that Sir Charles Wetherell was to come down to try the rioters, but it does not seem probable that such a mockery of justice, and so marked an insult to the excited inhabitants, will be perpetrated. Strong applications have

been made to the Home Office for his removal from the Recorder'ship of Bristol, and it seems to be generally understood that Sir Charles will either be dismissed or make a merit of necessity by resigning in the month of the London papers, whilst it shows why the Corporation of Bristol is in such bad odour with the inhabitants, is also applicable in some respects to a certain corporate body nearer home, and may serve to show why that body is not exactly the most popular in the world.

"Look on this picture—and on this." In London, the Mayor is elected by the City of London. The Aldermen are elected by the City of London. The Common Council are elected annually by the inhabitants of the respective Wards, who pay seat and lot.

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The Sheriff is elected by the Common Council. The Sheriff is elected by the Common Council. The Sheriff is elected by the Common Council.

An account of receipts and disbursements is published annually. No account is rendered.

**Suspicious Appearances.**—On Tuesday se'night, at the meeting of the Birmingham Political Union, Mr. Pearce, from a letter which he had just received from Bristol, the important fact that one gentleman, whose house was burnt down, has recognised the person who fired it, and he proves to be one of the special constables sworn in by the magistrates to protect the entry of Sir Charles Wetherell. The writer of the letter states that, upon inquiry being made into the whole of this unfortunate affair, some dark doings will be discovered.

**Political Unions.**—The rapid increase of political unions displays the belief of the people, that it is on themselves alone they must place reliance. The example afforded in the metropolis by the National Political Union has already been followed by two unions in Clerkenwell, by the East London Political Union, and by the wards of Cripplegate, Farringdon, and Bethnal Green. A political union, with nearly identical objects, has been formed at Shepton Mallet, and also, we believe, at Great Marlow; and various other unions are, at this moment, in the course of formation. If the people cordially unite, their success is certain; their only danger is being cut off in detail, like Ancient Britons, who, Caesar tells us, "dam sunt gurgulanti, omnes vincuntur."—*Examiner.*

**Important Meeting of the Birmingham Political Union.**—The Council of this Union met on Monday se'night, when they condemned, in the strongest terms, the mischievous proceedings of Mr. Hunt in Lancashire, and directed the Lancashire men to be content with the bill as it stands, or to demand the abolition of the borough franchise, and as the advocate either of *Reduction of or confirmed slavery under the borough franchise*, and as provoking civil war and bloodshed. Mr. Atwood expressed great alarm at the prospect of the borough franchise again rejecting the bill, and perhaps bringing over the King by their wiles, which might be the means of "bringing the venerable Earl Grey, whose life has been devoted to reform, to punishment for his patriotic efforts." He said he knew there were spies of the borough franchise in Birmingham, exciting to insurrection, and he conjured the people not to listen to men who urged them to the violation of order, or to the abandonment of the bill. "The working classes," said he, "can of themselves do nothing but plunder and burn, and pull down society upon their own heads." "He would never force a certainly practicable and salutary measure for one which is at present of an impracticable character."

**Additional Churches.**—The eleventh annual report of his Majesty's commissioners appointed by virtue of an Act of Parliament passed in the 53th year of the reign of his Majesty King George III, c. 45, entitled, "An Act for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes," has been printed. In their last report, his Majesty's commissioners stated, that 134 churches and chapels had been completed; in which accommodation had been provided for 192,974 persons, including 106,154 free seats to be appropriated to the use of the poor. They now state, that 34 churches and chapels have since been completed, in which accommodation has been provided for 39,393 persons, including 21,928 free seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor. Thus on the whole, 168 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein a total provision made for 231,367 persons, including 128,082 free seats to be appropriated to the use of the poor. His Majesty's commissioners further report, that 27 churches and chapels are now building; amongst these are churches at the following places, namely:—In Manchester, at Todmorden, Hyde, Ulverston, Toxteth Park, and Pemberton; that plans have been approved for sixteen other churches and chapels, amongst which are churches to be built at the following places:—Tockholes, Hebden Bridge, Bollington, Norbury, Wuerdell, Aspull, and Croft. His Majesty's commissioners further report, that they have proposed to make grants in aid of building churches and chapels at the following amongst other places, viz:—West Houghton, Liverpool, and Tong.

**Dreadful Storm in European Turkey.—Constantinople.** *Oct. 10.*—On the 5th inst., a natural phenomenon, such as few persons remember, and the effects of which have been most destructive, filled with terror the inhabitants of the country, who are at the same time suffering under all kinds of evils. After a sultry night, threatening clouds rose about six in the morning in the horizon to the south-west, and a noise between thunder and tempest, and yet not to be compared with either, increased every moment, and the inhabitants of the capital, roused from their sleep, awaited with anxious expectation the issue of this threatening phenomenon. Their uncertainty was not of long duration; lumps of ice as large as a man's foot falling singly and then like a thick shower of stones, which destroyed every thing that they came in contact with. The oldest persons do not remember ever to have seen such hailstones. Some were picked up, half an hour afterwards, which weighed above a pound. This dreadful storm passed over Constantinople, and along the Bosphorus, over Therapia, Bujukdero, and Belgrade; and the fairest, nay, the only hope of this beautiful and fertile tract, the vintage just commenced, was destroyed in a day. Animals of all kinds, and even some persons are said to have been killed, an innumerable quantity are wounded, and the damage done to the houses is incalculable. Besides this, scarcely a window has escaped in all the country. The force of the falling masses of ice was so great that they broke to atoms all the tiles on the roofs, and shattered like musket balls planks half an inch thick. Since that day the rain has not ceased to pour down in torrents, and from the slight way in which the houses are built, almost wholly consisting of windows, and with very flat roofs



"News and Observations." Liverpool Mercury, 18 Nov. 1831. British Library Newspapers, [tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/4A67T8](http://tinyurl.com/galegroup.com/tinyurl/4A67T8). Accessed 22 Dec. 2016.