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A new description of MINERAL TEETH, that closely resembles nature. These Mineral Teeth minently possess every superiority, that can he he has rendered to the cause of Justice and Humanity. desired, over the various substances offered to the for many years past; during which period, as it is Public for similar purposes. Their colour is un- well known, he has sacrificed everything most dear changeable; and they may be had in every gradation to man-health, wealth, and worldly fame, that he of shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the might, by restoring the rights of the Poor, assist to mouth. In point of economy, the Mineral Teeth save the Country from impending danger and from will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, as eventual destruction. A man of one purpose, he has in durability.

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performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain; and is effected in order to preserve the Teeth usefulness of the virtuous Patriot, whose best enerfrom tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, gies must otherwise prove ineffectual. And it is and to free the breath from any displeasant odour. This operation should take place occasionally. CAUTERIZING THE TERTH. - The operation is

bad recourse to upon the first symptoms of decay, in order to arrest the progress or disease, and which, provided it be done in due time, prevents that acute pain followed by ultimate extraction. FILLING THE VACUUM OF DECAYED TEETH. -This process, simple in itself, and easy to endure.

preserves the enamel of the Teeth in its primitive state, and entirely prevents any portion of ailment or foul air from entering the cavities, the general source of offensive effluvia. SEPARATING OF THE TEETH. - The Teeth. from want of proper attention, are apt in most per-

them .- Great care is required in this operation. FASTENING LOOSE TEETH .- Mr. E., during his course of study, has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether

arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say, has proved successful to the full extent of his expectations. REGULATING THE TEETH.-It is well known that Terth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond

the bounds prescribed by the circular formation or the mouth: under such circumstances, they require is, in a public point of view, far more important

FIXING ONE OR MORE TEETH. -The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders | the circle of his immediate friends, to have raised the it impossible to discern the artificial from the natural, sum required. But they have a higher object;without wire spring, or showing any fastening what- they are determined to secure the services of Mr.

structure of the English language than can be found dreaded by the afflicted, from the facility which in the hand of Providence, that are designed to in some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette. characterizes the performance of his operation, Mr. point the way to further and more extended use-"A sensible and useful book, particularly suited E. has been most successful in removing all fearful fulness. Under this conviction, they rejoice at, that day to spoil the Fixby demonstration, (poor

FIXING COMPLETE SETS OF TEETH.—Complete Sets, by the assistance of a newly invented spring which operates with the action of the jaws be public advocacy of those important views on that law shall neither be stayed by spies—police spring, which operates with the action of the jaws in mastication, &c., will be found, in every respect, amply competent to supply the place of their prede-

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T. M. BOWEN. CONSULTING OPTICIAN.

cautioned against the use of Spectacles with Glass has always declared himself to be an "old bour; they become nearly opaque, being covered mistrusted his sincerity, or refused his powerful aid, with Damp, and require to be wiped in Summer, in because in some things he conscientiously differed the open air; they are extremely dangerous to the from them. The rich know Mr. Oastler to be wearer, as they contract the solar rays into a small the champion of the poor; but they have been focus, which, falling immediately on the pupil of the convinced, that to protect and defend the poor, is We consider this treatise one of the most eye, excites Inflammation, and impairs the Sight; the only way effectually to protect and defend the useful that has yet issued from the press, under the Whereas the Brazilian Pebble, used by Working rights of property in general; and by this subscriptions, English Grammar.—Glasgow Liberator. Opticians, is not only a non-Conductor of Heat,—tion it may be seen, that there are rich men. but, being a Mineral, at all times retains its natural frigidity, refracts the solar rays, and imparts a re-

freshing coolness to the Eye. Squinting scientifically Cured. know that the Buvers and Sellers will purchase the | the working classes will, at the same time, be proud. best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham in this act of sympathy towards Mr. Oastler, to Iron Spectacles are usually vended for Steel, and prove their loyalty and attachment to those institumay be detected by expanding the Springs, which will not return. Try my Blastic Steel Spectacles, and benefit all, impartially and alike.

and the fraud is discovered. Now ready for Inspection, at his Show Rooms, a large quantity of Lathes, ten inches Back Gearing, and all sizes as low as six inch, made on the very best principle. Water Tube Irons, Anvils, Skrew Stocks, and Dies, &c. Iron Safes, superior to any

Sykes' Cooperage, St. Mary's, Manchester; or at his Sale Rooms, 27, Crown and Spectacles, Fish Market.

TAKEN UP, on STOCKS MOOR, on the 13th of August last, A LARGE QUANTITY OF STOCKINGS. Any person laying claim to the Fields, then of 16, Frederick's Place, Geswell Road; Last, and equal to the emerabove, (proving them by their Description,) may then of 3, Upper Ashley Street, Northampton gency of the times. have them, on application to Mr. Jacob Hudson, Square; and of 13, Ossulston Street, Somers Town, The question no Constable of Kexbro', after paying all reason- all in Middlesex, clerk to Messrs. Hicks and Dean, liberty on the one hand, and individual security, as of 5, Gray's Inn Square, Middlesex, Attorneys at its consequence, on the other—are much longer to Law and Solicitors; then of Yarm in the county exist. The one has been aimed at, and if struck Law and Solicitors; then of Yarm in the county of York, Clerk to Mr. Garbutt, of Yarm aforesaid, Attorney at Law and Solicitor; then of 5, George's Attorney at Law and Solicitor; then of 5, George's to Property cannot possibly survive the denial of Court, Briggate, Leeds, in the West Riding of the liberty, and of support, and of independence, to the said County of York, and during the time last aforesaid of No. 4, Templar Street, then of 21, Bedford Place, afterwards of 14, Bedford Place, then of 7, fixed without giving the least pain, or shewing Camp Place, then of 1, Blenheim Square, and then of 36, Albion Street, all in Leeds aforesaid, and late of Barwick-in-Elmet, in the West Riding of the said County of York, Attorney at Law and ing in the steps of his friend and coadjutor, the Solicitor, late Clerk to the Trustees of the Leeds talented, zealous, and patriotic SADLER, that Mar-Corn Exchange Buildings, and late Agent to the tyr to benevolent exertions, he has sought to bring Yorkshire Fire and Life Insurance Company, and the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests to a Insolvent Debtor, are requested to meet at the office | right knowledge of the common principles of political of Mr. Thomas Robinson, Solicitor, No. 8, of Mr. Thomas Robinson, Solicitor, No. 8, wisdom and justice, which ought to regulate all men, Hirst's Yard, Briggate, Leeds, on Tuesday, the everywhere alike. He has toiled long and hard to ELEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'Clock at Noon of the same day precisely, for the purpose of choosing an Assignee or Assignees, of the said Insolvent's Estate and Effects.

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THE OBJECT OF THIS SUBSCRIPTION IS TWOFOLD :-

O prove the attachment which is felt by tens of I thousands of all Classes, but of the Working Classes more especially, to Mr. OASTLER personally, for the disinterested and devoted services which sought the accomplishment of that purpose, by the steady and well-sustained application of all the faculties of mind and body, with which God has so eminently endowed him: neither swayed by interest, nor allured by ambition, nor affrighted by difficulty opposition, or oppression, he has steadily urged his course, in which his losses have been his Country's gain. It is not often so true a friend of his fellowmen, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent seldom that a man of his mould is allowed to live

long enough to be understood, respected and beloved by these to whose petiare he has ensecrated time, talents, and the untiring energies of a mighty mind. Mr. OASTLER has done this, and multitudes -countless multitudes, are the witnesses of his straightforward patriotism, his sincere philanthrophy, his generous benevolence, who will now be proud to have an opportunity of thus uniting, to raise the monument of a people's gratitude and affection to one o deservedly esteemed.

That Mr. OASTLER lives in the hearts of the neuple is the noblest boast of his friends. He has sought no other reward from Man, and he values this only as an evidence of the power of the truths he maintains, to promote the happiness of his fellowsons to close and connect themselves with each creatures. But the tens of thousands, who revere other, which is generally the chief cause of decay. and love their friend, for his own as well as for his due time.

In such cases, it is particularly advisable to separate work's sake, are resolved to afford him such a such cases. stantial proof of their attachment as shall demonstrate that his confidence in them has not been misplaced, and such an earnest of their future and more zealous co-operation in the cause in which they are mutually engaged, as shall encourage him to persevere. When Mr. OASTLER looks round upon his friends, and looks up unto his God, he may well

But the second object the friends of Mr. Oastler have had before them in proposing this subscription, any circumstances, to mark their esteem for his GOOD NAME. virtues, private and political, any doubt of being able, if such a course had been advisable, within Oastler, entire and undivided, to their common but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the of the Teeth.—Although this operation is often Mr. Oastler's private history, as one of those events thus lead Mr. Oastler to devote himself, at the domestic policy, which may be said to be peculiarly his own.

In calling upon Mr. Oastler, thus to devote that they are doing more than can be done by any other means, to destroy the power of mere party, in the political ranks of their country, and on the ruins of rival factions, establish a genuine Day!" patriotism, which will give security to each, by consulting the good of all.

From Mr. Oastler they ask no pledge-he will ask none from them. They have learned to know by him because I was resolved, at all risks, to resist each other in times of trial, when true friends are the New Poor Law! HURRAH! NO BASTILES!! tested and proved. The past is the best token, HE Nobility, Gentry, and all whose sight re- | and the best earnest of what is yet before them. 1 quires the aid of Spectacles, are respectfully The labourers of England know that Mr. Oastler Eyes. Glass, being a Conductor of Heat, readily fashioned Tory," but they know him likewise to becomes warm, and attracts the Damp, as may be be their friend. He has never troubled them with observed by wearing a pair of Glass Eyes for half an political creeds and theories; nor have they ever who, in supporting Mr. Oastler, are anxious to record their sympathy with the people; and to show their desire to restore the old English feelings, The body of Mechanics who reside in this District economy has well nigh destroyed. Thousands of tions of the country, which were intended to protect

The present posture of affairs is both critical and alarming; and he must be an extraordinary man who can now, at the eleventh hour, so wield the masses and direct the latent energies of good in a long-oppressed and almost despairing People, as to restore to their original strength and splendour, and T. M. B., Optical, Mathematical, and Mechanical and Mechanical Tool Maker. Made at his Mill, adjoining Mr. children; but which the delucive and degenerate Sykes' Cooperage. St. Mary's Management of the delucive and the delucive shield from the attacks of insidious traitors, those trines of a new-fungled and feigned philosophy have more than threatened to destroy. Our Constitution has no abler Champion our National Christianity Star."

The question now is-whether Constitutional down, the other will shortly share its fall. The right industrious labourer.

If the People perish, the Princes of the People perish with them. To Mr. OASTLER the country is indebted, for the bold and fearless declaration of wholesome truths on this subject, which, if embraced and acted upon, may yet save the nation. Followand will, eventually destroy one another.

The crisis has arrived, and his country now calls youn him to come forward, and either in the Sate

or out of it, as Providence shall determine, to be the instrument of giving National expression, and National authority to the views he has so zealously, and unceasingly, whilst in a private station, impressed upon his fellow-countrymer.

To enable him to do this effectually, it is resolved to promote a subscription, in which ALL-Nobles, Clergy, and all of every rank connected with the Landed Interest, and Merchants, Manufacturers, and Operatives dependant upon Commerce, will join with equal ardour, as the pledge of their patriotic zeal for the common good, and to purchase Freehold Estate, Annuity, or other eligible source of Income, to be presented to Mr. Oastler, as the Constitutional Defender, not merely of the lawful rights of the rich, but also of the prior, and more sacred rights of the poor to the comforts of life, and the independent possession of all the blessings of Constitutional Freedom. Let the people now do heir duty, as Mr. Oastler has done his, and he becomes at once, as their Friend and Defender, ten thousand-fold mightier, than either his Friends could have hoped, or his foes could have feared. Oastler may yet, by the power of the arm of Omnipotence, rescue the institutions of our country from the united effort of false friends and open enemies to effect their destruction.

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Rochdale.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—I have this moment, for the first time, heard that my late Master has not contented himself with taking my hread, but, that he has ordered an Advertisement to be Inserted in all the Local Papers, charging me with Cheating him, and with neglecting his Business. By my Father's memory, believe me, IT is NOT TRUE. I have only time to say that, if there he one human being, whom I dare meet in the World to Come without fear, it is THOMAS THORN-HILL, Esq.

Come to Fixby on Saturday, and go down to Huddersfield with me. Then I will tell you something which you do not know-and, afterwards. I will, in a series of Letters to yourselves, show you what it is to be the Steward of an absentee Landlord.

Me cheat the Squire! I have spent Hundreds of my own in his Service! I will not, however, lose

I am, Fellow-Countrymen, Faithfully yours, RICHARD OASTLER.

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, August 24. 1838.

P.S. How delighted the Whigs will be! They will now sing "Oh be joyful!" I dare refer all smile at the impotent malice of his enemies—placed questions between myself and Mr. THORNHILL as he is above all fear of what man can do unto to the greatest foe I have—aye, even to a Whig,

2nd. P. S. When I wrote the above, I had not seen Mr. Thornbill's letter, I had only heard of it. Now comes the tug of war! Surely this is the last effort Selected from a host of similar ones, respecting the former Work, may convey some idea of the Public Estimation in which the Principle of this Work is gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a on all hands allowed to possess, would soon have wings I shall not want. Last week they thought well-regulated set of Teeth are so generally acknow- placed him in easy circumstances, if not raised him they were sure of my Life! I still live in spite of ledged and admired, that to offer further observation to affluence. Nor, had they, though resolving under them. But now, they think they can rob me of my

"This is the unkindest cut of all!"

Thank God, they cannot make me fear. I pity them for their spite! But I defy their power!

If Mr. Thornhill's charges be true, I ask, how happens it that they come so late? Just on the morning of the Fixby demonstration! I will tell you why the treason has been brewing till now; it is in order to take ME by surprise before you all ! That is cowardice! then the slander is issued on rather than regret the circumstances, which may little Fixby, I do love thee,) and thus to check the glorious agitation against the accursed New Poor nor a Country Squire! Let the world know, tomorrow, that although we cannot be as dastardly as our foes, we have nailed our flags to the mast timself to public life, his friends feel confident head, and, in spite of all, we will conquer or sink with the Constitution!

FFLLOW COUNTRYMEN! Let this word ring through your Ranks. "We are only beginning To-

Come to Fixby and Huddersfield To-Morrow (Saturday) Afternoon, and I will prove (spite of what Mr. Thornhill says) that I have been discharged

CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS Published and Sold by A. Heywood. NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 60, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, (Price Threepence,) Nos. 1 & 2, OF THE MARRIAGE SYSTEM

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With a Faint Outline of a few of the Evils of the present very Irrational System, as developed in a COURSE OF TEN LECTURES, By ROBERT OWEN.

THREE DISCUSSIONS!

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

Published by Herwood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and sold by all Vendors of the "Northern ON Monday last, a meeting was held at the Political Union Rooms, Renall's Buildings, Marketstreet. Manchester, at which delegates from the following districts attended.

· No. 1. STOCKPORT DISTRICT. Brinnington, Heaton Norris, Stockport, Cheadle, Wimslow.

2. HYDE DISTRICT. Werreth, Denton, Gee Cross, 3. ASHTON DISTRICT. Mottram, Droylsden.

Glossop, Moseley, Audenshaw Hooley Hill, Dukenfield, Newtonwood. Hartshead. Stalybridge, 4. OLDIIAM DISTRICT. Oldham, Chadderton. Saddleworth, Crompton,

Dobcross, Raytun, Hollinwood, Austerland. Failsworth. 5. ROCHDALE DISTRICT.

Middleton. Butterworth, Rochdale, Spotland. Castleton. Wardlemouth. Whitworth. Todmorden.

- 6. BURY DISTRICT. Prestwich. Tottington, Elton, Pilkington. Ratcliffe, Walmersley, Heywood. 7. BOLTON DISTRICT.

Clifton, Halshaw Moor, Turton, Horwich. Ring.eybridge, Little Bolton. 8. LEIGH DISTRICT. Leigh, Tildsley, Pennington, Bedford,

Atherton, Worsley, Chowbent, Swinton. Astley, 9. MANCHESTER DISTRICT. Harpurhey, Davyhulme, Blakeley, Newton Heath, Withington, Didsbury, Crumpsall, Longsight, Reddish, Prestwich. Pendleton, Irlam, Pendlebury, Moston, Irlam's-o'-th'-Height. Stretford. Openshaw,

Barton, Dr. FLETCHER in the chair. Resolved unanimously,

Eccles,

That a demonstration of the Radical Reformers of Manchester, and the surrounding towns and villages Possession may be had immediately; and, with be made in favour of Universal Suffrage -Annual Parliaments-Vote by Ballot-No Property Qualification and Wages for Members of Parliament. upon Kersal Moor, on Mouday, September, 24,

That the Radical Reformers of the above-mentioned places, do assemble in Manchester, on Monday, the 24th of September, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to march in procession to the place of

That the chair be taken at eleven o'clock pre-That the delegates present, authorize the Man-chester Political Union to superintend all the

arrangements for the meeting.
That this meeting adjourn to Monday, September 3rd, at eleven o'clock precisely, and every town and village above, are requested to send their delegates to the meeting, with positive instructions. R. J. RICHARDSON, in the chair. Resolved-

That a vote of Thanks be given to Dr. FLETCHER. for his able and efficient conduct in the chair.

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE ORIGINAL MORISON'S PILLS. or UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, are prepared only by SALMON & HALL, 6, Farringdon-

The Public are respectfully informed that the above Valuable Medicine can only be had genuine. as compounded by the late Mr. Moat (under the tirm of Morrison and Moat) from the following appointed agents.

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the result of my experience with them, having pre- full-sized teaspoonsful of this essence, in a little warm rum and water at night, such person will in the morning find himself almost well. The wonderful and surprising good effects in cases of influenza and coughs are well known; abundant opportunities of late have been afforded, and nearly one thousand bottles were sold by the late proprietor, within fourteen days in the month of February, 1837. It is gaining universal patronage, and is highly spoken of: the extraordinary cures effected by it in Northampton alone, have spread it far and wide.

A Mrs. Tressler, residing in Bull-lane, Northamp ton, was afflicted in July 1835, with a dreadful cough, and great pain in her side and chest, and she wishes the proprietor to make known to the public, that his Chemical Essence of Linseed quite cured her violent cough, and pains in her chest and side,

John Foster, Kingsthorpe Lodge, desires that it a bad cold, which occasioned pains in all her limbs, and much fever and slight cough with sore throat, which Simco's Chemical Essence of Linseed cured

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EMPLOYMENT. Foreign and Bomestic Entelligente. must have been severe losses. Four wrecks were PERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprized that Agents continue to be appointed

INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their York, whence she sailed on the 4th instant, having vious to the coming on of this hurricane, the weather celebrated Teas, (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, performed the voyage in the remarkably short period had been oppressively warm. This storm has comcelebrated Teas, (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.) They are packed in Leaden of fourteen days and a few hours. The news mitted no small injury in the interior. The crop of which is contained in the papers brought by this Valonea in particular has suffered. In some places Canisters from an Ounce to a Pound (a plan found conveyance is not of any particular interest or three-fourths of it were shaken down by the wind. importance.

exceedingly convenient), and neither Shop nor Fix-tures are required; the License is only 11s. per annum, Excise permits are abolished; and many, during the last thirteen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without is, let or Royal William sailed, although she had then been abundant by a quarter than that of last year. Olive loss. Application to be made free to CHARLES out thirteen days. She was anxiously looked for, Oil will also be an ample production. It is estiand hourly expected. A very alarming fire occurred in New York on

the 1st instant, by which forty buildings were laid in ruins, and property to the amount of many some particulars of a great victory obtained by Ibrathousand dollars was destroyed, a great part of him Pacha over the Druses. No quarter was given, which was not insured. It is fortunate, however, the prisoners being all strangled on the spot, and that only one or two lives were lest; an Irishman, instantly decapitated. by the name of Samuel Kilpatrick, a single man, who boarded in the rear of Hammond-street, was burnt to death. It was also rumoured that an old United States Bank Bonds.—The Phila-lady, and two children who hearded with her, were delphia United States Gazette assigns five reasons

filled is the monetary matters of the several states. It is an additional gloomy feature in the picture, by the hands of the Government are not likely to find no means exhibitating, which our concerns actually purchasers at par, and under par they are not by the papers, in order to prevent trouble, which might are—1. That as they cannot be sold under par, they arise from its future occupation by a hostile or cannot by any possibility yield more than 6 per cent. insurgent force. This is the Island, it will he interest, which is the rate they hear. 2. The investremembered, of which the rebels lately made such ment is too short-not more than an average of a desperate effort to retain possession, in the face of eighteen months. 3. If sent abroad, the shortness the British troops.

The Montreal papers contradict the report that Lord Durham had declared himself in favour of a should they take 6 per cent. bonds of the same bank union of the provinces.

A messenger, with despatches from his Lordship, either sex, desiring to avoid suspicion at home, may arrived in this city on Friday night last. The desbe accommodated, at any time, with dressing patches will be forwarded by the Royal William. It was expected that Lord Durham would shortly issue an ordinance, which has been some time in preparation, respecting the feudal tenure of the island of Montreal. The steamer Canada arrived Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning at Montreal on Wednesday, with a regiment of United States, due in 1839, for two millions of dol-Highlanders, equipped in the national uniform of lars, has been sold by the Treasury department, at dark green texture. The plaided heroes attracted par, to Charles Macalester, Esq., of this city." considerable attention on their arrival.

The Toronto Patriot states, that Lord Durham has recommended the British Government to loan, in 1840, for a like amount, but declined, the Secrefrom a fund which they hold for investment in tary of the Treasury not having decided that the public works, £250,000 in Welland canal stock and public exigencies will require its sale. £250,000 for the improvement of the St. Lawrence. A letter from Oswego says, that John G. Parker, John Montgomery, and a dozen others, who were in irons at Fort Henry, have made their escape and reached the United States.

Moreau was hung at Niagara on the 30th ult., and Colonel Dodge died in prison at Quebec. (From Mackenzie's Gazette.)

ECCLESIASTICAL TYRANNY .- At length the crafty government of bishops, lords, court ludies, pensioners, army contractors, tax collectors, millionaires, and pimps, who hold in their artful grasp the energies of England, have completely gained their institutions to skill but the desired of the following States were represented, either by delegates or by letters, binding the institutions to skill but the desired of the following states were represented in the following states were represented by the states were rep Volume is complete in itself, and may be urchased object of making the Catholic priesthood in Canada political engines of their system. Hitherto no court Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kenhas declared to acknowledge the power of the TWENTY-NINE VOLUMES of this highly popular | Bishops to remove the priests or curates from one parish to another at pleasure. But now that despotism with its bayonets holds the sway, Lord Durham having the power to remove the whole court of King's Bench at pleasure, that servile body has hastened to decide in the way that would be most agreeable to tyrants, that the Roman Catholic adoption of the banks generally." bishops, who are installed by the Pope, on learning the pleasure of the English court, can harrass the curates at will, especially if they presume to love their country. Once installed, the head bishops are paid £4,000 a year out of the proceeds of the taxes raised at Quebec, and are understood to exercise all their influence to keep their clergy busy spreading loyalty, as Lartigue, bishop at Montreal, did last fall. By this decision, these bribed h reling bishops will be enabled to tell any liberal, good-hearted priest, who shows a latent friendship for his coun-Canada make some parishes very rich, while others are very poor. The hishops have thus in their hands rewards and punishments.

"WILL THERE BE WAR?" - The National Laborer (American Paper) of July 21st, in an excellent article under this heading, after paying various high compliments to MACKENZIE, has the following :- "But now we have a word, not unimport no perhaps, to say to our spirited brother of Canada, and through his columns, to the Canadian Peoplewhether now sheltered within our borders, or still harassed and bleeding beneath the scourge of British dominion. The wings of the great Eagle are out-spread to shelter, beyond the reach of foreign injury, every son and daughter of humanity; but that great Eagle,-fierce and tremendous as he will be found the time of Goldsmith; collected with the utmost care, combining a mass of information and referthe wrongs of any people. In his neutrality—in his ence, forming a complete vade mecum of modern forbearance—have been, and now are, treasured the hopes and future happiness of the world. Let Complete in Two Volumes, with upwards of the false British Leopard (true emblem of British | confirming the total defeat of the Government Government) rampage and roar, or whine and play troops by the insurgents of that province, with a all its antic tricks before heaven and before man—loss of 2,000 men. Only a few cavalry and three the days of its life are numbered. War—war, Generals escaped. The rebels were marching to-The following Works, printed verbatim from the the days of its life are numbered. War-war, Generals escaped. The rebels were marching tobest Editions, are Published in Numbers at Mackenzie, there is (we answer your question;) wards Rio Grande, and there was no hope of the Twopence each; also, for the convenience of although it be not of the sword. A fierce and a de-Purchasers, in Numbers at One Penny each; cisive war there is in which the United States expend province (Rio Grande) was considered as lost to what is more rare if less costly than the blood of Brazil. It is the southermost province of Brazil, what is more rare if less costly than the blood of their people. They expend the experience of all and borders on the Oriental Republic, of which body, but no law can bind the conscience. (Longpast ages and prepare an example for all the future. Monte Video is the capital.

Let the huge Babylon rack her brains and her entrails in efforts to sustain her failing empire. For your people—let them play Quaker at home (would they could have done it through the past twelve months and spared the horrors of St. Eustache and the defeat of Toronto)—Let them play Quaker, we say at home, or come here. Nothing is to be gained by fighting with bullies, (we say this to our Democrats in Congress.) Every thing is to be lost by fighting with the trained and hired legious of a government which lives upon the sweat and the gore of the people of the earth. (We say this to the patriots of Canada, and to our own sympathising border population.) A little more patience, suffering people of all nations! and if the Monster move, it will effect its own death, if it stand still, it will be starved."

British Politics in America.—Of British Tory or Whig productions, under half or whole American colors, this nation has ever had from its first existence unto the present hour, more than enough for its peace and honour, and for the very decency of society. Heaven knows what would be thought, or said, of pretended English prints filled with American slang, and paid with United States Treasury Notes, supposing such to be unblished in Treasury Notes, supposing such to be jublished in Loudon, in the precise style of those which, filled with British slaug and paid with the notes of the Burnet will be chosen. British agent, Mr. Biddle, inundate our whole Dr. D. Humphreys (country, and make the tour of the world in the trading ships of British and Federal commerce! John Bula would lose his senses in one hour. Jonathan, The anniversary of American independence was it would seem, is a more patient creature, and has celebrated with a great deal of feeling by the people three weeks' tour. (Hear, and laughter.) And kept his blood cool under the provocation for half a of Texas. century .- Phi.adelphia National Laborer, of

July 21st. DREADFUL HURRICANE.-We copy from the correspondence of the Morning Herald, the following account of a dreadful hurricane experienced in the Turkish capital on the 27th u.t.:—"We had a dreadful gale of wind here, which set in so suddenly, and came on with such fury, that a great many and accepted from the Government of Texas the little and Lommissioner Nicholis, who has, double the first through the head. Mr. Grayson was on his way from Texas to Washington city, having received the from the Government of Texas the little and Lommissioner Nicholis, who has, double the no objection to provide for himself. (Hear, has got his reward, for he has been appointed the commissioner, with a salary of £2,500 a yet. The commissioner of PACTS PROVING WATER to be the only and came on with such fury, that a great many and accepted from the Government of Texas the to have been devised for the purpose of providing to have been devised for the purpose of purpose of providing to have been devised for the purpose of purpose TRENGTH to MAN, price Threepence.

130 bodies have already been washed ashore on the Government of the United States. The act, it is to feast themselves on the pittance wrong from the ATREATISE on the VIRTUES and EFFI- coast of the Marmora alone. The lightning was of said, was committed with much deliberation. Mr. already impoverished people of Ireland, under the CACY of a CRUST of BREAD eaten early in the most awful description, and was so near that it Grayson was a native of Kentucky. &c., arising from Obstructions. Also, on the Pro-perties, Virtues, and Salutary Effects of the Saliva, viduals were killed, and many more knocked down or FASTING SPITTLE, when applied to recent in a state of insensibility. A guard, who was Cuts, Pains, Sore Eyes, Corns, &c. Third Edition, "standing at ease" under the tower of Shiloh, had his musket shivered (the bayonet had attracted the electic fluid), and it was thought he was killed, but by an immediate bleeding he was restored. Trees were converted into splinters, one house in Pera was set on fire, and when it was broken open to extinguish the flames, all the inhabitants were found lying structions relative to Management are applicable to fire was readily got under. The wind was so resistless, that tiles were seen flying about like leaves in Tampico, Matamoras, and Galveston. an autumnal gale. It was dangerous to be in the street. At last the rain came down in torrents, and by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack ing to the fire brigade, it was near six o'clock before the force of the storm was broken, although it con- on the Castle of San Juan de Ullua has, for the the flames were subdued. The loss is very extended to how were subdued. tinued to blow very hard for near 24 hours, which is

I have not heard that the fruit suffered at Smyrna. mated there will be 400,000 kintals for exportation this season."

Letters from Alexandria of the 20th ult., recount

AMERICA.

why the United States Bank bonds, to the amount The principal topics with which these papers are of between four and five millions of dollars, now in of the investment would be decisive against them. 4. They are liable to offsets on the part of the bank.

Colonel Moreau was tried by jury at Niagara, 5. They may be paid in the engagements of the convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 30th of Government itself; for instance, a Treasury draft August. The Court adjourned to the 1st of August, when thirty more will be tried.

George Cooley, an American, was tried and convicted of treason.

George Cooley an American, was tried and convicted of treason. Monied men can have these at par; why then at par?

> THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES BANK BONDS.

> (From the Philadelphia United States Gazette.) We find in the National Gazette of yesterday afternoon the subjoined paragraph :-"It is rumoured that the bond of the Bank of the

> The above rumour, we are happy to say, is well founded. The same offer was made for the bond due

> > BANK CONVENTION.

GENERAL RESUMPTION ON THE 13TH AUGUST. The Bank Convention assembled in this city (Philadelphia) yesterday, at 12 M. The place of meeting was the Bank of Pennsylvania. John B. Morris, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, was elected President of the Convention; and Ethu Chauncey, Esq., of this

city, Secretary.

The banks of the following States were repretion :- Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, tucky, and Missouri.

After considerable debate as to the proper and appropriate day for a general resumption, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-"Resolved, that the banks represented in this Convention will resume specie payments on the 13th of August next, and recommend that day for the

The 13th of August, it will be remembered, is the day recommended in the Governor Ritner's proclamation. It will be a glorious day for Pennsylvania, and, indeed, for the whole Union. Huzza for specie payments and more prosperous times!

SOUTH AMERICA. (From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM BUENOS AVRES. trymen's rights, "Dare to be patriotic, and I will send you to Anticosti, or some other poor and inhospitable curacy." Of course the tithes in Lower pitable curacy." Of course the tithes in Lower vious advices.

A Special Session of the House of Representatives had been called, and a me-sage communicated, which, in connection with verbal information from the Captain, countenances the belief that war was immediately to be declared by that republic against France. Rosas, the present governor, or dictator of Buenos Ayres, is an obstinate, hard old character, of the Hickory order, with a little touch of the snapping turtle.

Admiral Brown has, by a Government decree, been called again into active service. What he can achieve, without either ships or seamen, it is impos-Nothing later from Peru, and nothing important rom the Benda Oriental.

IMPORTANT FROM BRAZIL.

Letters from Rio Janeiro to the 1st of June, with the sight of which we have been favoured, mention the receipt of advices from Rio Grande to May 22,

> (From the New Orleans Courier.) LATEST FROM TEXAS.

By the steam-packet Columbia, which left Galveston on the 22d instant, we have received regular files of the Honston Telegruph.

The Mexicans, according to the National Banner, driven by distress—not of weather, but blockade driven by distress—not of weather, but blockade—now the law of the land, is reprobated by the Liberare reported to have taken possession of Corpus Christi, where goods and supplies are landed and It has been reprobated by the Conservatives, and forwarded to the interior. In consequence of this intelligence an express has been forwarded to the present who, from their knowledge of the Consent President at Nacodoches. This (observes the editor) tive body, will bear me out in what I say. (Hell may be considered the first step on the part of hear, from several.) The landlords of Ireland han may be considered the first step on the part of

learn from the Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer of the slighted, our opinions despised—and a law which to 17th instant, that Peter W. Grayson, Esq., of reprobate forced upon us at the beck of this ignorant Texas, committed suicide at Bean's Station a few itinerant Commissioner Nicholls, who has, doubt

Mr. Joseph Stevenson, of Madison, Co. Ky. committed suicide on the 1st instant, by shooting himself through the head with a riflé.

MEXICO.

(From the New Orleans Bulletin, July 25.) FROM MEXICO.—By way of Pensacola, we have more recent intelligence from Mexico. The Pensacola Gazette mentions the arrival of the United States sloop of war Vandalia, from a cruise of seventy-four days in the Gulf of Mexico, and on the coast of Texas, having visited Vera Cruz,

The ports of Mexico were very closely watched the utmost exertions were made by the men belong present, been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the . Persons wishing to become Agents for the very unusual at this season, when squalls are gene. French Minister, having sailed for France. Vessels Sale of the above Works, will be supplied with rally counted by minutes only. A versel was dis- from the United States and Cuba will not be warned ble for many miles, round the metropolis. Although Catalogues and Posting Bills, on application to the masted in the port by lightning, one man killed, and off before subject to capture, a sufficient time every inquiry was made, no clue was obtained as to two others struck down. In the Black Sea there having elapsed for the blockade to become known.

Commodore Bazoche, in the frigate l'Herminie seen on the Southern coast by the Trebisonde is at auchor under the Island of Sacrificios; and UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

steamer. Four coasters from Mondavia went down, one brig and two schooners, and the frigate, with sundry bales of rich silk, which were insured latinches, are cruising close in the shoals, and steamer arrived here late this evening from New extent of the damage. For two or three days prebrig is off Alvarado, which port was opened the 18th of May, by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tampico and Matamoras lay at ancho close in with the harbour, and other vessels an cruising along the coast between these ports.

All appeared quiet in Texas. The British packet which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of May The Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on the 21st of July, had not arrived out when the event in question, says that the crop will be more Royal William sailed, although she had then been abundant by a quarter than that of last year. Olive for the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the purpose of taking out a request to the control of the con for the purpose of taking out a request to the British Government to become mediator between the French and Mexican Governments. The beafeelings have thus been kept up between the French squadron and our own. While the Vandalia by under Sacrificios, the French and American officer were in the constant reciprocation of services and

INTERNAL STATE OF PRUSSIA,

BERLIN, AUGUST, 15 .- Serious apprehension of a dearness of victuals, bordering on famine, an expressed by our country people, the crops having been spoiled in great measure by the rains. This government, spreading like wildfire from the wes to the east, the increasing discontent of those Pro testants who refuse to join the union, preferring sell banishment to what they call an adulteration of pure Lutherism: these, and a good many other things, are calculated to make one's heart heavy the more so, as little or no prospect is held out a speedy relief; for as to the distressed province, we are as distant as ever from the chance of obtain. ing any commercial concessions from our friendly ally of the North. As to the opposition of the Catholic clergy, it begins to assume a characte which, in my opinion, renders it more dangerou than open rebellion—I mean that of passive resist ance; for, if any mode of behaviour is apt to infer and fanaticize the multitude, it is the one denoted Lastly, as to the discontent of the Separatists. am told, on good authority, that no less than from 50,000 to 60,000 inhabitants of some of the of provinces are ready to emigrate, if they obtain per mission, purely from this cause, that they wish be allowed to serve God according to the dictate, not of the State, but of their own consciences.

IRELAND.

Poor Laws.-On Sunday, the 12th., there was meeting of nine parishes at the monument of Bal lyglass, county of Mayo, for the purpose of "recording undiminished hostility to the unholy impost of ithes, and an unshaken resolve to struggle uncess ingly for the redress of this as well as many other grievances," amongst which, the Poor Law occupied a prominent position.

The chair was taken by Mr. Blake, Birmingham, a magistrate.

a magistrate.

The Rev. Mr. Browne, a parish priest, one of the leading speakers, denounced both Whigs and Tories. What (said he) is the present condition of Ireland? We see her, as I may say, weighed in the balance that is held by two great contending parties, the Whigs and the Tories—both alike indifferent to her happiness. Whichever of those parties may gain the ascendant, if we are to regulate our expectations for the future by our experience of the past, we have nothing to hope—nothing to gain by either of those parties obtaining or retaining power. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) If the Tories, defeating their opponents, step into power and place, then must be appropriate to how their heads in submission people be prepared to how their heads in submission and tender their bodies to the lash with which, in former days, they have been scourged. If the Whigs remain in office, they remain not for the benefit of the Irish people, but for their own pendar benefit. We have tried them, and too well we know their weakness, their duplicity, their hypocriss, to have longer any confidence in them. (Cheers, and hear, hear.) No, we have nothing to hope from the Whigs. What have we got from the present Whig Government? That Government, which was the result of the people's will—the absolute creation of the people—if it had the will, confessedly has not the power to benefit the people. In the hour of difficulty and danger the people spoke with a might voice—spoke as a people—and neither the prejudice of the King, nor the intrigues of a court, nor the corruption of the Tories, nor the wealth of the tresury, one and all combined, were able to resist the thunders of the people's voice, or withstand the dicpeople's shoulders into power, shall we listen to them now, when they talk to us of expediency? No Sir, it is but idle talk to threaten us with the term of a Tory Government. If the people be true to themselves, there is no terror in any government We are told that we should appreciate-that we should embrace the blessings to Ireland of the Government of Lord Melbourne and Lord Mulgrane But what, Sir, were they not created by the people (Cheers.) What is the nature of the tithe bill the would force upon us? I see here to-day, uncounted thousands who protest against the injustice of any continuance of this system under any modification whatever. You repudiate, you reject the tithe bill (Cheers.) No government, no ministry can force unjust law against the flat—the omnipotent will d the people. (Hear, hear, and most enthusiasis cheering.) The Government may trame and the legislature may enact laws; but what are laws without the innate principle of justice? Laws will bind -but what unjust law can bind the conscience What is any law but ink and blotted parchment, not guaranteed by the opinion of the country (Cheers.) Landlords may be so infatuated as b enter into collision with the people in obedience b such a law; from the poor man may be torn the lat rag that covers his emaciated body—from his better the last blanket that shelters him in his hovel from the inclemency of the night air—still his soul bor not to that law, for it wants the eternal and immutable continued cheering.)

The Rev. James M'Hale, parish priest of Hollymount, a relative of "John Tuam," was the new speaker, and directed his artillery against M. Nicholls and the Poor Law. He said—"The res lution, you observe, states that the measure to which it refers has been forced upon Ireland, and meet with unanimous reprobation. (Hear, hear.) I peal to you who now hear me, is not this the case are not the words of the resolution justified by fact. The recently enacted system of Poor Laws, for it rejected and reprobated the measure, for from ever The election of President and Vice-President appear to excite a great deal of acrimony; it is believed, however, that General Lamar and Mr. Burnet will be chosen.

Dr. D. Humphreys (who was apprehended in this favour. To add to the insult this law has been forced.) favour. To add to the insult this law has been force save what information he may have collected in must we patiently submit to treatment so instilling SUICIDE BY THE TEXIAN MINISTER.—We Our remonstrances are disregarded, our feeling name of a Poor Law. We must petition for the repeal of this insulting and ruinous measure. (Hell and cheers.) It imposes a burden we are wholl unable to bear. After the powerful display of elequence you have heard from my rev. friend not delay you longer than to propose the resolution (Cheers:)

> DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT POPLAR. On Thurs day morning, about three o'clock, a dreadful fir broke out in the engine room of the extension cement and plaster of Paris works belonging to Messra. Weston, Mill-wall, Poplar. As soon as the fire was discovered, messengers were dispatched the various stations of the fire brigade. Although sive, as the greater part of the store-house and their contents are entirely consumed. The fire was visiits origin.

Bimingham. "Dear Sir-I have for several months been pre-

"Wallworth. "Sir,-Among the numerous Medicines now be-Pills in restoring individuals to health who are sufbreast and neck, as also gout and rheumatism, or sufficient proof of its wonderful effects.

where the system is predisposed to disease. This is If any person afflicted with a cold, will take two where the system is predisposed to disease. This is

"I am, Sir, yours, &c. "JOHN PALMER, M.D." " To Mr. Cheddon.

From Dr. Browne of Glasgow.

"Dear Sir, - From the numerous cases of Scrofals and Scorbutic Affections which have come under my care, I have been endeavouring, for a long period, to find out some medicine that would enre these dreadful complaints; in fact, I have tried almost every medicine I ever heard of, without finding one successful, until I was induced to try your Pills. After receiving your letter, I determined mon giving them a fair trial—therefore gave them regularly to fifteen patients labouring under the and that she considers it the best cough medicine worst forms of Scrofula and Scorburic Affections, ever prepared. and in six weeks, to my astonishment, they were all entirely cured. I have continued prescribing may be made public that his wife was afflicted with aluable Pills ever since, with the great I am, dear Sir, est success.

The Physician may be consulted every day

A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK.

Mr. WILKINSON, SURGEON

plan of treatment insures to the patient, a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment, consulted with the greatest secrecy and honour, at his house from nine to one, and from four till nine, and In Numbers, at One Penny each, or Two Numbers

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and ye preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are

frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c. without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

In consequence of numerous application's continually received from Bradford and the Neighbourhood. one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will attend every Wednesday

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above com-plaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 16, PARK SQUARE, Leeds, where they may be consulted as usual. In Boxes, 25, 2d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions bow to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such Progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public STRENGTH to MAN, price Threepence. against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

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

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

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

No. 60, Bottom of Templar's Street, Leeds, continnes, with unabated assiduity, to eradicate every species of Infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no charge made

the Head of every Family. We shall recommend for Medicines after the expiration of that period. this Book every where, if it were only for the sake And in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other of the excellent suggestions on the self-improve-Practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his ment' of House Servants."—Gardener's Magazine. in a Wrapper, price Twopence; and Monthly Parts, price Sixpence, GOLDSMITH'S NATURAL HISTORY, with NOTES, by HENRY INNES, from all the

many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take Place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this Disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested.

by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several Practitioners, before he is fortunate. enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this

Patients in the country, by stating their cases and enclosing a remittance, may have proper remedies sent to the amount, with directions so simple and plain, that parties of either sex may cure themselves

and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

dreadful and devastating malady. recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their the different fure ions of the body-expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive. removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been

> With an Engraving, price One Shilling, INSTRUCTIONS for BREEDING, REAR-ING, and MANAGEMENT of the CANARY FINCH, by an Experienced Amateur. The In-

Sold by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds: and all Booksellers and Venders of Cheap Periodicals throughout the Country.

THE SHOEMAKERS OF NEWCASTLE have succeeded in obtaining an advance of wages.

A YOUNG MAN NAMED HAWKES WAS drowned last week, while bathing, in the river Severn, near Scoproort.

THE BESTISH FLEET now on the North American station, is composed of 32 vessels, and carries 1,160 guns, and 10,310 men.

THE NUMBER OF BIRTHS have been exactly double that of the deaths in the Blyth districts, for the year ending June 30, 1838.

THE TOWN OF ALNWICK has commemorated the coronation of her Majesty by the establishment of an Infant School.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chronicle says that Mr. Pistrucci is to have £800 for his wretched coro-A LITTLE BOY was recently committed, at

Worcester, for a week, for beating his mother, because she would not cook a bit of supper for him, at eleven o'clock at night. OR MONDAY WEEK, a serious fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in the

premises of Mr. John Wandless, farmer and shipwner, of High Southwick, near Sunderland. WHOLESOME AGITATION goes on swimmingly in the north. Large out-door meetings are holden almost every night in the neighbourhood of New-

eastle, for the National Petition. IT IS RUNOURED THAT Mr. Stephen Edward Spring Rice, son of and private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been, or is to be,

appointed a Commissioner of Customs. THE ADOPTED SON OF RAMMOHUN ROY has taken his departure for India. The Directors of the Rest India Company refused to sanction his appointment to a Writership.

THE FIRST ISSUE OF SHILLINGS, of the soinage of her present Majesty, was on Saturday week. The coin bears a handsome profile of her Majesty.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, as a labouring man named Wales was mowing a field near Bently, in Sir W. B. Cooke's lordship, he discovered a nest of three white partridges. JOSEPH ALISON, recently convicted of murder

before the High Court of Justiciary, and who was to have been executed at Strauraer on Tuesday week, has had his sentence commuted to banishment for life.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS .- It appears from an sticle in the London and Westminster Review. that at the last census the number of this useful class in the United Kingdom was-females, 923,646; men and boys, 211,966; total, 1,135,612 THE MAYOR OF WORCESTER was last week mmmoned before the Magistrates of that city, on the complaint of a policeman, charging him with a violation of one of the local acts, in having his chimney on fire. His Worship pleaded guilty, and was discharged on paying the expenses.

THE COTTON SPINNERS.—It appears from a statement just made, that the liabilities of the committee appointed to carry on the defence of the Glasgow operatives, amount to £2,269 15s. 10d. that the sum of £1,228 10s, have been paid of it and the balance has yet to be raised by sub-

A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the Observer states, that a devilment has arisen between the

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—A farmer in Forfarshire has completely saved his turnip crop from the beetle, for a long series of years, by keeping the seed, for some time previous to sowing, among floor or sulphur, and sowing the sulphur along with

A SHORT TIME AGO, as a man of the name of David Clayton was digging for fir wood on Sutton Mos, he discovered, at a considerable depth immedirely under some wood, a bottle of ale, which proved to be of most excellent flavour. It is calculated that the fir wood has been imbedded in the moss forty years .- Maceles field Courier.

NORTH UNION RAILWAY .- The most strennous and active efforts are in progress for the completion of this line. The contractors are making every posexertion to effect an opening into the town of Preston as early as possible in the next month. Preston Chronicle.

JUVENILE CRUELTY .- On Monday two boys, one ten and the other twelve years old, named Hope, were fully committed to Hereford county jul, for cutting and beating a donkey belonging to a person residing near them, in so dreadful a manper that the poor animal died under their torture. FIRST ENGLISH STEAM VESSEL.—The following notice appeared in the Oracle daily news-

against wind and tide. This ingennity is to be re-

THE REVEREND DOCTOR REDFORD, of Worcester, preached a sermon in his Chapel, on Sinday evening week, against the social principles of Robert Owen. Placards having been published, the Chapel was crowded. The Rev. Doctor was replied to, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, in the Theatre, by Alexander Campbell.

AT A LATE MARRIAGE of distinguished parties in Carendish Square, the bridegroom had forgotten the heense, and was obliged to go in haste to Dochas lorgotten that too.

OS THE 25TH OF JULY, 1738, Ann, the danguer of John and Sarah Hammond, was buried in Derizes churchyard. On the 25th of last July, John, the brother of Ann Hammond, was buried in the same grave with his sister, aged. 90 years, being exactly one century between the funerals of the brother and sister. - Devizes Gazette.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- As Mrs. Monks, the "de of a journeyman bricklayer, was passing down Bentiack-street, on Friday morning, about seven o'clock, she was ran against by a brewer's dray, which knocked her down, and the wheel passing over her arm, literally crushed it to atoms. The por woman, being advanced in years, has no chance

Mr. RICHARD MARTIN, the son of Mr. enation Martin, the incendiary, who expired a

the death was occasioned by falling from her bed non window into the back yard. It was thought that the deceased had fallen out of the window in ber deen. Verdict. "Accidental death."

THE EXPRESS COACH OR its way to London on bahuday se'nnight, when near Mere-hall, about six and the coachman called aloud to warn the to make room. A young man named Hayof Dunstan, it is supposed was asleep on one of the pieces of timber, and being suddenly awakened by the call, started up, and rolled off under the when if the waggon, which passed across his neck about twenty years of age, and his father was driving the horses when the accident occurred; he stood for some time like one stunned, until the dreadful reality of his loss caused him to break out in wild despair.

ACCIDENT BY CLEANING WINDOWS .- An Inout was taken on Thursday, at the Portland Arms, Portland Town, on view of the body of John Truster, aged 47. It appeared from the evidence, that the system of the conditions that the deceased, who was a butler in a gentleman's

RADICALISM IN BOLTON .- At a meeting of the several alterations were made in the newspapers the Public Office, for the purpose of establishing a siderable property, but a notorious drunkard, was ordered for the reading room. The Northern St. r Female Political Union. The room was crowded. in place of the Yorkshireman, the Birmingham Mr. Salt addressed them at considerable length, in place of the Yorkshireman, the Birmingham Journal instead of the Weekly Chronicle, and the Journal instead of the Weekly Chronicle, and the Presson Chro
The landlard of the Presson Chro-

der-tand that the committee of Presbytery, according to their instructions, applied to Lord Gillies, the resident Lord Ordinary, on Friday night, for an interdict against the proposed plan of running railway coaches on the Sunday. His lordship ordered the railway company to lodge answers to the application, but declined to grant an interim interdict. Accordingly the coaches commenced running on Sunday .-Edinburgh Observer. [Ten to one, steam runs down the Presbytery.]

FALLING OF A HOUSE IN SPITALPIELDS,-On Thursday evening, about eight o'clock, a house, situate in John-street, Spitalfields, and adjoining England took up the subject of politics—if they set Hanbury's brewery, fell down with a tremendous about ascertaining the real causes of the misery of ministry. He believed Carlisle was one of the first needay last, on one of the workmen on the North about ascertaining the real causes of the misery of Midland Railway, named Richard Sanderson, supposed to be a native of Long Sutton, in Lincoln-try he need scarcely enquire. There was one act crash; providentially no person was hurt. One individual, a female, who was in bed at the time, was thrown completely into the street, but sustained very little injury. The accident is attributed to some workmen in making alterations at Hanbury's brewery, not taking presaution by shoring up the brewery, not taking presaution by shoring up the wall of the premises in question. The house was no doubt they could do it. If the shire. The following are the leading circumstances: alone themselves and families, and resolved upon removing them, there was a great conceived to be a native of Long Sutton, in Lincoln-them, there was no doubt they could do it. If the work of the same the leading circumstances:

On Tuesday evening, the deceased was at the sign of the Bear, in Eckington, drinking with some of the bear of the was a great conceived upon removing them, there was a great conceived upon removing them. wall of the premises in question. The house was attention to the business of politics than they hadoccupied by tenants.

AN AWKWARD MISTAKE.—A few days ago a government of their count y, they would not be young couple, accompanied by their relatives, pre- in their present dilemma. But the fact was, they ented themselves to be married before the Mayor of did not, and the result was, that the empire was Soissons, and unbounded was their mutual disappoint- reduced to one common ruin; its trade was anniment when it was ascertained, on reading the in- hilated, and its people weighed down with an intended bride's certificate of birth, that she was desig- supportable load of taxation. He looked with nated in the document as a male child! In consequence | anxiety to the result of the women's Union which of this awkward mistake, the wedding was rendered they had formed. He felt confident that, if they legally impracticable till the young lady could obtain united firmly, they would achieve all that was rea judgment formally establishing her real and hitherto | quired. They had never yet failed in any underunquestioned sex.

THE SOMERSET HOUSE BASHAWS .- The health of the metropolis is likely to be endangered instance. Mr. Collins also addressed the meeting. by the refusal of the Union Auditors, in which Birmingham Journal. they have been sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners, to allow in the accounts the sums as the cowherd at Porkington was attending to his charged for the removal of unhealthy nuisances. duties, he perceived the buil loose from his stall, and During the fearful visitation of cholera in 1833, it proceeded to tie him up, when the animal attacked blow, he appears to have staggered back into the was ascertained that the disease was most rile in him, threw him twice to the top of the building, and, street and repeatedly fallen, for in the place where those districts in which there was the presence of when on the ground, butted him so, that his life was he fell there was a pool of blood; and in one spot fifth, and a deficiency of ventilation. If, at this all but sacrificed. A faithful dog, hearing his the detached portion of his skull, some inches in season of the year, the metropolitan districts be left master's cries, flew to his assistance, and attacked extent, was found on the pavement, no doubt torn without funds for purposes so essential to the public bis assailant in the rear, and thus, after a time, the safety, the consequences may be fearful. Mr. poor fellow was enabled to escape. Excited in the Hawes drew the attention of the Home Secretary highest degree, and armed with a strong weapon, he to the subject on Wednesday night, in the House of returned to the charge, and by the help of his canine Bill next session, to enable the parishes to raise made him fast. He then staggered to the dairy, the ate, however, to look for the remedy when the evil in attendance, who proceeded to examine him: the

TITHES .- The Rev. William O'Donnell, priest of Lifford, has been committed to prison for costs upon a tithe bill issued by the Rev. Hamilton Stewart, which costs were due not merely by the reverend prisoner, but by three other persons, one of them a Protestant lady. The imprisoning a clergyman for a tax claimed for religious instruction, was not sufficiently preposterous and indecent, without the additional outrage of making him the sufferer for the debts of other persons, equally liable, and equally week, a young man named Thomas Evans was in able to meet the demand.—Irish Puper.

Grards in Canada and his Supreme Highness Lord of linen from a lad, the son of a policeman in East-lane, Hoxton, by sending him to deliver a sham note lane, Hoxton, by sending him to deliver a sham note lane, Hoxton, by sending him to deliver a sham note lane, Hoxton, by sending him to deliver a sham note at a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood. The watch was offered at the shop in pawn. Mr. succeeded on Friday in gaining possession of a basket lane, and persuaded him to leave the basket in charge | Cotterill, captain of the watch, was sent for by Mr. of the landlady, and on her disappearance he had got | Wilcockson, who took the person offering it, Wootpossession of the basket without suspicion, under au | ton, into custody. Evans identifies Wootton as one impression that he was the lad's father.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On Thursday morning an elderly lady named Wadmore, was burnt in a shocking manner, at her residence, in King-street, Holhorn. It appears the unfortunate lady had placed a lighted candle on the ground, for the purpose of picking up some trifling article, when the lower part of her dress caught fire, and before any person came to her assistance she was burnt in a la leathern thong. Marks of blood appeared upon it.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. - On Wednesday, Charlotte Williams, a fine girl, 15 years of age, who was on a visit to her uncle, at the White Hart Iun. at Ashton, was sitting on a gate leading into one of the meadows in which they were making hay, leaning on a hay-fork with the prongs pointing nowards in a cottage a short distance. This supply is supher body, by some accident she slipped from her posed to have been intended for the girl's mother, as seat, and, falling on the fork, one of the prones entered her right breast, and passing upwards parted the carotid artery. She bled to death in five minutes. - Cheltenham Chronicle.

SHOCKING EVENT -A dreadful suicide took place on Monday evening, in the Harrow-road, whence she answered when called, but continued Paddington. As Mr. Cooke was walking in front there. Mr. R. had no sooner left the house than paper, December, 1789:— There has been lately of his house, he was accosted by William Johnson, a she came down stairs with her throat bleeding from tail before the Admiralty Board the model of a ship, tailor out of work, who resided in the immediate an incision made in a paroxysm of passion. Mr. worked by steam, which is so constructed as to sail neighbourhood. Johnson stood in conversation ou Frost, a medical gentleman was caller in, and rengeneral topics with Mr. Cooke for about a quarter dered the necessary assistance. She is supposed out of an hour. He then suddenly exclaimed, "1 of danger, and is gone home.—A boy of Mr. Hodg-FOUAL JUSTICE.—The Edinburgh High Court won't stand it any longer. I can't, I can't! My kinson's who was the sweetheart of the unfortunate if Justiciary has sentenced a schoolmaster to family can't starve; they must have bread;" and eighteen months imprisonment for the murder of one drawing a large clasp-knife from his pocket, plunged of his pupils ten years ago. The same Court it into his side, and then drew it across his throat, to commit this et of rashuess from concern for the caused to be executed at Tyburn a young man for cutting it open in a dreadful manner. The unhappy object of his affections. A verdict of insanity was taking from the person of another a one pound man immediately fell to the ground. Mr. Cooke bound up the wound as well as he was able, and sent for a surgeon, but before he arrived Johnson was a corpse. The want of work, and the consequent distress of his family, are the only reasons ingold woman named Sarah Lee, who has been for that can be assigned for this rash act. He has left a many years known to the police as a loose character, widow and six children to lament their irreparable and a respectable young man, who had been called

Eliza Whitmel and three children under nine years of age in care of the house, two men, habited as chied a ring, saying, "Perhaps the silly fellow they tried to batter in the door. Sarah, from the first floor window, desired them to be gone, as they was quarreling, that is, please you, my Lord, years old, supplying her with powder and shot to enable her to reload the piece. The thieves, finding and decamped without gaining an entrance. The depositions of the servant and child were taken on Monday, and a pursuit after the thieves was set on foot.—Northampton Herald.

A PEW DAYS SINCE, at one of our port towns on the English channel, a grocer having in his possession an empty hogshead, for which he had no further use, determined upon placing it out on the pavement epposite to his shop door for disposal, and

Long-acre. It appeared that the articles in question Lord, this young woman—' Mr. Hobbit—' Young! Mr. Thomas Banks seconded the resolution.

Were intrusted to a young woman named Sarah Russell to polish, she being a burnisher by trade.

Well, this old lady, please your Worship, was ward at the present time, as far as regarded himself, Russell to polish, she being a burnisher by trade, residing in Great Wilde-street, Lincoln-inn-fields. The prisoner, who had kept company with her for two years, and to whom she was about to be married, came to her lodgings on Monday evening last, and invited her and another young woman to accom pany him to the play, telling them that he had procorred orders. They consented to go, but he subsequently apologised, saying that he was disappointed in procuring the orders. He persuaded them, however, to go with him to the Great Mogul public.

Lee (elbowing him)— Whist! I told you they were only remedy to the many grievances and sufferings only temedy to the many grievances and sufferings of the people, by was putting them in the possestion of these rights, which could not be much longer than to the Great Mogul public.

The Gentleman at the Bar—Get away, you old the second resolution.

Mr. James Arrhum moved the second resolution. erer, to go with him to the Great Mogul publication for the Agriculture file Riot Act was read, reporting that he absurdity of making wealth a qualification for the absurdity of making wealth a qualification for the absurdity of making wealth a qualification for the some except to leave the room, saging that he would soon return, which he failed to do, and after they some considerable time, the young woman. Sarab Rosell, returned home, where she was in formed by some of the lodgers in the home that the prisoner had been there during her absurdity. Lordship, him and me had but a little drop of ale apprisoner had been there during her absurded to the maket place, and upon searching the raparments, she found that the prisoner who had been stolen where the magnistrates were sitting. Another rows had been there during her absurded the maket place for the shortest was read, and one or the lodgers in the shound that the prisoner was a sone at the langes who had been there during the should the second resolution.

Mr. James Absurd Reflex, two troops of the langes who had been there there was a concert, and appeals of the langes who had been remaining outside of the langes was should been remaining outside of the langes was excepted of great good humour—remarking on the should been there the special part of the langes was should been remaining outside of the langes was except to be should been there the should been remaining outside of the langes was excepted of great good humour—remarking on the should been remaining outside of the langes was excepted of great good humour —remarking on the should been remaining outside of the langes was excepted of in the langes was from the langes of the langes was excepted by a number of the Langes would had been being the windows of the honse, No. 72; Highstates, Partland Town, when, sassof the raunds on
which he was standing giving may, he was precimust be ground, and severely brussed. He was
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to see men and women of a dif The made a low current to the Lord Mayor, and at the

MEETING OF WOMEN. - On Wednesday night. committee of the Reform Association, last evening, a meeting of women was held in the large room of Preston Observer in the room of the Preston Chro- hundred and fifty rickets were still subject. Seven time in a state of brutal intoxication. The landlord committee, for on them would depend the future Presion Observer in the room of the Press. hundred and fifty tickets were passed, and from the visited him several times during the evening, and PARSON POWER v. STEAM POWER.—We un- had there been double that number signed, they would have been all disposed of. At him, when the lad returned and said he was dead. the close of the business, Mr. George Edmonds A surgeon was immediately sent for, who probriefly addressed the meeting. He said, when he first heard of the meetings of women taking place drinking. The deceased was about thirty years of ing this numerous and highly-respectable meeting, in Birmingham, he smiled at the idea of it. People are, and the patron of the living of the parish in that I have just received a list from that small but were accustomed to form their notions from the customs of society, and as the political business of the nation had been invariably conducted by men, he thought it strange when it was intended to prevail upon the women to take part in it. He certainly viewed the undertaking as likely to be productive of immense power. If the women of some time in the night between Tuesday and Wedif they had, in years past, kept a closer eye upon the

MAN ATTACKED BY A BULL -- On Friday last, Commons, and his Lordship promised to introduce a assistant, beat back the bull to his stand, and there unds for the special purpose referred to. It is too servants were alarmed, and a surgeon was promptly three of the ribs badly fractur d, and the body otherwise much injured. Restoratives were administered, bed. His miraculous escape and intrepid conduct are matter of astonishment. The poor man lies in a s entertained of his recovery.—Salopian Journal.

taking, and he was certain, if they acted with pru-

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. - On Wednesday evening of the persons by whom he was assaulted, and also as one of the company at the Thorn Bush. Evans was a stranger, seeking work on the Railway, and was induced to enter the beershop by the othe s, who promined to as-ist him. Cotteril, on rearching the prisoner's lodgings, found a weapon of singular construction, capable of inflicting the most deadly wounds. It is a short wooden staff, having a head loaded with lead, and attached to the handle with

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. -- On Monday last, a young woman of Wingerworth, named Sarah Bower, in the service of Mr. S. Ranshaw, at Bol-over, was detected by her master give ing a packet of bacon, tea. &c. to a hoy who lives the boy's father is employed on the railway, near Wingerworth. Being taxed with the offence, she devied having given the parcel in question, but its ruptly left the kitchen, and went to her own room, girl, having heard that she was dead, swallowed a dose of poison, and it is supposed he was induced

returned. His name was Darden. A 'Young Gentleman' and his Ladye Fair.' -At the Mansion-house on Thursday, a gin-drinkto the bar, were charged under the following circum-FEMALE HEROISM.—On Sunday, whilst Mr. Mayor, why do you bring this lady and gentleman before me? Constable—Please you, my Lord, Eliza Whitmel and three children under nine years thing was bad betwixt 'em, for it was at a time as agreeing too well together?? Constable Why. know what sort of creatures centlemen sometimes

on honday last. He has left a wife and family. soner had nothing to say in his defence, and the said, Didn't I git you of it comfortable? I'm blest, magistrates committed him to Newgate for trial.

found him snoring. Thinking at last that he had Mr. Hanson observed that lists of names had been slept enough, the landlord sent his son to awaken handed in since the Chairman told them there were nounced that he died of apoplexy from excessive age, and the patron of the living of the parish in associates has of late years been disgraceful. Essex Herald.

DREADFUL MURDER AT ECKINGTON .- A

most atrocious murder was committed at Eckington,

had passed at the Cross; and they afterwards walked forward along the Southgate to a narrow alley, called Rotten-row, where John Guest, one of the party, resided. What passed there remains to be inquired into; but it is quite certain that Guest went with great truth, be denominated the shabby minis into the house and brought out a blade of a scythe, try. with which he struck Sanderson on the head. The blow divided the scalp from the corner of the eye, across the tip of the head, almost to the neck and the greatest order prevailed throughout the hehind, and completely severed a large portion of the whole proceedings. skull, and the projecting part of the brain. The sequel is yet involved in obscurity; but several persons were taken into custody early in the morning dence and discretion, they would not in the present and from their own statements, Thomas White, a. sawyer, of Barlborough, and ohn Turner, the son Chesterfield, to await the verdict of the Coroner's inquest. After Sauderson had received his deathfrom the flesh in his agony. He afterwards struggled amongst the wood in an adjoining wheelwright's vard, the blood still streeming from him, and there must have become completely exhausted. After daylight, the poor creature was found under a tree in Lady Sitwell's school-yard, but he never could have walked thither; for it is nearly 200 yards from the spot where the last trace of blood could be seen; bone of the breast was found to be seriously injured, and so complete was his exhaustion, that Mr. Askham, surgeon, who stood for some time talking with a person between two and three o'clock, (cerand in about an hour and a half the poor sufferer was | tainly after the sufferer has been deposited there.) removed in a curriage to his own cottage, and put to and within a few yards of the spot, heard nothing to indicate his being near. Every possible attention was paid to him; but though he lived till three dangerous state, and, at present, but little hope o'clock on Thursday morning, he never shewed the least sign of consciousness. On stripping him, it was discovered he had also received a severe wound in his loins from some sharp instrument. An inquest company with four excavators, at the Thorn Bush | was held on Friday, before Mr. Hutchiuson, coroner, THIEVING TRICK .- A respectably-dressed man beer-house, on Canal-side, near Chesterfield; and a most respectable jury, and after the examion leaving, having gone about 100 yards, he was nation of witnesses, it was adjourned until Friday

A POSTILLION, NAMED SAILES, was driving a carriage, in which were two ladies and two gentlemen; last week, in the neighbourhood of and got the pole of the carriage broken. The passengers objected to his going on after the carriage was repaired. He insisted on driving, and. after much abusive language, struck one of the gentlemen with his fist. The gentleman retaliated. and knocked him down dead with a single blow.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AT CARLISLE

FORMATION OF A RADICAL ASSOCIATION, AS A BRANCH OF THE GREAT NORTHERN UNION.

The meeting was called at eight o'clock in the remained outside, unable to gain admittance. It is calculated that the Hall will hold about a thousand Royal Riflemen, brought purposely from Hull, of persons, and the crowd without could not be less than forty in each troop, and about thirty of the Metroeight or nine hundred.

Mr. William Hall, letter-press printer, was called

though they might differ on some subjects, he

Mr. Joseph Broom Hanson came forward to move the first resolution. In a speech of considerable argument and ability, he rebutted the charges of against them. He enumerated at great length the then septennial?-was it no innovation to transa letter of Richard Oastler, Esq., showing that the Poor Law was unconstitutional.) Then came the the father of the lady went to a jeweller's and pur- Gipsies, demanded admittance, which being refused Lord Mayor What! were they quarreling, or Canadian affair—was it no innovation to send out Earl Durham as Dictator, to coerce the Canadian people, and what had been the conduct of the scrummaged worse nor ever. Here the old woman, on to argue at considerable length in favour of the weeks ago in the lunatic axisam, the meemary, who expires a tweeks ago in the lunatic axisam, in which he having done so, wrote on the outside with chalk here confined since the barning of York limpterace, New Boad, on the afternoon of limpterace, New Boad, on the body of Mrs. Ellen Carey, an limpter of the Reform Act, in producing at the feet so are adentity autilities at the left state effects and the effects so are and looking passing by shooling that the only permish for the people, but legislate entirely at the Reform Act, in producing autilities of this sort meet with too in the street, similar terms with pair terms

upon the people to adhere steadily and determinedly, in heavy showers.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS .- On Saturday and not to allow division to creep in amongst them: evening, Mr. John Bunbrow, a young man of con- every exertion would be made by their enemies to sow the seeds of dissension among them, and cause removed from the parlour of the Blucher's Head them to divide; they would then become as powerwelfare of the Association.

1,000, so as to augment the number to 1,200. Mr. James M'Kenzie said-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have the pleasing satisfaction of informwhich he resided. His conduct and that of his associates has of late years been disgraceful with a full assurance that the number would be doubled against the next meeting, which would be that day week. Mr. John Barr moved the third resolution. He

had stood in that place on a former occasion, to move a vote of want of confidence in the present ministry. He believed Carlisle was one of the first quarrel had taken place, though some angry words duct on that measure? Why, in spite of their re party, resided. What passed there remains to be had never been before heard of; they might, indeed.

Mr. LAWRENCE seconded the resolution. The resolutions were all carried without opposition

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, who said he had seen to-day's paner, which annonnced the intention of Mr. O'Connell to hold a ablic meeting in Dublin, for the purpose of renewing agitation, but in favour of what would be stated would not have been able to bring him without his sawyer, of Barlborough, and ohn Turner, the son of a publican in Eckington, were so seriously implicated, that, together with Guest, they were sent to the (Mr. Hall) trusted they would be prepared to meet Dan's deputation; and though they might listen to their story, they would be neither cajoled nor duped by Dan or his delegates. They had not for-gotten his conduct to the Trades, his sycophancy in Guardians from the school. He looked round to see supporting the present ministry—and his sacrificing who was throwing stones, and saw the prisoner with the brave Canadians. Three cheers were then given for the great Northern

It is fully expected that Carlisle and neighbourhood will shortly number above two thousand members: and that the first act of the Association will be to take him: he made great resistance. He was pass the National Petition.

ANTI-POOR LAW PROCEEDINGS AT DEWSBURY.

On Monday last, Dewsbury signalised itself by of Staincliffe, was next brought up. one of those mighty demonstrations against Whig oppression which are now becoming sogeneral throughand foolish conduct of Mr. Ingham, one of the Ex-Officio Guardians, at a former meeting of that body, and of the disturbances which afterwards ensued, a considerable degree of interest was excited as to the probable result of the rock him took him without his ever being out of his sight. as to the probable result of the next meeting. Perhaps, however, the timidity of Mr. Ingham on the that day, one hand, and the number of soldiers, special constables, and metropolitan policemen, on the other hand, contributed more to excite the interest of the joiner, of Ossett, was next charged. people, and to bring them together, than anything else. The facts of the late disturbance have already been laid before our readers. One of the consequences of that disturbance was a resolution on the dians. He was about ten yards off. He had a good part of the opposition Guardians, not to attend any opportunity of seeing him. He went to him immes meetings of the Board of Guardians, until they had diately. He was never out of his sight. He could Streetham; being drunk, he mismanaged his horses, memorialised Lord John Russell relative to the not be mistaken, because his dress was conspicuous. power of the Guardians as a body. Mr. Ingham Witnesses offered in this case to testify that the having asserted that he would carry it into effect it he prisoner was improperly charged; but Mr. Ingham could but obtain two other persons to act with him. and his brother magistrate refused to take their evi-Monday last was the day when the meeting of the dence, stating that they would have an opportunity Board of Guardians was to be resumed, and much on some future occasion of giving their avidance. excitement prevailed as to its result. Early in the morning, numbers of people were observed going towards the town in all directions; and a great concourse were assembled in the market-place, and near the school-room, where the Guardians met. Ten o'clock was the time of meeting. To prevent disturbances, great precaution had been used in providing sufficient force, and issuing orders to arrest all persons who were found in any way breaking the peace. No less than about evening, in the Town Hall. Before the hour arrived five hundred special constables were sworn in; to the Hall was crowded to excess, and hundreds these were added, three troops of Lancers, consisting of forty-two soldiers in each troop; two troops of

subsequent recovery proved that she had sought to injure any part of the property which had been lution having been passed at the last meeting of the cover her theft by uttering a fib. On this she ab- kindly granted by the Mayor and Corporation. To Guardians to close them against the public, reporters give every person a fair and impartial hearing; and were refused admittance. We learned, however, that there were only seven Guardians present, all of believed they would all concur in the main object for whom were favourable to the law, and the two which they had assembled, he meant the crying Ex Officios, Messrs. Ingham and Hague. The only necessity of banding themselves together for the pur- business which was transacted was the appointing pose of securing an extension of the suffrage, the Ballot, &c.

Mr. Joseph Broom Hanson came forward to move Wadsworth, of Millsbridge, and the latter, an assistant overseer and workhouse master at Ossett. The noise of the special constables, together with the ignorance and innovation which had been made manner in which the Guardians whispered to each other all that they had to say and propose-leaning custody. various innovations which had been made both by over the table at which they sat, and only breathing Whigs and Tories, on the rights and liberties of all their communications as if they were concecting of Chickenley, was the next prisoner, the people. Was it no innovation (asked Mr. some diabolical conspiracy—rendered it impossible Hauson) to make Parliaments triennial, and to hear what was going on. At about hall-past he saw the prisoner throw a group. eleven o'clock the Guardians seemed to have finished their business, and preparations were then made for him, when he threw the stone. port men without trial by Jury. But coming their business, and preparations were then made for more immediately to our own time, was it no removing to the Royal Hotel. About this time, the innovation to pass the Irish Coercion Bill?—(which, crowd round the school room was very great, and by-the-bye, was one of the first acts of the Whig a number of persons had assembled themselves in a ten-pound Parliament.) Was it no innovation to field opposite. They made a great noise, and transport the Dorchester Labourers, and the Glasgow seemed much excited. One of the policemon was heard to say, "D—n them, they'll neither do one innovation? And, above all, he should like to know what they called the Poor Law Amendment Act? (Here Mr. H. read an excellent extract from being uttered, a rush of the poole prevented our was loaded at the time he bought it. reporter, who heard the policeman make use of the words, from seeing his number, and he was not able again to recognize him. The whole of the policement then form d themselves into a double line in the school-room, and Mr. Ingham and his brethren in his defence, said, that he tell and that some person fell upon him, and that the either they or she should die rather than they should river was a scrimmage betwixt 'em. They was a rounder of the conduct of the the school-room and Mr. Ingham and his brethrus they or she should die rather than they should river was a scrimmage betwixt 'em. They was a rounder of the conduct of the the school-room and Mr. Ingham and his brethrus there was a scrimmage betwixt 'em. They was a present ministers in that affair? Why, they had in injurity proceeded to place themselves within the kicking up a rumpus.' The Lord Mayor—' Well, battered at the door in the expectation of bearing it in, when the girl went up stairs, and taking her with passes, and taking her with passes, and shot to you part 'em, and let 'em go home?' Single appointment he had made; and lastly, they single appointment he had made; and lastly, they lad not you part 'em, and let 'em go home?' Single appointment he had made; and lastly, they single appointment he had made; and lastly, they lad not you part 'em, and their places, and allowed Lord later them, which she did four was no go, for when I dispersed the xoman she is suggle appointment he had made; and lastly, they lad not you part 'em, and their places, and allowed Lord later was a scrimmage betwitt 'em. They was a present ministers in that affair? Why, they had in injurity proceeded to place, themselves within the injurity proceeded to place the school proceeded to place themselves within was perceived that he and the Guardians were on he thought there would. He swore that he would the girl determined, and both of them being slightly wounded by the shot, said it was of no use staying, and decamped without gaining an entrance. The depositions of the servant and child were taken on the deposition of the servant and the total words the charge that the charge in the thought the move, the people set up a loud shout, which he said was loaded to be the said was loaded, but it had been depositions of the people were that the charge in the thought the move, the hought the move, the hought the move, the charge the move, the hought the move, the hought the charge the move, the hought the charge the move, the hought the move t been wholly misrepresented to you. The fact is, Parliament, who had displayed the grossest ignor- tion, and in a few seconds the police had taken three this semale came up to me in the street, and had the ance of the wants and wishes of the people. He of four persons into custody, who were observed audacity to ask me for something to drink. You concluded by moving the following resolution:— throwing stones. It is worthy of remark, however. throwing stones. It is worthy of remark, however, it was to shoot birds; they had not sold more "That seeing the great and universal distress, suf- that all the prisoners whose names are mentioned powder and shot lately than usual. meet with in the streets, my Lord. Mr. Hobler—fering, and degradation which prevail among as under, were mere lads, excepting two—Brooks The prisoner was again further examined, when 'Yes, Sir; and we know what sort of gentleman the working classes of this country, and the land the old woman, Many Hav, who was said to be a cap was taken from his waistcoat pocket, which creatures of this sort meet with too in the streets, total failure of the Reform Act, in producing suffering partially under mental derangement, exactly fitted the pistol.

She seems to be on rather familiar terms with you those beneficial effects so ariently auticipated there. The New Poor Law fragernity, however, arrived

politan Police. The room in which the Guardians met was guarded both by the Metropolitan Police-

silver covers for glass butter coolers, and three s l- know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old woman but what I have pose of securing Universal Subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this subrage—the Banot—the know nothing of this old you. The Lord Mayor—Policeman, describe Annual Parliaments—No Qualification for Mempurgers, in the same, value £8, the pro-told you. The Lord Mayor—Policeman, describe Annual Parliaments—No Qualification for Mempurge—the Banot—the know nothing of the know nothing of the know nothing of the know nothing of the product of the product of the latter as long as he pleased, and no man should put the second the resolution. Colonel seemed good, and Mr. John Haguz, one of him away. There was a mob found him of nearly the observed, that he had no occasion to come for the magistrates, having the Riot Act" in his hand, 300 persons. Policeman told him a second time to the magistrates, having the Riot Act" in his hand, 300 persons. Policeman the observed him a second time to the refusion of the latter the same that the why, she's seventy years of age, man.' Policeman the observed, that he had no occasion to come for the magistrates, having the "Riot Act" in his hand, "Well, this old lady, please your Worship, was at the present time, as far as regarded himself, opened one of the windows of the hotel, and anaxing of the gentleman as if he owed her a trifle. That's the truth.' Mrs. Lee—'Well, he can owe it never discover why he possessed a privilege which in a great concourse in the Market Place, if he likes, and welcome. Can't you my dear?' was denied to his fellow-townsmen—many of whom that it was the object of the magistrates having seen the prisoner was alterwards discover why he possessed a privilege which in a great concourse in the Market Place, that it was the object of the magistrates of t be liable to an attack by the military. He then read the Riot Act; and after he had finished reading, said, "There can be no mistake now; if you do not go home you know the consequences."

Shortly after the Riot Act was read, two troops of the Lancets who had been remaining outside of the

the Lancers, so as to guard these two avenues to the tary being ordered to disperse the people. When, far in the bleak north as Aberdeen. Indeed, the present aspect of the people was such as to warrant were in the adjoining streets. Immediately under him in believing that Universal Suffrage could not longer be withheld. The resolution he would now propose was a very important one:—"That a comprise were placed on. The Lancers also loaded their propose was a very important one:—"That a comprise to add to the market place, and between loaded rifles, apparently quite ready for a move the Royal Hotel, and the Lancers arranged them whenever called on. The Lancers also loaded their selves in marching order (Mr. Ingham being in the pistols in the presence of the people, many of whom unmber, for the purpose of forming such rules as may when they saw the soldiers; not, how-be deemed necessary for the proper regulation of ever, without giving them a hearty cheer. In this when the soldiers went away, the streets were on the deseased became gradually weaker, and died second, and lost the third from his pocket. The pritonday last. He has left a wife and family somer had nothing to say in his defence, and the

Notation was reduced, watchmaker; that he had borrowed 5s. upon the made a low curtesy to the Lord Mayor, and at the be deemed necessary for the proper regulation of ever, without giving them a hearty cheer. In this when the soldiers went away, the streets were not the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and we were the soldiers remained for between two and almost entirely cleared in a few minutes, and the soldiers remained for between two and the soldiers remained for between two and the soldiers remained for between two and the soldiers remained for Mr. A. Barks seconded the resolution. He called three hours; the rain the while frequently descending did not hear that anything further occurred worthy upon the people to adhere steedily and determinedly. In heavy showers.

Meanwhile Mr. Ingham-one of the magistrates. proceeded to take the evidence of several witnesses. mostly policemen, (and the meanest and most cringing set of slaves that ever existed,) against the

a lad from Batley was first brought up, charged with having been taken in the act of throwing a stone. William Lister, a special constable, deposed that he saw the prisoner throw a stone. It went amongst the crowd. He did not see whether the prisoner took it from the ground, or whether he had it in his hand or his pocket. It appeared to be thrown where the guardians were passing. He saw several stones llying about at the same time.

William Sulcliffe, a special constable corroborated the testimony of the former witness.

The prisoner then asked witness how he knew whether it was a stone or a piece of wood which he saw him throw? He affirmed it to be a stone. RICHARD THOMPSON, A Service of

mason, of Thornhill Lees, was next brought up.
Mr. Walker, a special constable of Whitley Lower, deposed that he saw the Guardians coming from the school. There was a great concupre of people and

corroborated the above statements. In addition to which he said there was much shouting "which was enough to frighten anybody" (words which Mr. lngham put into his mouth, as he did frequently into the months of the other witnesses and which he seemed exceedingly anxious should be distinctly repeated by the witness).

George Martin, inspector of Metropolitan police then deposed that as he was returning from the school room he saw several stones thrown from the place where the prisoner stood, but he did not see him throw any stones. He saw Mr. Walkermake towards him, and he endeavoured to run away. Mr. Walker however, got hold of him; the prisoner made considerable resistance, and struck Mr. Walker on the (Martin's) assistance.

GEORGE MITCHELL.

of Spink-well, was next brought up. John Walley, of Liversedge, a clothier and special constable, deposed that he was coming with the

his hand up, having a stone in it. He did not throw it: he seized him just in the act of throwing it. George Goodman, one of the metropolitan police, said he saw the prisoner throw a stone, which struck a special constable on the ear. He endeavoured to attempting to throw a second stone, when the special constable took hold of him. He was in the habit of seeing riots: this looked like a riot.

Prisoner acknowledged having a stone in his hand, but denied that he had been seen throwing a stone. JOSEPH CROWTHER.

George Stephens, metropolitan policeman, deposed that as the Guardians were coming up, he saw the Prisone: said he had never had a stone in his hand

WILLIAM BROOKE,

as he was coming from the meeting of Guardians, he saw the prisoner throw a stone towards the Gual-

MARY HAY, an old woman, of Spiukwell, was next charged.

George Martin, inspector of the Metropolitan police, said that about one o'clock-he saw the prisoner, who was using very violent language towards the constables, and magistrates, in the Royal Hotel. He begged her to go away, which she refused to do; but continued to use very violent language against bastiles, saying that she would have 2lbs. more meat a day (laughter). She was exciting the people as much as she could. She would have stirred up a serious riot: after she was taken; the

crowd was more quiet. James Gimbert, policeman, said he saw the prisoner with a great crowd about her, very muck exclaiming about the busiles-(Prisoner, No. 1'm. to the chair. He called upon the people to conduct men and the special constables, being entirely filled and she would not. She was exciting the criwil very much. Prisoner demanded to be put to her onth. She said, I came down to see the stir, they said, the soldiers had come. I asked if lugham had come: they said, yes: I said then, "I am for the Bastile: I'll be mistress, and then see how we'll

> James Tariton, Metropolitan policeman, said, he observed the prisoner in the street with a great mob around her saying, "No Bastiles." If you'll stand to me, we'll give it them this evening." (Pristand to me, we'll give it them this evening." (Pri-soner denied this, and said that she said "Blastile for ever." He went to her and told her to go home. but she refused to do so. He then took her into,

THOMAS HOLT alias FIELD,

James Walker, a special constable, deposed that he saw the prisoner throw a stone: he went and seized him immediately. He was close to At this stage of the business, the inspector of the li

was loaded at the time he bought it.

constable took him; he never threw a stone.

Henry James Robinson, a boy of 18 years of age, and an apprentice to a Mr. Hare rood, an iron-monger was then examined. He said he knew the prisoner, Brooke, and had seen him between tenand eleven o'clock that morning. He asked him if there was going to be any thing to do. He said its being a blue barrel, and seemed as if it had been cleaned. Several people had been in their shop on Saturday boying powder and shot. One person said

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1838.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION. THE Session is over, and the Imperial jury has been dismissed by her Majesty, much in the same strain as a judge takes leave of the grand jury at the close of an assize. Her Majesty recommended her faithful servants, after the discharge of their legislatorial duties, to return to their respective districts: there, as an executive, to carry their laws into effect. So far so good; but those gentlemen will perceive a vast difference between making laws and carrying them into execution. In the first instance. the dominant party, backed by the merry cheers of faction, sit calmly enthroned in all the consequence of self approval; no eye to scan, me tongue to reprove; they represent themedves and themselves only. But very different is their position when they come to carry out their measures. Then they meet the scornful glance, the fearless reproach, and the withering yell of popular execration, which teaches them that they are but the tools of a faction; the law makers of a party; the slaves of the Minister; not the servants of the people. Whether the past session be reviewed by Whig, Tory, or Radical, the stamp of condemnation must be equally put upon it. We can neither recognise an honourable amalgamation of the three parties, nor yet the purity or distinctness of a single out his tour of agitation, Lord DURHAM's good natured The session commenced, as all seszions do, with a trial of strength between the rival factions. The standard of Radicalism was upreared by WAKLEY and Molesworth, but was abandoned the instant it appeared inside the House by those who had brawled most loudly for it outside. To stifle every such effort was the first object of both factions, and to the manner in which WAK-LEY'S amendment was met, we attribute much of the agitation which has since taken place, and much of the deep-rooted hatred of Whiggery which has been engendered. The scheming of the outdoor "Liberals," who might, by better tact, have wheedled the nation for yet a little longer, was seen through. The fabric of their hope was pulled down, and the O'CONNELLS, HUMES, WARBURTONS, GROTES, CLAYS, and WARDS, were buried beneath the rains. Ireland was with his "virtuous Queen and Reform" band proposed under the new Whig system of agitation. of patriots, were to be the national sentinels: "justice," ample "justice" was to be done to Ireland. It was the last trial, the forlorn hope, - denial was to be the signal for revolt, and Mr. O'CONNELL's desertion would have been the destruction of the Cabinet. The Irish leader was naturally supposed 32. The church of the few, paid for by the many, battle over the wedge, which they would not allow Bill; but, in lieu thereof, has got an "'Arms Bill," wards, the infants, whose Lord Chancellor and should be enabled to uphold their own interests. Guardian he had promised to be. Mark his disregard of public opinion, as respects the Poer Law moralize in the following strain:-Amendment Act; but above all, his attack upon the trades, and his treason against the Canadians Good God! our blood runs cold at the bare consideration of his conduct, from beginning to end, on the Canadian question! We shall now leave the party, after

"Most of our daily contemporaries seem to think that the less that is said upon the subject, the better. In short, the only journal that goes the whole hog (as the Yankees would call it) is the Northern Star. which is the alter ego, the representative in print, of Mr. Peargus O'Connor. What weight the opinions of Mr. O'Connor may derive from those of the paper, or the opinions of the paper from those of Mr. O'Connor, we cannot pretend to determine. Like Mr. Whittle Harvey's party in the Human of Commons, that never was divided, be-Amendment Act; but above all, his attack upon the a single observation upon the advocacy of Ireland's party in the House of Commons, that never was divided, because it consisted only of himself, they naturally respond to and re-each one another. Yet even here the demon of discord has found a loop-hole to creep in at, for in the Star of last Naturally responds to the continuous party in the House of Commons, that never was divided, because it consisted only of himself, they naturally respond to another. Yet even here the demon of discord has found a loop-hole to creep in at, for in the Star of last Naturally responds to the House of Commons, that never was divided, because it consisted only of himself, they naturally respond to the House of Commons, that never was divided, because it consisted only of himself, they naturally respond to have only on himself, they naturally respond to himself, they naturally respond that gentleman and his Malthusian twin, Slashing HARRY, in their more appropriate characters of facto, and that the Northern Star is the Moniteur, the Official agitators. Will any man open the Statute Book, and, reviewing it since the time Mr. O'CONNELL has had more Parliamentary power than man or Ministry ever possessed before, put his finger upon Ministry ever possessed before, put his finger upon Star is concerned the Moniteur, the Official Gazette, of the new cabinet—although we are assured that the executive is cordially united—that they have no differences—no open questions—nothing that can impede the most prompt and harmonious action—we find in the next paragraph, headed "The American Struggle," that Mr. Feargus O'Connormal Mr. Attwood differ, and that, in as far as the Northern anyone act of Mr. O'CONNELL'S, conferring a benefit board. Poor Mr. Attwood! This is the unkindliest cut of even the most trifling, upon any, even the smallest, all. In #1 notes, he lives, moves, and has his being. All his section of society. We shall be grateful for the information; but if none can be given, we are entitled to ask, of what benefit Mr. O'CONNELL has been to any one but himself and a few babbling sycophants? We have thus briefly considered Mr O'CUNNELL as a legislator, and now we are to view him in his character of " Precursor." Having failed to procure any benefit for Ireland, he and nonsense that ever emanated from the head of returns to that unhappy country, packs a shilling mortal man. What, in the name of wonder, has the jury of his fashionable constituents, and then, after state of America, with little or no debt, to do with the manner of Job, indulges in a few lamentations, the state of England, with her enormous debt, that descriptive of the sorrows which are of his own our sapient friend should so far consider the position creation, and, like a humane judge, gives his of the two countries analagous, as to suppose that we prisoner, (for Ireland has been his prisoner, not his could justify, under present circumstances, a like client) a long day. Another year of trial, another Currency for both countries. He is raving upon the season of agitation, profitable only to himself and land. Loyalty to his beloved Queen is upon his them! Now, if his common reason had not the SHARMAN CRAWFORD well designated the new malicious ingenuity has done it effectually, and ically stakes his own efforts, supported by those of in the whole circle of history. I care not with head. LAFAYETTE destroyed hundreds of persons

the proceeds will find their way: Doubtless the pleasure is as great Of being cheated as to cheat.

But, merciful Heaven, when will the Irish see through the dark cloud which obscures their reason? When will they begin to reflect, that the man who lives in troubled waters, would die when the stream ceased to be agitated. How miserable must that country be whose laws are made by knaves and administered by fools. When will the heart-stirring recommendation of Lord NORMANDY to the men of Meath, be acted upon? He told them " that it was not in the power of any man to do as much for a people, as a people could do for themselves." These words should be written in gold. Mr. O'Con-NELL has paid the debt of hypocrisy and treason. In the commencement of the Session, the Whigs used him as a tool to beat down the Tories, and at the close, they used the Tories as a tool to beat down O'CONNELL; and yet, in the littleness of his heart, he again becomes the herald of Whiggery and creates a deceptive agitation, in order to cover his own delinquencies, and those of his "base. brutal, and bloody" associates. How have the mighty fallen! While, this blusterer speaks of his power over the English mind, we dare him to present himself before any meeting of Englishmen or Scotchmen, without the presence of such a police guard of honour as companied him into Stockport upon his last visit to that town. While O'CONNELL has chalked friend, HARRY, means to try his hand farther North The fact is, O'CONNELL's popularity snuffed BROUGHAM out; and, now that DANIEL has extinguished himself, the Agitating LORD means once more to light his torch at the expiring blaze of DANIEL's pile. But the Scotch know HARRY, and will deal with him accordingly. Thus has the Session closed, after a lavish expenditure of money, and a new mortgage upon the sinews of working men. in the shape of Exchequer Bills. Our duty now i to meet St. Stephen's itinerants upon all hands, and if in their capacity of legislators they have for a season triumphed, we shall teach them that if the sanction of a people is not necessary for the making of laws. their concurrence becomes necessary before those laws can be carried into effect. All the Democratic Associations throughout the country will be on their guard, and be prepared to move and carry an amendagain to be the battle field; O'CONNELL, ment for Universal Suffrage, to any proposition

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND THE

BIRMINGHAM MEETING. WHEN we had noticed the Birmingham Meeting more than once, and promised again to serve it up to our readers, we were not aware that our friend o to speak the Irish mind. The Carbolics had 73 to the Weckly Chronicle would think the subject was the plague-spot to be removed; and yet we article upon its consideration; so it is, however, and find the leader contending for an instalment, while a pretty mess our friend has made of his second the brave Irish are declaring against the principle. attempt. After some puling lamentations for the All the channels of justice are polluted by the cor- loss of subscribers, to which disinterestedness and love ruption of local institutions. Municipal laws, of justice have subjected the "Historian and Polisimilar to those of England are demanded for Ire- tician," he proceeds thus: - " The abolition of the land; and yet we find a base subrervience upon the Corn Laws, the protection of those now intrusted part of the Commons, yielding a ready submission to with the franchise, the progressive widenings of its meet the Lords upon the standard of Municipal basis, these are things which we understand and franchise, which in Ireland would have been higher | value." So do we, Sir, but we have yet to learn than the Parliamentary franchise in England. In how far "those now intrusted with the franchise" former Parliaments the wedge of ecclesiastical justice have gone to procure a repeal of the Corn Laws, or and equality had been got in. The Appropriation a widening of the basis" of representation; and Clause was recognised, and with it the principle of how they have shown their title to that irresponsithe total abolition of tithes, and the right of laymen, bility which the "protection"—that is, the Ballotwhether Catholics or Protestants, to deal with would bestow upon them. It has been by a Church property. The Whies fought a desperate reliance upon the exertions of such brawlers, that the people have allowed so many mortal stabs to he Sir T. D. ACLAND to touch or withdraw with inflicted upon the constitution without resistance. his polluted hand, but waited the fitting It was because the people were deceived into a time to make serrender, with their own hands, of reliance upon the sophistry of O'CONNELL, HUME, the only triumph ever gained by the Dissenters, for | WARBURTON, WARD, and the rest of the Malthuthe purpose of conciliating their old and inveterate sians, that the Whig Government has been so often foe. During the Session, Ireland has got a had successful in its attacks upon the liberties of the Poor Law Bill, a worse Tithe Bill, no Municipal | people; and yet we are once more called upon to relinquish the substance for the shadow, and to and will have a "Trade's Combination Suppression | forget the great principle in the detail absurdity of Bill." Had the Imperial Parliament shown any the crotchet mongers. To show that the people have disposition to do justice to Ireland, Irishmen might | few helpers in their great struggle, Lycungus goes have seen cause for Mr. O'CONNELL'S and the on to say, "Look at the Press, daily and weekly, Irish Members' devotion to the Whigs, but now which of the papers. Liberal or Radical, has venwe can but recognize in their disappointment the tured to unite with Birmingham in proclaiming fable of the dog in the manger; as it did not suit Universal Suffrage?" Why every Radical paper their leader's purpose to raise Ireland to the level of in London has joyously reechoed the sentiments listened to."-O'Connell at the Dinner at White other nations, it seems to be their determination to proclaimed at Birmingham. However, we can reduce all others to the degraded level of Ireland, pardon the Weekly Chronicle writer for not having Hence we find the whole phalanx withholding their read those other papers, as writing is his forte, he support from the negroes-we find them sitting having commented upon Mr. Attwood's speech tacitly by, while Canada, whose position has been com- without having read it. We are not, therefore, surpared to that of Ireland, is being coerced we prised at his not having read the Weekly True Sun, find them riveting the chains of the infant factory the Champion, or the London Dispatch; had he read slave—we find them joining in the Bill for the regis- | those papers, he would have found that they, as well tration of smithies in Ireland, for fear of the manu- as we, "venture to unite with Birmingham in profacture of implements to punish their treason—we claiming Universal Suffrage." But suppose that no find them joining in a crusade against the trades of paper, London or Provincial, had "ventured to join the empire, and while they complain of Whig truce- with Birmingham in proclaiming Universal Suflency and deceit, they grant Whig supplies, and frage"-what then? If the whole Press turn traitor present the hobgoblin of Torvism as a shroud to to the people, is that a reason why the people should cover their cowardice and subserviency. While the turn traitor to themselves? The very fact of a Irish leader reviles the English Radicals for their great majority of the Press-the Weekly Chronicle lukewarmness toward Ireland, he presumes to judge among the rest-upholding the partial interests of of every English measure by the necessity of the factions in preference to the universal interests of Ministers, and against the united will of the Euglish. | the people, makes it so much the more necessary Witness the confirmation of his treason against his that by the means of Universal Suffrage, the people Our sage of the Weekly Chronicle goes on to

metallic currency, as a proof of the good working of Universal andrawe! How the united executive is to accommodate such a schism as this between two of its leading members, we can not conjecture: but these symptoms of that want of co-operation which seems to be the bane of all cabinets, are very dis tressing, and ought to be put an end to. Here we have a portion of the greatest rubbish Ballot and the Corn Laws, and has lost the "approthe traitors of whom his staff is composed, and priation" of his common senses. But then, he wen- the House of Commons, that the unpopularity of a whose allegiance is purchased by a division of the ders how Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. ATTWOOD can funds collected for the purpose of regenerating Ire- so harmonize with the Currency gulph between different is the opinion, on the same subject, of Mr. and suffered more for the cause of humanity, which he did in France in the years 1790 and 1791 lips, while treason to Ireland is rooted in his heart. power to attach importance to Mr. Attwood, his

politics are concentrated in this one question. Yet Mr. Fear-

gns O'Connor dares to talk of the progress of the 'rag-money struggle,' and points to the triumph of the people over the moneyers in the United States, by the re-establishment of a

"Most of our daily contemporaries seem to think that the

evils; but, with more honesty than other crotchetmongers, he says manfully, "So convinced am I of the value of my scheme, that I am ready to submit it to Universal Suffrage;" while Mr. WARD and Mr. O'CONNELL chatter about the Ballot and the Abolition of the Corn Laws, but would withhold the Suffrage, although by that alone could those other projects be effected. So much for the comparative honesty of Mr. ATTWOOD and his revilers. Now, does not the Weekly Chronicle scribe know full well that Mr. ATTWOOD'S currency plan forms no part nor parcel of the present agitation? is he not aware that the subject was not mentioned by Mr. ATTWOOD at the meeting? We venture also to inquire, has not he himself abused, reviled, and blackened the present Government, because they oppose his Corn Law Repeal. his Appropriation Clause, and his Ballot project? and yet, when a "job" is to be done, who is more eady to sink those, then trifling differences, and ioin in the suppression of liberty? Mr. WARD made a furious speech against the Irish, and voted for the Coercion Bill; yet did he vote for the Appropriation Clause for Ireland? It does not present Government and their servile supporters, that any farther upanimity should exist than that the Weekly Chronicle is astonished (with the remote probability of an ideal difference between Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. ATTWOOD.) that any union can exist between those two gentlemen upon the question of the Suffrage. He goes on, "Had we ad a little more vigour - a little more of unity of plan-a little more of well understood and well egulated principle, in the present Administrationhe new Birmingham executive would never have neen heard of." If this be not a direct censure on Government for not having "vigour enough" to arrest Messrs. O'CONNOR and ATTWOOD, and others, we know not the meaning of language. And although our friend endeavours in his after clap to attach something like blame to the Whigs, ve tell him that the sophistry and treachery of such cribes and supporters, has gone far to embolden the Whigs in their transgressions, while, it has had the pernicious effect of throwing the Radicals off their guard. Now for the third course of the Birmingham glorious and never-to-be-forgotten meeting, rendered daily and weekly more important, in consequence of the abuse of the daily and weekly press. It now becomes the duty of every town, city, and village, in England and Scotland, to give effect to the exertions of the men of Birmingham. Preparatory meetings have already been held at Manchester, Hull, Carlisle, Rochdale, Ipswich, Middleton, and other places; and as we find that the August meeting was a God send for a week to the daily, and a month to the weekly papers, we will give them another ndfall for the next month; and so on, shall w feed them during the dull season of the recess. The Birmingham petition is being generally signed, and seems to have given more satisfaction than any pubic document ever presented to the people. Meantime, the Birmingham Union, backed by Mr. Salt, and his virtuous female staff, seem to have buckled on their armour in good earnest, and the Universal motto is, and ought to be, onward! onward! Union, Universal Suffrage and Liberty, if we have but such enemies as the Weekly Dispatch, and the Weekly Chronicle, to contend against, the victory is sure; the battle is our own.

PHYSICAL FORCE.

The bare mention of physical force seems to have xcited so much alarm of late among the nestlings f Whiggery and "Reform," that we deem it not miss to quote a few recent authorities upon the

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.

"Sooner than see the grievances of my country ontinue, I would see her streams running blood. and her green fields crimsoned with gore: and. though my arm is old, yet is it not too withered to draw a sword in my country's cause." -O'Connell at the Drogheda Dinner.

"What use are your petitions; let me have petitions that will run thus :- 'We, 500,000 fighting men, do most bumbly petition your Honourable House.' Let the House know, that you are ready to fight, and then your petitions will be Conduit House. We heard him.

"Oh! If we had a Parliament in College Green. would'nt the Kildare boys march in, some fine morning, with their short sticks, to teach their Members how to vote."-O'Connell.

"I hope the day is not far distant when all King's neads will be footballs for the boys to kick in the gutter."—Slashing Harry.

"Should the Duke of WELLINGTON attempt to orce a Bourbon upon the French throne, in opposition to the will of the French people, it would ustify a revolt upon the part of the people of Engand."-Slashing Harry.

"We are ready to lead you, or to follow you to the death, in obtaining Universal Suffrage."-T. Attwood at Glasgow.

"The time may not yet have arrived when we can repel force by force."-John Fielden.

"We will resist the repeal of the Union EVEN

'Then onward, the green banner rearing, 'Go flesh every sword to the hill;
'On our side is virtue and Brin,
'On theirs is the parson and guilt.

TO THE DEATH."-Lord Stanley.

"They that be slain with the sword, are better than they that are slain with hunger; for these pine away, stricken through for want of the fruits of the field."-Lamentations, fourth chapter, ninth

"I declare the man who attempts to marshal physical force, to be a coward and a traitor. In every instance where it has been resorted to, the lupes always consider the last shot and murder as commencement of misery. Moral power is the deliberative reasoning quality in man's mind, which teaches him how to hear, and when forbearance for saving that the above paragraph becomes a crime. Never will I acknowledge that you have used your full moral power, till every man works as I have done, and has the vanity to consider that himself, and himself alone, can gain the point; and then, should moral power fail, I will

We give these extracts for the especial benefit of the Weekly Dispatch, who has called Mr. O'CONNOR'S speech at Birmingham atrocious, because he quoted a stanza from MOORE.

THE PLEASURES OF CARRYING OUT THE NEW POOR LAW.

the fathers of the New Poor Law, once observed in INGHAM. He feels, in popular discontent, a noble tion;" but no wender that the manly charge was Mr. Attwood may, and probably does, consider for integrity. any two interiorals, who min join min in the "lor whom the comparison is inclined in the comparison in the whole my adversary his choice of all Plutarch's dredth part so Radical or so violent as Mr. Att.

unmusical to the ears of those into whose pockets his currency scheme the grand panacea for all our district in which his residence is situate. Now, a heroes and statesmen. I will give him a carte that Mr. INGHAM believes the principle of the New Poor Law to be good, we would ask him what benefit he proposes to himself, or to society. from the insane attempt he is now making to cram it down the people's throats? It might be an act of charity togive a poorfellow a good warm new coatfor a threadbare old one: but if he had so great an objection recommend to Mr. INGHAM, to Mr. POWER, and to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. If the New Poor Law "Boon" consists; show them how it will operate THEIR POWER TO FORCE IT UPON THE PEOPLE. so long as the conviction remains upon the public seem to be a necessary understanding between the mind that it is a diabolical plot to reduce them to "a coarser sort of food." And we tell them that this conviction is not to be got rid of by simply of keeping the Tories out and the Whigs in; and yet employing the blackguardism of the Globe, in asserting that it is a lie—they must show proof—proof satisfactory to the judgment of rational and deep thinking men—that this new law is indeed "a great boon to the poor." Let them do this, and we promise, on behalf of the people, that they shall have no more trouble in its enforcement: but, as for cramming it down our throats by brute violence. we have simply to say upon that subject, that "force" is a game that two parties can play at, as we suppose Mr. Ingham has found out; and we really cannot conceive any gratification Mr. INGHAM can derive from making the people happy, in Whig fashion, in spite of themselves, that can adequately compensate him for the mortification which must be endured by a gentleman, a magistrate—one who should be beloved, regarded and looked up to by his neighbours, at finding himself unable to stir safely from his own door without soldiers to escort him. How galling must it be to the feelings of such a man to be compelled to quit his own home, and se k refuge in a distant hiding place. Truly, Mr. INGHAM has made a sad mess of his Poor Law patriotism. Upon this head, we must here give one word of caution to our brave Dewsbury friends Let them beware of MOTT. This tramping pauper tells them that there is no intention to carry out the law, but that the forms must be complied with of appointing officers, &c. Two years ago they were told, that the formation of the Union and the appointment of Guardians was only for registration purposes and not for the introduction of this subterfuge, by that. We then told them that if they allowed the Union to be formed they would DEVIL KING, SOONER THAN IN MOTT. We refer them to our Bradford news, where, under the head, "GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL," they will there find an instance of the blessed workings of the "Boon" hat may help their confidence in Messrs. MOTT and Power.

THE FORTY-NINE.

There is no subject of more vital importance at this moment to the people of these realms than a judicious selection of persons to represent their interests in the National Convention, which will sit during the approaching session of Parliament. On the choice of these men the salvation of our father land greatly hinges. If men of courage and integrity are chosen as members of the convention, this salvation will shortly be consummated. If, on the contrary, sham-patriots of uny description, should be entrusted with the confidence of the people, all will be lost, or, at least, the attainment of our rights indefinitely postponed. Let the people, therefore, look round them cautiously-let them select with judgment, and support with firmness, their repre-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, August 22nd, 1838.

My DEAR SIRS,—Our cause will gain nothing by deluding ourselves or others. Why do I make the baser middle classes of France, in whose this observation? Because I have seen a eulogiam of LAFAYETTE in one of your recent editorial articles, and because your paper of last week contains the following remarks, which I was sorry to ultimately succeeded in regenerating France, in see. Commenting on certain misstatements in the Weekly Chronicle, touching Mr. ATTWOOD and the great Birmingham meeting, you go on to say-"So much fo. the charge of dotard folly. Now for the wholesal- bad principle of which Mr. ATTwood is accused: and for on emore blow while we have Lycurgus upon his back. The Chronicle goes on- 'Then a ain, what man in his senses ever thought of alluding to ROBESPIERRE as a fit type for an English Reformer? Mr. ATTWOOD desires to resemble him.' Who, indeed, ever thought of such a thing, but the writer in the Chronicle? Not ATTWOOD, as we shall prove by giving his own words from the very back of the 'History and Politics.' Here they are-'He would never be a Robespierre in his country. There should be no blood shed with his concurrence.' Now, need we say one other word, further than to tell the Chronicle's scribe to read the speech of Mr. ATTWOOD, which he has not done?" As a mere matter-of-fact refutation of

Chronicle's misstatements, these are very just and proper remarks. When a journalist is guilty of palpable misrepresentations, it is the duty of other and honester journalists to set him right, or rather to set the public right in respect of his misstatements. the completion of their object; whereas, it is the lusion, to propagate or countenance other delusions, as bad or worse than the one removed. You will pardon me, Gentlemen. pears to me to have this tendency. You will pardon me for observing, that LAFAVETTE was not the exalted patriot which you and Mr. ATTWOOD would make it appear, (for Mr. ATTWOOD reiterated your praise of LAFAYETTE lead you on to death or glory."-Feargus O'Connor. at the Birmingham meeting,) and that ROBES-PIERRE, so far from meriting the character insinuated by Mr. Attwood, and propagated by you, was one of the purest, one of the most humane, (aye, humane!) and one of the most enlightened Reformers that ever existed in the world. These, I know, are only assertions; but they are assertions which I am prepared to prove by a thousand indisputable facts. Nay, I will go during his brief career, than any other statesman, Mr. ATTWOOD and his brother Unionists would, to goading to high deeds of daring enterprise, and hero- legislator, orator, or public character, to be found a certainty, have been cannonaded at Holloway

Magistrate should be a man of sense; and, granting blunche to ransack the historic stores of HERODO-TUS. THUCIDYDES. POLYBIUS. JOSEPHUS, Parisians, he would have destroyed the Jacobia LIVY. TACITUS, and as many more of the ancients as he likes, or those of ROLLIN, RAPIN, VOLTAIRE, GIBBON, HUMB, ROBERTSON, and as many more of the moderns as he likes; or coming to our own immediate times. I will allow him to select, out of all the public characters to the new one as to tear it to ribbons, sooner than that have figured within the last fifty years in allow it to be forced upon his back, we believe all France, England, and the United States, the men of sense will allow that the best thing to be MAN who, he supposes, has done most for the done would be to let him continue to wear the old human race, and I will undertake to prove that one, until his judgment could be convinced that the ROBESPIERRE was superior to that man, as a new one is preferable. Now, this is the plan we benefactor to the human race. I do not say that ROBESPIERRE was at once the wisest, the most intellectual, the most upright, the most disbe a "Boon to the poor" show them wherein the interested, the most courageous, the most eloquent, the most humane, and the most benevolent man to their benefit, and not to their prejudice, and then of whom history makes mention, but I do say I we engage that the poor will accept it joyfully. will undertake to prove that he possessed a larger and return many thanks to their benefactors, proportion of these several qualities, (taken con-But we tell all these persons that IT IS OUT OF | jointly.) than any other public man, of ancient or modern times, known to history. This, I am aware, is saying a great deal, but let my adversary only meet him on the subject. will only stipulate that, in case my challenge be accepted, the discussion shall take place publicly, in a building capable of holding five thousand per- has been imposed upon by living historians and sons; that there shall be no charge for admission; | lying journalists. When he comes to know the and that I shall be put to no expense whatever, beyond my travelling or other personal expenses. That will be more than enough of expense for me, for, I cannot well afford even that. Should any friends or agents of the present Whig Government honour our proceedings with their presence, I should like them to be accommodated with seats in the most conspicuous part of the building, so that their countenances, (supposing them to be able to keep their countenances,) might be visible to the whole of the assembly, during the whole of the dis-I trust, Gentlemen, that you will do me more

justice than to suppose, that the foregoing challenge

is but so much idle vapouring on my part. What I

have said, I have said deliberately, and what I have

engaged to do, I will do, to the best of my abinity, in case the opportunity be afforded me. I do not say, that I will prove this or I will prove that. 1 only say that I will undertake to prove. Of the weight and value of my proofs, it will be for the audience, not for me, to judge. I will undertake to prove that ROBESPIERRE was as nearly as possible the opposite of what history has represented him. I will undertake to prove that he was an immeasurably superior man to THOMAS ATTWOOD, or to DANIEL O'CONNELL, or to FEARGUS O'CON-NOR, or to CARTWRIGHT, HUNT, or CUBBETT, SON, PAINE, or even JEFFERSON; or to BURKE, FOX. PITT, or CHATHAM, or to any Member of surely get the Poor Law in all its blessedness. We the present House of Commons, or to any Member now tell them that if they allow this MOTT to trick of the House of Lords, or to any other public chathem out of their well-timed resistance, they will racter now living, or now dead. I will undertake rivet its chains about their own necks. LET THEM to prove that he was, in a pre-eminent degree, pa-PUT CONFIDENCE IN THE DEVIL OR THE triotic, benevolent, humane, eloquent, courageous, well-informed, magnanimous, incorruptible, and laborious. I will undertake to prove that he made greater, wiser, and more successful efforts for humanity in five years, than any of the great names above cited made in fifty. I will undertake to prove that if justice were done to ROBESPIERRE, instead of being calumniated and execrated as he has been by knaves and fools of all descriptions, monuments would be erected to him in every civilised country on earth. I will undertake to prove not only that he was not the author of all, or any, of the horrors committed in the French Revolution, but that he luboured harder than any other Frenchman of his day to prevent such horrors; that throughout the whole of that eventful period, he laboured with consummate ability, and with Godlike perseverance, amidst the most bitter and discouraging circumstances, to econcile the various conflicting factions with one another, and to reconcile all of them, with reason and with justice; and that if he ultimately perished in the attempt, it was not in consequence of any crime he had himself committed, but through his incapability of committing even one crime, and of making head against the crimes of his destroyers. I will prove that all the crimes and horrors falsely attributed to him by HISTORY. were, in reality, committed or caused by th inhuman tyranny of the base Aristocracy, and o interests all the histories, hitherto published, have been written; and, finally, I will prove that it is all but certain that ROBESPIERRE would have spite of all the factions, had he not been assassinated through the foulest conspiracy that ever

> disgraced the annals of political crime. You, Gentlemen, profess to be lovers of fair play and free discussion. You do more than profess; you prove it, by throwing your columns open to the advocates of opinions different from, and, sometimes, the opposite of your own. Now it is in the spirit of fair play and free discussion, and in that spirit only, I have ventured the preceding remarks, which, I am aware, will appear to most people to be, in the last degree, extravagant. No matter for that, they are my honest, well matured convictions. I do not ask you, or anybody else to hold my opinions without being similarly convinced of their truth, but I do ask, for the sake of the eternal interests of justice, that you will not propagate one set of opinions, even though you should happen to hold them yourselves, without giving the lovers of fair play, holding opposite opinions, an opportunity of answering and refuting them, if they can. That you will do this in the present instance, I need no other guarantee than your past conduct.

> If I believed ROBESPIERRE to have been the blood-thirsty monster, he has been denicted in his tory, I would not be his eulogist. If I thought, with you and Mr. ATTWOOD, that LAFAYETTE was a brave and virtuous patriot. I would not be ar enemy of his fame. But, I believe neither the one nor the other. On the contrary, I believe that ROBESPIERRE was the best friend that France ever had, and that LAFAYETTE was one of her worst

Mr. ATTWOOD says "I will never be the Ro-BESPIERRE of my country." In that Mr. A. is perfectly correct, but when he coupled that asseveration with another about "shedding blood." he ought to have applied the latter to LAFAYETTE and not to ROBESPIERRE. ROBESPIERRE never did shed innocent blood. LAFAYETTE did. LAFAY-ETTE was the author of the horrible massacre of 1791, in the Champ-de-Mars-a massacre in which a multitude of persons were cruelly and without LORD SPENCER, then Lord ALTHORP, one of further. I will undertake to prove that La- cause put to death. ROBESPIERRE, not only had FAYETTE was a cheat, a tyrant, a traitor, and a no share in the massacre, but had his advice been scoundrel; and that ROBESPIERRE was not only followed it would not have taken place. If LAFAYlaw was a sufficient reason for its repeal. Very the opposite of all these, but that he actually did ETTE professed the same power in England now, convention, by the name of the "Humbug Associa- established Mr. Attwood's character for integrity, any two individuals, who will join him in the "for whom the comparison is instituted. I will give during the Revolution, for language not the hun-

WOOD is in the habit of using at his Union meetings and had it not been for the brave resistance of the Club, broken up all the popular societies, and annihilated the popular press. He made the attempthe made it with an armed force—and he made is under the authority of a Martial Law of which ha was the principal author, and which he alone ever dared to execute against the armed people. Talk of LAFAYETTE as a patriot. He was an execrable tyrant. He voted for giving Louis XVI an absolute veto on the laws-of giving him the power of war and peace-for giving him an enormous Civil List, and for reinstating him on the throne after his abdication. He voted for Martial Law-ha voted against the independence of Belgium-he advocated every legislative measure for excluding the working classes from the National Guards-for excluding them from every political and municipal trust and franchise, for robbing them of the right netition-in short, for every measure the Constituent Assembly decreed, with the view of making them abject slaves. He did more, he repeatedly tried to leave them without a single political chief or defender, by openly attempting the lives of every honest patriot that raised a voice in their favour, And this is the way Mr. ATTWOOD praises! whilst he excites horror against ROBESPIERRE, who laboured to prevent all LAFAYETTE's tyrannies, But after all Mr. ATTWOOD is not to blame—he truth he will think differently. He will thank his stars that there are no LAFAYETTES in England, to proclaim and execute Martial Law against the honest Unionists of "Brummagum."

Having said so much of ROBESPIERRE and LAFAYETTE let me conclude with two paragraphs which exactly illustrate their respective acts and principles. Mr. ATTWOOD will recognise one of

> LAFAYETTE'S PRINCIPLES. "MURDER DEMANDS JUSTICE.

" Brother Radicals.-The memorable 16th of August, that never-to-be-forgotten day in Manchester is near at hand, and we call upon you once more to assemble on the plains of Peterloo, and there prove to the perpetrators of that inhuman deed that you have not forgotten, nor will you ever forgive, until Justice' has been obtained for the outrages that were comnitted on that day. Shall the shricks of the butchered children—the piercing cries of the slaughtered women, and the dying groans of the murdered men, be forgotten by the Radical Reformers of Manchester, for peaceably and legally meeting to petition for a repeal of the infamous Corn Laws, and a Radical Reform in the representation of the people in ROBESPIERRE'S PRINCIPLES.

(From Robespierre's Report to the Convention on the 18th Plus perso of the 10th year of the Republic.)

"We desire an order of things, in which all the mean and cruel passions shall be chained down; all the beneficent and generous passions awakened by the laws; in which ambido shall consist in the desire of meriting glory and serving our country; in which distinctions shall spring but from equally itself; in which the citizen shall be subject to the magistrates, the magistrate to the people, and the people to justice; in which the country shall ensure the prosperity of every individual, and in which each individual shall enjoy with pridethe prosperity and glory of his country; in which every said shall be aggrandized by the continual intercommunication of Republican sentiments, and by the wish to merit the esteem of a great people; in which the arts shall flourish as the decorations of the liberty that ennoble them; and in which commerce will be a source of public riches, and not of the instrous opulence of a few great houses only.

ism, probity for honour, principles for usages, duties at courtenes, the empire of reason for the tyranny of lashing courtenes, the empire of reason for the tyranny of lashion, contempt of vice for contempt of misfortune, monly pride for insolence, greatness of soul for vanity, love of glory for the love of money, honesty for respectability, good people for good company, merit for intrigue, genius for wit, truth for display, the charms of happiness for the ennui of p. easure, the greatness of man for the littleness of the great, a people sould be a proper sould be a people of the greatness of man for the littleness of the greatness of the greatnes magnationus, powerful, and happy, for a people anialle, trivolous, and miserable; in a word we desire to substitute all ridicultus topperies of the monarchy. We desire, in short, to fulfil the vows of nature, to accomplish the doctrines of humanity, to absolve providence from the long reign of crims and tyranny—that France heretofore illustrious amongst en-slaved countries, may, by eclipsing all the free states that ever exi ted, become a model for nations, the terror of oppres-sors, the consolation of the oppressed, the ornament of the world—and that in sealing our work with our blood, we may at least witness the breaking dawn of universal felicity."

Such were the respective principles of LAFAYETTE and ROBESPIERRE! It is for Radical Reformers and honest men to say which they prefer. My life to a baubee that Mr. ATTWOOD, himself, will give the preference to ROBESPIERRE.

Yours, &c. BRONTERRE.

SPLENDID PORTRAIT (FROM A STEEL PLATE.)

SIR W. MOLESWORTH. BART., M. P. FOR LEEDS. Will be presented to our SCOTCH and other

NORTHERN PURCHASERS of the 'STAR' of this Day, Aug. 25.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Brooke.—I should be most happy to defend the Anti-Poor Law men and the poor insant woman, at Wakefield, but I cannot. Let those out plead for them, by making the grast grow at the door of the enemy. frightened man; no surrender. You were right not to attend the board on the day of battle; for if you had, they would have shot you and a number of the poor people. I blamed you at first; but, upon consideration, you were right.

Yours most faithfully.

FEARGUS O'CONNOB. P. S. If starvation is to be the order of the day it will starve Government and all out. To Mr. Titus Brooke, Dewsbury.

Mr. O'Connor will have much pleasure in attending the Nottingham Meeting, and will see the Birmingham Council on Monday the 27th, and mention the circumstance required to be stated to them, and also to those other friends men-

Mr. O'Connor will be at Birmingham on the 29th, and, consequently, must regret his inability w attend the Stockport meeting.

Mr. O'Connor will shortly reply to his good friends at Colne, and will comply with their request. He will give them sufficient notice, but his time will be fully occupied for some time.

R. Nash.—The Portraits will be given at Stockton, Kennedy, Ripon.-His Letter is not suitable for our columns. We have handed it to the Society here, who will, doubtless, make good

John Ambler.—We cannot insert his communication. Polemics are altogether out of our sphere-Philo-Amicus-Verax-W. W. K. and Peter-Their verses are consigned to the dead file.

S. Swift.—It wont do. George Julian Harney .- We do not think if advisable to point out individuals whom the people should elect. He will see that we have adopted part of his letter under a different

We have to acknowledge the receipt of 17s. from Rochdale towards the Clapham Fund.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

INQUEST .- On Thursday night, an inquest was neld at the Court House, on view of the body of \$ woman, named Maria Mallinson, resident in Marsh Lane, who is suspected to have poisoned herself by taking arsenic. In consequence of the absence of a material witness, the inquest was adjourned to yesterday evening.

Social Festival.—We understand that and ther of those pleasing and rational entertainments is to take place on Monday week. We are glad of this because we think that the providing of active and yet innocent amusement for the people will do much to ameliorate the character of the working classes, and wean them from those mischievous and degrading habits which are at present too common among them. Mr. Fleming, of Birmingham, is expected to lecture on the Sunday preceding the lestival, and to be present at the festival.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. On Faiday, four men, named Richard Craven, Joseph were brought before the magistrates, in this town, charged with attempting to rob Mr. J. Howson, grocer, Brambam, on the York-road, on the night of Wednesday last. The pri secutor was returning home on horseback, about nine o'clock, having with him a parcel of drapery goods, and when opposite the Catholic Chapel, he was stopped by four men, one of whom seized the bridle, white a second grasped the parcel, and attempted to run off with it. He received a blow, however, from Mr. Howson, which caused him to let it fall to the ground. A third men then pulled him off the borse, and the fourth, whom he distinctly recognised to be Clayton, struck him several blows with a stick. He immediately salled out murder, and a person living in an adjoining cottage threw open his bed-room window, and inquired the cause of the disturbance. On this alarm, the men ran off, without having succeeded in their object. Mr. Howson returned to Leeds, and gave information of the occurrence at the police the parties implicated, and on appearing before the Bench, the complainant recognised Clayton, and expressed his belief that the other three were his town. accomplices. The men when taken, admitted that they had slept in a cabin on the York-road on the shove night, and invented a bungling story that they were met by a gentleman on horseback, who to Wakefield for trial at the next sessions.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS .- The wear tion in favour of any particular district, and we during the discussion. fear that the best weather now would be rather late, and would drive the harrest into the equinoctial season, when much of the grain would be shed. LOYAL INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDESSES .- On Sunday last, the Faith, at ended and proceeded from the above house to the House of Recovery, where the deceased died, and from thence to St. Mary's Church, and the greatest sympathy prevailed. Great praise is due to the members of the courts in St. Peter's District. The deceased was not a financial member, and was not entitled to any benefit; but the order has kindly paid all the expenses of the Funeral. She was 31 Team of age. The above Court held their anniversary, on Tuesday last, when upwards of thirty members sat down to an excellent tea, provided by the worthy host and hostess of the house, (Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence,) which gave the greatest satisfac-PHRENOLOGY. - On Monday evening, Mr.

for, no discussion was elicited. Music.—On Wednesday evening, the lovers of

change Glee Club," Mr. James', The Templars' Inc, in this Town. Although the weather was unfavourable, raining heavily from seven to nine o'clock, the company was numerous, and expressed their entire satisfaction. The ball commenced about eleven, and was vigorously kept up until a late hour. The comic songs were given in Mr. Parke's best style, and elicited rapturous applause. The songs of Mr. Clapham and Mr. Lambert (a bass singer of great promise) were well received and eagerly encored. Mr. Clapham's song, "A Woodadmirably, and delighted the audience.

CAUTION TO SHOOTERS .- On Saturday last, 23 Mr. Thomas Crosby, of Leeds, formerly of Tollerton, near York, was returning from the Moors, from the cart, and was pulling his gun out by the muzzle, when it unfortunately went off and the coninus lodged in his shoulder. He was removed to the Infirmary, where the wound was dressed, and

Inquest.—On Saturday, an inquest was held before Mr. Blackburn, at the Court House, Lerds, or view of the body of Thos. Flather, who resided in St. James'-street. It appeared that a month down some steps in his own house, by which means

ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS. — The annual was transacted in a very satisfactory manner, and the statements made proved the order to be in a Tery prosperous condition.

IMPUDENT THIEF .- On Wednesday last, a man named James Connor was brought before the magistrates on a charge of stealing a quantity of teaspoons out of the shop of Mr. Peter Lerra, Call Lane. It appeared that, on the day before, the prisoner Went into the prosecutor's shop to purchase some pencils and other trifling articles, when there were a great quantity of teaspoons, &c., Jing on the counter. The prisoner watching his opportunity, slipped half a gross of them into his pocket, and after paying for the articles he had purchased, walked away. Shortly afterwards he went back again to make a second purchase, and to com-In a second theft. He asked for some more pencile, or some triffing thing, and watching his opportmity, slipped another half gross of tea-spoons into in pocker. They were missed; he was suspected; Policeman was sent for, and they were found in be pocket. The others were then also missed, and on the prisoner's lodgings being searched, they refound under his bed. He was committed to take

STEALING WOOL.—On Monday, John Whiteley, a notorious character, residing at Armley, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having entered the wool warehouse of Thomas Briggs, of that place. The prosecutor is a constable, and was returning home about two o'clock on Sunday mornhz, when he heard a door shut; he afterwards beard parties in conversation, and ascertained they Tere in his wool warehouse. Upon this, he closed be door, and attempted to hold it, calling out for of his innocence. He stated that he was very thank. His witnesses proved that he was not drunk. but that he went to his aunt's house, at a very early her in the morning, and appeared to have been ming, he being out of breath and exhausted. The prisoner was remanded for further examination. NORTHERN UNION.—At the weekly meeting of the Leeds Branch, held on Monday evening last, at the New Temperance Coffee House, Briggate, several additional members were admitted, and a resolution unanimously agreed to that some political subject shall be discussed at every weekly meeting, to commence precisely at eight o'clock every Monday evening. Two old and tried ultra Radicals amongst others, enrolled their names, and signified their intention of keeping up a continual fire against the Present cappibal system, and its base and unprinci-Ped supporters.

and continued it on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, which would be incurred. Mr. Shaw, asisstant overseer of the Elland district, said, if he went to the Commissioners from London, arrived here, that the continued at the continued of the Commissioners from London, arrived here, that the continued at the continued at the continued of the commissioners from London, arrived here, that the continued at the continued district stated, that The informed us that the printing of the evidence | Womersley, of the Southowram district, stated, that

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Tue-day afternoon, the 14th instant, Mr. Robert Sailes, grocer, was taken the 16th instant, at the Committee-room, in this wainwright, Robert Ellis, and George Clayton, suddenly ill, and died in a few minutes after. An town, a meeting of the rate-payers took place to according to notice, to discuss the relative merits of inquest was held on the body; and the verdict was, audit the constable's accounts for the last three

"Died by the visitation of God." the Ancient Free Gardeners was opened at Mr. £48.5s. 2d., were passed without opposition. Mr. in the evening, numbers of persons were seen wendJohn Piekering's, the Old Union Inn, on Monday

Fawthrop stated objections to certain items, but did ing their way towards the place of meeting, which, last, G. M. Scratches, D. G. M. Armitage, and P. P. S. Jones superintended the opening. From present appearances, it is likely that it will become a strong lodge. The name given to it is one which we trust they will adopt for themselves, viz., Freeman's Lodge.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Sunday last, as a party of individuals were on their return home from Rochdale rush bearing, on passing over Blackstone which they rode, which was a light spring market cart. A boy, named Broadley, aged fifteen years, was killed on the spot; and Mrs. Hannah Grisham, her husband, and son, together with two others,

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of this association have determined upon appropriating one evening in the week to a discussion on some political subject, and have fixed upon Tuesday evenings, at hearing this, threw down his hag, and placing nity, he stepped forward to endeavour to separate sold them that he had been rebbed by four men, and eight o'clock. Last Tuesday evening, being the that afterwards they were attacked by the same first of meeting, the question proposed for discussion party. In addition to the identity of Clayton and referred to the right of Suffrage; and whether the latter fact, the case against the prisoners was every person of twenty-one years of age, and sound otherwise suspicious, and they were all committed mind, untainted by crime, had not a right to a vote in sending members to Parliament. Several persons spoke on this subject, all of whom expressed themther since Sunday last, has been such as to justify selves favourable to the extension of that right. As the most gloomy anticipations with reference to the this was considered to be only a one sided view of the coming harvest, that is, if ever it does come. The question, it was proposed to adjourn the discussion to constant rain, with sultry growing weather, has the next evening, when it will be resumed; and all forced the straw beyond its strength, and we much sincere Whigs, Tories, and Radicals may there have list, before the revision, contained 1043 names, of fear that when the ear fills, the straw will be inade- an opportunity of displaying their prowess, in quete to the burden. We were disheartened to see advocating either side of the question. The large 42 in Northowram. The difference appears to be such a quantity of all sorts of crops laid. We have room up stairs, at the Labour and Health, Southgate, 62, which is said to have arisen partly from their traversed most part of the counties of York and in this town, is engaged for that purpose. No Lancaster since Sunday, and can make no except smoking, quarrelling, or personalities are allowed ORDINATION. -The Rev. Mr. Obrey was or-

dained regular pastor to the congregation assembling in Harri-on-road Chapel, in this town, on Wednesday last. The Rev. Mr. Wardlaw, from Glasgow, gave an impressive charge to the young minister, on the Hope, and Charity Court of the above order, met | duties devolved upon him in taking upon himself the in their Court-room, at the Hope Inn, York Road, serious responsibility of caring for the souls of others. to attend the feneral of sister Esther Holdsworth; and the great necessity there was of being faithful in there were upwards of one hundred members the discharge of his duties. The Rev. Mr. Ely. from Leeds, preached, in the evening, a sermon in connection with the above Services. A number of hear that several other petty robberies were comother ministers were also present, several of whom took part in the ceremony of ordination.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A YOUNG MAN TO HIS FRIENDS AT WADSWORTH, NEAR THIS stealing a great coat, the property of Mr. Robert Town, FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Hudson, from the Black Bull lnn, in this town. The -" De Ruyter, Madison County, New York, July | case was proved, and the prisoner was committed to 17th, 1838. I am extremely well pleased with this take his trial at the sessions. country; the soil is fertile, climate healthy, and productions abundant. I have been receiving, since the of the rate-payers was held in the vestry of the 1st of May last, ten dollars or £2 per month, and Parish Church, for the purpose of auditing and passboard during that time. I can scarcely convey to ling the constables' accounts for the quarter ending tion, and the evening was spent in the greatest you the satisfaction I felt on comparing the state of the 31st of July. things in this country with those in Eugland. It is | GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We have been a common remark here that there is more intelli- informed that a person named Jewell Riley, of this that he had only engaged the lodgings from which Bridges delivered a lecture in Walton's Saloon, in gence in the people of the United States than that town, woolcomber, having a wife and six children. answer to the lecture of Dr. Disney Thorpe, delivered of any other nation in the globe. I fully concur in made application to the Board of Guardians, last some weeks ago in the Commercial Buildings, before this opinion. The Yankees are the true descendants Friday, for relief under the following circumstances: the members of the Literary Institution. The of John Bull, inheriting all his virtues, courage, lecture was well received by a very numerous and magnanimity, and generosity, without being degene- by being in the water at the time of the flood at this respectable audience; but, though repeatedly called rated in either person or mind. Schooled in all the place, about seven months ago, and which was the variegated transactions in which civil society have cause of his loving his sight. The loss of this seven been engaged in modern times, they seem to have months' labour from the young man, and the enor- of this town were again disturbed by an alarming been taught by experience the practice of every mous expense incurred on his account, they having fire. The fire bell was rung, and the people were

music had a high gratification in Mr. George Parke's thing. It is no uncommon thing to see one individual expended in consequence there if about £20, has concert, at the club-room of "The Leeds Corn Ex- following the occupation of mechanic, farmer, mer- been the means of reducing the family to a state of chanf, priest, and lawyer, and apparently well able extreme indigence; and also the young man being to discharge the duties belonging to the whole of now in Hull under the care of a surgeon, and we are them. The science of politics is well understood, happy to state, recovering his sight, though at a being most frequently discussed amongst them; and weekly expense of about 14s. to his parents, they every one seems conscious of his treedom, and the thought a little assistance from the parish tund source from whence it springs, as they are taught to would enable them to continue him at that place, nately their assistance was not required, the fire understand something of the nature of different forms until he was recovered. The man has been twenty of Government, and the principles on which natural | years a rate-payer. His oan average earnings, with rights are built, as it is the genius of some Govern- the assistance of part of his family, are 16s. per ments to promote and others to abridge. The people | w. ek; he has a boy working at the coal-pits, averagof the United States are proud of their liberties, and | ing 4s. per week, making a total of 20s. per week; econd encore was called for. The glees were sung justly so, as they stand on the ground of equality, from which, if we deduct the 14s. above-named, we each one viewing his neighbour's rights as part of find they have 6s. per week to support seven persons. his own. Only compare this state of things with We must also state that a daughter, aged 17, is the state of things in England. The institutions of now at home, subject to fits. Well, this was a fair royalty, with an overgrown aristooracy, who possess trial the result of which was, the applicant was nearly the whole real estates of the kingdom, and ordered out of the room, and refused one farthing of and being fatigued he got into a cart to ride. Hav- the tithe-taking clergy filching from the substance of relief. ing arrived at Cookridge, near Leeds, he alighted the husbandman, the commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile aristocracy that have caused the different branches of productive industry to be so far an abortive attempt to fix a paltry charge of emsystemized by partial legislation-by Acts of Parliament, that wealth so monopolized by a comparative Acts, in whose possession a couple of old pack eighteen pieces of bone taken out. At present it is few, and the common people are ground to the dust, not known whether amputation will be unavoidable so that their scanty pittance barely affords subsistence, and neither industry, merit, nor talents are adequately rewarded. If the people of England case, shifted the scene, and determined to raise their man," containing two distinct allegations against with closed doors, and under a guard of constables, could but once be made to taste the sweets of liberty, character for 'mobler daring,' at one fell swoop me. The first, that two children who had been which consequently prevented the proceedings from as they exist here, and the genius of that Govern- cleared off almost the entire stock of spare yarn of working in my mil shewed the writer their backs. ment from whence they flow, they could be no more a respectable manufacturer in the quiet and indusprevious, when in a state of intoxication, he fell brought back again to the old English system, as trious village of Clayton. The inhabitants of this they now exist, than they could persuade a republic peaceful vale have been shocked into general conhis leg was injured. He was removed to the In- can that a monarchy was the best form of Govern- sternation at the dreadful havor of this recent plot, minutes per day more than the law allows, or firmary, and there expired on Thursday. Verdict ment. In these states every man is a patriot, and and a considerable degree of anxiety was manifested cheated ten minutes daily. A letter nearly similar bed from natural causes.

| A letter nearly similar for the result of the legal investigation which took appeared in the Intelligencer, on the same day, in the Gevernment of its country—its equal laws, place on Wednesday last, before John Hardy and and its home, and the institutions by which it is surmeeting of this order commenced at the house of and its home, and the institutions by which it is sur-Mr. W. Holt, Blue Ball Inn, Rochdale, on the 13th rounded. The united arm of the nation is the bulinstant, and closed on Wednesday. The business wark of freedom. The combined powers of Europe Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, for the defendant. could no more subjugate this free people than they could lash the ocean or level the Andes. It is wonder al to observe how the consciousness of freedom panied by a constable, proceeded with a warrant

scale of human beings.'

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Friday last, this Board again met for the dispatch of business, when twelve of the elected Guardians and four of the account for it, he stated that he had bought it of a Ex Officios were present. J. Waterhouse, Esq. was in the chair. The clerk read over the minutes from Goodison & Co. of Bradford. Wilcock seized the of the preceding meeting and five notices of mar- articles, which he delivered into the hands of Briggs, riage. It was also announced by him that several the con-table, of Clayton, who produced them and letters had been received from different architects. corroborated Wilcock's testimony. whe required to be informed as to the particulars of the plan for a new workhouse; all of which complained of the shortness of the time allowed for sending them in. After a few remarks had been made. it was decided to wait the result of Monday last, as none at all, it would then be before them to deter-The clerk stated that he had furnished the appliobservations be enumerated the heavy duties which they had to perform under the new Act, arising out of the circumstance of having to attend so many different places, whereas under the old Act, they 50. Mr. P. afterwards suggested a plan to the assistant overseers, that they might act upon to Commissioners, in order to ascertain whether the Board had the power to order the overseers to collect the rate twice a year. It was carried unanimously. Mr. P. also put his plan to the test of the meeting; on which not a hand was held up against 16th instant, and commenced his inquiry on Friday, it could not be done on account of the expense

MEETING OF RATE-PATERS .- On Thursday, attended officially.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Wm. Pearson, butcher, Bridge-end, Halifax, left home on business, on Tuesday afternoon, August 21st., and was found in Elland Wood, the next morning, with his throat self in the wood, and laid the knife on his clothes. and walked a few yards, and fell. Excessive drink-Edge, the borse took fright and upset the vehicle in ing is said to be the cause of this dreadful calamity. A TRUE "BRITONER."-A hand-loom weaver, who resides near Hebden Bridge, and who passer for a half-witted man, happened some time ago to carry in his work after the appointed hour for taking effice. Early on the following merning, the were also injured: a young child, an infant, escaped in goods; and the following dialogue passed between prisoners were apprehended on suspicion of being unhart. They were taken to the New Inn, the him and his master: William, you are come too nearest place to where the accident happened. The late.—William, I was too late when I was born, and boy killed and the persons injured are all of this I have never yet been able to come up.—Master, I'll not take in your piece to-day.-William, I feel must have some money. - Master, I caunot pay any money without taking in the goods.—William, on himself in the attitude of John Bull in a rage, or, weaver's conditions, broke in his general rule, took in his work, and paid him.

BOROUGH REGISTRATION. - The overseers' list of voters for this borough contains 981 names, of which 919 were in the township of Halifax, 21 in Southowram, and 41 in Northowram. Last year's which 975 were in Hallfax, 26 in Southowram, and being fewer names in duplicate, where the parties have two qualifications, but have not thought it necessary to be entered twice, and that certain non-

BRADFORD.

BURGLARY.—On the night of Wednesday last, the house of Mr. Benjamin Pemberton, Bridgestreet, was entered by means of the windows not having been properly fastened, and about one stone of flour, partly made into hread, taken away. We mitted in that neighbourhood the same evening.

FELONY .- A person named John Robinson was charged before the magistrates, on Wednesday, with

VESTRY MEETING.—On Friday last a meeting

SERIOUS CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT. -- In our last week's police report, we had occasion to notice bezzlement upon a poor man, under the Worsted sheets were accidentally found; and we then submitted a few remarks respecting the iniquitous effects of these execrable enactments. The Inspectors it would seem, ashamed of the 'pack sheet'

Mr. E. HAILSTONE (assisted by the principal Inspector) appeared in support of the charge, and Josh. Wilcock, inspector, deposed that on Friday, feelings, by exalting the mind and enlarging the who assisted them in the discharge of their onty; understanding of a nation, by raising them in the that they went into the house, shop, and cellar, but and a quantity of loose west of different counts in of England. some earthenware versels; and on asking Hirst to neighbour, J. Jowett, who had purchased part of it

Mr. T. Hammond, a partner in a firm of worsted spinners, swore that part of the yarn produced was of their manufacture, and that they had sold none either to Jowett or Hirst. On cross-examination, Wilcock and Briggs ad-

mitted that the articles were not concealed, and being the day fixed on for sending in plans for the that nothing suspicion appeared about them; but workhouse; and should the Board be ul imately that different sorts were intermixed contrary to the disappointed, by having only a few plans sent in or regular course of trade with manufacturers generally. but that it was no uncommon circumstance with mine or to give a fortnight longer for that purpose. small piece makers. Briggs further, but reluctantly admitted, that the goods seized had been compared cants with the necessary information they had re-quired. Mr. Pollard addressed the assistant over-were found to correspond. Mr. Hammond acknowthread attached to one or two lots; and on being closely pressed would not positively swear to it. Mr. CLARKSON addressed the Bench in exculpation of the charge sought to be fixed upon the defendant, of a nature so serious, but yet upon the Prinises, and the prosecutor swears positively to his poor rate-payers, who, he believed, were quite as willing to pay as the first, but were not able to do which, when sifted to the bottom, diminished so considerably, that he scarcely thought there was any

that either Jowett or Hirst (we could not distinctly scription of wool appeared amongst the articles in

GREGG v. WILKINSON .- On Tuesday evening, in the Temperance Hall, these two gentlemen met, Christianity and Socialism, or as the placard exmonths. Mr. Samuel Farrar was called to the pressed, "The influence of Religion on the tempo-Ancient Free Gardeners.—A lodge of chair; and the accounts, which amounted to ral happiness of Mankind." A little after six o'clock not move their rejection. The attendance of rate- by a little after seven, was literally crammed with payers, it is said, was only four besides those who human beings. The Rev. J. C. Boddington, of Horton, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a short speech, in which he urged upon the persons present the necessity of giving a fair and candid hearing to each speaker, and also desired that neither approbation or disapprobation might be dreadfully cut. It appeared that he undressed him- evinced during the debate, after which he called upon Mr. Wilkinson to commence it. Each champion then had his say, to the number of four or live speeches each. After which came the question of the disposal of the funds arising out of the admishetwixt the trustees of the Temperance Hall and the never witnessed a more respectable and orderly the hands of the people." assembly.

Dog Fight.-Arrest of Innocent Men.-On Friday last, as Mr. Henry Christie, a respectable tradesman of this town, was passing along Well no concern about your taking in my work, but I Street, he observed a great crowd of people collected in the street: upon his arrival at the place, he found two dogs fighting, on which, out of a sense of humathem. Just at this time, Mr. Bakes, captain of the as Tom Crib would say, in good style, said, I Charlies, rushed forward and seized Mr. Christie have fought for my King and my country, and I with one hand, and a hoy, an apprentice to Mr. will fight for my wages, and just now too, if you do Dean, joiner and cabinet-maker, with the other: not give them up.—The master, not liking the dragged them to the Station-house, where he kept them as long as he thought proper, and then turned them out, and afterwards summoned them to appear at the Court House, which they did on Wednesday. Mr. Christie was defended by Mr. Wagstaff. Mr. Bakes swore that Mr. Christie was encouraging the dogs to fight, and brought forward Mr. Shepherd to support him; however, Mr. Shepherd would not swear to any such thing, and Mr. Broadhent, who appeared as evidence for the defendant, disproved Mr. Bakes' assertions, and the case was dismissed.

POLICE INTRUSION .- On the evening of Tuesday last, a number of stone-masons in this town, met as is customary with them, at the house of Mr. resident Tories have given up certain qualifica-tions that they do not think now necessary to the business of their Society, when about nine o'clock in the evening, they were suddenly alarmed by the bursting open of the door of the room, and the entering (to their utter astonishment) of Captain Bakes of the night patrole, his assistant, the notorious Moses Eugden, &c. The men looked at one another with amazement, while the beaks, after eyeing them over, left the room, Sugden muttering something about secrecy, &c. Whether those gentlemen imagined that the poor fellows were concocting some dreadful plot which should snake the earth to its centre and destroy its equilibrium, it is not for us to to them by the council of this borough. determine; but we would recommend the inhabitants of this town either to keep themselves above the cause of suspicion, or otherwise have strong doors.

NIGHT POLICE AGAIN. -- On the night of Tuesday last, a poor Irishman named Thomas Coultry, lodging in the Lees in this town, was arrested by Moses Sugden, on a charge of being engaged in an affray with the Charlies on the night of Saturday last. It appeared on evidence that Coultry had only been in the town one week, and he was taken on the day of his arrest, several of the watchmen engaged in the affray were present none of which however would swear to the man, with the by the evidence adduced, and the man was discharged.

FIRE IN THORNTON ROAD .- About nine o'clock on the night of Saturday last, the inhabitants seen flocking from all quarters, making enquiries as to where the fire had taken place. In a little time it was ascertained that it was the machine shop of Messrs. Wm. and Matthew Allen, machine makers. The mill was left about half-past seven in the evening, to all appearance quite safe. The engines were immediately despatched to the place, but fortuhaving been extinguished before their arrival. The originating cause of this fire remains a mystery.

THE GRAND UNITED ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE .- On Monday last, the members of Abraham's Lodge, No. 6, of this order, held their anniversary at the house of Mr. Parish, the Fleece Inn, in this town, on which occasion a number of memhers sat down to an excellent dinner, after which the wives, &c. of the members took tea, all of which was served up in a style which reflected great credit on the worthy host and hostess. The conviviality of the evening was kept up until a late hour, when the ment of the day. We understand the Society is in a very flourishing condition.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -On the 4th instant there appeared which were shamefully marked and beaten by a huge strap; and the second, that the said children along with others in my employment, were worked ten with the same signature attached. On the 11th inst. replied through the Intelligener, to this anonymous somebody, calling upon him to come forward to substantiate the accusations he has thus publicly made; and, Gentlemen, I have looked carefully through the columns of the Star and Intelligencer. the 17th instant, he and another Inspector, accom- but the Huddersfield Tradesman, is non est investus, nor can I find any communication on the subject, invigorates the people, and prompts to pleasurable to search the house and premises of John Hirst, either under an assumed or real name. I have only to request you, Gen'lemen, to give up the name of the anthor, in order that public and single-handed he saw nothing to excite suspicion; that they then justice, for which you so strenuously contend, may searched a chamber, and found some yarn in a chest, be meted out to me, as well as the rest of the people

I am, Gentlemen, Your most obedient Servant, WILLIAM CHAMBERS. P.S. A reply, by as early a post as convenient to yourselves, will oblige, W.C.

IWe can assure Mr. Chambers that the letter in question was verified to us by a respectable individual, who, we have no doubt, will now see the the propriety of immediately avowing himself, and communicating with Mr. Chambers on the subject. We certainly think he ought to do so.-EDS.

DEWSBURY.

New Poon Law.—Being somewhat recovered from the overpowering emotion produced by the threatening appearance of the riflemen, and the menacing manœuvres of the cavalry,-my knuckles being somewhat relieved of the tremendous pain occasioned by the blows of the sturdy police, and the acute smarting of the wounds inflicted by my seers who were called before them on the subject of collecting the rates; and in the course of his collecting the rates; and in the course of his collecting the rates in the course of his collecting the rate in the collection that the collec of composure, I sit to write a few painful but unde- | worth his notice, began to look gradually werse in niable facts. I had intended to have written a his eyes, till at last they became so odious that he lengthened account of the proceedings of the memo- cut all connexion with them entirely, by confessing rable 20th, but knowing that your usual correspondent, whose veracity is unquestionable, will give trition for the foolish part he had taken in their the door, and attempted to hold it, calling out for the indestionable, will give the villains forced it open and assistance, but the villains forced it open and the villains onduct of those men who call themselves the "messengers of peace to guilty men." These are places of silver, but with the situation of relievingwhom much might be said. For though I have been officer. The affair was cordially accepted, with case against the defendant at all; but would pursue a Wesleyan many years, and consequently am many thanks to their honours no doubt for their the investigation, as he would be able most distinctly familiar with every thing uncharitable and tyran- kindness; and after innumerable plots and contriprevent the necessity of them having to make second calls on the rate-payers, namely, by giving conditions of the Acts, satisfactorily in the state of the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation, as ne would be able most distributed in the investigation in the state payers, and the investigation in the state payers, and it is not all the investigation in the state payers, and it is not all the investigation in the state payers, and it is not all the investigation in the state payers. The investigation is not all the investigation in the state payers and the investigation in the state payers and the investigation in the state payers. The investigation is not all the investigation in the state payers and the investigation in the state payers are all the investigation in the state payers and the investigation in the state payers are all the state payers ar I know not to live. With these are linked, Johnny private interviews with magistrates, and ten thounotice on what days they would attend at a certain public-house, in such a place, for to receive the rates, and collect them half-yearly instead of quarterly. Some altercation took place respecting this terly. Some altercation took place respecting this terly. Some altercation took place respecting this terly account for every particle of yarn seized, and the most accomplished party of despots that dever did or ever can exist. These men were special purpose—to enforce a detested law, and if our throats were not him against the new law, was one to the alarming account for every particle of yarn seized, and the most accomplished party of despots that dever did or ever can exist. These men were special loaded with the blushing honours of his new situation. Amongst the numerous solemn vows made by force a detested law, and if our throats were not him against the new law, was one to the alarming and the reversion of the numerous solemn vows made by force a detested law, and if our throats were resolved to arrangement, on which a motion arose out of it that vities of yarn from respectable spinners, and force a detested law, and it our throats were not the clerk be appointed to write to the Poor Law had sold different counts from 28s. up to 44s. to wide enough to receive it, they were resolved to Hirst, and that the yarns produced were similar to make them a little wider by the application of their effect that he would have the arms cut from his those he had so sold. He produced invoices of shillelahs; they went round the town like monsters, body, rather than submit to it. This promise like a of Malton, and daughter of Thomas Wells, Esq., great many more of his, we believe, he intended to of the same place. She was interred in the Uniterst's books of account, already established regular thered round to see the soldiers; and if at any time evade, as we have seen him frequently since, if we transactions between them for several years. Mr. C. they could give a person a severe blow with their mistake not, with both arms on as usual. said, he would take the liberty of examing Mr. Geo. staff they failed not to do it. Jossy was observed to it. A memorial from the assistant overseers of the Inspector-general, who seemed surprised knock down a young child three times, who could out-townships was then presented to the Board. It to be required to give evidence for the defence, and not get out of his way, and it appeared to be the and the three following, four lectures on the above asked to be permitted to have all summonses served no doubt, filt a little queer on being unexpectedly intention of all four to create a disturbance, in order subject were delivered in the Radical Association BARMSLEY.

BARMSLEY.

BARMSLEY.

HAND LOOM COMMISSION.—One of the Com
The supporters and summonses served by the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the Com
The supporters and summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses and summonses served by the description of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses of inflammation, in the 46th year recommendation of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses of inflammation, in the 46th year recommendation of the constables and the constables are constabled by the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the summonses and expension of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the constables, as the New Poor Law was very large of the constable of the constables memorial is a survey of the Com- it very dangerous to serve them. After the chairman to divinge the sequel of this that been represented perhaps as early as next Sabbath we shall hear Rigby's discourses. some of them declaring with a sanctified look and that either Jowett or Hirst (we could not obtained some of the name) had been suspected of illicit dealings in Alapacha yarns, not one fibre of which defines in Alapacha yarns, not one fibre of which defines in what to do; "Let the grass grow before their doors." question. The magistrates immediately dismissed Neither let Jossy paint a tub, nor buy a yard of the complaint, after a very patient and candid hearing, to the gratification of the parties implicated, for Jimmy's wife to bind; but while by their dis-

SUBGEONS.—On the 17th instant, Mr. H. J. Hemingway, son of Henry Hemingway, Esq., surgeon, Dewsbury, was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

HUDDEBSFIELD. HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday last, John

Calvert, of Lockwood, and George Sykes, of the same place, were charged at the Court-House, Huddersfield, with robbing Haley Hobson, of Hag, on the highway, on the Tuesday evening previous. The facts of the case being fully proved against the party, they were committed for trial to York Castle, lykes was further charged with robbing George Brook, of Lindley, on the 1st of June last, of his watch and other articles.

Mr. OASTLER .- This gentleman and Mrs. Oastler, we understand, will take their departure from Fixby Hall, this day, where he has resided for of the disposal of the funds arising out of the admission-money, which was agreed to be divided equally accompany him on this occasion, when, in the found the door closed against her. Unable to obtain language of one of the placards issued, he will "de admittance that night, she sought it in the morning, building committee of the Mechanics' Institute. We liver himself from the hands of Squire Thornhill into when she was saluted on her entrance by the goose

St. Patrick's Chapel, in this town, the Right Rev. | board, and hence arose a most amicable interchange Dr. Briggs, Catholic Bishop, administered the of pokers, tongs, knives, forks, &c., which flew about sacrament of confirmation to above one hundred the room as though suddenly endued with locomotive persons, twenty of whom were recently converted to energies. In the contest the wife's lip was cut the Catholic faith.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND RACES. - We understand that the ensuing races at Richmond, which commence on Wednesday, the fifth of September next, are expected to be very numerously and fashionably attended, and that the races will be numerous and well contested. The alteration of the time of meetng, they being this year a month earlier than they have usually been for a number of years, is expected to restore them to their wonted superiority, and render this meeting what it formerly used to be, one of the most celebrated, important, and well attended meetings of the North.

RICHMOND AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of this Association will be this year holden on the twenty-ninth of November next. The amount of the premiums offered for competition is sixty guineas, twenty pounds of which are given by the public spirited council of that to Miss Agnes Cornforth, of Leeds. Borough, from "the Borough Fund," being the same amount which they have annually voted since Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, of Kirkstall.
the establishment of the association.

Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson, of Kirkstall.
Same day, Mr. J. Moseley, cooper, to Miss Mary Borough of Richmond.—At a recent meet-

ing of the Council of this Borough, the annual fair for horses, cattle, and sheep, holden on the Race Ground of Richmond, and which since its establishment, has been so numerously attended by both buyers and sellers, is fixed for Friday and Saturday. the second and third of November next. We understand that the very important advantages hitherto granted to graziers and dealers, will again be offered

SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- On Sunday last, an excel ent and appropriate sermon was preached in the parish church of Grinton, near Reeth, in the mornng, and also in the afternoon, by the Rev. Robert Meek, rector of Richmond. A collection was made after each sermon in aid of the funds, for the support of the Sunday schools in the parish of

Missions .- On Sunday last, two excellent sermons were preached in the chapel at Muker. near Reeth, by the Rev. W. Metcalfe, of West Witton. A collection was made after each semon, in aid of the funds of the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

INQUEST .- On the nineteenth instant, an inquest was taken before William Dinsdale, Esq., coroner, at the house of Mrs. Petch, Turf and Commercial Inn, Richmond, on view of the body of Henry Sunter, of Reeth, aged eighty two, who died on the above Inn, on Thursday night from Leeds, had merchant. complained during the day of being ill, but declined having any medical assistance. He took two cups of coffee and retired to his hed room, and in the morning, about seven o'clock, he had some boiled milk, which he partock of, and shortly after he was taken extremely ill, and died before eight. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

CATHOLIC SCHOOL.—A neat and commodious building raised by voluntary subscription as a charity school for the education of the children of the Cathotic community in Richmond, was opened on Wednesday, the thirteenth instant. Seventy-eight of the children and a very numerous party of the most respectable inhabitants, friends, and well-wishers of the institution, assembled and were hospitably entertained by the Rev. Robert Johnson, the much respected resident priest of the town, and the zealous and active patron of the establishment. The children had a bountiful supply of tea and company separated, highly gratified with the enjoy- cakes, and spent a cheerful evening, delighted with the notice of their kind friends and host.

KEIGHLEY.

NEW Poor LAW .- The first meeting of the

Guardians, instead of the select vestry, took place

nected with the union, comprising magistrates, guardians, relieving-officers, with constables to guard the doors, and a body of tools better selected for carrying a mean law into effect we never recollect seeing. The Guardians almost to a man are fellows years back, from a situation in the bastiles, and are of the Peninsular campaigns. themselves drunk the cup of poverty to its dregs, and have been raised by the sweat of the labouring | place. class, to the enjoyment of the trifle they at present possess, with a spirit of meanness peculiar to upstart oride and ignorance, have basely come forward to give the finishing stamp to their characters by voluntarily lending themselves as the slaves of Power and Co., for the introduction of a law calculated to rob the poor of their last small right. But the person who cuts the most eminent appearance in the whole collection, is the mighty relieving officer of the Keighley division. This great character, who was dignified and very unworthily honoured with the ford, Mr. John Fuly, to Miss Ann Couway, both of title of King Richard Oastler's prince, was, only Bradford. about a year ago, scouring the country in all directions, breathing death and destruction to the New Poor Law. Every meeting held within reasonable distance against that measure, was honoured with his presence, and its hustings made to resound with anathemas against the act; as a reward for his services he was placed by the people in the situation of field.

overseer, partly to prevent him falling into a state San of actual destitution. As soon, however, as the Mary Elliss, both of Mirfield. introduction of the New Law began to be seriously talked about, and it was fully ascertained that the salary of the relieving officer would be something of an advance, a strange something came over him that could not be accounted for. The labouring class, who before appeared to be the only people to the New Poor Law party, his sorrow and con-Socialism .- On the evening of Wednesday week.

OLDHAM.

has been appointed perpetual curate of the living of that place, by the Rev. T. Blackburn, rector of years to the Lodge Minerva, 377. that place, by the Rev. T. Blackburn, rector of On Monday last, after a few days allow Prestwick-cum-Oldham, on the recommendation of Eliza, daughter of Mr. Matthew Booth, The to say that, in our opinion, nothing could be done in greater fairness than the conducting of this present fairness than the conducting of this into sections to examine applicants for relief.

It is due to Mr. Commissioner if he went into Hartishead, he would require a against whose characters and conduct not the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the sightest imputation could be raised, and to the apprent satisfaction of a numerous attendance of interpretation. The curacy was vacant by the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the sightest imputation could be raised, and to the apprent satisfaction of a numerous attendance of will not serve us, let them starve.

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With a provided court in the provided court in the province of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the congregation.

The curacy was vacant by the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting the favour of the gusting hypocrisy they are courting t the congregation. The curacy was vacant by the aged 17.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- At a meeting, held on Monday night last, of the Committee of the Borough of Oldham Working Men's Association, in connexion with the Northern Union. it was unanimously resolved-" That the Committee of the above Institution should most respectfully. inform the working men of Oldham and its vicinity, that the said Committee will meet on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, at the house of Mr. Maconnochie, sign of the Grapes Inn, Yorkshire-street, Oldham, for the purpose of enrolling the names of such persons as may feel a desire of becoming members of the said association."

OTLEY.

MATRIMONIAL SWEETS.—A few days ago thewife of a merry tailor in the good town of Otley, went to a tea-drinking, whence she was summoned hy her liege lord about nine o'clock; not chusing to give up the preregative of ner sex, she remained, deswhich her good lord dispatched to meet her. The CONFIRMATION. On Sunday, the 19th inst., at | visit of the goose was returned by that of the sleevethrough, and one of the husband's fingers nearly. severed. It is said that the tailor has promised his vote in perpetuity to the Blues, on condition of their procuring him a divorce from the tea-drinking

> BIRTHS. On Sunday last, at Settle, the Lady of William Foster, Esq., solicitor, of that place, of a son and The Queen of Naples was delivered of a son on the

lst inst.; who was christened Lewis Mary.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at St. John's church, Mr. John Farrer Wilson, book-keeper, to Mrs. H. Warrener. both of Bramley. Same day. Mr. D. Hartley, of Farnley, clothier, to Miss Mary Fisher, of Armley.
Same day, Mr. W. Hill, of Holbeck, woolcomber, On Sunday last, Mr. Edward Lowe, of Burley, to

Ann Wild, both of Holbeck. Same day, Mr. R. Wainman, woolcomber, to Miss Ann Austin, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Christopher Johnson, tailor, to Miss Catherine Colpass, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Jas. Airah, clothier, to Miss Mary Tierney, both of Leeds. On Monday last, Mr. Bunyan O'Strickland, woodturner, to Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, both of Leeds. Same day. Mr. M. Appleton, shoemaker, to Miss

E. Smith, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. E. Chambers, blacksmith, to Miss Eliza Hodgson, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Wm. Smith, stonemason, to Miss Matilda Clark, both of Leeds. On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas Rhodes, woolsorter, to Miss Mary Ann Swales, both of Hol-Same day, Mr. Robert Davidson, mechanic, of Wortley, to Miss E. Holmes, of Holbeck. On Wednesday last, Mr. T. Wilks, butcher, to

Miss Sarah Richardson, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. T. Hirst, farmer, of Sharlston, to Miss Bethia Booth, of Leeds. On Thursday last, Mr. George Jordan, linendraper, to Miss Mary Pawson, both of Leeds. Chilton, formerly of Bradford, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Burgess, of the former On Thursday week, at the Parish Church, Hud-

dersfield, by the Rev. J. C. Franks, Benjamin Vickerman, Esq., Steps Mills, to Clementia, daughter Friday morning rather suddenly. He arrived at of the late Mr. Nathaniel Berry, of Huddersfield, On Monday last, at Holy Trinity church, Mickle-

gate, by the Rev. Mr. Shackley, Mr. Thomas Firby, to Margaret, the second daughter of Mr. Stephen Roughead, late guard of the Wellington On Wednesday last, at Batley Church, Mr. James

Bowell, of Leeds, woollen-draper, to Miss Susanna Gisburn, daughter of Mr. John Gisburn, surgeon, of Morley.
On Wednesday last, at the Catholic chapel, Little Blake-street, York, by the Rev. T. Billington, according to the rites of the Catholic church, Mr. Smith, of Skiff Farm, Holme, to Martha Catharine, third daughter of Mr. Henry Hansom, of York.

On Tuesday last, at Skipton church, by the Rev. Richard Oglesby, J. J. Starkey, Esq., of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Honry Alcock, Esq., of Aireville, near the former place. On Tuesday last, at Havton church, by the Rev. Charles Revis Graham, Henry Appleton, Esq., to Jane, the beautiful and accomplished daught r of John Benington, Esq., both of that place. Also, Mr. Elliott, of Bielby, to Miss Yeoman, of the same

place. It is remarkable that at the same church there have been lately no less than 13 marriages. Hear this ye poor Bachelors who yet remain dreaming in solitary singleness. On Monday last, at St. Michael's church, by the Rev. C. A. Binns, Mr. Benjamin Blackburn, coal-merchant, of Malton, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Brown, joiner

and manager of public works to Earl Fitzwwilliam. being made public. The meeting appeared to be a general muster of the whole body of officers con-On Sunday last, at St. Mary's church, Old Malton, by the Rev. C. A. Binns, Mr. Joseph Corker, of Market Weighton, son of Peter Corker, Esq., fellmonger, late of Leeds, to Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Bradley, late master gunwho have just secured themselves, within these few much distinction at Waterloo, and during the whole

ner of the Royal Artillery, and who served with so not yet entirely out of danger of falling into that | On Sunday last, at the Superintendent Registrar's situation again. Yet, these very fellows who have office, in Westgate, Otley, Mr. Samuel Ibbetson, of Guiseley, to Mrs. Martha Pratt, widow, of the same Un Sunday last, at Old Malton, by the Rev. C. A. Binns, Mr. John Spence, chemist and druggist, of

New Malton, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Ruddnock, of the same place.
Same day, at Old Malton, by the Rev. C. A. Binns,
Mr. J. Watson, draper, of Swinegate, New Malton,
to Ann, widow of the late Mr. James Ash, of the On Saturday last, Mr Pearce, from Cork, to Miss Ward, of Park Place, York.

On Monday last, at the Catholic chapel, in Brad-On Monday last, at St. George's, in Barnsley, Mr. George Chipehase, tailor, to Miss Ann Harrison.

both of Barnsley.
Same day, at Mirfield, by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Nevin, Mr. George Smithson, clothspinner, third son of Mr. Henry Smithson, to Mary, fourth daughter of Mr. David Hepworth, all of Mir-Same day, at Mirfield, Mr. John Hatfield to Miss

Same day, at the Catholic chapel, in Bradford. Mr. J. Cowell, of Bowling, to Miss Ann Bamford, of Bradford Moor. On Sunday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. J. Goodchild, of Thornton, painter, to Mrs. Wilman, of the same place.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, aged 51, Sarah Savile, wife of Mr. Robert Atkinson, surgeon, of this town, and eldest daughter of the late Savile Green, Esq., of the

Mr. James Booth, Senior, of Kirkburton, aged 84. On Saturday last, at Aldbrough, near Richmond, in the 84th year of her age, Margaret, wife of Mr. Matthew Bland, grocer, much respected and re-

gretted by her neighbours and friends. On Wednesday last, Georgiana Mary, the infant daughter of George Swann, Esq.
On Monday last, at Redcar, after a short illness, Sarah, the wife of the Rev. J. Newsam, incumbent of Sharow, near Ripon.

On Monday last, suddenly, Mr. Miles Dyson, landlord of the Grey Horse, Chapel Hill, Hudders-

field, aged 72. On Saturday last, aged 34 years, Martha, the wife of Mr. Richard Nelson, joiner and cabinet-maker,

such occasions. On Friday week, aged 39, Miss Lydia Harrison, daughter of Mr. Harrison, dyer, of Malton.
On the 12th inst, at Ashton-under-Lyne, after a

few days illness of inflammation, in the 46th year husband he could not be excelled, and his residence was marked on all occasions to render succour to the distressed. His remains were attended to the ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, OLDHAM.—The Rev. family vault, on Thursday, the 16th, by a large Wm. Lees, B.A., late assistant curate of St. Peter's, number of his masonic brethren, attired in deep mourning, he having acted as treasurer for seconds

On Saturday last, Mary, wife of Me Hon

worth, of Clayton, aged 50.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE RADICAL ASSOCIATION AT ROCHDALE.

On Monday last the Radicals of Rochdale celebrated the anniversary of the formation of their Association by dining together in a large room adprovided by the landlord of the "Clock Face," in board, there was at least a considerable share of the intelligence and virtue of that place. After the cloth was withdrawn, the party adjourned to the Theatre. where a public meeting was held, and which was were opened.

Mr. Janes Taylor was unanimously called to the chair, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the meeting. He said he felt much obliged to the meeting for the honour they had done him is placing him in the chair; though he must confess he would rather they had elected some one else. Since, however, they had elected him to this office by Universal Suffrage, he hoped they would support him in it. (Loud cheers.) They were assembled once more to celebrate the Radical anniversary. (Cheers.) He need not tell them of the principles which they were met to advocate, and which they considered to be truly those political principles which must be adopted i ever this country was what it ought to be. (Hear.) They had tried various suffrages of late; they had be n under a Reformed Parliament, called together by the most enlightened constituency that ever were represented in England (laughter) men who possessed all intelligence, virue, and integrity— (hear, hear)—these were the men that were represented by the advocates of the Reform Bill as the only persons who were fit to be represented in Parliament. It was an old observation, however, that the tree must be known by its fruits. (Hear.) This class had now been represented in Parliament for upwards of six years, and what had they done for the people? (Hear, hear.) Had they represented the non-electors. [No, no.] Were the interests or the opinions of the people at all represented? (No, no.) This was evident enough from some of the Whig acts. (Hear, hear.) There was one of their acis, the Poor Law Amendment Act. (Grosns.) Was the passing of that act agreeable to them? (No, no.) Was it not said that the people. who ought to live upon the land, were eating the nich off their estates? (Yes, by Brougham.) Why could not his Lordship have asked himself another question-" How came it that the poor were eating the rich off their estates?" This was the question which ought to have been ask d by Lord Broughain and such like legislators. [Hear, hear.] If the people were so situated that they were receiving more at the parish board than usual, there must have been some reason for it-[hear]-and those who were the law makers night to have asked what was the cause, and to have removed it. [Cheers.] They never considered, however, that millions of acres had been taken from the poor of this country, and placed in the hands of the aristocracy. [Hear, hear. 1 Millions of acres of public property were taken, on which thousands of happy cottagers fed their geese, and ducks, and pigs, and sometimes were enabled to raise a little cow, and all was taken from them by acts of Parliament, and yet they had the andacity to say they must be driven from the parish board. [Hear, hear, hear.] If the people had been represented in Parliament, would they have suffered men like these thus to rob them? [Cheers, and never.] No, it was not to be conceived. He said, then by the deeds of the Reformed Parliament, we should to judge them, and by their deeds they should stand or fall. [Hear, and loud cheers.] Lord Brougham had been justructing them, but they were as ignorant as ever. (Hear.) He had been teaching them about the Ruins of Pompeii and Hercolaneum. He had given them a number of accounts in Natural History, &c.; but he never to discomfit both parties—(cheers)—if they only had knowledge, they would be better able to unman the 9th of november when the Coperation of the City taught them any thing about Universal Suffrage, acted properly, and refused this choice of evils. Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. (Laugh) ter, and cheers.) These were plain and simple things, like the first principles of all good governments. (Hear.) (At this moment Mr. O'Connor made his appearance, and was received with deafen-ing cheers.) They had laid down those principles time after time, and there was only one thing necessary to test the matter fairly, and that was this -that the people might have a trial of their principles just for three years. (Cheers.) If they did not do something towards paying off the National Debt it should not be the people's fault. (Hear, hear.) But they were going to get up a great demonstration, and he hoped they would come out and let the country see how many they all were. (Cheers, and laughter.) And how many there were on the people's side; and if the Whigs liked they would put it to the vote. (Cheers.) But he would say no Whigs deserved condemnation, it was for their more at present, for all he could say could only be There were like dry bread to them. (No, no.) There were some gentlemen present, however, who brought plenty of butter with them, and he did not doubt that they would lay it on pretty thick. (Cheers.) He should, therefore, consign the meeting to their hands. (Cheers.) Mr. TAFT then rose to move the following resolu-

"That the House of Commons, as at present is the most opposed to the interests of the people, of any House that has ever sat in the memory of strict and determined union, as well as vigorous man. And that no House of Commons will ever serve the people but upon the principles of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification for Members, and Payment approbation of all good men. [Lond cheers.]

for serving in Parliament." for serving in Parliament."

He said if the principles of government were not of the simplest character, they were not at all likely to procure and preserve the interests of the great body of the people. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced, that as nature had adapted every thing to the circumstances of man that was most conducive to his interests, it was equally so with governments. A House of Commons elected by the great body of the people could not fail to attend to the interests of the people. (Hear, hear.) When the people had the most to do with their own affairs they always managed them the best. (Hear.) What was the case now? Instead of being happy and cheering. comfortable, as in the days of King Alfred, they had to toil like slaves and were miserable into the bar- and Mr. Robert Holt, seconded the next resolution, gain. They must, therefore, have Universal Suffrage which was. "That this meeting will cordially join before their grievances could be properly redressed. in any constitutional means for the obtaining a

Mr. James BUTTERWORTH seconded the motion. Mr. O Coxnon then rose to support the resolution and was received with several rounds of cheers. He said he rose for the purpose of expressing his approbation of the sentiments contained in the resolution which had been moved and seconded. He regretted to support the resolution. He was received with much that he had lost any portion of an admirable address by their chairman, but the little with which he was favoured, spoke all the sentiments which must be dear to every genuine Radical. (Hear, hear.)

He also agreed with his friend Taft when he said opinions in unison with his own—those who were that the objects of Government were often more to mystify than to explain the laws. It was indeed sition to those of an Aristocratic Government. almost impossible to shape their conduct so as to be (Cheers.) They had passed a resolution which effective in their agitation because they were met by | declared that the present House of Commons was legally constituted plunderers with whom they were surrounded on every side. They stood, however, as a party, in a position which they never occupied surrounded on every side. They stood, however, as memory of man; and he declared that according to a party, in a position which they never occupied his political knowledge, on no occasion was there before. They were not now recognized by either of ever a House filled with such a set of miserable, the two great factions in the state; but though cr. whing, time-serving knaves as the present House neither party would own them they stood like the of Commons. Who were the Members of the pre-immoveable rock amidst the ocean, against which sent House of Commons? The representatives of all their wrath might dash its most furious waves, the intelligent constituency of England! And, who but which would still have to part in foam. (Hear, were the constituency? The representatives of hear.) Not a little of their real weakness, however, bricks, morter, and land. (Hear, hear.) The prewas owing to themselves, for the Radicals had been sent suffrage was founded upon the principles that a more detrimental to their own cause than either man postersing property only was qualified at elec-Whig or Tory, (Hear, hear) They as parties tions no matter whether he had brains or not. were firm and manifed—thear, hear, and cheers (Hear,) He would put it to Mr. O'Connor, if he and if with their dim eyes they might discover had not seen far more intelligence amongst the a vice amongst themselves or their leaders mechanics in the different towns through which he it was glossed over. They magnified their virtues had travelled, than ever he had seen amongst the and supported their rices; but he was sorry to say that present legislators of the country. (Mr. O'Connor the Radicals took a contrary course. How was it stated that he would not so far insult the people as possible that with two parties contending against to compare them for a moment to the present race them they could ever hope to obtain their rights of legislators.) The Constitution told us taxation withwithout a union and organization which nothing outrepresentation was tyranny and should be resisted.

Yes and it should be resisted till the old political thing and another at another, they never could hope of the legislators. to enjoy any thing like success. Now, however, people of this country were lifted up, without which they had got hold of both ends of the rope, and with they must be alayes, of every opposing political to cujof any thing like success. Now, however, they made go hold of both ends of the prope, and with the Propes and go hold of both ends of the prope and with the Propes of carrying a law into force and the Wilgs on the other, or carrying a law into force He had heard. Control of the propest of carrying a law into force He had heard a great deal sould be called upon the other of carrying a law into force He had heard. Control of the propest of carrying a law into force He had heard a great deal sould be called upon the other of the propest man's neck with an executioner by his side, or a but it depended upon their union how soon they soldier behind his back, with his bayone; fixed." should get it. (Hear, hear). He did not wish to Did we need to go far back to look for a similar instance? Witness Dewsbury on Monday wanted to be reducing their doctrines to practice. [Mr. O'Connor here related to the meeting the principal occurrences which took; slace at Dewsbury sent; and if behoved them to strike a blow which last Monday, and which will be found reported in would for ever cripple this Government and give another part of our paper.] There were, said he, so political power to the people. (Hear, hear.) Now many soldiers and metropolitan policemen all trying they were going to have a Parliament of the people to cram poverty down the throats of the people, independent of the House of Commons. The plan Sha shame.) The Whigs were now about to had been laid down by the Birmingham Union; and

it, it would be hushed at once. But did they not say that they would not have the Poor Law. Amendment Association by dming together in a large room and joining the Theatre. At four o'clock the tables were joining the Theatre. At four o'clock the tables were loaded with the most excellent riands, pastries, &c. loaded with the most excellent riands, pastries, &c. had been shamefully betrayed by their own party, Water Street, Mr.——, and in a very short time Water Street, Mr.——, and in a very short time and tampered with by both the Whig and Tory tack Water Street, Mr.——, and in a very short time and tampered with by both the Whig and Tory tack Water Street, Mr.——, and in a very short time and tampered with by both the Whig and Tory tack water Street, Mr.——, and in a very short time were observed, however, that every man would begin to bestir himself, if he would not lose the game. The times were changed.

The times were changed. and though there might not, perhaps, be said to be tion at Birmingham. It was a glorious sight to see much of "the wealth" of Rochdale at the festive a quarter of a million of freemen resolving that they would die freemen rather than they would live slaves, [Loud cheers.] It was the men of Birmingham who carried the Reform Bill; and the same power was now augmented for the attainment of Universal Sufcrammed to excess in 2 few minutes after the doors frage, in which there was more virtue than in all their Reform Bills. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Had it not been for the promise of Universal Suffrage, the people would never have contended for the Reform their rights. (Cheers.) If they only did this, the Bill as they did; and the men of Birmingham find. government would come and petition the people to Bill as they did; and the men of Birmingham finding they were disappointed, would never have used half the exertions they did to obtain that worthless | common sense view of the case; for they could not | measure. [Hear, hear.] Mr. O'Connor then do without the people a single day. (Hear, hear, referred to the manner in which the press had handled his speech at the Birmingham meeting, observing that a man was never great that "if this bill passed he would leave the countil he arrived at the dignity of being hated.

They would not allow him to go on in Vorbabia. They would not allow him to go on in Yorkshire the Noble Marquis intended to go? because," said and Lancashire, but they must magn fy him into he, "when you go, you had better take your land importance by making him the subject of a leading with you." (Laughter.) But when the people article in every one of their papers. If they wanted stood still they would carry their land with them. to d—n him they ought to have been silent. If to elevate him, then they could not have taken a better course to do so. (Hear, hear.) The Radicals of this country were now become too enlightened to be led away by the caprice of either Whig or Tory faction; and if there were any course that could prove more destructive to the Radicals than another, it was one of two courses. He had been taunted with recommending physical lorce; but he had never done anything of the kind; he had always told the people that the man who marshals physical force would be the very first to desert their ranks. (Hear, hear.) Every revolution gained by bloodshed had been more or less unfavourable to liberty, for at the very moment when the last blow had been struck, the people were apt to rest in quiet, thinking that their interests were secured, when every thing was yet to be done. Une of the greatest barriers that could impede physical force would be the very idea of physical force. It was easy to talk of physical force; but afterwards when it came, where was the man prepared to meet it? They talked of moral force. He was willing to try it; at the same time he would never shrink from telling them, that it moral force failed, then it there was a determination to resist the wishes of the people, he would be among the first to lead them on to death or glory. (Lond and continued cheers.) They might cheer as they pleased, but their cheers would not do for them. (Hear.) Had they yet tried their moral not by lorce, but by refusing to pay a single rate the next of kin of the intestate Charles Harland to power to its fullest extent? (No.) Had he not under that law. The House of Commons had no sighn away their Rights in a fraudulent trust, Deed stood alone for three years, agitating the counties of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and if there had been uninereen others who had gone at their own expense, and laboured in the same with, they would have had Universal Suffrage long ago. They had not, therefore, yet gone as far as moral force could go, and follows to contend for, was Universal Suffrage.

In House of Commons had no sign away their rights in a tradquient trust, Deed they prepared for that purpose and in which Davison were justified in resisting it. [Cheers.] But, independent of all these minor questions, they were never to forget that the only thing which it was worth their of my family with success—And my Deeds papers pains to contend for, was Universal Suffrage.

[Cheers.] After the commons had no long they prepared for that purpose and in which Davison made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with pendent of all these minor questions, they were never to forget that the only thing which it was worth their of my family with success—And my Deeds papers and pedigree have Been Examined at the Mansion [Cheers.] After the content is they prepared for that purpose and in which Davison made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with pendent of all these minor questions, they were never to forget that the only thing which it was worth their of my family with success—And my Deeds papers and pedigree have Been Examined at the Mansion [Cheers.] After the content is they prepared for that purpose and in which Davison made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. This trap I opposed with made himselfe a truste. The proposed with made himselfe a t till they went to the full extent they had no right to House of Commons had always treated their peti- alderman Kelly and Mr. Hobler, on the 16th may speak of physical torce. (Hear.) Was there a man among them that would not rather eke out his existence in the wilds of Siberia or Arabia, than shed a drop of blood? (Hear, hear, and "Yes-but we must have justice.") There was another thing that was becoming very fashionable among the Radicals, which was to give their support to the for the preservation of their interests. (Hear, hear.) to America where I find she was Resideing in New Tories rather than the Whigs. Now he would tell In conclusion, he could only tell them that he felt York with Capt. Berkeley a man lame with one leg them, that if the Tories came into office to-morrow, the deep importance of those duties which they had Reported to be a son Born out of wedlock to " perhe would work day and night till he drove them from to perform towards themselves. No one man ever son Calling himselfe earl of Berkeley, nor have I office again. (Cheers.) He had not forgotten the existed, or ever would exist that could elevate them ever seen her since she was produced at iniquities of the one in the atrocities of the other. to political life. It depended upon themselves, and sion house. were not, therefore, to tolerate the Whigs. (Hear. hear.) They had sufficient power amongst them had heard much about Physical Force; but if they stands on each side the street called Cheapside on acted properly, and refused this choice of evils.

They had had a trial of the Tories before, although he admitted that even under the old borough
ment secure. if they wished as it were to consoli
New Lord Mayor, might pay his Respects to him as mongering Parliament, the representatives of the people then did not dare to pass such measures against the people as the Whigs had done under the Keform Bill. (Hear.) Every act they had passed since the passing of the Reform Bill, had been aimed at the liberties of the people. (Hear, hear.) And now they were to have a recess. They had done all in their power to crush liberty at home, and they were now going to itinerate to prepare themselves for the coming campaign. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor then entered into an amusing and lively description of the difference between a candidate for a seat in Parliament, and a Member of the House of Commons. He said, if there ment of the session, they took him by the heels, and walloped the Tories right and left with him. [Cheers, and laughter.] He (O'Connell) went into the House of Commons like a greyhound, with a long tail behind him, but he walked out with a little had in England all the changes for which we now scut behind him. [Much laughter.] Mr. O'Connor seek. (Hear, hear.) They were told by the best scut behind him. [Much laughter.] Mr. O'Connor continued for a great length of time to address the people in his usual energetic style, meeting reconstituted, the least represents the opinions, and the most opposed to the interests of the poor opinions and the concluded by showing them the necessity for

> severingly to the oar, and then we shall soon see our little vessel floating in the harbour of comfort and repose." [Cheers.] "They never fail who die In a great cause: the block may soak their gore; Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs Be strung to city gates and castle walls— But still their spirit walks abroad. Though years Elapse, and others share as dark a doom, They but sugment the deep and sweeping thoughts Which overpower all others, and conduct The world at last to freedom!'

> individual exertion. "Let every man," said he,

and when he supposes this, he will receive the

Mr. O'Congor then sat down amidst tremendous

Mr. - (this name was not announced) moved House of Commons formed upon the aftrementioned principles—and, that they cordially approve of the steps lately taken by the Great Northern Union, and the Political Union of Birmingham, for the purpose of securing this important object."

Mr. VINCENT was then introduced to the meeting attached to the principles of a Democratic in oppothe worst House that was ever known within the

suffer the people to remain as they were; that they wanted an answer, "Aye," or "No." (Cheers.) Then Lord John Russell would get up and say, "Gentlemen, we cannot receive these petinions, they come ever witnessed in Rochdale. from a body of people who are our enemies—who are anxious to destroy all distinctions of property. These petitions must not be received." Then would come the "tug of war"—(cheers);—because if the House of Commons rejected the petitions of all the people together, what step were they next to take? (Hear, hear.) Then it would be the duty of the people's parliament to proclaim that the people should strike work in all parts of the country, and return to their work. (Laughter.) This was a Their capital was their intelligence and their labour - that which was the nation's strength and greatness - that which built up the great Crowned king by the title of James the Third, in power of tyranny, the power which made the people | the 17th Centuray But Owing to an unfortunate ever cursed the world with its influence. [Cheers.]
To obtain Universal Suffrage, then, they must have confidence in themselves. [Hear.] They could not trust the aristocracy; they had been deceved by them, and they now no longer professed to be the great Brewer, he afterwards worked for Mr. friendly to the principles of democracy. [Hear.] Goodwin, a Dyer of the same parish, But he being Discovered was Assassinated in the year, 1748, when between them; those on the one side are for a demonstrated in the year, 1748, when my father, his eldest son Being then under 10 years meet ug] belonged, but he belonged to the people. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] They all belonged to the power which constituted the greatness of every his great poverty he Could not form his pedigree country, and they would have a Government repre- But he still retained a great Bundle of title Deeds senting their interests, or they would blast to atoms every Government that might oppose them. [Loud Cheers.] After referring more in detail to the Government of the Whigs since the passing of the Been most shamefully Rob'd off by the Conspiracy to the Factory question and the Poor Law Amend- Death of my Brother Charles Harland, one Henery ment Act. He said, when they got Universal Suf- fearnley and William Davison Became very active ment Act. He said, when they got Universal Suftions, would it not be a disgrace and degradation 1837 at which time william Davison produced susan to them to petition the House for any further change? Harland to identely her as my lawfull wife. I did Let the people go to it upon the plan recommended by | not know she was alive as she was stole away from the Birmingham Union and say "We demand me nine years Before at which time a large sum of to D. Universal Suffrage,"—(cheers)—because till the money was also stolen and taken away from my ment. people were represented there would be no security house in the City of London when they sent her bor the preservation of their interests. (Hear, hear.) to America where I find she was Resideing in New putation, your fellow-citizen, (Hear.) But while they despised the Tories, they nothing was of more advantage than that they should | Maney years ago it was Customary for the Difdute the institutions of their country, let them be he pass,d. And my Ancestors as I am informed it built upon the intelligence of the multitude. [Cheers.] was useal to Quarter the 3 fluier, de lis, in the Royal He called upon them to lay aside every vice, and to Arms of England, who Can Account for their Dishave no more bickering and strife. (Hear, hear.) appearance out of the present Royal Arms is it be-To feel an interest in each other's welfare, and to cause the Brunswick familey is not intitled to them, join in every laudable way to further the great object | My late father James Harland who died in the year

time he had had the honour of meeting with the men of Rochdale, but he was fully rensible of the honour they had conferred upon him by their invitation. It ecame him, in addressing them, that he should be goodworkmen at our trades and Received great frank in his declarations respecting those subjects which had been already laid before them with so much ability. Many persons looked upon all further Reform as unnecessary. (Hear, hear.) He industry Obtained by the sweat of our Brow in the doubted not that those persons had the greatest youthfull Days of my familey And of which said respect for the institutions of the country; but they did not seem to know that we have already authorities that the taking of the Suffrage from the people was nothing less than an encroachment on the part of the Aristocracy. They had been told by other authorities, that any law which makes the Parliaments shorter than a year, would be a blow at our constitution. But in answer to these suppose he is the only man who can do the work, authorities, they pleaded that it was inconvenient for us to have any further reforms at present. It was only right, however, that reform should proceed till they obtained the political rights of the whole English people. If they looked at the question of the Extension of the Suffrage as a matter of law, no one could fail to be convinced that the fullest extension of the Suffrage had been enjoyed, and that parliaments had been convened every year. It appeared absurd to some people we should have parliaments so short; but it was altogether a matter of convenience, for if their members were good men it would be easy to return them again, and if they were not, one year was quite long enough to be troubled with their services. One grand consequence of such an arrangement would be that the members, if they valued their interests, would think a great deal more about their constituents' interest. He maintained that the man who had the least property had the greatest stake in the country. resuming him to be an honest man, and able to serve his country independent of his capital. The rich man might take his property in some shape or other and concentrate it as t were into some small compass, and transport it to another country, therefore, he might take away all his service from England and betray his country. The working class could not go across the channel and run away like the rich; they were therefore mutually dependent upon each other. The greatest benefit might be anticipated from having the fullest extent of the suffrage and short parliaments. There were not those dangers to be anticipated from such a change which the rich seemed to anticipate. If the poorer classes of Englishmen were so stopid as not to be able to judge of proper persons to represent them, he should be dishonest in saying that they ought to have the franchise. He was, however, by no means of opinion that they were unfit to be in possession of such a right. (Loud cheering.) After many other remarks from Mr. Cobbett, which were listened to with the greatest attention, he concluded by saying he thought they ought all to feel very much obliged to Mr. Attwood, for the great exertions he was making at present. It was nothing but the fear of the men of Birmingham that obtained the Reform Hill. He questioned whether Mr. Att-

Mr. James Paul Cobbett next rose, and was

sion, however, we may probably have a better op-

portunity of doing him greater instice.

Mr. Grimshaw having finished his speech,

Mr. O'Gomon moved a rote of shanks to the chairman, accompanying the motion with a short. but powerful, speech, in which he paid a high com-pliment to their friend and chairman, Mr. Taylor, which was responded to with the most enthusiastic

govern England as they had governed Ireland, and he trusted the people of Rochdale would back them only thank them for the compliment they had paid We told him that he had made the appointment to "If this ministry, this "delading" ministry, this the people might depend upon it they were now pre- in their efforts to select the best men they could get. him; the manner in which they had paid it adparing a Coercion Bill. [Cries of "We won't have This would be a government of the people, because mitted of no reply. Three times three cheers and Why, said Mr. O'Connor, if that would stop as they had not got a legal government, they would one cheer more were then given for Messrs. O'Conhave one for themselves. (Cheers.) The object of nor, Vincent, Taylor, Cobbett, Fletcher, and others; they would not have the Poor Law Amendment this parliament would be to represent the people; and after three cheers and one cheer more had been given for the Northern Union and the Radical Association of Rochdale, the meeting broke up at about

A NEW PRETENDER

One day last week, a person of middle age and decent appearance called at our office and having equested an interview with the Editor, presented he following documents, which have been presented. ne says, to the Lord Chief Justice, and to the Board Claims. They have also been published in one or two newspapers, and have been posted at the Bars of the City of York. The man persists in declaring himself the real Duke of Lancaster, and the rightful heir to the throne of these realms. The following is a verbatim et literatim copy of his documents.

No. 5, Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, London, Feby. 10, 1838. My L ap, -1 hope the Hardship of my Case will My L ap,—I hope the Hardship of my Case will be a sufficient excuse for intruding myself on your Lordships notice for never could greater wrong and Lordships notice for never could greater wrong and Cruelty be enflicted in the state of Algiers than has been used towards me and my unfortunate family. My Grandfather James Harland was Born at Calvis Hall near Thirske in the North Riding of yorkshire he was the Lawful Heir and Descendant of John Duke of Gaunt and Lancaster, Report says he was Crowned king by the title of James the Third, in which I saw the deputation. I communicated their slaves—that which was the means by which the Castrough which happened in Crossing the Cartmill people could overthrow the proudest despotism that sands where he lost maney of his friends and followcracy, and those on the other side belong to the aris- of Age was Stript of all his forefathers Estates placed tocracy. He did not know to whom they [the in st saviours workhouse and Brought up in igno-Reform Bill, Mr. Vincent adverted more particularly set forth in my Declareation. Immediately on the frage they would have no more of this humbug, and made themselves very Buisey in the affairs of [Cheers.] The New Poor Law ought to be resisted, my late Brother and endeveoured to get me and all

which they had in view. Mr. Vincent sat down, 1801 was followed to the Grave by 80 of his shopmates he having wrought 40 years in one shop. I James Harlan: left my home when I was 10 years received with loud cheering. He said it was the first of Age and wrought in an iron foundrey for two shillings and sixpence a week this Being all I had to provide me with Board Lodgeing and washing. But I must say my late Brother and myselfe Became vages, we were very successful in our business And my late Brther left a personal Estate of four thonsand pounds which was the produce of Care and

> this most Horrid Conspiracy against my familey. My Lord excuse me now i begin to write My duty prompts me to begin to write
> My duty prompts me to begin to fight.
> Not with the Rightons: the wicked is my aim,
> The Duchey of Lancaster my Lord i claim,
> My Grandsire murdered; was by fraud bereft,
> The secret Oath: my Lord points out the theft.
> Turpin the highwaymen: Retained traits of Humanity
> Such has not been shown to my starving familey

> property we have Been so shamefully Robd off by

I am my Lord much wronged, LANCASTER. To Lord Cheife Justice Denham.

N. B. I have sent Lord Denman and the Attorney General Copeys of this Letter with my Declareations But Can get no answer. HIS CLAIM TO THE THRONE.

We have also been served with a printed note, of which the following is a copy. Copy of a Letter delivered to the Board of Claims.

Whitehall. My Lords,-I, James Harland, now residing at

No. 5, Albion Buildings, Bartholomew Close, City of London, do claim to be your lawful Sovereign, in and by virtue of the several Acts of Parliament made and passed in the reign of those Kings of England, viz.:— HENRY III. EDWARD III.

HENRY IV. EDWARD IV. HENRY VII. And by which Statutes so made, provided, and declared, the Crown of England insepearable from the Duchy of Lancaster, and settling the same on those Kings and their right Heirs for ever.

And Whereas, by the Grace of God, I claim to prove true right and lawful Heir of the above Kings of England. In witness whereof, I hereunto set my Hand and Seal this Twenty-sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty

JAMES DUKE OF LANCASTER My Lords, permit me seriously to impress on your memory that I ask for justice. I cried unto the Lord in my trouble, and he graciously answered my petition. The Lord from Heaven informed me, first in America, and again at Liverpool, that I am the

Eight.

Lawful Emperor of Germany!
Lawful King of England!!
History will Lawful King of France!!! attest this Lawful King of Portugal !!!!! To the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Claims

Whitehall. This is the Lord's doing, may he direct and guide you to perform his will.

anti-room for about twenty minutes, during which time several persons came in and intently surveyed us from head to foot with a peculiarity of inquisitorial doubt of our intentions. They then went up to the table and carefully glanced into our hats as if to satisfy themselves upon some doubtful point, and after they had been in and out several times we were shown into another room, as we thought to see

see us, and we wished to know if another day would "shabby" ministry, this "thimblerigging" minisbe more convenient? No, he thought not, for his try; if this ministry of "agitators," of traiters and incendiaries, who, nided by their satellites, have sage or communicate our wish to him (Mr. Phillips.) Having no other alternative we gave him a brief history of the affair—showed him the plan of the meeting, and the petition you had sent—read over my letter and yours to him, of which he wished copies to be left with him—and, after giving our opinion respecting the injustice of such proceedings, and the consequences that might follow, if such precedents were to be counternanced by their satellites, have people of England to frenzy, by sounds ing the trumpet of rebellion; (witness Broughamo O'Connell, Baines, Fitzwilliam, Russell, Human and over my letter and yours to him, of which he wished copies to be left with him—and, after giving our opinion respecting the injustice of such proceedings, and the consequences that might follow, if such precedents were to be counternanced by their satellites, have people of England to frenzy, by sounds, ing the trumpet of rebellion; (witness Broughamo O'Connell, Baines, Fitzwilliam, Russell, Human and the meeting of the popularity which their violent, imflammatory and treasonable cannot succeed in enslaving the people of England to frenzy, by sounds. and the consequences that might follow, if such precedents were to be countenanced by those in power—we left the office, Mr. Phillips promising Church, and the Aristocracy, and in robbing the that Lord John's answer and our documents should rate-payers and the poor; if these scoundrels are not be forwarded to us in a few days. I may here able to beset England with traps, and to enclose it observe, that it seems rather singular conduct in an unconstitutional net, and thus enslave the in an unconstitutional net, and thus enslave the made an appointment, and who, we believe, was in the next room at the time, should have made such a paltry and shuffling excuse as he did. If the list, who composed the deputation, had rendered themselves any way obnoxious to his Lordship, why did to assist the dishonest knaves in their work of treason? he not at once refuse to see them, and honestly say so in his letter? It may be; however, and this we say in charity, that the gentlemen before referred to, made an unfavourable report of us to his Lordhip, as persons more calculated to wound by truth. than please by flattery. However, after waiting for and learn to walk and run, in line, one, two, and three

present, to return any answer to the deputation on the subject of the petition. The petition and other papers having been transmitted, in original, to the

I am Sir, your obedient Servant, S. M. PHILLIPS. Mr. W. Lovet:. I have therefore waited patiently for an answer, as knew the inquiry was being made, and yesterday received the following:-

Whitehall, August 9, 1838, Sir,-I am directed by Lord John Russell to ac quaint you with reference to my letter to you of the and inst., that inquiry has been made into the circumstances contained in the petition of certain inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, relative to the conduct of the military towards a meeting held on the Town Moor on the day of her Majesty's corona. tion, and to assure you that there was not any inten-

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant Mr. Wm. Lovett. S. M. PHILLIPS. P.S. The petition and the plan are herewith returned to you.

The petition and the plan have been handed over to D. W. Harvey, Esq., M.P., to present to Patlia-With great respect, I remain, on behalf of the De-

WM. LOVETT, SECRETARY. . This is as it is written.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in affording a vehicle for the discussion of great Public duestions, they are not to be identified with the Sentiments or the Language of their several Correspondents.

No. III.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -I am aware that the plan

friends-but let us reason together awhile, before you condemn and reject my counsels. You boast of lation, abhor that which is evil, cleave to that which your attachment to the "ancient institutions" of is good," your country. Tell me how, by any other means, they can be restored? If you are disposed to live and plain; BROUGHAM, RADNOR, RUTLAND, RICHMOND. see them utterly destroyed—I am not. Remember—the People are Loyal—it is the Legislature who are Traitors and Rebels. You are afraid, that by by propounding these constitutional doctrines, a Revolution must ensue. Ah, my friends, your fears are groundless;—the Revolution is ulready in villains" who oppose the New Poor Law. We shall progress. Have we not seen a Lord Chancellor pro- see, soon, who grambles, when the people are in a pose a Bill which he declared to be unconstitu-tional? Is not that Revolution? Have we not seen that avowedly unconstitutional Bill passed by an overwhelming majority, in both Lords and Commons? That is Revolution! Is it not Revolution to destroy the prerogative of the Crown, and to govern England by Laws unknown to the Queen, and unknown to the Lords and the Commons; by Laws issuing from paid Commissioners? What but Revolution can authorise three paid Commissioners, to shut the national, "the poor man's Church" against every pauper? and to laugh at the Churches most sacred ordinance? What isit but Revolution. to destroy your local constability protection, and of an oppressing Government. You will then be to deliver you over to the cutlasses of a foreign police? Your own oppressors; but I do hope that your wives Are spies allowed to infest the land, save under the and children will shame you into a love of Constituinfluence of a Revolution? Truly it is Revolution, and nothing but Revolution, to destroy your local self-governing boards-to surrender your poor into the hands of strangers-to separate your families, and to break up your cottages! It is worse than Revolution, to poison, under Commissioners' Edicts. thousands of the poor! Then again, is it not Revolution to invade the rights of your Lords Lieutenant, to degrade your Magistrates, and, by a mock election of Guardians, to insult and rob the rate-payers? What is it but Revolution, to infest the land with swarms of mercenary government tools and spies and vermin of every kind, under the names of Assistant Commissioners, Commissioners' Valuers, Surveyors, Skilly Magistrates, Clerks, Relieving-officers, Auditors, Treasurers, Metropolitan police, and I know not what besides, over whom nobody has any control, either as to their duties or their salaries, but the three Traitor Kings? Truly, my friends, you are already in the miest of a Revolution-you now live under a law, which the late Venerable Earl of ELDON declared that the Legislature of this country had no consti. tutional power to enact;" a law which he denounced as "THE MOST EXECRABLE LAW EVER ENACTED IN A CHRISTIAN COUNTRY." And what did that Noble Earl say besides? He told, that true patriot, Earl STANHOPE, "that most execrable as the law was, such was the infatuation of the Legislature, that it never would be repealed, until the people of England is treason, let him say so, and before an English that it never would be repealed, until the people of England judge and jury, I will prove "that every freeman. I will prove that every freeman. All RISES they would deliver the Constitution from the hands of Traitors," or, to use the Noble Earl's own words. "Nothing can be pone that The twelft words the law of England requires that own words. "Nothing can be pone that the law of England requires that Earl STANHOPE, "that 'most execrable' as the law own words, " northing can be done till the every Englishman should be provided with arms!" COUNTRY IS READY FOR IT." Country is READY FOR IT."

Think not that it is a new fancy of my own, to recomgreat fool when he laughed at the pentions of mil-

mend RESISTANCE to the New Poor Law; remember lions of unarmed Englishmen, because, they would what Chief Justice Abines said, in the use of not burn and kill. I will further prove that Lords, about it, his words were—"It is a Bill which the people of England will never submitty."—Then again, his Right Rev. Lordship of Extrem, said, in his hough they may delude the people, by calling place in the Lords and Learn him will never him. place in the Lords, and I heard him, - My Lords, themselves Tories, Conservatives, Whigs, or Rs. the Reform Hill. He questioned whether Mr. Att wood's views on the Currency question, if put into practice, would be productive of any very beneficial results; but still he was a zealous and powerful man, of great talent and influence, and one whom they ought at the stress and one whom they ought all to support. He would only say in conclusion, that he yet hoped to see England what it aught to be, and what he trusted they would use their best endeavours to obtain its being before long.

Mr. Navy moved the working classes, and to reduce them to influence the working classes, and to reduce them to individually and the some 12 or so agittators, who have so boldly and persecurity to pose that unique classes and to refer the working classes, and to refer the working classes, and to refer the working classes, and to refuse the most of the working classes, and to refuse them to boldly and persecurity to pose that in yet have so boldly and persecurity to pose that in yet have so boldly and persecurity to pose the delivered a long and eregicit speech, in which he delivered a long and eregicit speech, in which he delivered a long and eregicit speech, in which he delivered a long and eregicit speech, in which he feel to consider the value of long and the strength of the present system of government, and advocated the received the cereive the deputation, and advocated the received in the state of the present system of government, and advocated the received the cereive the deputation, and after a few days we received the following letter—

Dr. Flexrogen, of Bury, seconded the receivation. He related also, a number of facts, some of them of the meeting that the work of the meeting by the military was the late of the divisor of the question. On the receive the deputation, and advocated the present system of government, and advocated the present system of government, and advocated the present system of the present of the pr remembering who I am and where I am, I have no hesitation in saying, that it is a law which the people, as Englishmen, can not submit to is a arrived? Whe can doubt that we are in a revolution, when it is allowed on all hands that the viliain of Connell, is the governor of this great and ones powerful nation? It is he, who, with his taily manages the whole system of trick and treason. He manages the whole system of trick and treason. He would decrive yourselves by hoping to restore the constitution by expediency! Open your eyes—let mot Prez. blind and define you any longer, Hurral! then for the restoration of our old fashioned England Constitution? Arm ye sons of Britain, whose souls are in the ark of the Constitution? Arm, and make the traitors pause and tremble. The Deke of was unconstitutional—Lord Brougham told him so—was unconstitutional—Lord Brougham told him so—was not yet forgoths. The old veteran's word is as your. The old veteran's word is as your. The old veteran's word is a good of the refused under the present popular ministry, that will be a bold Government, which shall hereafter dare to propose it again." (or words to that the street of the stock from which they street the restoration when have forgetten the nobility of your instruction of your matered thank God, English soldiers and Englishmen have try, that will be a bold Government, which shall hereafter dare to propose it again." (or words to that the street of the stock from which they street the restoration which shall hereafter dare to propose it again." (or words to that the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stock from which they street the mobility of your instruction of the street of the stre cheers.

his Lordship, but, lo! it was only the Under Secrehis Lordship, but, lo! it was only the Under Secrehereafter dare to propose it again." (or words to that
hereafter dare to propose it again." (or words to that
tary, Mr. Phillips, who politely informed us that
as those in the compliment, observed that he could
Lord John could not see us, as he was so very busy.

R. O.

Tories, if you are not now convinced, that this is the moment for every Englishman to avail himself of his last constitutional right, is neither would you be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

which I saw the deputation, I communicated their him your names, and let him arrange the time and which I saw the deputation, I communicated their min your names, and let nim arrange the time and statement to Lord John Russell, together with the place for these amusements. Let this be done petition and other papers. Lord John Russell immediately directed a letter to be written to the mediately directed a letter to be written to the military authorities, requesting that an inquiry each other. If any magistrate, or other officer, should might be made, relative to the alleged interruption fancy, that by playing at this game, you are offending of a meeting at Newcastle by the military. Lord against the act, to prohibit military training, why John Russell has not yet received the information then, try it, in one's and two's—the point is to learn then, try it, in one's and two's-the point is to learn for which he had applied, and is therefore mable, at to run and walk like men with souls in your bodies. keeping your heads erect, and your shoulders well, back. In case of sudden fires breaking out, you will be better able to extinguish them. Let no other, papers having been transmitted, in original, to the General Commanding in Chief, (with a view to prevent delay.) I am not able to return them—immediately on being returned they shall be forwarded to you.

Described and the sport be practised, but what I have described above. Then let Lord to you. burn," nor go to Bastiles; and let him laugh at you again, if then he dare.

Let me also beg of you, my fellow countrymen, of

every rank, rich and poor, to leave of all useless sports

Do this, and without one drop of blood, the Demon that now threaten to enslave you!-that mocks and jeers at your petitions! will dream no more of Rurat Police, nor threaten you with imprisonment, separation, and DEATH. Let those who have money lend to those who have none, to enable them to provide arms; but, at all

events, even if need be, let the poorest "sell his garment, that he may be able to buy a sword." Believe me, if you openly, and quietly, and universally thus arm, there will be no fighting; but, if you resolve, at this critical juncture, to leave yourselve and your Queen without protection, you will tion, on the part of the military, to interrupt the deserve to have your petitions once more laughed at meeting in question. become you well; but you will not brook them, and,

will indignant rise, and at uneven odds you will be forced to fight and bleed, and DIE in delence of our "ancient institutions" as your foretathers did. ARM, then-ARM for Peace-ARM for Justice-ARM for the rights of all. You will have no need to learn the use of arms. The fact, that you are known to be possessed of them, will be enough; it will teach Howick and Co. no more to laugh at your petitions.

That is all that is at present required.

Does any Patriot, any Christian, still start at this advice? If so, he has yet to learn what it is to. e, or deserve to be, A FREEMAN. The real strength of a good Government is in an armed people, and therein lies, also, the greatest dread of a bad Government. A patriotic constitutional Government needs no force but such a people, and such a people will make a sneering, laughing, Government of REBELS and of TRAITORS tremble.

Once more, let me remind and exhort you-No SECRETS—no more great meetings at present—(they are very dangerous now.) Take care also to behave with becoming reverence to all magistrates and persons in legal authority. Answer all questions with out guile. Let them, if they wish it, hear your arguments and inspect your arms. Keep nothing back. Let masters be treated with respect, and servants with kindness. "Let love be without dissimulations and the servants with kindness." have proposed may startle many of my Tory

state of defence and self-preservation.

One thing is certain, the Government cannot com-

Fellow Countrymen,—At all risks I have now done my duty; but remember, the evil Spirit, against which you have to contend, and which now possesses your governors, "goeth not out but by prayer and farting.'

You have, each one, your own part to act. Advice is only good to those who take it. I hope your wives and daughters will give you no rest until they see your family Altars daily frequented, and your mantel pieces duly adorned with burnished and serviceable arms,

After this, if you remain unarmed, talk no more tional Liberty and Freedom.

"Our fathers found this Island poor and rude; With social joys they cheered the solitude; They gave it laws, religion, power, and state, They gave it all, that makes a nation great; And shall, in after times, our children say We gave the dear inheritance away? What !- We the dear inheritance forego-No-by the spirits of our fathers-No!?

Prove yourselves worthy of your fathers; not give your children cause to curse you. Be assured that "the Lord will avenge the poor; and maintain the cause of the helpless;" if, however, the sins of this nation can only be purged by blood, never forget. that "they that be slain with the sword are belta than they that be slain with hunger; for these pine away, stricken through for want of the fruit of the field." Be sober: he sibilized here. Be sober; be vigilant, be MEN!

I am, my fellow-countrymen, Your most faithful friend and servant, RICHARD OASTLER

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield,

July 27th, 1838. P.S. I know that the Attorney-General is on the

look out for me. I am ever at his service. If he dicals; and what is more, I will ask no lawyer to

Poetry.

THE HARROGATE VISITORS EXCURSION GUIDE. By L. S. T.

> HAIL, Harrogate! thy balmy powers, Thy pleasant walks, thy shady bowers, Montpelier of the North: I knew thee in my earliest days, And cheerfully chaunt forth thy praise And estimate thy worth. As time flies o'er with rapid wing.

I chide the tardy-gaited Spring, That thus delays my joy: Thou gav'st me renovated health, For what is all this world of wealth. Health wanting, but alloy?

Then ye who lack a stock of health. And have to spare a little wealth, Ne'er ait at home quiescent; But hither haste with wife or friend, Who will your little wants attend, You'll soon be convalescent.

Thy mineral waters, lucid spring, Give health and strength to all, and bring Our grateful feelings forth; To Him; the giver of all good, Be honour, praise; in holy mood We deprecate his wrath.

Thy health-restoring baths and spea Spread forth thy fame in verse and prose. Aye, e'sn to other climes.

Then hither bring your wives and daughters,
And drink—drink deeply of the waters, And never heed my rhymes.

And take a walk between each glass, And thus your morn you'll gaily pass,
I'th' Royal Promenade: With novels, Pickwick, or the news, You'll find sufficient to amuse; I speak it "by the card."

The morbid Blues and all their train Shall never more annoy again, Rejoice, ye wives and daughters; The tribe of figurels and the gout Dear Harrogate has put to the rout, By its life-giving waters.

And now you're ready for a jaunt, To view each well known neighbouring haunt, So take a short excursion: To Knare-bro' then, by early dawn, Or reasonable time of morn,

Its Castle and its Dropping Well, And Mother Shipton's tamous cell-The prophetess of yore.
Fort Montague, St. Robert's shrine, The Cave, the scene of Aram's crime;

I promise you diversion.

Be murder known no more. And Grimbald's Craig, a towering sight, I've viewed it often with delight, It can't fail to amuse: Or you may see it well defined,

If thitherward you're not inclined, In "Mr. Howell's Views." And Abbott's Gardens, "not the least," "The last" I've named, will prove a feast, They'll furnish a refection They're far-famed for delicious fruits. And esculents or bulbons roots You'll get them in perfection.

The rains of the stately Hall At Spofferth, our attention call, My muse I now invoke. Once Cowthorpe's bowers, 28 we have read, One tree o'er half an acre spread; Hall, venerable oak!

Now back to Harrogate, my friends, For thus your first excursion ends, You're ready for a meal. Now of fatigue you've had a share; To bed, may sweet sleep, after prayer, Soft o'er your senses steal.

Literary Scraps.

INCIENT EGYPTIANS .- "The Egyptians," says Herodotus, "only let the bair of their head and beard grow in mourning, being at all other times shaved;" which agrees perfectly with the authority of the Bible, and of the sculptures. So particulas, indeed, were they on this point, that to have neglected it was a subject of reproach and ridicule; and whenever they intended to convey the idea of a man of low condition, or a slovenly person, the artists represented him with a beard. It is amusing to find, that their love of caricature was not confined to the lower orders, but extended even to the King; and the negligent habits of Remeses VII. are indicated is the tomb at Thebes, by the appearance of his chin, blackened by an unshorn beard of two or three trys' growth. But it was likewise given as the test of hardships undergone in a severe campaign; and the warlike character of Remeses the Great is pointed out in the same manner. The Egyptians did not confine the privilege of shaving to free-born citizens, like the Romans, who obliged slaves to wear their beards and hair long, and only permitted them the use of a cap after they had been enfranchised; and though foreigners, who were brought to Egypt uslaves, had beards on their arrival in the country, we find that so soon as they were employed in the Derrice of this civilised people, they were obliged to coolorm to the cleanly habits of their masters: their beards and heads were shaved, and they adopted a close cap. The priests were remarkable for their love of cleanliness, which was carried so far that they thevel the whole body every three days, and performed frequent daily ablutions, bathing twice a day and twice during the night. It was not confined to their order; every Egyptian prided himself on the incorragement of habits which it was considered a disgrace to neglect: we can, therefore, readily account for the disgust they felt on seeing the squaling appearance and unrefined habits of their Asiatic reighbours, whose long beards were often the subject of ridicule to the Egyptian soldier, and for their abhorrence of the bearded and long-haired Greeks. which was so great, that, according to Herodotus, no Egypnan of either sex would, on any account, kiss the ups of a Greek, make use of his knife, his spit and cauldron, or taste the meat of an animal which had been slaughtered by his hand.' The same habits of cleanliness are also indicated by the 'change of miment' given by Joseph + to his brethren, when they set out to fetch their father to Egypt. Barbers may be considered as the off-pring of civilization; and as a Roman youth, when arrived at the age of manheod, cut off his beard, and consecrated it to know there must be Chambers first.' some deity, as a token of his having emerged from a state of childhood, so a people, until they have adopted the custom of shaving, may be supposed to retain a remnant of their early barbarism. The Romans, at first, like other people, allowed their beards to grow, until about 454 years after the building of the city, (299 B. C.) when P. Ticinius Mena, having brought barbers from Sicily, introfixed the custom to Rome; and, as Pliny states, Scipio Africanus was the first Roman who shaved every day.' They resembled the Egyptians rather than the Greeks in this respect, and in the habit of allowing the buir of the head and heard to grow in mourning: the Greeks, on the contrary, shaving themselves on those occasions. The prejudice of these last in farour of long hair seems to be retained to the preent day; for, though the modern Greeks have Mopted a moslem custom, and wear the red faz of the coast of Barbary, they have remained insensible selose cap, and cherishing the growth of long hair, the following;-With the Egyptians it was enstomary to shave the leads of even young children, leaving only certain locks At the front, sides, and back; and those of the lower classes were allowed to go out in the sun with the head exposed, without the protection of a cap; which Is the reason assigned by Herodotus for the hardmes of the Egyptian skulls compared with those of Wilkinson's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians.

A MAN OVERBOARD.—About six o'clock in the trening-a good smart breeze-all standing under the harricane-house, and enjoying the washing of the spray over the fore part of the ship, when our amosement was interrupted by the cry of "a man overboard!" What an awful change came over our reings! The poor fellow had been washed off the noise of the water. We were sailing at the rate of mine knots an hour; the boat, the only one we had, Were thrown overboard—every effort was used to hare shrunk from with fear, and waved their handaction against their captain and owners. terchiefs, to cheer him in his struggle; their eyes were fascinated to the small spot which assured us that a fellow creature was still buffeting in mortal be could only now be seen at prolonged intervals.

I think he is making for one of the fenders," said

For Gen. xii. 14. Joseph, when sent for by Pharach from Pinon, "shaved himself, and changed his raiment." Gen. ziv. 22. "To all of them he gave each man changes of raiment; but to Benjamin he gave three hundred pieces of looks.'

To all of them he gave each man changes feel, sir, when he is afraid? I need not ask how he looks.'

a man in the shrouds. "Then he may be saved?" convulsively enquired one of the ladies. "I hope St. John's, desired a fellow of the same college to instances of partiality on my part, against the workso." "God grant it!" "God save him!" was lend him Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformaresponded by voices hasky with emotion. "It is of tion; the other told him he could not possibly spare no use." mournfull answered the man, "he is gone." it out of his chambers, but, if he pleased, he might All eves were fixed upon the spot where he should come there and read in it all day long. Some time be seen-but none could say they saw him. Still all after, the same gentleman sends to Tom to borrow hope was not abandoned we kept beating about his beliews; Tom sent him word he could not possiuntil dark. We must have gone close to the spot bly spare them out of his chambers, but he might where the poor fellow sank, for we saw again all the fenders which had been threwn overboard, and from which we had sailed away, as we also distanced the poor lost man. All in vair he was gone. While this was going on upon deck, the black man in the cabin below was calmly laying the tea-things--the click of the cups and saucers made me ill. Eight o'clock. A dead calm. The storm had received its victim, and was appeared. Wednesday .- All hands Coaptain; orew, and passengers, gloomy and sad. The poor lest man was the sailor whom I saw taking his farewell kies at Liverpool of his wife, to whom he had been married only a fortnight. The mate, on looking up his things, to place them under the captain's care, found a sort of log book which the poor fellow used to keep. Money, memoranda, observations, and sums in rule of three were interspersed with scraps of poetry which he had copied out. The last line he had written was the title of a poem he had intended to copy; it was "The Mariner's Farewell." Keely's Log, in the " New Monthly Magazine;12

PIRATICAL HABITS OF THE OLD SCANDINA-VIANS.—Various causes have been enumerated by distorians as having contributed to produce the roving expeditions of the Scandinavians. Among the most obvious of these may be reckoned that restless predatory spirit and love of wild adventure which mark the character of all maritime nations in the infancy of civilization. In the North the occupation of a pirate, like that of a robber among the Arabs, was deemed not only lawful but honourable. These natural motives of fame and cupidity are alleged to have been strengthened by a usage then prevalent, in compliance with which a portion of the inhabitants were periodically expelled by force, as the increase of population outgrew the means of subsistance, which in those barren regions, was chiefly confined to fishing and the chase, or the produce of their flocks. The Norman chronicles, in France, mention an old Scandinavian custom, by which the eldest son inherited the patrimonial estate, whilst the younger was compelled to have recourse to heir. The others were then obliged to seek an establishment beyond the seas. Sometimes the succession to the throne was divided equally between two or more sons, who agreed to reign alternately for a specified period, one part over the land, and the rest over the ocean, but all with the title of kings. The younger branches of reyalty, the sons of Jarls and chiefs, looked upon the waves as their only inheritance, and endeavoured to collect from the lower orders adventurers as brave and destitute as themselves. These noble and gallant youths, ere they had passed the years of boyhood, were provided, at their father's expense, with a small fleet, manned by a hardy crew, who sought no reward but glory and »poil, and who mutually engaged never to return unless adorned with laurels and loaded with plunder. As the mechanical arts were despised, and the learned professions unknown, the practice of sea-roving became the farourite pursuit. It possessed the interest of romance, and was surrounded with all the lustre of chivalry, so that it might be said to | shire? I am. form not only the most lucrative occupation but the most graceful accomplishment of the princes and chieftains of that heroic age. The best and bravest SHAVING THE HEAD AND BEARD BY THE of the land were thus launched and living upon the you been at the Scottish bar?-Twenty-three years. waters; and so much had they increased, that, in the days of Ragnor Lodbrok, the Danes were, perhaps, more numerous on sea than on shore; so that. according to one of their own historians, they resembled a nation of marines, wearing the habit of sailors, that they might "be ready to embark at the first signal." No appellation could be more appropriate to such adventurers than that of sea-kings:-

Varieties.

horn at a cottage fire. '-Edinburgh Cabinet Library.

No. XXIII. Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern,

TRAVELLERS SEE STRANGE THINGS .- A sailor who had been many years absent from his mother in foreign lands, when he returned to his native village after the many voyages be had made to different parts of the globe, was heartily welcomed back by the good old woman, who had long considered him as lost. Soon after his arrival, the old lady became desirous to learn what strange things her son John had seen, after sailing so long upon the seas. Amongst the many things that Jack recollected, he mentioned his having seen ... ying fish. 'Stop, Johnny, said his mother, 'don't tell me such things as that, tell me of what you have really seen; for as tions from the smallest to the greatest amount; I to flying fish, I could as soon believe you had seen flying cows; and Jack saw that wonders of this sort, though very true, were quite out of his mother's way, so he immediately changed his tack. try by the aid of a jury, or are you judge of the Perhaps, mother, says he, 'you wont believe me, fact as well as the law?—In summary cases, where when I tell you, that casting anchor once in the Red Sea, it was with difficulty that we hove it up again; when we did, what should we find hanging which are to terminate in a serious punishment, at the end of it but an old wheel. It was a strange always have the assistance of a jury; last year I old thing to look at, so we hoisted it in. Well, our tried 128 persons with a jury. captain, you see, being a scholar, overhauled him, captain, you see, being a scholar, overhauled him, 1783.—By summary cases, you mean those that and discovered that it was one of Pharoah's chariotare generally decided by a Magistrate or two? wheels when he was capsized in the Red Sea.' 'Ab, Police cases terminating in imprisonment for two or well now, Johnny,' says she, 'I can believe this, three months at the utmost. because we read of this in the Bible; but never talk 1784.—The breaches of p to me any more about flying fish.'

PUN UPON NAMES .- Two gentlemen, one named Chambers, the other Garret, riding by Tyburn, said the first, 'This is a very pretty tenement, if it had 380,000. but a Garret.' You fool,' said Garret, 'don't you

ANOTHER.-Two gentlemen, one named Woodcock, the other Fuller, walking together, happened to see an owl; said the last, "That bird is much like a Woodcock." "You are very wrong," said the first, "for it's Fuller in the head, Fuller in the eyes, and Fuller all over."

MATRIMONIAL JOURNAL. - A gentleman lately ook a meteorological journal of his wife's temper :-Monday, rather cloudy; in the afternoon rainy. Tuesday vapourish; brightened up a little towards evening. Wednesday, changeable, gloomy, inclined to rain. Thursday, high wind, and some peals of thunder. Friday, fair in the morning; variable till the afternoon, cloudy all night. Saturday, a gentle breeze, hazy, a thick fog, and a few flashes of is a court for civil actions, the number of cases last lightning. Sunday, tempestuous and rainy; towards year was 17,000, and in the registration court, which evening somewhat calmer.

HOW TO MAKE A SHIFT .-- A commercial traveller lately left an article belonging to his wardrobe to the comfort and cleanliness of shaving, and have at an inn, and wrote to the chamber-maid to forward referred the inconsistency of covering the head with it to him by coach; in answer to which he received

"I hope, dear sir, you'll not feel hurt I'll frankly tell you all about it.

I've made a shift with your old shirt, And you must make a shift without it."

CONFESSIONS .- A young Catholic lady was at confession. The confessor, after asking several in cases of small amount. questions relative to her confession, felt some curiosity to know who was the fair penitent: he asked her name; the lady, not choosing to satisfy him, replied, 'Father, my name is not a sin.'

WANT OF EVIDENCE. - There is a pleasant anecdote told of the late Reverend Judge Peters, who was no less known for the integrity of his legal decisions than for his witticisms. The crew of a vessel brought into his court a complaint, alleging the unwholesomeness of the provisions laid in for the to sprit, and came up again a-stern. We thought voyage, and claimed damages for this misusage. We heard his screams for help through the gushing One of the evidences in support of the charge was an apparently mouldy sea biscuit. The 'opening' counsel produced this during his exordium, and i was lashed at the top of the round-house, and would was handed incidentally to the judge. The cause not have lived in such a sea. Three or four fenders proceeded in due form, and when the defendant's coursel was proceeding with the citation of proofs but the ship aback but the rate at which we seemed to sustain his client's cause, the mouldy biscuit was to fly from the struggling man was magical. The not to be found; great reliance was placed on this; Pasengers, who, but the minute before, had been it had, however, unaccountably disappeared. At largers gaiety, now with convulsive features length one of the jurymen reminded the counsel he and strained eyes, watched the diminishing speck had handed it to the judge, who it appears, little by which still floated on the large waves that heaved little, as the cause proceeded, had inadvertently him and the large waves that heaved little, as the cause proceeded, had inadvertently him and large waves that heaved little, as the cause proceeded. him up and down, now giving him to and now taking eaten it up. The hearty laugh was irrepressible, him from our night. The women clambered into and it were needless perhaps to add the complainants

> LORD Howe .- When Admiral Lord Howe was a captain, a lieutenant, not remarkable for courage or presence of mind in dangers (common fame had brought some imputation upon his character), ran to the great cabin and informed his commander that the ship was on fire near the gun-room. Soon after this he returned, exclaiming, 'You need not be afraid, as the fire is extinguished.' 'Afraid!' replied Captain H., a little nettled; 'how does a man

come there and blow all day long if he would.

LOVE AND LAW. - A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of 'being insensible to the power of love.' 'It does not follow,' she archly replied, 'that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney.' Forgive me,' replied the suitor, 'but you should remember, that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors.'

AN APT MOFTO. - The worthy widow of an eminent biscuit-baker having intimated her intention of launching her carriage, inquired of one of her young friends, where she was spending the evening, whether she could think of a good motto for it; on which the young lady promptly replied, that she could name none more appropriate than—' Tell me where is Fancy Bread!

A RUM'UN.—This expression is not yet forty years old; and though it was nursed in London, and served its apprenticeship in Gloucestershire, where it was born, it has long wrought journeywork in Staffordshire. Jonas Bell, a country schoolmaster, near Minchinhampton, had a pupil so remarkably stopid, that, when he found it necessary to exhibit his abilities before the lady patroness at a fixed examination, he selected the most familiar words to commence his analysis upon; the first was M-I-L-K; - 'And what does that spell?' said Jonas. 'Don't know,' said the lad. 'What does your mother put into her tea?' said Jonas, quite cock-sure of his answer. 'Rum, sir,' replied the promising youth. The lady patroness vanished. Jonas Bell was bothered, and the boy was pleased with his own sharpness; but it soon became a matter among the sparks in Gloucestershire, when recommended to the favour of a young lady, first of all to inquire if she was 'a rum'un.

sides a gentleman as huge as Falstuff. It is his custom when he travels to book two places, and thus against him. secure half the inside to himself. He once sent his piracy; and, when a father had several children, it servant to book him to Glasgow. The man re- it have been immediately attended to?-If he had was determined by lot which of them should be his turned with the following pleasing intelligence:-I've booked you, sir; there weren't two inside | would have directed immediately that he should places left, so I booked you one in and one out.'

AGE AND WEAKNESS. - At a confirmation which took place not one hundred miles from Chertsey, in Surrey, the clergyman, examining a simple country girl, asked her if she knew who was the oldest man? She promptly replied, 'If you please, sir, they say old Master Goring, the tailor, is. You are a very weak girl,' said the reverend gentleman. 'I am, indeed, sir,' was her reply, ' because I have taken a great deal of doctor's stuff lately, and that has made me weak.'

SELECT COMMITTEE ON COMBINA- fine, since rather showery. TIONS OF WORKMEN.

ARCHIBALD ALISON, Esq., called in, and examined. 1772.-Chairman.-You are Sheriff of Lanark-

1773.—How long have you filled that office?— I hree years and a quarter. 1774.-Mr. O'Connell.-How many years have 1775.—Have you had experience in the criminal laws:-I was made one of King's Counsel (which office, in Scotland, imposes upon the person receiving it the duty of conducting all the prosecutions at the instance of the Crown.) in February, 1823, and I held that office till November, 1830.

1776.—Is the book upon criminal law written by you ?-- It is. 1777.-Are you able to say whether it is quoted And they are rightly so named," says the author in the courts as a book of authority?-Within a of the Ynglinga Saga, "who never seek shelter under a smoky roof, and never drain their drinkingyear after it was published, it took its pince. I believe may say in the presence of the Lord Advocate, beside the institutional writers of the law of Scotland, and has ever since maintained it. I should add, that I think the value of the work arose chiefly from the great number of new cases which it through my hands as counsel.

1778.—But the arrangement and the matter of the work must have met with the approbation of the Scottish bar?—I should not say so myself, but I believe it did.

1779.—How long have you been Sheriff of Lanarkshire :- For three years and a quarter. 1780.—Your office has no resemblance to our office of Sheriff :- The office of Sheriff of Scotland is an office for life; it is a judicial office, and one which imposes (at least that of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire imposes) upon the person holding it, onerous important duties of the highest description. 1781.-You are a resident Criminal Judge?-I am a resident Criminal Judge, and I am also a resident Judge for the determination of civil quis-

£1,000,000 sterling. 1782.-In the decision of criminal matters, do you the punishment is trivial, a few mouths' imprisonment, I try the cases without a jury; in cases of a more serious kind, which by law are capital. or

1784.-The breaches of particular Acts of Par liament?—Yes; or police cases of any sort.

1785.—What is the population over which you preside as judge?-The population of the city is 253,000; of the county, about 130,000; in all about

1756.—Has the business increased or diminished

since you have filled the office?—It has increased very materially; I should mention that the civil business consists of two parts; the one consists of cases of a large pecuniary amount, which are tried in a Court of Record, where the pleadings are written, and which is subject to the review of the Court of Session and the House of Peers. The other is a court of summary jurisdiction, where the civil questions are tried without writing, and determined by myself, both upon the law and evidence, at the moment of hearing the parties, and at the cost of a few shillings. In the court where the proceedings are conducted by written pleadings, I decided last year 1,400 cases with written pleadings, pronouncing interlocutors in each, which were subject to the review of the Court of Session, and of the House of Peers. In the small debt court, which also is part of my duty for the city and county, 1 add to 1s, fit to 1s 3½d.

objections to persons on the roll. 1787.—Are you paid by a salary?—I am. 1788.—What is the salary?—£800 a year. 1789.-Have the parties an option, either to institute proceedings in your court, or to go at once to the Court of Session? They may either go to the Sheriff Court or to the Borough Court, a court

Civil as well as criminal.

Magistrates sign. 1793.—Are you bound to give the reasons of your judgment?—I am, and invariably do so. 1794.—The Lord Advocate.—Mr. Reddie is also

1795.—Mr. O'Connell.—Have the appeals from your decision increased or diminished since your appointment?-All cases come before me, in general, appeal from the judgment of the Under-Sheriffs. The appeals to me from the judgment of the Under- Wheat was held at Sheriffs have increased about tenfold since my or anxious buyers. appointment.

1796.—Then you have a Deputy-Sheriff?—I have four, who decide the cases in the first instance, on written pleadings. 1797.—Have the number of appeals from you to the Court of Session increased or diminished?— Last year, ont of 1,400 cases, there were twenty appeals, in which, I think, there were seven in which the judgment was altered.
1798.—Do your duties bring you in contact with

the working classes of Glasgow?-In the Small Debt Court, and in the Criminal Court, continually Debt Court, and in the Criminal Court, continually every week. I sit in the Small Debt Court, and generally sit from eleven in the morning till seven or eight in the evening, and that court is attended, in general, by 500 or 600 of the working classes.

1799.—You have heard allegations made of misconduct and partiality on your part, of which one or two instances have been adduced?—I have.

1800.—Have you anything to state to the Committee, respecting those instances?—I have. As far in the small Debt Court, and in the Criminal Court, continually and in the Criminal Court, continually and in the Criminal Court, continually and in the Criminal Court, and Rothshire Red... 0 0 0 ATS.

Same period in 1837 ... 61,301 bags.

Same period in 1837 ... 61,301 bags.

Same period in 1837 ... 79,652

Sobotch, New Angus 25 ... 28

Potato ... 29 ... 29

Scotch, New Angus 25 ... 29

Do. White ... 29 ... 31

Berwick ... 22 ... 29

Malting, New ... 38 ... 39

Irish, white ... 22 ... 29

Do. Potatoe ... 22 ... 24

Do. Black ... 22 ... 24

Do. Black ... 22 ... 24

A HINT FOR BORROWERS. - Tom Clark, of as I can recollect, there were four cases specified at men. The first case was one of the witnesses who were examined, Mr. Angus Campbell; the second witness examined here. It was not properly for five weeks he did not know what the charge this:-it was deponed to, in a deposition taken

> 1801.—Was that sworn to:—It was. He was also stated to be a person well known to be connected with the violence used by the cotton spinners, and a person very likely to have been engaged in the perpetration of it. Search was made for him immediately, to see if he could explain the circumstance; it was found that he had left town the day before, and that in consequence of that he could not te got. This was on the 28th of July. He was apprehended on the 10th of August. The warrant of commitment was, as being accessory to the murder of Smith. It is the law of Scotland, that a person is invariably furnished, when he is lodged in gaol, with a copy of the petition and warrant against him, which specifies minutely the circumstances of

the charge. 1802.—Is that by the common law, or by statute? -Both by the common law and enforced by statute. have no doubt, in this case, that that was done in the gaol of Glasgow; though I cannot say specially whether it was or was not done, as the gaoler of Glasgow is not under my jurisdiction, but under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates; but I know for certain that the petition against him was read in his presence, when he was examined as a prisoner in the Sheriff's office, which was four days after his commitment. It was read to him and put into his

1803.—Did you ever hear of a complaint made by him of not having had the law complied with in this respect?-Never the slightest. 1804.- Had he an opportunity of making a

remonstrance upon that subject?-He might have written to me any day, and in point of fact he did write to me, and said nothing about this, but that he was innocent, and in consequence I looked into the deposition, and he was liberated the next day; AWKWARD TRAVELLING. - In Edinburgh re- in that letter which he wrote to me, he made no complaint of not having had a copy of the warrant

1805.-If he had made such a complaint, would given me the slightest intimation of the thing, I have a copy of the warrant and relative petition containing the accusation, and I would have sent for the gaoler, and reprimanded the gaoler severely; I have no doubt it is unfounded.

MARKETS

LEEDS CORN MARKET, August 21. The arrival of Wheat and Beans to this day's market is moderate; Oats considerably larger. Wheat has been 4s to be per quarter lower, and the demanded limited. Oats one MINUTES OF EVIDENCE BEFORE THE la per quarter lower. The weather up to Sunday was very

> WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. Norfolk, Sutfolk, Essex, new red, 68, 75, fine 76s. wht. 75s 80s

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Suffolknew, -s, extra fine -s -Lincolnshire, do ..s, Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do -s, --- 8 --- H Peas, White 38s 42s Do Grey,.... do BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel. Ficks,.....new, 43s, 44s, old 42s 44s Harrow and Pigeon, do 42s, 46s, do 43s 46s OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels Potato, new, 25s, 27s, old 29s

| Potato, | new, 208, 278, otd 288 | Poland, | do 258, 278, do 288 | Small and Friezland, | do 258, 268, do 288 | Mealing, | new 14d. to 15d. per Stone of 14lbs. | SHELLING, per Load of 26llbs, | old 33s 34s new —s to —s | MALT, per Load of 6 Bushels | 40a, 42s, to 44s | RAPESEED, per Lastof 10 Quarters, | £30 to £32 —s ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK. Wheat12501 Malt

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING AUGUST 14th, 1838. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. Rye. Peas. 5249 1499 30 458 ---76s. 7d. 26s. 8d. 32s. 11d. 42s. 6d. 46s. 8d. -s. 0d

LONDON WOOL MARKET, BRITISH & FOREIGN .- Mon

The sales of Colonial wools, of which public notice has been given, commenced on Tuesday last, and were continued up to esident Judge for the determination of civil questions from the smallest to the greatest amount; I sales about 10.000 bales have been declared, of which about ay try a question of 1s., or I may try a question of one half have already passed the hammer; the whole quantity will not be got through until nearly the termination of the present week. The attendance of buyers from the manufacturing districts was very good, and the biddings brisk. As far as the averages have yet been made out, the prices realised have answered the expectations of the importers.

The first sale was on Tuesday, under the management of Messrs. Simes and Co., when 1090 bales of wool were put up; the middling samples, and at 9d to 1s 1d per 1b for the greasy and inferior fleeces. The Van Dieman's Land wools (about Jamaica, Fine 116 0 a 131 0 740 bales,) realised 2s 3d to 2s 7d per 1b for good lambs, and Middling... 106 0 a 115 0 from 9d to 2s 2d per 1b for greasy and middling samples. On Ordinary... 90 0 a 104 0 from 9d to 2s 2d per lb for greasy and middling samples. On Wednesday Messrs. Southey and Son offered 1025 bales, of which 506 were from Sydney, and the remainder from Tasmania; the former (lambs') sold at 2s 2d per lb inferior 1s 6d to 1s 111d and the latter at 1s to 1s 101d per lb. Messrs. Marsh and Edenowugh on the following day put up 1000 bales, of which 620 were Australian, and the remainder from Van Diemas's Land, the prices for the former ranged from 1s 2d to 2s 1d; and some very good lambs wool, the produce of Tasmania, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per lb were realised. On Friday, Messrs. Simes and Co. offered 1229 bales. The Van Dieman's Land quotatiou (431 bales) went off at 1s 3d to 2s 1dd, the Australian (763 bales) at 2s 2s 4d—fine at 2s 3d to 2s 6d and inferior samples at 11d to 2s per 1b. A few Mocha..... 8

to 2s 6d and inferior samples at 11d to 2s per 1b. A few Merinos from Odessa sold at 1s 3d to 1s 8d per 1b. The sales of Saturday were by Messrs. Loughnan and Hughes, and by Messrs. Ebsworth, Brothers; the prices obtained were not different from those already given; the first comprised 964, and the latter about 150 bales. The sales will be resumed

Market Hides, 56 a

Market Hides, 96 a thisafternoon. There was a good attendance of buyers at most of the public

sales which took place last week, and the biddings were somewhat animated; whilst the prices realised were fully equal to those obtained at the preceding sales. Van Dieman's Land wool from 1s to 2s 4d; Australian 9d to 2s 7d. Since Monday last the arrivals have been composed of 1350 bales from Van Dieman's Land; 500 from Germany; 200 from Turkey; 190 from Spain; 290 from the Cape of Good Hope: 100 from Russia; and 40 from Denmark. Although we have a large quantity of British wool on sale, a portion of which is of the present year's clip, the British wool trade continues very steady, and the prices noted on Monday last are well supported.

Down teggs is 6d to is 7d, half-bred do. is 64d to is 74d. Down ewes and wethers is 3d to is 4d, Leicester hogs is 3d to is 6d, Leicester wethers is 2d to is 3d, blanket wool 9d to is, flannel ditto is, 2d to is 4d, combing skin is 14d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, AUGUST 20.

The weather has been mostly favourable for harvest operaions since this day se'nnight, the rain which fell on Thursto the Court of Session? They may either go to the Sheriff Court or to the Borough Court, a court of the same description within the city of Glasgow, or they may go at once to the Court of Session; or in small cases they may go to the Justice of the Peace Court, which has the same jurisdiction as the Sheriff, in cases of small amount.

They may either go to thouse this day se might, the rain which fell on Inural day and Friday nights not preventing field work the following days. There were some showers about yesterday, and it does not appear quite so settled now. A fair supply of Wheat was on sale this morning from Essex, but the quantity was moderate from Suffolk and Kent, and limited of all spring corn from these counties, with only a moderate fresh arrival of oats, as well English and Scotch as Irish. There was a considerable proportion of page Wheat in this day se might, the rain which fell on Inural day and Friday nights not preventing field work the following days. There were some showers about yesterday, and it does not appear quite so settled now. A fair supply of Wheat was on sale this morning from Essex, but the quantity was moderate from Suffolk and Kent, and limited of all spring corn from these counties, with only a moderate fresh arrival of oats, as well English and Scotch as Irish. There was a considerable properties of the Peace of 1790.—Do you mean civil as well as criminal?— siderable proportion of new Wheat in this day's supply, mostly from Essex, and a few samples from Kent, quality good, a Civil as well as criminal.

1791.—Who presides over the Borough Court?—A handsome sample, the skin being coarse, the weight, however, a handsome sample, the skin being coarse, the weight, however, will run from 62 to 64 lbs per imperial bushel. The Wheat trade was dull for all sorts, old being 4s per or cheaper, and new selling at from 70s to 74s per or the best runs, a few interior parcels rather lower and selected lots at somewhat shility. ability.

1792.—He is in the nature of an assessor?—He is an assessor, who writes the judgments which the Magistrates sign.

Interior parcels rather lower and selected lots at somewhat more mency. Flour was without any alteration in value. There were several samples of new Barley at market to-day of heavy quality, taken by our distillers at about 37s per qr for good, rather more for a choice and kindly lot or two; old grinding in consequence was difficult of sale, and lower. Malt was in slow request and rather cheaper. Beaus were much the same as last week, fine qualities being held high. 1794.—The Lord Advocate.—Mr. Reddie is also Town Clerk?—He is Town Clerk and Assessor for the Magistrates.

1795.—Mr. O'Connell.—Have the appeals from The trade for Oats was slow; but for fine horse-corn lower than the same as last week, fine qualities seeing lieu ling.

Peas were without alteration in value; a few new were at market. There were several lots of new Oats on the market from Essex and Kent, good useful corn, but not very heavy.

The trade for Oats was slow; but for fine horse-corn lower prices were not submitted to. Rapeseed continues to be held for the seedsmen, and many samples are too damp to keep, which must be sold to the crushers ere long, as yet they cannot buy. New Rye met a fair inquiry for sowing. Bonded Wheat was held at Friday's decline, without pressing sellers

CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Yorkshire West Country Red West Country Red...
White, do...
Northumberland and
Scotch White ... 64 ... 68
Fine do....... 70 ... 72
Moray-Angus and
Roth him...
Reth. 1 ... 44
Pigeon 44 ... 46

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET. AUGUST 20. (Whenever the word stone occurs in these pricesthroughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs. and such only, no other being lawful.]

Our market this morning was, for the time of year, tolerbrought as a case of partiality; but it was stated as ably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with Beasts, the a singular thing that he was imprisoned, and that general quality of which was prime. The assemblage of for five weeks he did not know what the charge was. The ground of his being apprehended was was apparent in the demand for all kinds of Beef, and in most this:—it was deponed to, in a deposition taken sales an advance of about 2d per filbs was realised. The before me, that he was seen in company with primest Southdown Sheep commanded a steady sale, at full Maclean, the person who was charged with the prices; but with other kinds of Mutton trade was rather dull, murder of S. murder of Smith, on the morning of the day of the murder; and was overheard making an appointment to meet him on the night of that day, at ten o'clock.

Note that day of the supply of Calves being good, the trade with them was dull, at last Friday's quotations. Pigs went off clock. There were a few store Beasts on sale, but the sale for them was heavy.

From Norfolk we received up to this day's market, 350

Scots, runts, and homebreds; from Suffolk, 50 Scots, Devons, runts, and short-horns; from Essex, 25 Scots and Devons; from Cambridgeshire, 42 Devons, Herefords, and runts; from Lincolnshire, 400 short-horns; from Leicestershire, 290 shorthorns and runts; from Northamptonshire, 100 short-horns and Devons; from Staffordshire, 10 Staffords and runts; from Oxtordshire, 250 Devons, runts, and Irish Beasts; from Herefordshire, 350 Herefords; from Devonshire, 400 Devons; from Scotland, by sea, 150 horned and polled Scots; from Sussex, 60 Devons, Oxen, and runts; from Surrey, 25 Devons, Cows, and runts; and from Kent 25 Devons, Herefords, Cows, and runts; the remainder of the sup ly of Beasts came chiefly from the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

Per stone of 8lbs, to sink the offal. s. d. Ditto Mutton ... 3 2 .. 3 6 Ditto Mutton ... 4 2 .. 4

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts, 3,075-Sheep & Lambs, 27,520-Calves, 444-Pigs 250.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. MONDAY) During the last week our supplies of country slaughtered meat have been very limited, yet the salesmen have ex-perienced much difficulty in finding purchasers for the meat consigned hither, owing to its arriving in bad condition. From Scotland, by steam packets, about 30 horned and polled Scots, and 190 Sheep and Lambs have been transmitted, the general quality of which has been prime. The prices of meet, not-withstanding the falling off in the supplies that arrive from Scotland, are still very low in these markets. At the correponding period last year we perceive that the quotations of beef were from 3s 4d to 4s 2d, of Mutton 3s 8d to 4s 4d, of Lamb 3s 10d to 5s, of Veal 3s 4d to 4s 8d, and of Pork 4s to 4s 10d per 6lbs. Thus it will be perceived that a great loss must

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter. QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market. during the week, ending August 14:-Wheat, 14,165 qrs. 74s. 9d. Barley, 785 qrs. 35s. 3d. Oats, 23,963 qrs. 35s. 3d. Beans, 1,340 qrs. 37s. 10d. Peas, 252 qrs. 35s. 5d. Rye 55 qrs. 36s. 7d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

Wh | Barle Oats | Rye | Bns. | Pear

Week ending July 6, 1838. 68 0 31 10 22 7 36 3 37 8 36 11 13 68 0 31 5 2211 34 7 37 5 36 1 20 68 2 32 5 221 35 9 37 3 35 4 27 69 1 31 8 221 36 4 38 2 34 4 6911 32 9 23 0 37 1 38 10 35 71 8 33 5 23 3 37 3 38 8 37 Aggregate Average of the last six weeks | 69 2 32 3 2211 36 3 37 11 35 11 Duties Do. on grain from British 13 10 13 9 15 6 14 0 16 9 Possessions out of TALLOW AND CANDLES. Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 11d. In quantities prices.

of 8lbs.

s. d.

> PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH. MONDAY, (PER CWT.) Farnham 6 0 to 8 0 | East Kent, Pkets 2 3 15 to 5 0 Mid.Kent Pkets 3 15 ... 4 10 | Weald of Kent do 3 12 ... 3 18 Bags 3 10 ... 4 10 | Sussex Pockets ... 3 10 ... 3 16 The hop market is very heavy.-Estimated old duty

LEATHER (per lb.) d. d. d. Crop Hides, 30 a 40 lbs. 11 a 13 German Horse Hides. 10 a 21 Ditto, 40 a 50lbs.... 12a154 | Spanish horse Hides... 12 a 24 bitto, 50 a 60lbs.... 13a 17 | Call Skins, 30 a 40 lbs. | Call Skin

HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.) Smithfield. L. s. L. s. | Whitechapel. L. s. L. s. Straw 2 4 a 2 8 Straw 2 0 a 2 The trade for hay, clover, and straw is very dull, the supply being equal to the demand. SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES.

SUGAR. s. d. Cinnamon lb. 3 6 a 7 Cloves (Amboyna) 1 0 a 1 2 Do.(Bourbon) 1 0 a 1 1 Mace 2 8 a 7 Middling.. 112 0 a 122 0 Nutmegs (ungarb.)..... 4 8 Ordinary .. 90 0 a 110 Pepper (Cay-Broken 80 0 a 94 Pimento/Jamaica..... 0 3 a 0 Middling .. 104 0 a 122 0 Ginger (Jamaica)

> LEAD. 2 8. 2 8. Litharge ... 23 0 a 0 0 Barnet Tin. s. d. s. Patent shot,
>
> 1 a 12..... 24 0 a 0 0
>
> Red, or Minium 22 5 a 0 0
>
> White 30 0 a 0 0
>
> Sheets, per lb. 0 102d a 0 0

Market Hides, 56 a

Market Hides, 96 a

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Saturday Evening, August 18, 1838.

The demand throughout the week has been very moderate, but as holders offer their stocks sparingly, no change of prices has occurred, excepting for the common qualities of American, which are rather lower; 1,000 American were taken on speculation, and 1,000 for export. At a public sale of 560 Statned Sea Island, 240 bags were forced off at a decline of fully 1d per 1b from the previous nominal rates. The sales amount to 16,120 bags, as follows:—

The Imports for the week are 12,607 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 11th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlast year. Into the kingdom this year:

Total of all descriptions 1,154391 Same period last year: American bags 690.679
South American 82.811
West Indies, Demerara, &c. 3,784 East Indies 99,829 Egypt, &c 21,093 -898,196 Increase of imports as compared with same periodlast year, bags 255,895 EXPORTS IN 1838. American, 30,652—Brazil, 4075—Bast Indies, 26304
Total in 1838 ... 61,301 bags.
Same period in 1837 ... 79,652

The demand for Sugar continues limited, and the sales of British Plantation are under 500 hhds. in some instances at rather lower prices. 1200 bags Bengal sold at 61s 6d for low, 63s for middling white, and 64s per cwt. for good, and 1500 bags Mauritins at the quotations. In foreign nothing has been done 260 and 1500 bags Mauritins at the quotations. been done. 260 puncheons of Antigua Molasses have been sold at 27s per cwt. Of Coffee the grocers have shown less disposition to purchase British Plantation; but the holders being firm, two public sales of Jamaics went off without any eduction in prices worthy of notice, beyond which there are no transactions to report. 500 pockets Bengal Ginger have been sold at 21s per cwt. and a small lot of Pimento at 3d per lb. In Cocoa or Pepper there is nothing to report. No sales have occurred in Rice. Rum continues in request, but the quantity on hand is very small, and the sales are limited to a few puncheous of fine Demerara, 31 per cent. over-proof, at 4s 9d per gallon.

There is a very good demand for Indigo, and about 60 chests of Bengal have realized an advance upon the previous currency. The following articles have found buyers, viz. 23 chests Lac Dye at 11d to 114d; 20 hhds. and 80 bags Tincal at 63s to 67s; 125 bales East India Senna at 2d; 5 bales Bengal Safflower at 24 5s to £5 7s. 6d; 74 bales. Muniper: at 12s; 2002. 200 bales Jute at #12 10s to #14; 120 bags Sago at 14s 6d. Saltpetre and Nitrate of Soda are more inquired for; the sales of the former are about 1100 bags, for the latter 14s 9d to 15s has been realized.

Brimstone has been much inquired for during the week but in consequence of holders demanding an advance of 5s, to 10s per ton, the sales have been limited to about 400 tons only, from £9 up to £9 10 per ton for good seconds. Shumae has become dull of sale, and prices may be considered rather lower. Only a limited business has been done in Argols and Cream of Tartar. For Madders and Madder Roots there has been an improved demand, and at rather better prices; several parcels of both French and Dutch Mad-ders have changed hands; the former of fine quality, at 47s to 50s the latter of various marks, from 20s up to 46s per cwt. . 5 8 besides which, several parcels of Spanish Madders have been . 5 0 sold. About 200 tons Valonia have been sold this week, at £13 15s. to £15 for common, to £16 10s to £19 per ton for very good quality. Olive Oil has been firmly supported at the recent advance; the sales of the week amount to about 100 tuns. Further imports of Scal Oil, to some extent, have been received this week, and about 180 tons (mostly pale,) have been taken by the dealers, at £33 10s for pale, and proportionate rates for the coloured; in Cod Oil little is doing. Sen Oils continue in request at our quotations. The transactions in Palm Oil have been almost exclusively confined to parcels for arrival; the sales of this description are to the extent of the quoted prices are now demanded for parcels on the spot, Bather more inquiry has appeared for Oil of Turpentine. Hemp inees a ready sale. Flax is little inquired for. Being without further imports of Tallow this week, the stock is very small, and a further advance of 6d per cwt. has been realised.

DYEWOODS.—The sales of all descriptions have been to a very moderate extent, and although about 50 tons of Campeachy Logwood have been sold, the rates are still nominal; 15 tons of Jamaica sold at £8 2s 6d from the quay; a few tons of Savailla Fustic at £6 28 6d but £6 10s is generally demanded; 20 tons of Lima Nicaragua Wood brought £12 and 60 of Gaboon Barwood £4 5s per ton. The Turpentine market, which towards the close of last week and at the beginning of the present was depressed, and 3d per cwt. lower, rallied again on Wednesday, and became very firm at some little improvement on our last quotations; about 63/0 barrels have been sold at 11s to 11s 3d; and there are few, if any parcels now on sale at these prices. No American Tarin first hands, but 2700 barrels. Stockholm have been sold at 15s 9d. to 16s 3d part of which is to arrive, and 1200 barrels Archangel, at 15s to 15s 3d. Although there have been frequent nquiries for Pot and Pearl Ashes, the sales have been on a very limited scale, and in prices there is scarcely any variation. Quercitron Bark is in good demand, and about 300 hhds. have been disposed of during the week, at 15s to 16s 6d according to quantity and quality. Nothing done in Cloverseed. Flax-seed is in request, and is now generally held for higher rates; 500 quarters of East India, for crushing, were sold at 42s per quarter. At the public sale of Hides yesterday, 7700 East india Kips were sold at very high prices; good sound dry salted brought 11d to 11td rubbed 7d to 9td, sound brined 7d, rubbed 53d to 63d, and Buffaloes 43d to 43d per lb; about rubbed 53d to 63d, and Buttaloes 43d to 43d per 1b; about 2000 salted Buenos Ayres Ox were also sold by auction on Tuesday at 43d to 43d, 300 cows at 43d, 160 brined at 7d, and 440 dry-salted Brazil at 53d per 1b. The sales of Tubacco amount to 110 hogsheads of which 40 were for Ireland, and the remainder to manufacturers, without change in

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.-TUESDAY. The amount of business to-day was extremely small. We 3s per load on Oatmeal. A few barrels of trish New Oats were sold at 4s 4d per bushel, and a little new B. re at 5s 6d per 60 lbs. Some parcels of Bonded Wheat, to be delivered free, were sold at a decline of about 9s per bushel from the extreme quotations of the previous week.

> LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, August 20. The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been somewhat smaller than that of the preceding week, and the quality much about the same; but we cannot note any alteration in price from our last week's quotations. It has been a selling market with many country buyers, but the beasts were no all sold up, in consequence of the steamers not arriving until a late hour, which prevented many parcels of Beasts from being shown until very late in the afternoon. The number of sheep has also been smaller than last week, and Lambs

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL From the 13th to the 20th August.

Cows. Calves Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 38 10,805 2121 3,033 MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Aug. 18.

There was a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and the transactions were on the most limited scale. From the quotations of this day se'nnight, we notice a reduction of 6d per 70 lbs on Wheat, and on Flour of 4s to 5s per 260 lbs, and even at this decline consumers were without confidence, consequently tew sales were effected. Outs may be noted 2d per 45 lbs lower, and Outmeal was freely offered at full 3s per 240 lbs below the late currency without inducing much business. Malt, Brans, and other articles, were like-wise neglected, and the advance previously demanded was not confirmed.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Aug. 17.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS MAYO, Twickenham, victualler, Aug. 24, September 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors. Messrs. Pain and Hatherly, Great Marlborough-street; official ussignee, Mr. Abbott.
MARY REBECCA ISAACS and BENJAMIN SAMO, Strand, diamond merchants, August 31, at 2 o'clock, September 28, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitors, Messrs. Kcarsey, Hughes, and Thomas, Leadenhall-street: official assignee, Mr. Alsager, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

JOHN ATKINSON, King William-street, tarpaulin-manulacturer, August 30, September 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Bankart, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; official assignee, Mr. Edwards, Frederick's-

place, Old Jewry.

WILLIAM BARRETT, Jun., Abingdon, Berkshire. grocer,
August 24, September 28, at ten o'clock, at the Golden Cross
Inn. Oxford: solicitors, Messrs. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.
RUSHTON WALKER, Bristol, sculptor, August 24, September 28, at one o'clock, at the Commercial-room Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-JAMES WOOD COOK, Dover, woollen-draper, August 25, September 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Bell Hotel, Sandwich; solicitors, Messra. Dods and Linklater, Northumberland-street,

G. Wilson, Darlington, Durham, mercer .- W. Gravenor,

DIVIDENDS.

Hatfield, Yorkshire, farmer.-September 14, A. Bell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant. .CERTIFICATE-SEPT. 7.

. Chadwick, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED

C. Williamson and R. Armstrong, Pendleton, Lancashire, dyers. W. and W. Earle and J. and J. W. Carter, Liverpool, corn-merchants; as far as regards J. W. Carter. Mason and Richardson, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers. W. McClennan and R. Parkinson, Preston, Lancashire, grocers. J. Smith and Co., Heywood, Lancashire, power-loom makers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Aug. 21. BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS DRIVER and JOHN MOORE, shipowners, London, to surrender August 28 and October 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Belcher, official assignee; King, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

JAMES WILLIAM BARRETT, Jun., grocer, Abingdon,
Berkshire, August 24 and October 2, at ten, at the Golden
Cross Inn., Oxford. Hindmarsh and Son, Crescent, Jewin-JOSEPH HAIGH, dyer, Meltham, Yorkshire, Sept 13, at one, and Oct 2, at two, at the George Hotel, Huddersfield. Atkinson, Huddersfield; Batty, Fisher, and Sudlow,

Chancery-lane, London.

JAMES RODGERS, coachbuilder, Chorlton-upon-Medlock. Manchester, Ang 29, and Oct 2, at ten, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Sharp, Staple-inn, London; Rowley and Taylor, Manchester.

MAKGARET KEW, victualler, Torrisholme, Lancashire, Sept 4, and Oct 2, at twelve, at the Royal Oak Inn, Lancaster. Makinson and Sanders, Temple, London; Robinson and Dodson, Lancaster.

PERCIVAL BEAUTIMENT, builder, Willington, Northumberland, Sept 11, at eleven, and October 2, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission-room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Plumptre, Lamb-buildings, Temple, London; Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLV ...

Mallalieu and Lees, Manchester, ironmongers. Grimshaw and Hammond, Manchester, brewers. H. and T. Bramley and Co., Skireholme, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, cottonspinners. Jones and Dawson, Liverpool, blocknakers. Jackson and Chesman, Sheffield, surgeons. Clemesha and Co., Burnley, Lancashire, grocers. J. Hellewell and Co., Salford, Lancashire, dyers. J. Hinks and Co., and G. Taylor and Co., Liverpool, painters. Evans and Rees, Liverpool, Inc., draptor, R. Fisher and T. Ja. Walker, Whiston, Yorkshire, farmers. J. Brown and J. Dyson, Bradford, waste-dealers.

DIVIDENDS.

September 12, W. Stephenson, Leeds, woollen-draper. September 17, S. Flitcroft and T. Musgrove, Liverpool, grate-manufacturers. October 16, W. and H. Werth, Touness, Devonshire, linen-drapers.

DEMONSTRATION FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRACE AT IPSWICH.

(Abridged from the Essex and Suffolk Times.)

The appeal of the Working Men's Association to the operatives of Ipswich met with a cordial response on Wednesday evening last. The spacious Lall under the Literary Institute was too small to contain the numbers that flocked to the meeting, and hundreds of persons were necessitated to remain on the outside, not being able to obtain ingress. The hour - fixed for the chair being taken was seven, but business did not commence until twenty minutes past, when, on the exterior and in the interior of the building, there could not have been less than 2,000

persons present. Mr. Charles Bird, painter, took the chair, and said-Brother working men and fellow-townsmen, I have to thank you for the honour you have done me in placing me in this situation on this very important oc. asion. In the first place I have to claim at your hands your kind indulgence in opening the business of the evening. (Hear.) Our object in thus meeting is the welfare of the whole community. (Hear, hear.) Our object is not confusion or disorder -(hear, and cheers;)-and it appears quite plain that the magistrates of this town have no idea that there will be any confusion or disorder to-night; for I cannot perceive that there are any police here or in the neighbourhood of the meeting. (Applause.)
Therefore it affords me considerable gratification that the authorities of the town place so much confidence in the honest intentions of the Working Men's Association of Ipswich. (Loud cheers.) We have thought proper, as this time, to invite our fellow-townsmen to meet us for the purpose of adopting the petition of the Birmingham Union, which, no doubt, you are all well acquainted with. That peti-tion has already received the sanction of hundreds of THE VICTORIA STEAM-BOAT—FINAL thousands of the working men of England. (Tremendous cheers.) And I feel persuaded that the working men of Ipswich will also give it their support. (Loud applause.) It is our intention, honestly, bolly, and manfully to communicate to you the object of the Working Men's Associations this evening. Our object is to give equal rights to all—enthusiastic cheering)—respecting the rights of both rich and poor. We have been accused of having for our object a general scramble. This I deny: our object is brotherly love; it is to create the feeling of object is brotherly love; it is to create the feeling of men present, the coroner went on with the proceedlore among all men, more particularly among the ings in the cases of Jacob Heanens, James Young, working classes. (Cheers.) You know very well William Colville, Jacob Asper, George Clay alias that the Reform Bill has been passed now about six Nutchcroft, William M'Kinlay, John M'Donald, years; and you all know, to your sorrow, the situation we are now in, which causes us to meet in this way, and to endeavour to unite ourselves for the express purpose of advocating and maintaining, and also of demanding, our rights, and nothing more.
(Loud cheers.) We do not wish to infringe on, or in any way interfere with, the property of any man or set of -men; we desire that all property should be protected; but at the same time, we wil not allow the few to live and fatten on the industry of the many. (Loud cheers.)
I am surrounded by my brother working men, who will severally address you as working men, and I feel working classes to do, not only for their own benefit. belief that that Bill will itself have the effect of property apon which it was levied could be only working the salvation of the country; so far as it will set men to thinking, and make them determine that if they are to be thrown on their own resources. every man shall be thrown on his own resources, and that no set of idlers shall roll in extravagance and inxury derived from the working classes. (Loud) It affords me pleasure to witness such a numerous and that the engineer had no control in the enginebody of my feliow working men. I have no object but the public good to prompt me on this occasion. I have seen many great men placed on the bench attaching their signatures to the necessary docuwhich I now occupy, and you can see what can be ments, which being done, done by the intelligence and perseverance of the community—the working classes. It is far from me of their labours, and presented his acknowledg-

Mr. D. M'PHERSON proposed the first resolution, which ran as follows:-" That this meeting are of opinion that, required as they are universally to support and obey the laws of this country, nature and reason entitle them to demand that, in the making of the laws, the universal voice should be implicitly listened to; and that, as they perform the duties of freemen, they must have the privil ges of freemen; they are therefore convinced that the suffrage must be universal." (Tremendous cheers.)

placed. (Long-continued cheering followed this

Mr. N. WHIMPER, wine merchant, in seconding the resolution, made the following, amongst many others, excellent observations:—If things are al-Our object is to effect their good, and we now bring before you a petition for Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) On that point, I have no objection to acknowledge that I once felt objections. I did not dive into questions of a political nature then as much as many others did. When I heard the term "Universal Suffrage" first, it struck me that it was not right or proper. (Several voices here interrupted the speaker bers of persons that have the same opinion of Universal suffrage that I had then—that look upon it with all but abhorrence, and conceive that it never can be conceded to the people. But you will understand that Universal Suffrage does not mean every must not be supposed that the boy of twelve or fourteen years of age, or an apprentice is to have a vote. Those who are of twenty-one years of age, and un-It has been asked, "Would you give the Suffrage to a pauper?" I would say Yes. For why is a man a panper? Oftener on account of bad government than from any other cause. (Cheers.) Do you think that if we had good government we should hove the Poor Law? (Cries of "No," and cheers.) Would the Corn Laws be continued to the present moment? ("No.") Would there be so many infamous acts appearing on the Statue Book if we had Universal Suffrage? (Renewed plandits.) Certainly not. Why? Because it would have enabled the constitnency to make choice of those men who would have done the most good for the country-who would have hindered the passing of those laws-would have done justice to the poor—and not allowed the erection of those Bastiles. (Loud cheers.) The justice of all men having a rote is evident; it is reasonable and proper that they should have it when they come to years of maturity. Is there a difference in intellect? Or was there from the beginning? Did not God make all nations of the earth of one blood, although there have been and are distinctions of men? To night we are met here without distinction? And I hope there will be an unanimity of feeling in favour with politics?
of those measures which will be for the general good of all. (Applause.) It is supposed that the male population of the United Kingdom is about six millions; and it is contemplated by the People's Charter to divide the country into three hundred equal voting districts. If then the six millions of men be divided by three hundred, it will give a constituency of twenty thousand to each district. Mr. Whimper concluded by seconding the resolution. The resolution was supported in a long and excel-lent speech by Mr. John Gosling, shoemaker. It

was carried unanimously, with the most enthusiastic veciferations of applause. Mr. David Stolless proposed the second reso- him over to the free competition of the untaxed lution as follows:—"That, in order to secure the foreigner. They dragged the wife from her home, free and uncontrolled exercise of the franchise, the the child from its sport, to break down the wages of people must have the protection of the ballot; that the husband and father. They made monopoly for to make the connexion between the representative themselves, and competition for us. They made laws and the people beneficial and intimate, a new Parto make us poor, and then made poor-laws to deprive liament should be elected annually; that it is just us of relief. Therefore do the people gather together, and right that the constituent body should have a and therefore do the women leave their homes to free and unrestricted choice of the representative, attend political meetings. and that their choice should be the only qualification: and also that the services rende ed by their representative should be adequately remunerated, in order to ensure the faithful discharge of his legislatorial functions." (Applause.) Mr. J. Bird, bricklayer, seconded the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then read the Birmingham peti-

Mr. Robert Booley, coach spring maker, proposed its adoption.

Mr. H. GABRARD (carpenter) in seconding the our trade? We see our fathers, husbands, and adoption of the petition, observed that the people brothers, worn in strength, and subdued in spirit, by required something more than good government, disproportioned toil, and the more fatal agency of and was the security forgood government, which could never be made permanent or certain, until the people's interest in it is universal, and they are not go through the terrible ordeal of suffering the equally represented in the House of Commons. strength of our country to be withered by so cruel a (Applause.) They had now begged and prayed for poverty.

justice too long. They had a Reform Bill, the fruits of which they were denied the benefit of. The CHAIRMAN put the petition to the meeting. who agreed to it unanimously. This was followed

by tremendous cheers. Mr. SAMUEL CLUTTEN moved-" That the petition lie at the Town Hall for three days for signature, and afterwards at the Ipswich Arms, Brook-street, for further signature, previous to being sent to Birmingham, to be subjoined to the National Petition." In doing so, he addressed some appropriate observations to the meeting, in support of the Working Men's Association.

Mr. Ephraim Engeley seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.
It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Robr. Ore (carpenter), seconded by Mr. Henry Church (car-

to the Council of the Birmingham Political Union for the National Petition." Mr. Gosling proposed a vote of thanks to the spirit laugh at the mortal agony of the country, Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and to the and give no aid to the brave that battle for the Working Men's Association for the active part they had taken in calling this meeting. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. CHARLES COOK (accountant) seconded the

motion, which was agreed to with acclamation. Three tremendous cheers, echoed from the outside of the Hall, were then given for "The Morality of the Working Classes," three cheers for "The Working Men's Association at Colchester, and thanks to the two members of that body who had attended the meeting," and "Three times three for Universal Suffrage and the Birmingham Petition." At eleven o'clock the assembly broke up in the most orderly manner, and in ten minutes afterwards scarcely

half-dozen persons were to be seen in the streets.

and James Wilcox Derrington. Mr. David Napier, Mr. Seaward, engineers, and Captain Bell, the commander of the I ictoria, Brown, a fireman, and West, the pilot, were the witnesses examined; and were each sworn eight times, according to the number of deceased persons.

Mr. Hall, the managing owner of the company, and Mr. L. Jacobs, his solicitor, attended, as on every other occasion. After the tedious operation of signing the depo-

itions had been gone th ough, The Coroner proceeded to charge the jury in the confident that they will be able to explain to your case of James Young. He said that although some satisfaction, the objects had in view by the Working witnesses had neglected to re-appear and record Men's Association; also what is necessary for the their evidence in the cases now before them, as well as in the first case which they had considered, yet he but for the whole of the community; that is, as I did not think it necessary, after the time that the stated before, to protect the property of every one. jury had devoted to the inquiry, that they should be and to secure to every man his just rights—the rights any longer detained. One of the witnesses, Mr. of industry. (Prolonged applause.) You know very Dickenson, of Blackfriars-road, had since his exwell what have been the effects of the New Poor Law. amination in the first case died, and others were aband that the object of that measure was to throw sent in various parts of the country. The verdict in every man on his own resources. To this I have no this case, as well as all the others, might be accomobjection, provided it runs through all classes of panied with a similar decorand as that named by the society. All I complain of is, that, like many other jury in the case of Andrew Brown, it being undermeasures of our legislation, it did not begin at the stood, as he had before remarked, that not more proper end. (Reiterated cheering.) Now, it is my than one of the amounts would be demanded, as the

> The jury then requested the room to be cleared, Henry Vincent, of London, addressed a public meetbut in about half an hour the doors were reopened.

Mr. Peter Mellish said the jury had agreed in the whole eight cases to similar verdicts to that recheers.) The working men are, I know, quite will turned in the case of Andrew Brown, namely, "Acciling to remunerate every man that tenders a service dental Death, with a decodand of £1,500, at the to his country, and I do not think they desire to act same time expressing the opinion of the jury that improperly towards those who use their talents and the construction of the boilers was unsafe, that the ability in the cause of the public good. (Applause.) water spaces were too small and the plates too thin, room over the safety-valve.'

The jury were then engaged for a long time in

The Coroner congratulated them upon the close to urge any man to aspire beyond the situation he | ments for the great attention they had paid to the has a right to fill; but I wish that every man might very difficult and lengthened investigation in which be placed in that comfortable situation to which his industry and perseverance entitle him. (Applause.)

That is the situation in which his own consciences, and the public would be satisfied their own consciences. That is the situation in which I wish to see him | that they had done their duty. His (the coroner's) labours would not, however, close here, as he had that moment a copy of a writ de certiorari put into of the factory children, the Honourable House burst his hands by Mr. L. Jacob, the solicitor of the Hull Steam-boat Company, removing the proceedings of the National Association was to destroy this Parinto the Court of Queen's Beach.

The jury then separated.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE AD-VANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Aug. 20.—The most extraordinary improvements have for some time been going on in this town, perhaps, for the short space of time, unprecedented in any provincial lowed to continue as they now are, what the situation one. In the centre of the town, and surrounded of the country will be it is not for us to determine at | with buildings, was, until the last few years, a large present. It is therefore essential that as citizens we uncultivated portion of ground, but which, by the should stir ourselves, and consider the evils that bear | death of the original proprietor, reverting into the us down, and see if it lies in our power to make any more active hands of his legates, became the area alterations for the good of the community at large. of the most remarkable enterprise. On it now stand streets of houses that will vie with any in the metropolis; markets second to none in Great Britain; a theatre, music-hall, picture gallery, exchange, and the not less prominent object of the column to Lord Grey, to commemorate the passing of the Reform Bill. On this spot the majority of the meetings of the association are to be held, and for the last by crying out "adjourn to the hill; there are hun-dreds of people here who cannot come in." Much and the last week incessantly, night and day, in excitement continued in consequence of the pressure order to make the necessary preparations, and clear from without, but at length, order being restored, the streets. This singular metamorphose was com-Mr. Whimper resumed.) I believe there are num-pleted on Saturday night, and vesterday there was the streets. This singular metamorphose was com-pleted on Saturday night, and yesterday there was musing with their hands in their pockets, on much attention in the city, as it is feared that an scarcely a vestige remaining of the operations which tne day before were most extensively carried on, everything being provided for the adequate accommodation of the meeting. The town is now very individual. (A voice, "We all pay taxes directly or indirectly.") True it is that we all pay taxes; but it the Town-hall on Saturday evening, at ten o'clock, full, the number of members who had registered at being, 1,734. Every steam-packet from London, Leith, and Hull has within the last two days, brought a great influx; and the Ocean steam-vessel, contaminated with crime, are the persons whom we which had been specially placed on the London should wish to possess the franchise. (Applause.) station, arrived on Saturday afternoon with upwards few thousands struck, and it made a s-usation, how of 120 passengers.

TO THE WOMEN OF BIRMINGHAM.

My dear Friends, I have twice called you from important do-mestic duties to attend public meetings. I have want to your board and care to your pillow. The understand. Your husbands and brothers, your fathers and sons, have united in the great and glorious work of restoring the prosperity and independence of industry. I call upon you also-upon wife and sister, mother and daughter, to join in this holy league of righteousness and love, that the great family of the people may move irresistibly in their onward

course, to recover the promises of abundance God has made to the diligent. The dull in intellect, the cold in heart, will sneeringly enquire—why do women leave their domestic occupations?—wherefore are women made to meddle

Let this be your reply:-The idle have legislated for the industrious, the wealthy for the poor, and they have trampled upon industry in their pride, and plundered it in their greediness. They removed the taxes from the sources that supply luxury and folly, and laid them on indus-try that supports life. They removed the property tax of seventeen millions from their own shoulders, and laid a tax of thirty millions on food, remorselessly taking from poverty a portion of even its scantiest meal. They taxed the English labourer in his bread. in his beer, in his tobacco, in his tea, in everything, and having thus burthened him, they have delivered

We hear it openly acknowledged by both factions of the State, that it is impossible, under its present burthens, the trade of England should be maintained in successful rivalry against the competition of the untaxed foreigner. We know, therefore, that bad begins and worse remains. We ask ourselves, if the whole of our trade breaks down under the preisure of our burthens, what accelerated destruction—what multiplied miseries will come upon us when the whole of our burthens are brought to press upon half

urthens and lose our trade. We are determined for the common safety, to throw off our burthens, and preserve the trade, the happiness, and the power of ur country; and, therefore, do the women meddle with politics.

The people have petitioned in vain for twenty tention has been excited. years; their humble prayers have been refused, and their increasing miseries disregarded. The factions have given to the unconquered people of England for their inheritance, a childhood without mirth, a manhood without independence, and an old age without honour or comfort; therefore do the women meddle

have united their stregth, and there is a bond of flotilla. penter,) "That the thanks of the meeting are justly | unity in truth, a strength in virtue, and a weakness dne to the London Working Men's Association for in guilt, and the cry of the oppressed ever reaches their excellent outline of the People's Charter; and the throne of grace.

Let, then, the craven spirit submit, and the Jew spirit torture industry for its gain, and the scoundrel right, yet shall the people be delivered, and rejoice, for the women have meddled with politics. The agency of the women sent the missionary on his Christian pilgrimage; it redeemed the slavery of the negroes! It has ever triumphed, and it shall Tunis. now secure the most glorious and perfect of its

victories. The men of Birmingham have set a noble example to the country. The women of Birminggham shall set a still more unrivalled one. Within a fortnight, fifty thousand women shall have signed the National Petition; and if that petition be rejected, instant measures will be adopted for the safety of the great interests of the country. Then, women of Birmingham, I pray you, meddle

with politics, and Your faithful friend, T. CLUTTON SALT. Birmingham, August 16th, 1838.

ROCHDALE.

force of Rochdale, on Sundays.

then went out; they both did go out, and would go dangerous results or complications." out, and there was no way to prevent them; they always went out at pastimes (it was the wake). The being republicant, and for having no other ambition within, except at proper times.

MIDDLETON.

ing, held in Ebenezer Chapel, Middleton, on the subjects of Radical Reform and the National Demonstration, about to be carried into effect. Mr. Wilde, the chairman, said it was now time for the weavers of Middleton to act. No man got his living by silk weaving who was not miserable. He hoped they would take notice of what Mr. Vincent said, and begin to unite, which they might do by joining the Working Men's Association. Mr. Vincent repeated the advice to unite; the time was now come: the King or Queen took care of their prerogatives; the Peers did the same by their own interests: the House of Commons was con posed of of Montabello) who owes his fortune, rank, and iew of the origin of the Reform Bill, and of the Whig measures which succeeded it-the Irish Coercion Act, the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the riolation of the Canadian Constitution. Only 17 Members of the House of Commons were found to support the petitions for the repeal of the Poor Law Bill; and when Lord Ashley described the sufferings into roars of laughter. [Hear, hear.] The object liament; they must break it up, by giving to every man of sane mind a right to vote for the men who were to make the laws. He explained base enough to flatter and extol them." the principles of Annual Parliaments, Univer-al Suffrage, and Vote by Ballot, members of the House of Commons were to be paid wages, and the property qualification should be done away with. The next move must be for Universal Suffrage and nothing else; delegates were to be elected for every listrict, there would probably be three or four hundred delegates chosen, and it would be strange if out of those they could not select forty-nine to ciples." assemble in London; the law only allowed the assembling of forty-nine delegates at one time and place, but they could take it in turns, a week or so each, until the business was transacted. They should always have forty-nine sitting; they would go upon the Birmingham petition, and the delegates would call on the members of Parliament and tell them their constituents demanded Universal Suffrage, mean time the working people should prepare for a week's strike, and they must do it by laying by whatever they could, however trifling in amount or cost it was; it must be done, by laying by a little, and then on a certain day, some Monday morning, for instance, the people might be called on to come out in their holiday clothes, not to go to work again until they obtained their political liberties. [Hear, hear.] The aristocracy would become desperately Wednesday they would be for peutioning the people, as "The Parliament of England, to the houest people of England in holiday assembled.' They would then grant Universal Suffrage, and might perhaps throw them in a democracy to the bargain. [Laughter.] The people were not to fear the soldiers; the soldiers would do them no harm; they were not to run away from them, or the police. The people would have all they wanted, though now they were told it could not be done. (An old woman exclaimed, "Aye, but it can.") [Laughter.] If a much more when the whole people of London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glargow, and all the other large towns struck in one hour, and all were directly on their march to the metropolis. (Applause.) The speaker invited the operatives of Middleton to make another link in the chain of union; they must break up this Parliament. It was intended, in about a month, to hold a very large meeting somethere explained to you the causes which have brought | where near Manchester, and he would have every working man and woman to attend it, to come in iron pressure made you ready to listen and apt to immense numbers, to resolve to have one day's holiday, and to pledge themselves at their meeting not to submit to oppression any longer. (Applause.) Chronicle and Weekly Dispatch, as papers in direct Vicar and Clergy. 'The Honorary Members of unusually limited. The individuals employed in the opposition to the working classes, and cautioned his hearers against purchasing either of them. He A number of excellent sones were supposed by Masses and the extra hours; and there are strongly recommended the Northern Star and John Wood, R. Mellor, Eastwood, and Abraham

> Parish Church, Middleton, to inspect and pass the constables' accounts for the last quarter. At halfpast two, no ratepayers were present, and the mustered, and the accounts were passed.

HULL.

ABSCONDED SERVANT .- On Wednesday last, £380, which he had received to pay some excise

ACCIDENT.-Yesterday week, as a child belonging to Mr. Brown, joiner, was playing, it was perceived to be in great danger from a brewer's dray. Mrs. Brown ran to save it, and, in her haste, both herself and the little one fell down, the dray passing over the child. The arm, face, and shoulders are much bruised, but we are happy to add that no bones are broken, and the little sufferer is in a likely way of recovery. Mr. Sharp, surgeon, saw the accident, and rendered the most prompt and efficient assistance in his power.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Thursday Evening.

CITY (THIS DAY), TWELVE O'CLOCK. -The French mail has arrived with the express from Paris, and the papers are, as usual, barren of news. We have received Sydney and Van Diemen's

Our rulers coolly attempt to compel us to keep our | Land papers to the 15th of April, and Hobart Town Journals to the 31st March, by the Orwell. Sir John Franklin has taken the first steps towards the amendment of the Assignment Regulations in the sister colony, to the imperfection of which public at-

The above papers are not of so late a date as previously received by two days. Accounts have been received at Havre, by the Unite, from Monte Video, of the 6th of June, stating that the blockade at Buenos Ayres still con-

They write from Madrid, of the 23th of August, that it was the anniversary day of the event which took place at La Granja; some Patriots wished to celebrate it by public manifestations, and Government, being informed of their projects, took every precaution that the peace should not be disturbed At present all remained perfectly tranquil. In the Bourse at Madrid nothing was doing,

An order has been received at Toulon to recal? a part of the division which is cruising before

The Gazette of Augsburg has later accounts than received at Marseilles concerning the raising of the seige of Haret. It announces that the Schah of Persia had experienced a defeat before that place with the dispersion of his army. Accounts from Toulon state that eight ships of

war, amongst which the Hercules, of 100 guns, are to reinforce the blockade squadron off Vera Cruz. It is doubtful whether the bombardment can commence before the beginning of November. THE FUNDS

(From the Helvetie of the 17th inst.) The affair of Louis Napoleon appears to be at present the all-engrossing question and the order of the day in Switzerland. The Helvetie takes the lead of the press of that country in vindicating the rights ROCHDALE. On Monday last, in tion to resist the exorbitant demand of the King of accordance with a resolution of the Commissioners the French, who, after his repeated attacks against the Police, eight persons were sworn as special constables, to act in assistance of the present police still presumes to call himself its generous and faithful ally. The measure required by Louis Philippe COMMITTAL FOR GAMBLING.—On Monday, at had inflicted so deep a wound on the national COMMITTAL FOR GAMBLING.—On Monday, at Rochdale, one of those pests who go about from fair to fair, enticing children to gamble away their halfpence, was summarily dealt with, by William Chadwick, Esq. Bentley, the beadle, stated that he took him in the act of gambling, near Chapel House, on Sunday, with a crowd of boys around House, on Sunday, with a crowd of boys around the Helvetie, "is determined on supporting its rights, modelien and shalter and much credit is due to the him. He gave no account of himself, but begged and we trust that she will not stop at any sacrifice. to be let off with a fine. He was, however, com- If the hermetical blockade were again to be resorted | Stewards for the management and arrangements on mitted as a vagrant for eight days.

SPOTLAND WORKHOUSE.—On Monday, a forbidding all communication with France. We The St. Wilfred's Plate af £50.—Heats, one mile coman of weak intellect, who had been found in will prove to her that we can do without her, and he street at an improper hour, was brought before procure elsewhere what we want. If France wave William Chadwick, Esq., at the Sessions Room. war against us, 40,000 carbines and an entire nation Mr. Stott, the Overseer of Spottand, said she was resolved on defending its homes will perhaps have an inmate of their Workhouse. She went out on more weight in the scale than the mere name of Sunday night, without leave. Many of the paupers | Louis Napoleon, and be attended with much more

xoman, he said, was not her own person, but she than that of working for a livelihood, in perfect inknew better than to do as she had done. Mr. Chad- dependence, without slaves or masters. At no wick said the ratepayers ought to build a wall round former period did society exhibit a more profound the Workhouse, and take care and keep the paupers immorality, and display it with more effrontery. Its principal seat is in those regions where the fate of nations depends on a few heads adorned with trinkets, and on some servile courtiers, and thence NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION .- On Monday, Mr. it stalks abroad to corrupt all the inferior classes. It would appear that it was not sufficiently rich and powerful to dare to commit acts which public morality has repudiated in all ages.

"In the conflict which has arisen between Switzerland and France, between two countries wet, but before noon, the rain had ceased, and the whose alliance the revolution of 1830 ought to have remainder of the day was as fine as could have been of stock which has for several weeks been expessed so closely cemented, we hehold a king reigning over desired. The company, although not so numerous 32,000,000 of citizens acting the bully before a as on the preceding day, were yet very considerpeople of 2,000,000 of souls, and presuming to able. compel them to punish a fellow-citizen, whom he The Members' Plate of £50.—Heats, one mile and himself did not consider it expedient to try when he held him in his power. We see a man (the Duke lews, stock-jobbers, and monied men, all combining honours to Napoleon, accept, under the title of o keep down the working classes. He then took a Ambassador of another monarch, the part of a persecutor, pride in being a servile instrument, and striking blindly the nephew of the man but for whom he would now be a locksmith, like his ancestors. We see prince, now a powerful monarch, but formerly an unhappy exile, who found in Switzerland a tranquil and secure refuge, menace the hospitable land which sheltered him, and vow destruction upon it if it treats another as it once treated him! Cowardice, servility, ingratitude, such are the virtues and the order of the day, and, strange to say, there are still nations

base enough to flatter and extol them."

A letter from Thurgau states that the Grand Council of the Canton was to assemble on the 20th to examine the note of the French Ambassador. "The sitting," says the writer, "will be short and decisive; the demand of France will be rejected, not only because Louis Napoleon is beloved in the country, but here were the following:—Col Thompson, H. Thompson, Esq., General Maisters, H. Wormald, Esq., Digby Cayley, Esq., Dr. Paley, C. Oxley, Esq., Q. Rhodes, Esq., —Rhodes, Esq., (Thirsk), J. B. Terry, Esq., Samuel Wise, Esq., Thomas Farmery Esq., N. Henry, Esq., S. B. Bruce, Esq., H. Greenwood, Esq., Capt. Morton, Wm. Morton, Esq., John Hill, Esq., &c., &c. try, but because our fellow-citizens hold to prin-

MONEY MARKET (This DAY.)

We have nothing new from the westward to-day, and the violence of the gale yesterday has prevented the arrival of the steamers from Rotterdam and Ostend.

We perceive by the French papers that the railway from Paris to Orleans is commenced; it is the first undertaking of the kind which has been attempted on a large scale in France, and great expectations are formed of the benefits likely to result from it: it is under the direction of Messrs. André and Cottier, Hagermann, Pillet Will, and many of the first bankers in Paris, who have distributed shares in the enterprise amongst their friends and correspondents in all parts of Europe.

unfavourable harvest would damp the growing prosperity of the kingdom.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—On Thursday last upwards of 100 of the Licensed Victuallers, celebrated the anniversary of their society, at the house of Mr. Balderson, Albion Inn, Huddersfield. The dinner provided for the occasion was sumptuous, and reflected great credit to the bost and hostess for the excellent style in which it was served up. Mr. John Gill took the chair, and Messrs. Dalton and Radford officiated as vice chairmen; there were deputations from Leeds, Bradford, &c. After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were drank with due honours. 'The Queen.' 'The Queen Dowager.' The Army and Navy.' 'Prosperity to the Huddersfield Licensed Victuallers' Society.' The We had some quantity of rain on Sunday, and up Members of both Houses of Parliament friendly to last night the weather was showery, but this the cause of the Licensed Victuallers.' 'The Li- morning it wears a better appearance. censed Victuallers of the United Kingdom, and may success attend their exertions.' The Ladies who are Members of the Association, and the Ladies been a fair average demand for every description of London Dispatch, as supporters of their cause. A Mellor. The day was spent in the most convivial 4s. 6d. per stone. vote of thanks was then passed, and the meeting and harmo ious manner. The Society is in a very HALIFAX MA CONSTABLES' ACCOUNTS.—On Wednesday, at sented with two handsome donations of £10 each, think there has been full as many goods sold as Honley—J. Horsfall.

Suspicious Circumstance.—Yesterday morning. worthy officials had to set to and ring the customary | the body of a male child, about five months old, was bells for some time, before a meeting could be got. found near the Cardigan Arms, New Road End, In about an hour, half a score ratepayers were Leeds, by two boys, and brought to the town by a man named Benj. Bury, of Kirkstall. It was opened and examined yesterday evening, by Dr. Baker, who gave it as his decided opinion, that the child had died from natural causes. It appeared to have been Mitchell, tobacconist, absconded, taking with him two slight marks on the body, one on the back of the neck, and the other across the loins. The Buyers do not purchase beyond immediate wants, duties. Mr. Mitchell started in pursuit on the following morning, but the delinquent has not yet on the body, when we may probably be able to furnish further particulars.

Sporting Entelligence.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

THE HORNBY STAKES of 100 sovs each, h ft, for two yrs old colts, 8st 5lb, and fillies, 8st 2lb. T.Y.C. Four subscribers. Mr Fox's b f by Langar.....Templeman

Mr Bowes's b f Streamlet Sprite......Scott 2 5 to 4 on Streamlet. The two ran together to the gravel road, where Scott appeared to be in difficulties, and began to shake his mare. Templeman went a full length a-head, kept his place, and won

SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs each, h ft. One mile and a half.—Three subs. Mr Bowes's ch c Jagger, received forfeit.

THE QUEEN'S PLATE of 100 ga, for mares: three yrs old, 7st 2lb, four 8st 7lb, five, 9st 1lb, six and

aged, 9st 5lb. Three miles. Mr Dawson's ch f Primefit.....Lye 1 Mr Bell's b f Miss Eliza......Heseltine

honour or comfort; therefore do the women meddle with the greatest vigour by six ships of war. They were expecting a declaration of war on the proud have steeled their hearts, but the poor the part of President Rosas, who was preparing a out, and won easy by a length.

Interior comfort; therefore do the women meddle with the greatest vigour by six ships of and Primefit singled themselves out, ran a smart quality went off slowly. Beef, 5½d to 6d; Mutton, 6d to 7d; Lamb, 6d per lb.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET. Angust 18. Went of Richmond Corn Market.

THURSDAY, August 23. The WILTON STAKES of 30 sovs. each. 5 subs. Mr. Heseltine's b. f. Shadow R. Heseltine 1

Mr. Smith's br. f. Margaret......Templeman 2 Mr. Tilburn's bl. c. Master Allen...G. Nelson 3 PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs. each. 6 subs. Mr. Bowes' ch. c. Jaggar..........W. Scott 1 Mr. Gascoigne's b. c. Watchman......T. Lye 2 Major Yarburgh's b. f. Easter Templeman 3 THE FILLY STAKES of 25 sovs. each, 10 ft. for three

years old fillies, 8st. 2lb. each .- One mile and a

Duke of Cleveland's ches, by Rowton, ... Lye 1 Mr. C. M. St. Paul's ches. Creeping Molly

QUEEN'S PURSE of 100gs, three-year olds, 7st. 9lb. four, 8st. 12lb. five, 9st. 4lb. six, 7st. 4lb and aged 9st. 9lb. Two miles. Mr Heseltine's br c Slashing Harry, R. Mr Dalby's bl c Midnight. W. Oates 3 Mr Dawson's ch f Primefit, (late Misfit.)

RIPON AUGUST MEETING.

St. WILFRED RACES .- Monday, August 20. The weather throughout the whole of the day was gloomy and wet, yet the company present far

modation and shelter, and much credit is due to the

and a half. Capt Wrathers gr c Hackfall 1 1 Mr Wormald's ch g Fieschi 7 2 Mr Cook's b f The Wonder 5 3 Mr Attwood's b f Thero 2 4 Mr Johnson's ch f Susanetta...... 3 5 Col Thompsons's b g Mr Merryman 6 6 Mr C H Ibbotson's b f Saltarella..... 4 d to 4 on Hackfall; after the first heat, 3 and 4 to 1

The City Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 20 added. The owner of the second horse to receive back his Subscribers.

Mr Bell's br h Swainby 3 1 1 Mr C H Ibbotson's b m Susanna 1 2 3 Mr Walker's b c Manfred dis TUESDAY, August 21.

The morning of this day was again gloomy and

Mr Rowell's b m Theano...... 2 1 1 Mr Wormald's ch g Fieschi...... 1 2 2 Mr. Cooke's b f The Wonder 4 3 3 Mr C H Ibbotson's b m Susanna... 3 4 d

Mr Blacker's br Triangular Jack dis he Corporation Plate of 120, added to a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs each. The owner of the second horse to receive back his stake.—Heats, one mile

and a half.—Nine Subscribers.

 Mr Bell's br h Swainby
 1
 1

 Mr Dawson's br g Bonny Jack
 3
 2

 Mr Walker's b c Manfred
 2
 3

 The attendance on the ground, particularly on

> TATTERSALLS, MONDAY. DONCASTER ST. LEGER.

The business yesterday, taken either with reference to the quantity transacted, or the alterations resulting from it, posnearly at evens, the Newmarket nag having merely a nominal call. Lanercost, Grey Momus, Appleton Lad, and Cobham, were severally backed for small sums, without making any positive advance. Alzira and Jemmy Jumps are a shade higher in the quotations, but we did not observe any strong feeling to back them. The fellowing were the average prices

ST. LEGER. 7 to 2 agst Colonel Peel's Ion-take 4 to 1 Mr Parkins's Lanercost—taken Lord G Bentinck's Grey Momus—taken Mr Coombe's Cobham-taken and aft off Mr Bowes's Appleton Lad-tk
Mr S L Fox's Jemmy Jumps-taken and afterwards offered Duke of Cleveland's Alzira-taken 20 to 1

Major Yarburgh's Easter—off Mr Thompson's Predictor c—taken Mr Fairlie's The Hydra—taken 35 to 1 40 to 1 , Mr. Fairlie's The Hydra—taken

Lord G Bentinck's D'Egville—taken to 1 laid against Jemmy Jumps, Alzira, and Appleton Lad, and the same against the first two and Cobham; 4 to 1 laid against Grey Momus and Cobham.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The supply of Wheat here this morning is Burnley—Butterworth, 11, Carman-st moderate, but large of Oats and Beans. Wheat has Bury—Chadwick and Binns. Bird. met dull sale, at a reduction of 3s per quarter. Oats are 1d. per stone lower, and Beans are 2s per qr. cheaper.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, there has been a fair average demand for every description of Glasgow—Mr. H. Robinson, Trongate. manufactured goods, and the stock on hand is Glossop-Wm. Clark, Howard Town.

TALLOW.—The price of this article in Leeds is HALIFAX MARKET, Saturday, August 18 .-

two o'clock, a meeting should have been held in the from Mr. William Shaw and Mr. Thomas Wilson, last week; we cannot quote any alteration in prices. Herbury G. Holroyd. Stocks are by no means heavy. HUDDERSFIELD.—There has not quite so much

been done in the Cloth Hall to-day, as for a few preceding weeks; but what has been sold has usually realized a satisfactory and remunerating price to the manufacturer. Business continues brisk in the warehouses, there having been a good many London Lees-James Greaves. and country buyers down. Wools are firm.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, August 23 .- This market has been decidedly dull to-day, and the transactions of the past week are comparatively few. expecting that the market may alter in a few weeks. In the mean time the sales of Wool now going on n town are looked at with some interest.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- There is a toler ably fair demand for Yarn; but not quite so manifest a determination to buy as was evinced a few weeks back. The fact is, manufacturers are extremely cautious, and make no purchases except for immediate use.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—The market to-day has been so similar with that of last week that we cannot report any material alteration.

HOWDEN CORN MARKET, Aug. 18. Total Quantities, Pr. Qr. Tot Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat ... 232.. 4 0 5... 932 19 0 Oats..... 110.. 1 2 2.... 122 0 0
Beans 37.. 2 2 3.... 78 6 0

STATE OF TRADE. - There continues to be a fair demand both for goods and yarn, without any change of prices since last week.—Manchester Guardian of Wednesday.

ROCHDALE. To-day being the wakes, is generally injurious to the transaction of business; bu more goods have been sold than is usual at these times. The demand for flaunch still continues brisk; but prices are but low, considering the high price of wool. There has been no change in the price of flannels or wool to-day, though in the latter article there has been rather more doing.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, August 20 .-5 to 4 agst Miss Eliza. Rebecca took the lead to the Middlethorpe turn, where she gave up. The Fat Cattle, and there being a good attendance of lot ran in company to the gravel road, where Eliza buyers, prime sorts sold well, while those of inferior

RICHMOND COBN MARKET, August 18 .- We had a good supply of grain in our market to-day. Wheat was sold 6d. per bushel lower than last

Per Bushel. Wheat sold from 10s. Od. to 11s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. Barley, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 3d. Beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, August 22. We had a fair supply of Stock at market this morning, of both descriptions. There was a fair attendance of buyers, and the market was a pretty goed one, at the following prices:—Beef, 6s. and 6s. 6d, per stone; Mutton, 6d. to 6½ d per lb.—Beasts, 520; Sheep, 6500. There was a fair supply of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

BOROUGHBRIDGE NEW FAIR, August 16, and 17. -The above Frir, so very recently brought to notice, far exceeded any expectation that could have been formed, the time of advertising the same being so short previous to its being holden. Fat Beasts, of which there were an abundance, sold well, and fetched good prices; calving Heifers were in great demand. The show of Irish Beasts was immense, for which there was a good sale. The market was also well attended with buyers. The Horse fair is likely also to equal our celebrated June fair, it being well attended with Horses (principally Nags), and worthy the attendance of the dealers (of which there were few). On Friday, there was an abundant show of Sheep and Lambs Fat Sheep may be quoted at from 6d. to 6½d per lb. We may infer, from the number of Cattle shown and the ready sale for them, that the above will, next year, be equal to either of our other celebrated Fairs in October and April, as the attention of buyers is all that is requisite, the district around being farmed by some of the most influential graziers in Yorksbire.

HULL CORN MARKET, August 21 .- The trade, notwithstanding the trifling supplies, was exceedingly dull here to-day, at a decline of 4s, to 5s. per quarter from the extreme prices of this day se'nnight, and was confined almost entirely to the millers, who only bought for their immediate wants. In bonded Wheat there has been nothing doing to day, but during the last week we have made several sales at a decline of 3s. to 4s. per quarter on Hamburgh and Baltic red, and 4s. to 5s. on Day toig and White Wheat. There was nothing doing in Barley, No alteration can be noted in English Beans, but the trade is very dull, and rather lower for bonded Although there were not many Oats offering, yet the sale was heavy, and a turn cheaper. In Lineed no variation; Foreign Rapeseed is held at considerably higher price, but nothing doing, a small parcel or stake.—Heats, one mile and a half.—Five two of fine new English was sold at £32 and £33

> NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, August 21 .supply of stock of every kind; the number of sheet and lambs could not be less than 240 score; the pens, though a number have been erected during the last week, are not sufficiently numerous to affor accommodation to the quantity of that description for sale, consequently some scores have not been penned at all; this inconvenience is very much complained of, but we are convinced that the subject needs only to be represented in the proper quarte and it will be promptly attended to. Buyers werein good attendance, and much business was done at an early hour, with very little variation from last week's prices; they may be quoted as follows:-Beef 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 9d.; Lambs and prime Sheep, 7s. per stone, sinking

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, August 21 .-The weather having been uninterruptedly fine during the whole of last week, and the arrivals of wheat coastwise being considerable, the trade was exceedingly heavy on Saturday last at a decline of 1s. per quarter, on country samples, and 2s. per quarter on ship wheat, and very little business was done. Monday, was very dense, and among the company This morning the same duliness pervaded the trade, present, we observed the following:—Col Thompson, and to force sales considerably less money must be saved to force sales and the saved to force sales considerably must be saved to force sales and the sav and to force sales considerably less money must have been taken. Rye is pretty ready sale at last week's prices. Barley for grinding is still wanted, and commands high prices. Malt, if fine, is in fair demand, but inferior sorts are difficult to quit. The supply of oats was small, which were taken of without much alteration in prices. In beans and peas, there is little doing. Flour is very duli sale, and rather lower. The crops make slow progress towards maturity, and harvest in this district cannot commence for a month or five weeks yet.

> LEEDS:-Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGE O'Connor, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by Joshua Hobson, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12, and 13, Maries Street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said Feat GUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market Street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said Na 5, Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and 14 Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Offices, one Premises.

> All Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

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