ate the three distances

reet, Mansion House. CAPITAL E500,000.

DIRECTORS. Se JAMES DUKE, M. P., Chairman. BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Deputy Chairman. HAMM ALLEN, Beq.
INJ. RARNARD, Eeq.
INJ. RARNARD, E AUDITORS

HAPBARNARD, Em. | ROW. GREENAWAY, Esq. | BOBERT PEARSON, Esq. BANKERS.

Mesers. BARNARD DIMSDALE & Co. PRYSICIANS. ARCHIBALD BILLING, M.D. T. W. JONES, M.D. SUBGEORS.

JAMES PARISH, Req. JOHN DALRYNPLE, Esq. STANDING COUNSEL-RUSSELL GURNEY, Esq. ACTUARY-EDWARD BAYLIS, Rec.

he Advantages Offered by this Office; terest at the Rate of Four per Cent. per Annum, payable Half-Yearly to the Shareholders. slicies granted as low as £50. sw Rates of Premium.

be whele of the Profits equally divided between the Assured and the Shareholders. sans to Persons who have effected Policies with this Company, aims payable in two menths after death.

ge of the Assured admitted in the Policy. surances may be effected Daily. respectuses may be had at the Office, and of the Agents.

EDWARD BAYLIS, Actuary. LEEDS DISTRICT. MEDICAL REFEREE-T. P. TRALE, Esq.

obson, Leeds; and of H. Ingham, General News test, Nottingham, who supplies the Northern ar without extra charge, to all the Villages round

NOR the Cure of Scrofula, Scury, Scorbutic Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, d other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcerone of the Neck, Sore Breasts, and all disorders ended with painful swellings, or with morbid and itating Eruptions of the Skin, open Woonds and res, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of a Joints, or Glands, Lambass, Merbid Secretions, eneral Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbaga, as of Appetite, Indigestion, or where the constition has been injured by excesses, or diseases of whind. Mercony, or other injurious treatment. y kind, Mercury, or other injurious treatment, d in all those cases in which Sarsaparilla, or mics are of any avail, the following Pills have East Witten, Mr. Me Collah. rariably proved far superior to any other Knaresbre' and Harrogate, Mr. Langdale stationer.



are attained unparalleled celebrity, and are espeilly sanctioned by the Faculty, as being, without ception, the safest and best Alterative and Tonic Sherborne, Miss Johnson, draper. er discovered, thousands having been radically red by their unerring powers, after all other means d failed; whole families, from the child to the ult, of note sexes, have been by them restored to salth and parity of Blood, their strength being newed atter long sickness, and supported under s decay of nature, &c. The following Testimouls will satisfy every one of their efficacy. "We have in our practice for many years, wit-

med the unfailing powers of C. S. CHEDDON'S Famed Herbal Tonic Pills,

all outaneous and other diseases for which they s offered, and from their safety, certainty, and periority ever all other Medicines, we can con-ently recommend them as the very best Tonic d parifier of the Blood ever made public. In all see we have seen, they have produced their effects th great rapidity, and without requiring the least straint or alteration from the usual habits. "Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth; Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of rmingham; Dr. Bell, B. Browne, Esquire,

. R. C. S., and other eminent Physicians and

Numerous Testimonials from persons cured max seen at the Agents, and which accompany each

Agenta-Baines and Newsome, Heaten, Bookler. Briegate: Hobson, Northern Star Unice arket-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds: argreave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; urst, Wakefield; Harrley, Halifax; Brook, addersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piecedilly, Manester; Gordes and Co., Church-streef, Liverpool d Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent edicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hannay and Co., , Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. "ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT,"

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Mesers, aham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Farmival's n. Londen

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physiin of eminence, is colebrated for quickly curing d preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent PEOPLE they will be found to be tropic, and Hooping-Conglis, Wheeling at the fortable Medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, L. te, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extralinary is its power in strengthening the Chest,
that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to
ilmonary diseases, should apply it without delay;
also all Vecalists, Public Speakers, &c., who
cessarily have much exercise for the Lungs.

Remanus, ricaton, may, Alien, dans, Clapham,
bell, Townsend, Baines and then. Maintime he leaves an experienced person
in charge of his Establishment at home, by whom
his Patients will be attended as efficiently as by
line all Vecalists, Public Speakers, &c., who
cessarily have much exercise for the Lungs.

Remanus, ricaton, may, Alien, dans, Clapham,
Tarbetton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and then. Maintime he leaves an experienced person
in charge of his Establishment at home, by whom
his Patients will be attended as efficiently as by
himself.

Newby, Key, Bradford; Goldthory, Tallicaster;
Newby, Capperdord, Control of the London Newspapers, the North Control of the Control blished, on the new method of curing Dropsy and the Kingdom. comption, or the latter may be had alone of all oksellers, or at Mesers. Graham and Co.'s, as and observe the name and address of "Thomas parties that have applied, in their turns, making as Good and Substantial Frames for the Portraits at Disease. By applying to me, they can be cared ove; and patients in the country corresponded th until oured, fee IOs. All letters post-paid.

TICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE AND YORKSHIRE DISTRICT BANK.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS having declared a DIVIDEND for the Half Year ending the 31st December last, at the Rate of Seven per Cent. per Annum, the same will be payable on Monday, the 4th March, at the Head. Office, or Branches, as may be most convenient for the Shareholders. In order to prepare the Dividend Warrants, the

JAS, SCARTH, General Manager, Head Office, Leeds, 1st February, 1839.

BRANCHES. Sheffield Edward Liddell Halifax Andrew M'Kean Doncaster Wm. Cooper Selby Joseph Dobson Thirsk Henry Dremer Malton Hart Malcolm" Bradford Wm. Duckitt Pontefract Richard Chambers Knaresborough . . Christopher Carter Beverley Josh. Lambert Dewsbury Henry J. Smith Barnsley Jarvis Brady.
Wakefield Bobert Dudgeon Settle.....John Gibbins

MORISON'S PILLS,

OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS spurious imitations of my Medicines

The Hygeist. British College of Health, Hamilton Place. New Boad, May, 1838, Sold by W. STURES, General Agent for York- tlemen. shire, at 56, Cross-Church-Street, Woodhouse, Leeds, to whom applications for Agencies must be made, and the following regular appointed Agents. Leeds, Mr. W. H. Walker, stationer, 27, Briggate,

and Mrs. Senior, No. 1, South Market, Sheffield, Mr. Badger, 47, West-street. Bradford, Mr. Stead, grocer, Market-street. Doneaster, Mr. Clayton, perfumer, &c. Wakefield, Mr. Richols and Son, printers. Halifax, Mr. Hartley, stationer. Huddersteld, Mr. Thornton, tailor. Dewsbury, Mr. Brown, furniture warehouse. Bewtry, Mr. Grosby, Stamp-office. Aberford, Mr. Wilkinson, draper. Pontefract, Mr. Standish, artist. Richmond, Mr. Norman, grocer. Ripon, Mr. Vant, tailor.

Ratherham, Miss Wilson, post-office. Selby, Mr. Richardson, draper. Barnaley, Mr. Harrison, stationer. Skipton, Mr. Tasker, printer. Tadoaster, Mr. Bee, perfumer, &c. Wetherby, Mr. Sinclair, bookseller Paddock, Mr. Allison, grocer. Hightown, Mr. Lister, bookseller. Middleham, Mr. Close. Otley, Mrs. Fox, grocer. Beeth, Mr. Close.

Sicomprons Soll of Feedith

Price 1s. 11d. per Box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of L long-tried efficacy for correcting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after Meals, Dizzi-Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after Meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, producing a Torpid State of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation by a little perseverance, be effectually preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The Stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the afflicted of the other. The one Eye made perfect Liver, Buyels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; afficted of the other. The one Eye made perfect in a fortnight, and with the other can distinguish and invited of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearates, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this Medicine according to the directions accompanying each box: and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, that quickly restore the system to im natural state of the system to improve the system t

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to ene eye was made persect, and with the other he can Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in see to read. Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowniness, and Shoot to Tages cases will bear the strengt sequency and the Rare, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Medicines can be applied to the youngest infants the Head, should never be without them, as many with perfect safety. dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions: the distressing tioned was the first placed under the present Mr. Head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; Depres. B.'s care. sion of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections. Blotobes, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

As a planeaut safe same Aperiorit they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most speceisful effect, and require ne restraint of diet or PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price improvement is highly satisfactory. d Stomach, which it effects without producing is. Hd. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, learness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, dame, Clapham, any place when six Patients may require his attendant. It is perfectly Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, dame, Clapham, any place when six Patients may require his attendant.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, BAXTER, be begs to state that he will call upon the Quire.

BUY FOR THREE-PENCE THE PEOPLE'S EDITION

WRITTEN TO RECOMMEND.

THE WHOLESALE MURDER

CHILDREN OF THE POOR!

THIS is the PAMPHLET of infamous Celebrity which was published at Two Shillings, but which has been supported by Authority. The original Copies now sell for

TWO GUINEAS DACE!

Observe, "THE PEOPLE'S EDITION" is the Real one. Price only

THREE-PENCE!

Leeds : Sold by Hobson, Northern Star Office,

Agent for Yorkshire. Manchester: Abel Heywood

The Trade supplied on the London Terms.

THE SUPPRESSED PARPHLET"

Transfer Busha will be closed from Saturday, the 16th Rust, matif Monday, the 4th March.

By Order of the Board,

York Matthew Murray, Manager. Hull William Hey Dikes

CHALLENGE TO CURE

Oldham Street.

MR. NEWSOME's Sen, Shoemaker, High Church Side, Hull, blind from the measter, was perfectly cured in three weeks, after being under the best of advice for five months.

a dreadful state of inflammation, perfectly cured in one month after other advice had failed.

Sculcoates, Hull, four years of age, blind, perfectly.

DANIEL M'CARTHY, Old Dock Side, Hull, Montgomery's Poems.

piece of hot iron in one eye, when working at Mr. Oldham's, smith and millwright, Sculcoates. Mrs. Thompson, of Newland, near Hull, blind Pike's Ditto cone Eye three years, the other much afflicted, Kick White's remains 0 1 6 perfectly cured in one month.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for Fletcher's Life of Wesley 0 0

Mrs. Asuron's son, George the Fourth Inn, Meadow Lane, Leeds. Blind of one Eye, and

Advice for years without any hope of recovery, but after being under Mr. B.'s treatment for six weeks,

Mr. B. is suppesser to his Father, who stood

confinement during their use. And for ELDERLY hir. B. has now been five months in Leeds, and

In answer to the numerous, applications for Mr.

accommodate the whole.

NOTICE.

Hereby give NOTICE to all whom it may Concern that I will not be Answerable hir any Debt or Debts that may be Contracted by by EDWARD SHEARNE, Glossop. Parison 7th, 1898.

BLINDNESS.

The performed such extractions occulist, who has brailerd and other places, many of whom had been blind ten, fifteen, and twenty years, begs to announce his intention of visiting the following places, viz. Sheffield, January 25th, for three days, Friday, Sattifiely, and Monday, at Miss Taylor's, No. 13, Carver Street; Barnsley, the 29th, for two days, at Miss Green's, Pitt Street; Waksfield, February 1st, for one day, at the New Elephant, Bost Office Yard; Bradierd, the 4th, for two days, at the White Swan; Halifar, the 6th, for two days, at the Boar's Head; Hudderefield, the 6th, for ene day, at the Cherry Tree Ing. Cherry Tree Inn.

A SELECT LIST OF CHEAP BOOKS.

Markey & to the

SOLD BY J. IBBOTSON, BOOKSELLER, &c.,

HERSES sprious initiations of my Medicine, Prospectates may be had of John Agrangan, Agent, 34, Mill Hill, Leeds.

WARKERD.
WARKE

Bruce's Travel, royal 52mo Life of Bonaparte BENJAMIN HARLAND, No. 2, Sydney-court, Burns Poetigal Works Hull, blind, and had been declared incurable by a very skilful Physician. Restored to sight in a formight; this girl was placed under my oure by twelve Gentlemen, the Guardians, Churchwardens, Byron's Works, gilt 0 1 8 Franklin's Life and Essays 0 1 3

World of Wit 0 1 3 Sherlock's Trial of the Witnesses 0 0 Death of Abel and Life of Joseph, each 0 0 Giles' Domestie Happiness 0 0 16 Believer's Prospect of Happiness 0 0 S Glarke's Promises and Brooke's Apples of

Elegant Embossed Pocket Bibles, each 0 6 Ditto Ditto Prayer Books, new edition . 0 2 Wilson's Aphorisms

Johnson's Rocket Dictionary in Silk

The Scripture Cabinet, plates

Five Hundred Volumes of Second-hand Becks, not mentioned in this Catalogue, will be sold at very

Good Bath Post Letter Paper Five-pence per when the fact is, that their complaints are nothing

Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government short a stay as possible in each place, in order to Two Shillings each. The Frames for the Portrait without injury to the constitution. of Mr. Stephens are in readiness, at a cheap Rate.

MR. SAMUEL LA' MERT, SURGEON.

Licenciate of the Apothecaries, Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.) having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, and to the successful TREATMENT OF THE VENEREAL

DISEASE. N all its forms, embracing gonorrhos, gleets, semi-

When an early application is made for the cure of a certain disease; requently contracted in a mement of mehricity the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveserate stages of veneral infection, characterized by a variety of painful add distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their plan, (without restraint in diet or exercise,) will insure to the patient a persevent and radical cure.

BLINDNESS.

M.R. BAXTER, from Hull, (please to observe the the name) who has performed such extraordinary Genes on persons, many of whom have been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty-five years, begave amounte to the Public, that he has permanently taken up his Residence in Leeday, and will pledge himself to cure all external Discases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without hilisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of Dict.

Cataracta I cannot cure, as I make sho use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes after the first Application I make to the Eye.

The following are only a few, amongst the almost innumerable Cases that I cannot the superior flavour innumerable Cases that I berton against the Lempirer's Classical Bictionary and the superior flavour and the public, for their instance, and in the indicate may be a probability informs the superior flavour and the public of the transaction of the transaction

BONE SETTERN

Piris A Marner Street, Kirkgate,

Performing daily at his Surgery, wishes to remind are desiring.

This is to certify that I had my Shoulder put out 3 for some time, and was under two eminent surgeons Brown's Concordance 0 1 3 my Shoulder right in a short time. I am now folAbbet's small Works each 0 0 8 lowing may employment in good health.

BENJAMIN CARR. Woodlesford, near Leeds,

I, Joseph Johnson, had a fall and dislocated my Knee last December, at Woodlesford, at my work; 8 Knee last December, at Woodlesford, at my work; pain was so great that I frequently started up in bed.
7 I was ordered to go to Dr. Bird, and he put me —in fact, for seven years before taking BLAIR'S

Signed, JOSEPH JOHNSON, out of the army. I am now happy to say that I am free from this painful disease, and have been so for three months. These pills were recommended to Fistula in my seat for eight years; applications were me by my brother in Bath, who has been cured by made to the most learned of the factulty, being them of Gout and Rheumatism of long standing, and several times cut, both at York, Scarborough, and advised me to lose no time in applying for them to other places, but to no effect; I then applied to Dr. your Agent, Mr. Walker, Druggist, Malmebury, Bird, of Leeds, and he made a perfect cure of me which I did, and after taking five boxes, am com-

in good health and follow my employment. I, Lewis Perley, do certify that I had my ancle bone dislocated, and I was under two eminent surgeons of this town, but for fourteen days got no relief, until I applied to Dr. Bird, when he put my ancle right in a very short time.

LEWIS PERLEY. Signed. Oilmill Yard. 23rd of December, 1838.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood unrivalled for forty years. The case last mentioned in this Catalogus, will be sold at very reduced Prices.

Bibles, Prayer Books, Wesley's, Watts', Church, By care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year listing and state and the present Mr. B. a care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year listing and state and the present Mr. B. a care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year listing and state and the present Mr. B. a care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year listing and state and the present Mr. B. a state and the present Mr. B. a state and the present Mr. B. has now been five months, and an upwards. Orders for new Books and hull his experience for twenty-five years.

It is soldier will be an only performed a perfect ours in the most cased, his experience for twenty-five years.

It is soldier will be are not be made after periodicals executed with despatch. Schools and periodicals executed with despatch any person dispute the fact, to meet any such person or persons.

Signed,

JOHN DAVIS, Draper, Cowerd, near Snaith.

Application is frequently made at my Surgery, by persons who state that they are afflicted by Cancer, more than the secondary symptoms of a Certain Horses ar d dogs Cured.

BULL ELECTION UNION.

TIME Friends of Col. THOMPSON who have not yet registered themselves in the Books of the Union are requested to do so without delay.

The Committee sit every Monday night, at the Royal Oak Inn, Blackfriargate, from Eight o'clock to Ten in the Evening, and members' names will be received at Mr. Larard, silversmith, Market Place, and Mr. Wilde, No. 3, Blanket Row, every day from Ten o'clock in the Morning, to Eight o'clock in the Evening.

THE WIND CLASSEAFT

RADICALS OF HALIFAX.

THE deceitful Corn Law-clang of the shuffling Whige, is announced for Eleven o'Clock in the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at the Old Assembly Room, Talbet, Halifax, for the purpose of insulting you, and throwing dust in your eyes, unless you attend in sufficient numbers to support an amendment which will be proposed to the meeting. Let every man be at his post in time to scoot the intended humbug; and above all, mind your p's and q's for tricksters will be tricking. Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1839.

BLACK LION INN, HALIFAX.

sight again, was perfectly cored in two months.
This gentleman had previously been under three Oculists in London, and many other medical gentlemen.

New Family Cook.

O 1 6

MR. LA' MERT may be personally consulted in the Morning dil Ten at Night, and was it is not considered by the solution of the Surface of the Social state of the solution of the Social state of health, by histores, as the could not rise from his chaft without assistance; the instrumental being under Mr. E.'s the tension of the solution of the solutio near; he has a large and appendid tasior in eat of VALENTINES from 1d. to 80. 68 at 1300 p. 2

> All those who wish a PORTRAIN of the Rev. R. STEPHENS, will remember this is the LAST DAY.

LONDON and all PROVINCIAL NEWS.



QLAIR'S GOUT AND BHEUMATIC

Cure of Rheumatism of Forty Years standing, at Malmsbury, Wilts.

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

SIR,—I feel that I am performing a duty, to acknowledge publicly the very great benefit which I have derived from taking BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, after having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my left hip, thigh, shoulders,

head and arms, for forty years-for a long period the right in a short time; and I am now in good health PILLS I had little or no rest night or day, although I had the best medical advice, both in and in a very short time without cutting, and I am now pletely cured. Witness my hand this 22d February.

> HENRY WILKINSON, Upwards of 17 years of the Royal Marines. Mr. Walker, Chemist, Malmsbury, will testify respecting the authenticity of this letter.

The above is another proof of the great efficacy of this excellent Medicine, which has called north the grateful thanks and appropation of all classes of society. From many of the highest branches of the

Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newschor, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newschor Leeds; Brooke, Beysburg; Dennis and Son, Market Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargroys, Bellerby, Roccoper, Goldflerp, Rogerson, Nawy, Key, Hardford; Goldflerg, Ladcaster; Rhodes, Smatter, Briter Priestley, Fontairact; and all respectable distributions venders throughout the Kingdom.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic

observe the name and address of "Thomas 229, Strand, London," impressed on the God ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Gen Medicine.

VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS.

This Day is Published, Price Two SHILLINGS, handsomely bound in Cloth,

FIFTEEN LESSONS

ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. for the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar.

> BY WILLIAM HILL. Third Edition revised and amended.

The Author has great pleasure in presenting, at a reduced price, this new and improved Edition of his work, to the many who have enquired for it, during the short time it has been out of print.

In these Lessons, the absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other Works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of speech are arranged on an entirely new Principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for—and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples.

ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

Price One Shilling, Bound in Cloth,

THE RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR AND ENTERTAINING CLASS BOOK.

This Work was written at the request of many Parents and Schoolmasters, who being desirous of using the Author's former work, "Fifteen Lessons, &c." in the Education of their children, complained that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind; they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made so universally useful as it otherwise might have been. For the obviation, therefore, of this objection, the "BATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so written as to amuse while it instructs. The principle of the Work is precisely that of the Author's "Fifteen Lessons, &c." Taking out merely the Controversial part, all that can be said of that Work may be said, with equal force and propriety of this; while its style and diction are perfectly within the scope of an ordinary youthful mind. in which they are calculated to excite a deep interest and, consequently, to rivet the attention, whilst they communicate information which must, therefore, indelibly impress the memory.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR, ALSO,

Price One Shilling, bound in Cloth, a Second Edition of PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES.

SELECTED FROM THE BEST ENGLISH AUTHORS, AND SO ARRANGED AS TO ACCORD WITH THE RESPECTIVE LESSONS IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING WORKS.

This Work is a valuable and necessary accompaniment to either or both of the foregoing ones. It is so arranged that the exercises therein contained suit either the "Rational School Grammar" for children or the "Fifteen Lessons" for Adults. A gradation of principles is carefully observed; so that ne lesson of the exercises shall anticipate any information in succeeding lessons of the Grammar.

Also, this day is published, price Threepence, THE PECULIAR SANCTITY OF THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH,

A SERMON,

DELIVERED IN BETHEL CHAPEL, HULL

BY WILLIAM HILL, MINISTER OF THE SAID CHAPEL.

In this discourse, the long agitated question of the propriety of teaching writing and accounts, in Sabbath Schools, is completely set at rest. The authority, precepts and practice of the Lord Jesus Christ are shewn to have a direct tendency to the Establishment of the Custom. The whole of the above Works may be had of Joseua Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds

of ABEL HEYWOOD, and Messrs. BANCES and Co. Manehester; or of Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Hodson, 112. Fluor-street, and SIMPRIN and MARSHALL, Stationer's Hali Court, London; and all other Booksellers.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS of KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FE-

the preparing of them, the original recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet-Street,

whose Widow found it necessary to make the fol-

AFFIDAVIT.

First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was be-

Second.—That this recipe was purchased by her

late husband, of the Widow Welch, in the year

1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a

view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third.-That she Catharine Kearsley, is also in

possession of the receipt signed by the said Widow

Welch, acknowledging the having received the

money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, for the

parchase of the absolute property of the said

Sicorn at the Mansion-House, London, the 3rd

These Pills so long and justly celebrated for their

peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the

notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction

and approbation of most gentlemen of the medical

profession, as a safe and valuable medicine, in ef-

tectually removing obstructions, and relieving all

other inconveniences to which the female frame is

liable, especially those which at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general

debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous

headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly inno-

cent, may be used with safety in all seasons and

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150,

Oxford-street; also, by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay,

Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke,

Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hard-

man, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford, Cooper, Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Snaith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable

Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d.

Observe, the genuine are wrapped in white paper,

and have the name C. Kearsley engraved on the

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION.

"Opifer per orbem dicor."

DALEY, the greatest of moral philosophers, truly

enumerates children as among the principal

sources of human happiness.—At no period is human

life so precarious as in the early stages of infancy;

for it is a fact no less lamentable than true, that a the least one half the children born in Great Britain

perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for

want of medicine, but by far the greater portion

stantly administered to tender infants, especially

among the poorer classes. These dangerous com-

worse state than before. Theignorant and deluded,

though anxious, well-meaning, and affectionate

nursing, but her darling child either shortly perishes,

age (from its constitution having been thus enervated

and undermined) in a state of lethargic invensibility.

Deeply impressed with the magnitude of these serious

evils, and animated with a truly philanthropic zeal

to arrest their progress, it was that the late Mr. Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior

intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skil-

ful chemist and apothecary) directed his best ener-

gies to the formation of a compound suited to the

various complaints of infants. His landable efforts

were at length crowned with the success they so well

merited, in the production of that most invaluable

which has now stood the test of analyzation, the

test of trial, and above all, the fiery ordeal of public

opinion for nearly half a century, and of which fifty

thousand bottles are annually sold in Great Britain!

In short, whether this medicine be destined to enter

the palace or the humblest cottage, the proprietor

alike feels an honest conviction of its power to as-

snage maternal pain for infant suffering; to convert

As a preventive against, and a cure for those com-

plaints to which infants are liable, as affections of

the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets,

&c., it is a pleasant, innocent, and efficacions car-

minative; and an admirable assistant to nature

Government Stamp.

ANDERSON, Mayor.

queathed to her by her late husband.

Day of November, 1798, before me,

in the year 1798.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a Quack, but the advice of a Physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and need dorn MALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against Imita require."—Old Dirine. tions selling under the name of Smithers, Lewis &c., and calling themselves the grand-daughters of the late Widow Welch, but who have no right to

THESE LIVER PILLS have, since 1835, completely established themselves as a favourite family aperient, as a most effectual remedy for an inactive liver, and as an excellent antibilious medicine. Cut very small, and given in a little treacle lowing Affidavit for the protection of her property, or preserve, they are a safe aperient and vermifuge for children. They are a decided solvent, and preventive of stone and gravel; and nicers and obstinate sores speedily heal under their benign influence. The skin is kept clear of spots, and the general health is improved by their occasional use. Dropsical persons find great relief from these pills. They contain neither aloes, gamboge, nor colocynth; occasioning no piles, nor any pain in their operation. The fine vegetable extracts whereof they are composed will not retain a spherical form, like the common aloetic pills, and they ought to be kept in a dry place. For females, and as a dinner pill, they are

Messrs. Winstanley, of London, the proprietor's compounding agents (in the stead of Mr. Eddy), are instructed to supply only the London wholesale

Sold Retail in Leeds, at the Northern Star, Mercury, and Intelligencer Offices, and by all druggists and patent medicine venders in the kingdom, at 18:12d. per box, accompanied with the late Dr. Armstrong's own advice and directions, and some interesting

Observe that the stamp has the name of the medicine, "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills," eugraved

RETURN OF THE DGRCHESTER LABOURERS!

Now Publishing, Price FOURPENCE,

THE VICTIMS OF WHIGGERY, BEING A STATEMENT OF THE

PERSECUTION EXPERIENCED BY THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS,

ACCOUNT OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND,

HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION; FULLY DEVELOPED,

BY GEORGE LOVELESS, ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Also Just Published, Price One Penny,

THE CATECHISM OF THE

NEW MORAL WORLD. BY ROBERT OWEN.

This day is published, Price One Penny, THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promulgated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.

. This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdem.

Just published, Price Threepence,

TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION By R. D. OWEN and FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Price Twopence each, HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN mother, thus procures herself a little more ease from SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN.

ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. or, if it survive, it is only to pass its mortal pilgrim-Price Sixpence. WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND

DELIVERED;

Also, complete in 2 vols. with Memoir of the Author Also, Price 8d. stitched, and ls. Cloth, A New Edition of OWEN'S ESSAYS on the FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

> p Price 7s. 6d. THE SYSTEM OF NATURE.

BY M. DE MIRABAUD. The work of a great writer it unquestionably is

its merit lies in the eloquence of the composition. -Lurd Brougham's Natural Theology. Also, Price Threepence, The VISION of JUDGMENT. By LORD BYRON.

This Edition is enriched withvaluable Notes by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, ASK FOR **45.** &c.

"CLEAVE'S PENNY GAZETTE,"

WITH CALICATURES, BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY. It soutains Lots of good Things and Reading for everybody, with Engravings.

IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE

On every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms,



CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS-TRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and spready direction with ease, secrecy, and safety, without the sid of medical assistance.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s., are well known throughout Europe and America to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered, for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both seven including Gonorthese Gleets

of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; they have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other many have failed. means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in

the more advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of

iliterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, roin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sere throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melaneholy death puts a period to In those dreadful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indiscriminate indulgence of the passions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail on its votatics all the enervating imbecilities of old are, and occasion the necessity

which not only entail en its vetaries all the enervating imbeelilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of reneuncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive habit, but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the dreadful results arising from these melancholy cases.

MESSRS. PERBY & CO., SURGEONS, may be consulted as usual at No. 4, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and 23, Slater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry & Co. to give such advice, as will be the means of affecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

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

Sold by the principal Medicine Sellers in every Market Town in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; also on the Continent, and North and South America.

Ireland; also on the Continent, and North and South America.

Sold at the Intelligencer Office, and by Heaton, Townsend, Reinhardt and Son, Tarbetton, Rhedes, Trant, Leeds; Whitsker, Hardcastle, Ridge, Gillatt, Fisher, Wreaks, Slack, Sheffield; Woodhead & Nail, Claughton & Co., Chesterfield; Sissous, Worksop; R. Collinson, W. Gething, Mansfield; J. Hurst, Cardwell, Stanfield, Keighey; Cooper, Bradford; Harrley, Berry, Leyland, Jacob, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Brice, Parkinson, Priestly, Pontefract; Fogitt, Peat, Thirst; Daby, Wetherly; Stanfield, Keighey; Cooper, Bradford, Brook & Co., Doncaster; T.S. Brook, Dewsbury; Wilkinson, Skipton; Langdale, Northallerton; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; Bowman, Richmond; Rhodes, Sanith; Richardson & Son, Low Harrogate; B. Moxon, Meynell, Ross & Burton, J. Hayeroft, Lee & Perrins, Hull; Dennis & Son, Bellerby, Deighton & Moxon, T. Marsh, R. Burdekin, H. Southeran, W. & J. Hargrove, York: Earle, Ramsden, Beverley; Anisworth, S. Turner, Chamley, Fox, Scarbro'; Bridlingten; Atkinson, Kirby Moorside; Anderson, Ripon; Yeoman, Whitby; Smith, Guisborough; Flower, Malton; Duck, Stokesley; Christopher & Co., Stockton; Wilson, Rotherham; Robinson, Son, Hubbanby; Hawkins, Masham; Longbotham, Middleham; Walker, Foster, Otley: Atkinson & Son, Pickering; Knowles, Thorne; Sutton, Nottingham; Woodward, Leicester; and sold by most respectable. Pickering; Knowles, Thorne; Sutton, Nottingham; Woodward, Leicester; and sold by most respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom.

London-Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street, Butler, 4, Cheapside, Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard. -Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all other wholesale patent Medicine Houses in London,

A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK AT BRADFORD AND LEEDS.

M. WILKINSON, SURCEON

BEGS to announce, that in order to ascommodate those Patients who have visited him from Bradford, and the neighbourhood, he has been induced to attend that place, and may be consulted every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inn, from Ten o'Cleck in the Morning to Five in the Evening; ings, City, London, and by all respectable wholesale and during the other days of the week, as usual, at and retail Medicine Venders throughout the King-

his own house No. 60, Bottom of Templar's Street, Leeds. He continues, with unabated assiduity, to dom, in Pots, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each. eradicate every species of infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no The largest size contains six of the smallest, and charge made for medicines after the expiration of that period; and in those of the utmost inveteracy, where the second size half the quantity of the largest. other practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every ymptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when Radical Unions, in the Western District of England another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat and Southern parts of Wales, took place at the each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the Rosms of the Working Men's Association, Bath, constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can sharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, amount of practical knowledge contained in the statute of 8 and 9 William III, was bound to receive here. place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to give the purport of the several speeches, in order discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed that our readers may see what is the state of feeling by the Surgeon with propriety and skill; but instead of possessing the proper Qualifications, so essential and of opinion in the West, relative to the present to the Practitioners in this insiduous Complaint, you often find low Mechanics vilely pretending to have movement. etudied the Healing Art, and deluding the Unwary by their nefarious Nostrums; it is these Men who are the most arrogant in their pretensions, who, by want of skill destroy more than even Pestilence and the stated that all present knew for what purpose they Sword. Can Patients therefore, labouring under this Complaint be too cautious into whose Hands they commit themselves?—the Propriety of this remark is abundantly manifest by the same Patient frequently the West were prepared for the coming struggle. rising the removal, and the statute of William III. passing the Ordeal of several Practitioners before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect Cure. Were Patients sufficiently aware of the Risk they encountered, when they commit so serious a charge as Life to illiterate and inexperienced Hands; and were they to be Witnesses of the excruciating Sufferings of too the Delegates, upon whom depended, in a great they would name they would name they would name they proceed. many unhappy Victims who are sacrificed to improper Treatment, they would pause before they proceed, and would inquire further than the plausible Hand-bills and Advertisements presented to their Eyes, by self-recommended Nostrummongers and Emperics. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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

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

. Attendance from Eight in the Morning, until Ten in the Evening, and on Sundays till Two.

For the greater convenience of his Patients, Mr. WILKINSON will attend every THURSDAY, ever, there was a strong Union of working men in from Ten in the Morning to Five in the Evening, at No. 2, DEAD LANE, next to the Junction Inn, Ponty Pool, who are resolved to co-operate with their brethren in other parts of the United King-

. All Letters must be Past Paid.

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

16, PARK-SQUARE, LEEDS. A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC

DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS.

MONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complaints with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 16, PARK SQUARE, Leeds, where they may be consulted as usual. In Boxes, from the abuse of it. Pernicious stupefactives, whose basis is laudanum or other objects, are con-28.9d. and 48.6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this ireadful and devastating malady.

That cruel disease which has destroyed as many thorself as a many thorself as a many thorself as a many thorself as many thorself as a many pounds allay pain for a time by stupefying the senses, but ultimately leave the agonised little sufferer in a

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan is which Mr. Frost, the Delegate for Newport, intended to submit for the consideration of the Convention when they meet in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan discussed.—Lord Denman wanted to know why he had not brought it forward some ? If he was an analysis of the convention when they meet in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan is which Mr. Frost, the Delegate for Newport, intended to submit for the Convention when they meet in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan is which Mr. Frost, the Delegate for Newport, intended to submit for the Convention when they meet in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan is which Mr. Frost, well said, he was instructed by a right rev. prelate, the Delegate for Newport, intended to submit for the Convention when they meet in London; and he, Mr. Edwards, thought the plan had not brought it forward source? If he was an benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who meeting that day was not to propose this or that are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such plan for the adoption of the Convention, but to as- would state to their lordships that he had no doubt it general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their certain whether the great mass of the people is with originated in complaints somewhere. Some corresprogress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action us; he found that they were, and that circumstance pondence had taken place on the subject, and it was the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to alone should stimulate him to redouble his exertions suggested that the question could be raised with convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury when he returned to Wales; he would go upon the convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury when he returned to Wales; he would go upon the nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no Welsh hills, and, by the bright intelligence he had restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure received that day, he would illuminate all the counto the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, 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 that the Delegates, when assembled in London, may made?—Mr. Cresswell said that had not been done; when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

preparation,

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of to physical force, to achieve the object for which we the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled are contending, except it be for self-defence, with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. (Cheers, and cries of "That's it.")

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of to physical force, to achieve the object for which we the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled are contending, except it be for self-defence. (Cheers, and cries of "That's it.")

Court.—Lord Denman thought it would be better To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing terms, the distressed state of the agricultural latw 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 discressing secrets which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it s highly necessary to observe that an early application is of they would conclude that semething was wrong the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must somewhere. It so happened that they knew where amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are that was the passing of the Reform Bill of attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, 1830, the piddle classes had been united with the that pain into gladness that suffering into balmy 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 fore, the men . Tiverton had made up their minds they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a re- to support the People's Charter. (Cheers.) The in London than in Paris. mittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by last words they expressed to him were, that he should nitials, or name. Back entrance, West-Street, One Door from St. Paul's Church.

With each Bex 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 down, but would aid their brethren in the holy ena of introducing a comprehensive system of Railways The Doctor will attend daily at its principal residence, is on the progress of the hooping cough, the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine till Two, where he will admirister advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Pre arations, without a fee.

The Doctor will attend daily at its principal residence, is on the progress of the hooping cough, the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine till Two, where he will admirister advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Pre arations, without a fee.

The speaker stated that wages in that part averaged the affirmative side of the proposition were adopted

BOOCOCK'S DINNER PILLS.

On every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published by

MESSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS,

4, Great Charles Street, Birmingham; 23, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Bale Street, Manchester; and given gratis with each Box of

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box,

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS.

CONTAINING a full restore the system to its natural repose.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 11d. and 2s. 2d. each. BOOCOCK'S COUGH ELIXIR.

This is the most safe, efficacious, and approved medicine ever offered to the public, for the relief of coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, and all obstructions of the breast and lungs. It is of incalculable value in old, husky, and dry coughs; dissolves congealed phlegm in the throat, and by promoting gentle expectoration, it affords wonderful ease in relieving the difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood. This is the most safe, efficacious, and approved relieving the difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, &c., peculiar to asthmatic complaints and consumptions. The night cough, which generally gives so much pain and trouble to those afflicted with it, a The business of the day now being gone

In bottles at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. each.

Sold by John Boocock, Chemist, Leeds; and by his appointment by J. Heaton, Briggate; A. J.

Marriott, Druggist, Upperhead Row; J. Hobson,
Market Street, Baines & Newsom, and Mrs. Mann

Lewis,

Large room of the Chequers Inn; and Mr. Lewis,
the landlard descrees great writes for the manner. Leeds; Gell, Alderton, and Cardwell, Druggists, Wakefield; Ellis, Ossett; and by most of the respec-



Bad Legs, Nervous Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, and he consented to her being removed to her contracted and stiff Joints, Pains of the Chest and maiden settlement, and the Court held, that as contracted and stiff Joints, Pains of the Chest and Bones, difficult Respiration, Swellings, and Tumours, &c. Its effects have been astonishing in the most severe Cases of Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Serofula or King's Evil, in all Skin Diseases, as Ringworm, Scald Heads, &c., and in Burns, soft Corns, Bunions, &c. 540 Medical Certificates, most of wnich are from the first Medical Authorities, such as her Majesty's Sergeant Surgeon; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; and such like aminent Names must for ever set at rest all doubt afterwards whether that decision was good; but the Court had entertained a doubt afterwards whether that decision was good; There was another case, of "The King v. Leeds," 4 Barnewall and Alderson 498, which arose under the statute of the 59th of George 111., cap. 12, which enabled the justices, when a foreigner had married an Englishwoman, and had children, to remove the husband from the country, but they were bound to take the wife and children

THE BATH WESTERN MEETING OF DELEGATES.

On Monday last, the meeting of Delegates convened from all Working Men's Associations, and

Mr. PHILLIPS, on being called to the chair,

good wages; and therefore it was that they could land and Wales, according to the existing laws, or not judge of the bad state in which other parts of such laws as should be in force for the time being, the United Kingdom were placed in consequence of shall be subject to the control and direction of the low wages, and the dearness of provisions. How said commissioners." That was the general power dom, and to take nothing less than the People's morals of the people were improving ; they were

Mr. LANE, from Blandford, expressed similar sentiments. The Association there contained but few members, in consequence of the means taken by the privileged few-the lovers and the apers of the Aristocracy in Blandford, to prevent the working classes from uniting together. They were deter-

would be a wise one, if generally acted upon. The try around. (Tremendous cheering.) The men of

Mr. HARRIS, from Tiverton, depicted, in strong bourers in that part; and said if they, the meeting, knew the misery which was felt by those poor men, aristocracy ag ast the working classes, and, thereinform his brother delegates, that though the men of was holden on Friday in Dublin, to "take int)

about ten shillings a-week to agricultural labourers; coals were sold at 1s. 10d. per cwt., and other ne-

cessaries were equally dear.

Delegates from Winsley, Bradford, Trowbridge,
Frome, Combe Down, and other places, addressed
the meeting, and each and all expressed the firm determination of the people in those places to support the People's Charter.

Mr. BARTLETT, of Bath, proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting having heard the various statements of the Delegates from the Western district of Eugland, and Southern part of Wales; and learning the state of feeling and of opinion generally favourable to an active and determined line of moral conduct, do pledge ourselves in the name of our several Associations, to co-operate with each other, with the men of the North and ether parts, in order to render effective the labours of the Convention about to assemble in London."

Mr. VINCENT seconded it. It was then put to the meeting, and earried una-

much pain and trouble to those afflicted with it, a dose of the Elixer will give instant relief to, and ensure to the patient a comfortable and refreshing cheers for the Radicals of the West, and three for the People's Charter.

> PUBLIC DINNER TO THE DELEGATES, In the evening, about sixty, inclusive of the Delegates and Members of the Bath Working Men's the landlord, deserves great praise for the manner in which he fitted up the soom for the occasion. In the course of the evening, some patriotic songs were sung, and all present seemed to be delighted with the prospects held out to them from the proceeding of their previous meeting—prospects which dispelled all doubt from the mind as to the success of the General Convention in the coming struggle. -Bath Guardian.

POOR LAW SEPARATIONS.

Court of Queen's Bench, Jan. 30. The Queen v. the Guardians of the Strand Union Mr. Creswell said, he had to move for a rule to April 19, 1837.

HOLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY
OINTMENT will be found far more efficacious in the following Diseases, than any other

Number of St. Michael, Bath, v. Numey," in 1 Strange, 554; there was another decision in Skinner, 506. And there were other cases where the law had been laid down in the same way as in the case of "The King". Eithern." 5 Fast 115 in which case of the King Remedy extant:—viz. Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, being an Irishman, had married an English wife,

as to the superior efficacy of this Remedy. Sold by the Proprietor, 18, Broad Street Build- judgment in that case, said it was contrary to good policy to allow a separation, even by consent. The Court held that a separation, even by consent, was contrary to what appeared to be the effect of the statute of the 12th and 13th of Charles II., cap. 2, which authorised the removal of any person or persons who came into a parish, and had no right to remain there, and it would seem that in such cases they were to be removed to the place of their settle-ment: but although the general authority to remove was given, the Court held the authority must be exercised according to the principles of the law then existing, and confined it to the power vested in the justices by that statute. Then there was the statute as to certificates, with regard to which it would be found, in the case of "The King v. Carlton," reported in Barrowe's settlement cases, 813, a woman speeches delivered on the occasion, we are induced ceive her. She married an Irishman, and afterwards becoming chargeable to the parish, she was removed to the parish which had given the certificate. The Court then held, that in asmuch as such a removal separated her from her husband, that order could not be made, and consequently the parish in which she was found, although they had movements, by a calm and determined spirit.

Mr. Griffith, from Ponty Pool, then proceeded to state what the people were doing there; it was difficult to persuade them that the country was in so bad a state as some persons represented. The people in Ponty Pool were well off; they received the laws for the relief of the poor throughout England and Wales, according to the existing laws, or that was given to the commissioners, that the admi-nistration of the relief for the poor was to be under their control, but subject to the existing laws. They their brethren in other parts of the United Kingdom, and to take nothing less than the People's Charter. (Great cheering.) In that part the morals of the people were improving; they were becoming more and more intelligent every day; and nothing could equal their zeal in the good cause of Radical Reform. (Cheers.)

Mr. LANK from Blandford expressed similar. powers given to them by the act, the commissioners should, and were thereby authorised and required, from time to time, as they should have occasion, to make and issue all such rules, orders, and regulations for the management of the poor, the government of workhouses, and the education and manage. mined, however, to unite in defiance of their Therefore the laws they were to make were to be opponents. (Great cheering.) Mr. Edwards, from Newport, said, it afforded him much pleasure to hear that such was the state of feeling generally. The greatest obstacles the men of Newport had to contend with, were the present electors, who had discovered the fact, that if the People's Charter became the law of the land, they aggrieved party, perhaps the limitation would have should be brought forward in an amicable way, they had taken the Strand Union, where the order had been made and was in force.—Lord Denman supposed that all the notices in writing had regularly been think it prudent to issue to the people of Britain; the commissioners having been communicated with, but they decidedly objected to any resort being made they would raise no formal objection to the matter. that it should be moved earlier in the term than this, and the Court would like to see all the formal proceedings. He was not quite sure they enght to enter into a discussion of this sort merely for the purpose of settling a question, unless some party was aggrieved; and the Court would like to see all the regular ma-

> CHEAP BREAD .- A considerable wager has been laid that by the first of April bread will be cheaper

chinery and proceedings.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND .- A numerous meeting Tiver on are very poor, and are oppressed on every consideration the propriety of calling upon Gevern-

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

UPPER CANADA. The Toronts Colonist of the 3rd January, says towards which, we understand, one gentleman subthat Hiram B. Fynn, or Lynn, who acted as scribed 3,300 dollars. - Commercial Advertiser. Adjutant in the invasion at Windsor, has been tried at London, found guilty, and sentenced to death. He was to be executed. The trial of one Bedford was next to come on. He had been pardoned by Sir George Arthur, after participating in the rebellion of last winter.

(From the Kingston Speciator of Jan. 4.) EXECUTIONS.—This morning, Christopher Buckley, Sylvester Lawton, Ressel Phelps, and Duncan Anderson, state prisoners, were excorted from the Fort at the usual hour, to the Court House, and shortly two of them were placed upon the platform and sent into eternity. Directly afterwards, the other two were brought forward, one of them, we believe Anderson, was obliged to be supported. being very sick and weak. Warrants were sent for the execution of Leonard Deline and Anderson Leipor, who were not brought forward. It is said they were reprieved.

A detachment of troops marched for St. John on the 2nd, in consequence of a report of some movements on the South of the St. Lawrence. The Quebec Gazette says it has seen a letter

from M. R. S. M. Bouchette, disapproving entirely of the recent insurrectionary movements in the Canadas, and expressing his determination to go South to earn his living as an advocate. M. Bouchette was an editor.

Another editor, M. Jacquies, of the Fantasque, has been arrested. La Canadien says it is in rather a ticklish situation. The British papers are attacking it, but it says it cannot reply, as, in ending the thirty-first of December, 1838.

addition to the pen, the British press has the prison THE PRESENT DUKE OF BUCKINGH and the sword to back it. For this reason it deems it the part of wisdom to remain allent.

(From the Montreal Courier.) LOWER CANADA.

The finding of the court-martial in the cases of the prisoners taken at Napierville, having been approved of by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and Commander of the Forces, has been promulgated in general orders. Charles Huot is found guilty, and sentenced to death, but is recommended by the court for a commutation of the capital punishment. Guillaume Levesque, Pierre Theophile Decoigne, Achille Morin, Joseph Jaques Hebert, David Drossin Leblanc, Hubert Drossin Leblanc, Francois Trepannier, jun., Pierre Hector Morin, and Joseph Pare, are found guilty, and sentenced to death, to be carried into effect at such time and place as the Commander of the Forces may appoint. Of these, however, the court recommend Guillaume Levesque and Francois Trepannier, jun., to a commutation of the sentence of death for a punishment less severe. Louis Lemelin and Jean Baptiste Dozois, sen., are found not guilty, and acquitted accordingly.

The Montreal Herald says that Sir John Colborne has demanded the invaders from the Governor of Vermont, on the charge of arson.

A trooper, bearing dispatches, was waylaid, robbed, and unmercifully beaten, on the night of Dec. 31, near Chauteauguay. The robbers were six Ca- flows through London and Westminster, would be a it, as hundreds of thousands have met to promote it, best means of exercising it. These were signs of

Major-General Scott and Colonel Worth arrived in Albany on Friday from the Northern frontier, and took lodgings at Congress-hall,

The Montreal Herald of the 8th January has the following paragraphs: -In consequence of apprehensions having been entertained that an invasion would be attempted at Missisquoi Bay, orders were issued to the guards, the 15th, 66th, and 71st regiments to proceed to the frontier, and two companies of Col. Dyer's volunteer battalion to proceed to Phillipsburg. Major Dennie returned yesterday from the frontier; and we understand that in consequence of a favourable report made by him these orders have been to a certain extent countermanded. That something is to be attempted on the frontier is beyond a doubt, but we very much question if it

We mentioned a few days age that a trooper had been waylaid by half a dozen Canadians, near Beauharnois, been dreadfully beaten by them, robbed of his arms, which were afterwards recaptured, and, that in the scuffle, a Canadian was shot in the shoulder. We have since been informed, on the hest authority, that the trooper alone was to blame, for being half drunk, he went into a Canadian house, and demanded liquor, putting his pistols to an old man's breast, and threatened to shoot him it his request was not granted, whereupon the son of passengers and luggage. the old man wrested the pistol from the trooper's grasp. The trooper went out of the house and procured the assistance of some of his comrades, one of whom did actually shoot a Canadian in the shoulder in the most wanton manner. The two troopers were placed under arrest by their commanding officer, and a court of inquiry was held, which resulted in establishing their unsoldierly behaviour, and they were promptly dismissed the

The court-martial organised at Kingston adjourned on the 4th January, to the 26th February. It is suggested by the Kingston Chronicle that the adjournment is probably owing to the condition of the wounded prisoners, nine of whom are still in the hospital, and cannot be removed.

The Chroniele gives the statistics of the prisoners as follows:—The number of prisoners tried died in hespital, two; Queen's evidence, four; total weighing; he is, however, a safe protector and number taken, 159; ten have been already executed. The two prisoners who were not executed on the 4th, Leonard Delino and Andrew Leiper, have been respited by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 9 .- Van Slyck and O'Neil, two of the Prescott men, have had their trials, and have just arrived from Kingston, under a discharge from Governor Arthur. Hunter C. Vanghan, son of Captain Vaughan, U.S. N., is also released, and is probably now with his distressed parents, of an infringement of any of the regulations pre-If peace commences on our side, and no more attacks scribed by law, the licence becomes void. are made, we shall soon see an end of this disgraceful business. We are sorry to see that the anniversary of the burning of the Caroline steamer, an Queen's Bench, to the frequent deaths of children event professedly regretted at the time, has been by fire. His object is to make it penal on those made the occasion of a very indiscreet and mis- having the charge of them, should they be left in

We quote the following from a Detroit paper: "THE BURNING OF THE CAROLINE. -An. attempt was made at Detroit, on the anniversary of the destruction of the Caroline, to get up an excitement in aid of the Patriot cause. Celonel Prince and M'Nabb were burned in effigy. The interference of the authorities prevented any further

The same paper, however, remarks :- "We see

by the following that folly is not confined to our side of over the boundary line. The burning of the Coulter's Invention Fund, their annual premium of Caroline was celebrated in Toronto, Upper Canada, seven pounds sterling, for his recent important imon the 29th ult., by the principal citizens of that place, by a public dinner. Among those present merit is only given for an invention, when, after merit is only given for an invention, when, after merit is only given for an invention of the Trustees its profulness. we find the names of the Hon. Mr. Elmsley, one of mature consideration of the Trustees, its usefulness their power, in carrying on and extending the prinher Majesty's Executive Councillors. Dr. T. is fully proved. Rolph, lately appointed by Sir George Arthur to Charter Meeting at Broomside.—On Dunfermline Female Political Union.—
the 1st Gore Regiment, was in the chair. He Saturday last a deputation consisting of Mr. Batchethre against O'Connell." Yes, you well know that you have sufficient power in Ireland to crush any man Rolph, lately appointed by Sir George Arthur to | CHARTER MEETING AT BROOMSIDE. - On proposed, after a lengthy speech, the following lor and Mr. George Binns, of Sunderland, was aptoast, which was 'rapturously' drank with three pointed by the County Charter Association, to protimes three !- Commodore Drew, Captain Elmsley, ceed to this village, to organise the population in their gallant conditions, and the valiant crew, who the cause of Democracy. The time of meeting was sent the Caroline in flames from Scolosser over the announced by the people's band and repeated vollies Falls, on the night of the 29th December, 1837.' of musketry. The place of meeting, the largest The Hon. 'Mr. Executive Councillor' Elmsley, room in the place, was speedily filled, and, it having replied to this toast, and wound up his speech with been announced in the surrounding villages, men these words :- After a desperate engagement of from Collier Row, Durham, Moersley, the Raintons, some minutes she was fired, and rode upon the and Carr Ville, were in attendance. Mr. Thomas waters a blazing beacon of infamy until she sunk Lawson, schoolmaster, having been called to the into the abyss beneath. (Loud cheers.) Gentle chair, proceeded to address the meeting, in a powermen, I glory in having been one of these who de ful and eloquent strain. The meeting was then storoyed this boat.' 'The company,' says the addressed by Mr. Batchelor, of Sunderland, Mr. account, finally separated, highly delighted with Robert Urwin, of Broomside, and Mr. George the hilarity, sociality, and patriotism which pre. Hinns. A formidable number were enrolled, and

MONTBEAL, JAN. 3. On Monday evening, mined to set a glorious example, by coming forward Lieut.-Colonel Holmes, and the officers of his and aiding in the geat movement for national rebrigade, composed of the Montreal Light Infantry | generation. and Queen's Light Dragoons, beld their first regiment mess dinner at Orr's Hotel. The room was appropriately decorated with transparencies of her Majesty, the Duke of Wellington, and Britannia. The steamer Caroline in flames, descending the Falls of Niagara, and a globe, with the motto, "The British Empire, on which the sun never sets."

-Herald lames's Church, in the city of Toronto, was des through grief at the loss of her husband, who died rejoicing that the best Hansel Monday they had

Foreign and Somestit Entelligence. fire was communicated by accident. We do not know the precise dimensions of the building, but our opinion is that they were about the same as of St. Thomas's, in this city. The building we should need to recollect right, the Government gave 6,000 dollars. It had one of the best organs in the Canadas, towards which, we understand, one gentleman subknow the precise dimensions of the building, but

> DISSOLUTION OF THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

The continuance of the Molé Ministry in office, and the dissolution of the Chamber, are events which appear to have roused the Parisians from the apathy which they had displayed during the erise Ministerielle. The alarmists, excited by the previous articles in the Opposition journals, talk of coup a etats, and hold out menaces of another revo-

The French papers of Saturday are filled with articles and comments upon the dissolution. M. Dupin visited the King on Friday to take his farewell as President of the late Chamber of Deputies, and on the same day the King had a conference with his Ministers. The Commerce and Constitutionnel publish a rumour of Marshal Valee succeeding to the War Office, and M. Beranger as Minister of Public Instruction.

THE CHARTER ASSOCIATION of Sanderland, have transmitted £10 to Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., for National Rent.

THE NATIONAL PETITION has received up-

CHANDOS is to succeed his noble father in the colo-

nel cy of the Bucks militia. MR. THOMAS WILSON, governor of the Bank most dreadful manner, but no other part of his body, Armagh for the next year,

MR. RALPH LAMBTON, uncle of the Earl of Durbam, and Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M.P., is on Saturday. The mother said she left the child believe with some truth), that requisitions have been suppose, in your fanciful imagination, that you can dangerously ill at Morton House, near Durham. THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE is expected to

remain at Naples until the end of the month, and then proceed to Paris. THE PRINTER of the London Times has been coroner did not consider the evidence sufficient to prisoned till the same be paid.

MOUNT VESUVIUS .- A letter from Rome states that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues, and The most horrible rumours are in circulation in the on the eighth inst., it was more than usually neighbourhood. violert.

DUKE OF SUSSEX .-- A report that the Duke of Sussex is about to leave this country, and live on the continent, has been in circulation, but is contradicted by the Globe.

LORD COSMO RUSSELL, who has been promoted to a lieutenancy in the 93rd Highlanders, has left Wohurn Abbey, to join the service companies of that regiment at Gibraltar,

THE THAMES .- The embankment of the Thames, with a terrace of each side of the river, where it mosted, as the public mind seems ripe to entertain the great principle of Radicalism, and secure the particular the city of Dublin has the advantage.

Western Railroad, near Reading, upwards of 100 reform in our institutions which will include the less so by most of the middle classes, was now fast repeal of the Corn Laws and of all other oppressive progressing there, and every where else among the

M. CORNELIUS .- The celebrated Bavarian painter, M. Cornelius, who has lately visited Paris, has been made a knight of the legion of honour, and since elected foreign associate of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, in lieu of the late distinguished composer, Zingarelli.

totally destroyed during the late hurricane; it stood abolish all compulsory relief for the poor, and prein front of the house about 200 yards, and was tend they were justified after the legislative protection first right they were entitled, and ought to be the will be beyond a predatory incursion such as that at erected fifty-nine years ago, by the late Earl of was taken from their land—or they might vote a first to enjoy, and he hoped they would not use the Bristol, then Bishop of Derry, in memory of his compensation to themselves of twenty millions anbrother Lord George.

> FLEMING, C.B., will, it is understood, hoist his human flesh. They might vote a Rural Police to flag early in April, at Portsmouth, on board the keep down disaffection-planting a bayonet at the Britannie ship of the line, in succession to Admiral door of every factory, and in every field in England. Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B.

> THE ONLY EXETER COACH which does not take the railroad, is constantly overladen, whilst the Corn Laws. Oh! the aristocracy is a hydramost of the others have greatly fallen off both in headed monster, crafty as powerful. We have never

THE HON. GENERAL ROBERT TAYLOR, fashion of the People's Charter.—Kent Herald. Colonel of the 6th Dragoons, (Carabineers) uncle of the Marquis of Headford, who has been dangerously indisposed, at his seat, in the county of Meath, is somewhat better, but the gallant officer remains in a very feeble state of bealth.

THE CHAPLAINCY of the Middlesex House of Correction is vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Onseley. The salary has been fixed at £400 a-year by the Magistrates. The election will take

Two Young Men were held to bail last week by the Hayor of Canterbury, on a charge of disturbing the congregation at the Primitive Methodist

Chapel, in St. Mary's-street. A GENTLEMAN in the vicinity of Canterbury has a dog in his possession, of the Newfoundland species, which weighs the extraordinary weight of from Edinburgh, on various other topics of interest. 90lbs. This fine animal, who answers to the name by the court is 140; remaining untried in Fort of "Neptune," is so decide that he suffered himself Henry, four; remaining untried in hospital, nine; to be put in a sack to undergo the process of yard dog.

> NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Chamber of Commerce of St. John's, Newfoundland, have memoralized the Queen in Council, for the abolition of the House of Assembly, on the ground that its members are the nominees of the Roman Catholic clergy; and, no doubt, the Queen in Council will have little objection to granting the request.

BEER SHOPS.—The Board of Excise has issued a general order, declaring that upon a first conviction

FIBE .- A magistrate of Cornwall says, he will call the attention of the Chief Justice of the chievous exhibition of party spleen on both sides. danger. "If," says he, "I leave a child on the edge of a precipice, when it falls over, is its death purely accidental ?

An American Physician is said to have discovered, that a few drops of mineral acid applied to the bite of a rabid animal will prevent hydrophobia. This acid decomposes the poisonous saliva, and cannot be injurious.

MR. BUCHANAN, the original inventor of chenille weaving, has received, from the Trustees on

AWPUL DRATH. - On Saturday night Mrs. Mary Dunn, a widow in respectable circumstances, way to the school-house, where their time was ocwho resided at No. 10, Munster-street, Regent's cupied with something worthy of men who have hot for justice but for power, I opposed you—and regulated by one man? Why, truly you have made opposed that Government whose every act under a rare thing of light confidence; on a rare thing of light confidence. Park, returned home in a state of extreme intoxica- determined to shake themselves out of the trammers of lower, a opposed that Government whose every act, under a rare thing of link confidence in the English their progress towards freedom. The only "hansel" your direction, was furnishing you with strong argumarket; and had you made a better sale, Ireland the apartment, discovered her to be a corpse. She they sought or cared for, was the National Rent. was quite black in the face, and her features were After contributing to it, and enjoying themselves the breaking un even of the fortering Government." Durchase of Isiah Coultred from the English is the St. James's Church at Tobonto Desmuch distorted. She had been suffocated by the for some time with music, interchange of sentiment, large quantity of gin she had taken. The deceased &c., John Robertson and two individuals named Daper, on the authority of a memorandum on the was only twenty-five years of age, and had become James Jenkins, severally addressed the meeting in Tay-bill, that the large and costly structure, St. addicted to the baneful vice of excessive drinking stirring good speeches. After which they senarated.

the good and fair women of Broomside are deter-

January. A letter dated Edinburgh, Saturday, states, 'that

Lord Corebouse has been struck with palsy, and is in a very. delicate state." LORD CLARENCE PAGET has returned from harmony, joy, and peace.

foreign service in the Pearl sloop of war. YOUNG WHEAT .- The state of the young wheat turalist.

LIVERPOOL TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .-The Liverpool Total Abstinence Society have sent Society.

means of obtaining some abridgement of their ex-

Westminster, on the body of a child, four years of partial and unjust legislation, arising from the age, named Fuller, whose death took place under exclusion of the great body of the people from all wards of 1,100 signatures in Darlington and the singular circumstances. It appeared that deceased participation, in the choice of legislative agents." THE DARLINGTON REGISTRATION exhibits a total of 118 births and 58 deaths in the quarter ending the thirty-first of December, 1838.

was the son of a man recently transported, and that another has since been cohabiting with another National Petition and Charter, and named a delegate to the General Convention," and the fourth was, "that Mr. Leader and Mr. Fielden be lived, entered the room, when he found the child THE PRESENT DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND lying on a bed in the middle of the room, alone, and quite naked, and the bed on fire in no fewer than was provided by the worthy landlady of the "Bird fourteen places. The child's back was burned in a of Ireland, is to be high sheriff for the county nor was a hair of his head singed. On being taken to the hespital, he said "the fire had come to him," and that he had not been playing with it. He died dressed playing before the fire, but no fire was found in the grate nor the remains of any clothes. The jury expressed their dissatisfaction with the evidence, and resolved on an adjournment. They thought the mother ought to be taken into custody, but the adjudged to pay a fine of £200, and to be im- justify that proceeding. The poor child was rather deformed, and is said to have been ill-treated on many occasions by its mother and her paramour.

THE CORN LAW HUMBUG. --- Whether the policy of altering the present Corn Law will, or will might not be sufficiently strong to hold the number course. If there were no other or rather no more ing. The husiness was opened by Mr. Zachariah momentous political topic before the public, we Williams, the secretary to the association, in an should recommend most earnestly the furtherance of excellent and powerful speech. He said-"He re-Corn Law Repeal-but as the question, the all im- joiced to see so large a concourse of working men portant question of Equal Political Rights has been a sembled, with a hearty determination to support nadians, according to the Herald. They were after- great improvement to the metropolis. In this as petitions are more numerously signed than petiti. the times, that could not have been expected to have ons on any other subject ever have been signed, we GREAT WESTERN RAILBOAD.—To make up cannot but advise the friends of liberty to add their litteal knowledge, though hitherts but little contemporation that working classes of Wales, and still abuses now sanctified by laws which the people do werking and farmers, he had the best means of not make. We must repeat that we do not believe knowing such to be the case; and he lost no opporthe oligarchy would permit even the repeal of the tunity to move it on. It remained for the working appropriate the bounty to themselves. While the Swansea Working Men's Association, followed in nually,- and with as much justice as the compenheaded monster, crafty as powerful. We have never their own means. To appeal to our present rulers grantitously and thus placed in mournful contrast, to correct their own misdeeds, against their own honest unpaid exertion, with truckling and hired cept by a political constitution framed after the

SCOTLAND.

PENNICUICE .- A soirce was convened by the Chartists of that spirited village, which was held in the Gardeners' Hall, and conducted throughout with the best taste, and uninterrupted flow of good humour. Some friends from Edinburgh attended, and si eeches, songs, and recitations, were the order of the night. A most excellent and efficient band of the musical amateurs of the village tended greatly to enliven the proceedings. Mr. John Lawson presided; and in his usual good-humoured, and trite manner addressed the meeting on the present state of political feeling in the country, and was followed by Messrs. Finlayson, Peadie, and Milve,

Tubriff, Aberdeenshire .- A public meeting of the working classes was held in Turriff, on Thursday evening, January 17th, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition and the People's Charter. Mr. Legge, Delegate from the Aberdeen Working Men's Association, addressed the meeting for nearly two hours, on the objects contemplated by the National Petition and the People's Charterurged the necessity of union as the only means to an end of obtaining liberty-deprecated the Whig movement for a Repeal of the Corn Laws, as a designed trap to thwart the progress of political emancipation-showed the great amount of suffering the working classes have to endure, owing to the effects of unequal and partial legislation, and concluded by urging them to form a Working Men's Association, for the purpose of carrying into practical operation the objects of the great movement. The National Petition and People's Charter were unanimously adopted, and also an Association formed, when upwards of fifty joined, a fair proportion of which were of the electoral body. After which, three cheers were given for the people's cause, and three cheers for Mr. Legge, when the meeting separated. The Hall was given gratis by Mr. Cooper, innkeeper, an example worthy of imitation. The meeting was one of the largest held

in Turriff for a long time. SINCLAIRTOWN FEMALE RADICAL REFORM Association .- The females of this place have recently formed themselves into an Association, for the purpose of helping forward the grand national movement in favour of Universal Suffrage, &c.
Their immediate object is to assist the Male ciples of genuine Radicalism.

tainment on Tuesday evening, the 15th ult., in the Mason's Green, Anne Place, at which above 300 of land; and, although I should have met you there, both sexes were present. William Carnegie, chair- and in person have defended myself, yet your great man of the Working Men's Association, was unanimously called to the chair, and was supported by the delegate to the Convention, the treasurer, and two members of the committee of the Men's Asso. ciation. Above the chairman was suspended the splendid banner belonging to the Females, bearing the inscription-" We unite, that our men may be freemen, and not slaves." Above which is Britannia, with the People's Charter in the one hand, and an olive branch of peace in the other. Many excellent speeches were made, and the proceedings of the evening were diversified with songs, glees, reci-

tations, dancing, &c. MILTON, NEAR STIRLING .- On Old Hansel Monday, a day unusually held sacred to Bacehns in this, as well as in other quarters of Scotland, the Milton Working Men's Association met, and, actojed by fire on Sunday morning, Jan. 6th. The between six and seven months ago, - London paper. | seen, was not spent over intexicating drinks.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, of the Royal Artillery, KINGLASSIE.—We had an excellent soirce here, ciation of your confederates at the National Associa- You have abandoned the people for the support of

vocal and instrumental music there was abundance, with its pleasure-bringing effects. Mr. Cumming, from Leven, gave a powerful address to the meeting, as also the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Ceres, David Dauglas, Esq., and other gentlemen. All went off in unity,

WALES.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SWANSEA TO ADOPT is, in every direction of Somersetshire, of the most THE NATIONAL PETITION. This meeting was gratifying description, and the season altogether has held on Friday, the 25th ult., at the Lodge Room, been highly propitious to the hopes of the agriculused by the Oad Fellows, in the "Bird in Hand." The meeting was ably addressed at some length by Mr. Moore, and followed by Mr. Prior, in a powerful and classical speech; both of which would have done honour to any cause or class. Mr. John the sum of twenty pounds to the Irish Precutsor Williams, a blind basket-maker, of Pontardulais, agreeably surprised the meeting in addressing it, and A MEETING OF THE ASSISTANT DRUGGISTS displaying a thorough acquaintance with the history of Edinburgh was holden on Thursday week, at of the country, our present institutions, and as to the the Temperance Coffee Room, to consider the best best practical mode to secure that right, for which he walked ten miles that evening to avow, and for cessively long hours of confinement to business. A which alone, he would take the trouble to petition committee was appointed to further the object of the the legislature as at present constituted. The first resolution passed at this meeting, was, "that but a man possessing your political power is charge-the meeting deplored the misery and degrada-able with acts of omission. Have you endeavoured EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BURNING. And the meeting deplored the inserty and degradation of solid four years of the country, particularly to abolish flogging in the army this session? Yes, the meeting deplored the inserty and degradation of the country particularly to abolish flogging in the army this session? Yes, among the working classes, which it ascribed to by instalments. Have your parade about the attention of the country have your light as a solid four years of the country have years of the country ha

requested to present and support the petition." Mr. Silurian.

ELECTION MOVEMENT .- It is currently reported among the knowing ones of Carmarthen (and we forwarded to Lord Emlyn, soliciting his lordship to come forward in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, either for the county of Carmarthen, or for John Owen has offered to decline in his favour for Pembrokeshire. - Correspondent of the Cambrian.

to be held at the Falcon Hotel, where the long room was engaged; but the landlady intimated that it Corn Laws to work well for the community. If classes themselves to display similar energy to that language of slaves in praying for it, nor longer submit to live as slaves without it." Mr. W. Jenkins, inclinations and interest were worse than useless. subserviency. Mr. Williams returned thanks for their mark of

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

LETTER V. (Concluded from our last.)

I now come to the summing up of my evidence. In the first place, I have divided your life into two periods, namely, the period of your struggle for Emancipation, when honesty was the only policy; and that period, since the passing of the Reform Bill, when you had gained your reward of your Emancipation struggle: at one 'period you were looking for power—at the other period you were in the procession of Parliament possession of power. For four sessions of Parliament have you been in possession of more political power than any man in the empire; and, now, I ask you to place your finger upon any one O'Connell statute for the benefit of Ireland, or any other portion of the empire, and then let me argue fairly. Without any political power, you were able, by the assistance of the non-electors, of the people, in fact, to carry a greater measure than Reform itself—I mean Emancipation; but mind, that was the foundation of your power, and you were fighting for yourself; while, with all your political power, you have not accom-plished one single benefit for Ireland. Will you then tell me, and tell the country, that you could not? If so, you are of no use—if you could, and did not, you are worse than useless. What, then, has been your policy? To create change after change in order to attach the public mind to the magnitude of your power; no matter whether those changes were from bad to worse—you were the organ. In Ireland, how has any charge against you been met? By denouncing your accuser without hearing the case, How will my charges be met? By lifting up your eyes, and appealing to the people for whose religious freedom you have been struggling from your infancy-and, without knowing more of the

who confines his sphere of action to that unhappy Your object has been to prevent me having a seat

in Parliament, where my political station would give effect to the wholesome truths which I should tell the country; but I know, that I would rather return to my plough than hold power at your bidding, and use it at your command. Let any disinterested man read over the catalogue with which I have furnished him, and attach other meaning than I have to your purposes. My reason for abandoning your policy was, because, by your own confession, it was based upon cunning; rendering temporary support to the administration, and watching the moment of their supposed stability to show your own power by "kicking them outments for condemnation; when the moment should

in every Government measure—and then your denun- for the O'Connell Acts.

"Alas! poor country; Almost afraid to know itself."

It is astonishing how liberally men can deceive themselves, and many of the Irish members, from whom you derive support, have endeavoured to look lightly upon your worst acts, in compliance with the old and successful appeal, "Oh, let Dan alone; he has his own way of doing things; he is right." I never fell into this system of pinning my faith to any man's sleeve, or of prostituting my intellect to the caprice of others. Oh! had I been satisfied to conform to your political discipline, what a field was open for me! Where would Clonmel have found such a representative, if I would but have made the surrender of principle the ground of my pretensions. You have, by a most extraordinary process, maintained your power in Ireland; and you have done it by keeping the people in a state of degradation. Why did I look for Poor Laws? To destroy your power. -Why do you oppose the measure? Because it would de-troy your trade in Ireland.—Why do I look for the extension of the franchise? Because it would so liberalize the House of Commons, as to make any force that you could command of no effect. I have set before the world your deeds of commission

the starvation of your Factory babes-said a word about your cheap food, which was one of your stepwas the son of a man recently transported, and that his mother has since been cohabiting with another. Details and Courter and named a lak? Why do I condescend thus to enter into ping stones to English popularity? Where has slept details with one who has committed wholesale treachery? Do you not see the standard of liberty flying even in Spain and Portugal, whose best strength has been wasted between factious con-H. Williams returned thanks. An excellent supper tention for party power? Do you not find was provided by the worthy landlady of the "Bird that vengeance will burst through all the proint Hand," and the parties separated at a late hour. the silent earth does not the spirit of Alibaud speak a nation's love of freedom? Can Nicholas, with his millions of Russians, and his wilderness of prisons, silence Poland's cry for justice? No, and do you arrest the progress of freedom in Ireland? Do you suppose, that, while all other sciences are rapidly ment, either for the county of Carmarthen, or for the contributory boroughs of Carmarthen and Llanelly. We are also given to understand that Sir the concentration of its power? In what are you profound? Ignorant of the machinery by which wealth, produced by political strife and national trade, commerce and manufactures are governed, PUBLIC MEETING AT LLANELLY, FOR you shelter yourself in the inexplorable labyrinth of political strife and national degradation should con-ADOPTING THE NATIONAL PETITION AND THE the dogmas of the political economists. Accustomed to the People's Charter.—This meeting was intended to the indiscriminate support of right and wrong, you political representation. Will any seek to govern by the justification of present errors for the working of future good. Ireland is an agricultural country: you are wholly ignorant of the science, and, lacking knowledge of the soil, you cultivate the prejudices of the market. Your chiest for the last for the las tivate the prejudices of the workers. You set yourself your object, for the last four years, has been to keep up as a standard of excellence, presuming to doubt lrish grievances constantly before the public, while the next few days. Menday next will solve that town, on Thursday evening, January 24th, where and revile all those who despise your policy and you have invariably opposed any amelioration of the mystery. Meanwhile let "agitation" take its free a numerous meeting assembled at eight in the even-

Arouse man! you sleep!—we are in the nineteenth life man is a tyrant and has political power, he century; in the flith year of a Reformed era, in the can bestow favours upon his supporters; and thereby see of reason. You see but the fragments of the old he will acquire strength—and this strength will

There is no terror in your threat; Lam too strongly government, or rather for the control, of the robed to dread the missiles of your wrath. Every many, they become proclamations rather than ignominy offered to the Whigs was of your provoking—every triumph of the Tories has been accomplished the government of all, no law could be tyrannical, for it would be made by the roles of the control of the control. heaven were to rain down "manna"—corn, wine, and oil—the privileged class would find a way to ful." Mr. Moore, secretary and delegate from the by you. Men love not deceit, and attach themselves to the open fee rather than to the wily friend. What DERRY MAUSOLEUM.—The far-famed mauso-leum at Down-hill-house, county of Derry, was totally destroyed during the late hurricane: it stood the power of defending myself by the hold which you have get over the press? Why throw me upon the English Radical for support? Was it because you thought them weak or vacillating, or so strong in your interest, that they would believe your unsupported THE HON. ADMIRAL CHAS. ELPHINSTONE sation was voted to the West Indian trafficers in as deputation from Merchyr; followed, in a strong Every town in England will receive me with open appeal, in which he well pictured the horrors of arms, and will join with me in defending the destitution produced by misgovernment, and the country against a Dictatorship, which is at once door of every factory, and in every field in England. last recourse their rulers had provided for the unforthey might do a hundred other things to neutralize the benefit to the people at large from a repeal of Universal Suffrage would soon do away with the

confidence. The proceedings then terminated, and and were interspersed with loud cheers, and the you as a political Proteus, whose change of characteristics. usual resolutions to the same purport as those passed ter is absolutely necessary in order to meet the times at Merthyr and Carmarthen were passed,—the first we live in. Let them, from the highest to the we will quote:—"That the meeting was of opinion, lowest, defend even your worst act as one of necesyou with having rendered useless the best efforts of that the true cause of all the misery and degradation sary expediency; and I will justify myself against the whole phalanx. Talk of your sacrifices, had I buck, Wakley, Thompson, Fielden, and others, exclusive legislation."

The second resolution almost exclusively, in order to devote more time to almost exclusively, in order to devote more time to the interests of the electors of Cork, of whose confidence you would deprive me? And was I a failure have been whally and entirely i prepresented and adopted the Charter and the National Petition, and appointed their Conventional Delegate. And the factors of the electors of Cork, of whose conappointed their Conventional Delegate. And the factors, that Mr. Leader and Mr. Fielden he requested to present and second the National Petition. Ask Baron Penefeather, Chief Justice Doherty, Baron Foster, Judge Moore, and others, who have more than once have to the An excellent public supper, provided at the Cross who have more than once borne testimony to the Keys, was well attended, and every thing passed off manner in which I have discharged my duty—and with the utmost decorum and good humour.— yet I mourned not at its loss, if my time could be mark what that public opinion—which supports you applied to the service of my country. I have is worth; you have abandoned every position which that is not my greatest fault in your eyes—your to carry public opinion with you; while you profor which you dread them; they are always of some

frivelous nature; but you suppose that your imper-tinent and unsupported cenunciation is sufficient. Baron Penefeather's—I'll tell it to you. "A farmer's stantaneous, and with each hearty meal they would boy once received a half-a-crown from his master; imbibe this fact, namely, that justice administered to amuse himself, he went with his mother to a fair, renders agitation unprofitable, and "destroys the he lost one and sixpence at a gambling table, and | trade." received from the proprietor a bad shilling as his change of the half-crown,—it was refused at a tent and stopped his fun—he left the fair with his mother; on the way home, they unfortunately came in contact with a faction fight, and a stray stone killed the poor woman. The boy swore against the man who gave him the bad shilling, and he was arrested

and put upon trial. The man had no counsel— (luckly for him)—the witness, as we say, never broke down, till Baron Penefeather took him in hand, and, after a little cross-examination, the Baron asked the witness, Well, now, have you any doubt upon your mind that the prisoner is the man who killed your mother? 'Oh,' replied the witness, 'pon my oath I can't exactly swear to that, but I give me outh he is the man that gave me the bad shilling any how.' Now, the moral is, that you can't exactly say that I am a Reformer; but rotten in the state of Denmark"—you you'll give your oath, that I did not take a shilling, any how. So, in order to form a contrast, you will send paid agents to register the electors of the county of Cork.

tan no debt of gratitude? Now, I ask you less than nothing. Thank you, Sir, for having coolly and calmly, whether or no you call this free-branded me as "unworthy of confidence;" I have dom of election, or a fair expression of public never lost either a personal or a political friend, opinion? and, I ask you, if you suppose that a nation while yours have undergone various changes. The can be hoodwinked by this description of delusion? immortal Doyle-Lord Anglesey-Lord Cloncurry-Every act of your entire political life has been one Lord Duncaunon-Judge (Sleevin) Perrin-Lawiess scene of truckling, huffling, duping, begging, pray- -Lambert-and O'Gorman-have all tasted of your ing, bullying, and changing—a complete struggle censure, and writhed under your praise. Oh! it is a for individual power, no matter how accomplished: galling thing for a good man to receive a bad man's approbation. grasped at in order to shew your Parliamentary influence, no matter whether public or private, general space as the circumstances of my case would admit

How, in the name of God! without patriotism, that all patriots were of the poaching order, and without honesty, without decency, without consistency, then, have you possessed yourself of so much power? I'll tell you: by having at your back a join the foe, and assist in doing evil? Yes, a renelarge starving population, giving you political power, sade is (to you) a God-send; but, Sir, I am of a as the champion of their religious freedom, to which higher order of men—I will do good, or I will not do freedom you have been the greatest enemy that anything. When the herald shall proudly proclaim freland ever produced. If the world should censure the triumph of knowledge in Ireland, then the this attack upon you, upon the principle that Re. people will call upon me; and, however long our formers should be united, I tell the world that you separation, the first advance shall be the signal for when they had done your dirty work;" and yet this are no Reformer. Do you suppose that great companied by their instrumental band, took their was the tribunal from whence "Justice to Ireland changes would not take place without your interfewas sacrificed to the English manufacturer. The the breaking up, even of the "fostering Government," purchase of Irish freedom; for, believe me, Sir, how. and the consequent English denunciation, would ever you may, for another season, impose upon of the people of the County Meath—I wish the bave furnished you with another season's martyr. Irish poverty and English or their have furnished you with another season's martyrdom, from which an abundant Irish harvest might be reaped.

Lead to the season would have furnished you with another season's martyrdom, from which an abundant Irish harvest might be reaped.

Lead to the season would be reason and the season would be reason as the season would be reason would be reason as the season would be reason as the Look to the close of the session—your acquiescence have received, and in vain search the statute-book

prepare for the commencement of the next Session, when your first object will be to feel the pulse of the House, and then endeavour to place yourself at the head of questions which popular opinion will have carried independently of you. You are too cunning to oppose what you think, without your assistance, would be carried; but I have no heritation in asserting that you would smile, without a pang, over the miseries of Irishmen, if your power was sufficient to prevent the passing of a measure for their relief, provided the continuance of your power de-pended upon their poverty. Let the people recol-lect that confusion, dismay hunger, poverty, and strife form the basis of your power, and then let them ask themselves whether or no men in general surren-der power without a struggle? No, and for four years you have been struggling to increase your power by increasing the woes and mystifying the policy of Ireland.

God help the poor Whigs! and God help poor Lord Mulgrave! when the day of settling comes—and come it will-and that when you want a new martyrdom to ensure Irish sympathy; but mark, Sir, in these violent shocks, public liberty is retarded. Your hostility to a government of which you have been the scullion, will be the watchword for the establishment of new political coteries; and another. season will be lost in choosing the parties for the play, as school boys do at school-and the people, during the farce, will look on with as much interest as if the result would reduce one shilling of taxation. Won't you allow, that the manner in which personal questions and rail-roads, and nonsense, have occupied the House of Commons is a disgrace to the nation? and yet this is the very thing upon which you fatten. The fact is, Sir, the English subscription astonished you by its smallness—you were angry that the millions did not take it up; and in the bitterness of your soul, you attack me and the English Radicals, although, at the meeting at Theobald's-road, you declared yourself a Radical, but the Radicals told you that you were a Whig.

I ask the impartial, calm observer to analyze your acts for the four last sessions, and point out the return for a nation's confidence and the people's support. Your power consists in the centuries of religious persecution, which the Irish Catholics have suffered, and, instead of sacrificing your vanity upon freedom's alter, you hold your station at the expence wealth, produced by political strife and national degradation, how long will it be his interest that

political machine through a kaleidiscope; your giant silence the querulous and dissatisfied, and justify hovers over you, and asks Wherefore produce that even his most tyrannical acts rather than weaken his which you cannot maintain? Buoyed up by the power of patronage—if the law is tyrannical all flattery of hungry expectants, you will not listen to good men will oppose the law, and, therefore, one the language of truth—the press has thrown off two tyrant is more to be creaded than the most tyranithirds of her corruption, and, with it, two-thirds of | cal enactment, which could not long survive its first your power goes. Knewledge is upon each passing oppression—the state of society must be bad, when breeze, and your heart sickens as it flatters by you. any one individual holds an anomalous portion of Take the remnant of your antiquated notions of civil power; and man, being the mere creature of circumand religious liberty, and, standing before the full stances, will endeavour to preserve his pre-eminence, tide of public opinion; say to the rushing streams of even at the expense of the well-being of the community. knowledge, "time far shalt thon go and no testier." When laws are the dictation of a few, for the for it would be made by the voice of the nation which should be the law of the land. Politically, all should be upon an equality-and then all would have an equal interest in the formation of laws for the government of society; whereas the enfranchisement of the few, to make laws for the many, creates an out-door opposition to in-door legisla.

lation. I have now before me your last letter to your constituents, and I ask any dispassionate reader to discover in it aught but apologies for the past, and an awful prediction for the future. Poor Laws—Poor Laws—Poor Laws for Ireland, your Omega; they haunt you, they threaten you, they alarm you; and ultimately they will crush you. You say, that "one fact is worth a thousand arguments;" then for a fact—you make the unpopularity of the English system an argument against any system of Poor Laws for Ireland, and the people listen to you; but you forget that, both at White Conduit House and at Theobald's-road, you eulogised the present Poor Law Act; but, you say, that, in the event of such a measure passing, you will endeavour to protect the ratepayers; yes, the ratepayers, the enlightened ratepayers, while the poor, who pay your rates, may fish for themselves. You tell us that there are one hundred and twenty Radical have been wholly and entirely unrepresented, and solely by your machinations. If you ever were a patriot, (which I doubt) you lost all pretensions to fessed to love knowledge, you well knew that you lived upon the general ignorance of a starving people; you will educate them-which is a slow process-but you will not feed them, because the Your attack upon me reminds me of a story of transition from bondage to freedom would be in-

> With all your advocacy of a "total abolition of Tithes," you pressed hard for the adoption of the Lords' Tithe Bill, stripped of the appropriation clause, and this in defiance of your letter to Mr. Sharman Crawford, wherein you scout anything short of the "Total Abolition,"—and yet mark the concluding paragraph in your second letter upon church property, in reply to Mr. Longfield—you say that you "want to give a portion to the Protestant ministers, a portion to the Catholic ministers, and the remainder to be disposed of as Parliament shall direct." Here then is a sample of your notion of total abolition; for a similar construction Lord Stanley has been made the subject of severe reproach, while you are allowed to make the

But I had nearly forgotten-" There is something rotten in the state of Denmark"-you have done wonders this session, you have given anxious cousideration to the Danish question, you have been a party to giving the poor soldier an instalment of only two hundred lashes, and you did condescend to vote county of Cork.

What must the people of England, and the Liberal party in Ireland, think, when they see a regular Parliamentary list, like an army list, arranging the filling up and changing of commissions—such as—"We understand that Mr. Grattan goes to Dublin, to make way for Sir W. Somerville in the county of Meath." Does Meath owe Mr. Grattan goes to Meath of grating? Now I sak you less than nothing. Thank you. Sir. for having

I have now condensed your history into as small a or individual; witness your conduct upon Governor Darling's committee, and upon the opposition of Irish Poor Laws,—power gained or evinced by every, even the most trifling, circumstance.

Space as the circumstances of my case would admit of. You have, by the force of your popularity, attempted to sever all connection between me and the people of Ireland; but, did you suppose that your denunciation would deter me? Did you think a renewal of affection: I am serving them here-you know I am-they know I am-and, in my absence, it shall be my pride that your interested charges will furnish my best—my only defence. In your generosity you have bestowed me to the English Radicals; I hope to make myself worthy their acceptance, and in every way worthy the gift of so munificent a donor. I shall now conclude with the words of Lord Mulgrave in his reply to the address

I have the honour to be.

FEARGUS O'CONNOB.

REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

WE, last week, sent a small personal donation to the STEPHENS'S Fund. and also to the STE-PERMS'S Defence Fund. We beg leave, this week, to add, from the Northern Star, £50 to the STEPHENS'S Fund, which Mr. Hobson will please to pay, and £10 to the Defence Fund, which we shall pay ourselves; and we now beg to impress upon the minds of our numerous agents, that they possess great facilities of applying for. and receiving, donations to those funds; and we here, next week, to set forth the names of our agents, with the amount which they shall contribute themselves, and also the means which they propose to adopt for giving effect to the proposed

plan. This is but our first contribution. While the public are deprived of the benefit of Mr. STEPHENS'S locomotive power, in consequence of the heavy bail in which he is holder, we shall endeavour, in order to preserve his usefulness to the public, to give a report of these admirable sermons which he is in the habit of delivering to his

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1839.

THE GLORIOUS CONVENTION.

THE TORCH-LIGHT PARLIAMENT AND THE DAY-LIGHT PARLIAMENT. WE have always contended that the virtues of a people are characteristics, while their vices are the consequences of oppression and misrale. We have asserted that man is born with propensities which may be either nurtured into virtues, or thwarted into vices; and these assertions we find verified upon every occasion where self-government is placed in comparison with asurped central. The people, who are the masters of the Delegates, were driven to the alternative of meeting by torch-light, in order to circumvent the hellish machinations of their oppressors, and the act is at once put down to treachery and vice. The fact, however, of the people's servants, when choice was left them, having selected the hour of mid-day for their meetings, proves that the masters, and not FEARGUS O'CON-NOR or the people, were the promoters, if not the suggesters, of torch-light meetings. However, the Convention has met; and never did the eye of freeborn man light upon a more heavenly spectacle. A number of men thrown together without other concert than that which general fame had attached to the character of each, and yet, as a body, presenting an appearance, a power, and a disposition which the remuneration for which, the country in which, does not belong to either or any of those bodies, who declare that the people are incompetent to judge for themselves in the selection of representatives. The respectable appearance of the delegates, howeves, is trifling compared to the harmony, union, and good feeling which pervaded the whole body. O yes! thanks be to God, over and over again, all our misgivings have been but whimsical anticipations; the elements which, when apart, seemed somewhat discordant. have, on their meeting, subsided into a calm. Men of the Empire! learn then that your servants seem true and faithful; that in your councils there is neither jealousy nor intrigue; but an honourable vying to emulate in the boldest deeds of patriotism and philanthropy. The common enemy-which is the rich oppressor against the poor oppressed-having no distinct or substantive merit, relied upon dissention and disunion as a substitute for their weakness. Your servants have deceived them. England, Scotland, and Wales have shaken hands; and, pity to say, that Ireland alone—the "bravest of the brave" -sent no Delegate; but the People's Parliament is equally aledged to Ireland as to the Empire at large. All those apprehensions, to which apparent dissensions have lately given rise, have vanished: and now, spon the union, the energy, and the bravery of our constituents depends the nation's cause. The preliminary steps which have occupied the Convention hitherto bespeaks the Delegates' aptness for business, and should rivet to them the confidence of the nation. The fact is now beyond denial—either that Universal Suffrage must be the law of the land, same, while food is so much theaper, real reper, a said rise, and you would have a greater command of the necessaries of of printing is "infamous for multiplying copies of must be called to the aid of moral weakness and of course be reduced! Ha! Ha! Ha! then it comes to this turpitude. In either case the power is in the people. that wages would, at least in the first instance, rise, instead Should the Delegates, or any one of them—which we see no reason to suspect—play their constituents like the fair and proper level of workmen's wages! false, the tenure is only durante iene piacita, or If any man can understand the above con during pleasure, and he or they can be got rid of. undrum, we shall feel obliged for a solution: Upon the other hand, should any violence be re- "Why, if they did not fall, you working sorted to, as a defensive body the Delegates must men would be "too well of." Why but Mr. Agai at the head of the people, upon whose courage CHEAPBAKER, or rather no baker at all, they they are ready to risk life and limb. The resistance would fall, and fall at once too. But what says "Ha of DUNCOMBE's very moderate amendment to the ha, ha," for this seems to be by far the most Bill as a clap-trap measure; and now, the minority least, in the first instance, rise instead of falling join in the people's demand, or they also will be but ha, ha, forgets that he, he, is both We were not, we confess, prepared to have heard measure to feed them. appliance. The speeches of our own BUSSEY and homest Ridge were not less rapturously responded to' and if any doubt did rest on the minds of the Delegates from distant parts, as to the Seeing of the metropolis Moniny's meet-Bartah, then, hurrah, for the people and the

men'à and three day's grace, and it can be done. We have to request that all monies collected, and petitions signed, may be forthwith transmitted for work, and a beggar-abrard for food. Some wor- fice for it their hope of political salvation by equality to London, is order that the Convention may know thies tell us that our own land is not worth culti- and right. Not a single word of the Corn Law, for how to deal with the petition.

Universal Suffrage!-No Surrender!

THE MERCURY'S CORN LAW BIBLE. HA! HA! HA!

WE feel particularly thankful, amid the chaos of Corn Law confusion which now surrounds us, that we should not be doomed to many such inflictions as the Leeds Mercury of last week has imposed upon us in the form and shape of a Corn Law Litany. The Mercury dedicates his Bible to the working men of Huddersfield, Bradford, and Halifax. The two former have already responded, and no doubt the latter will put a scriptural construction upon the FITZWILLIAM version, next week. As the the people more happy-and the gift of Heaven Mercury most wisely eschews all argument and more productively cultivated. You place us in an attaches himself to first principles; we shall select artificial position, and then you endeavour to relieve a few of the "principal" paragraphs for comment us by another artifice. You remind us of the man and dissection.

"Precion of Industry, then, is plainly Henora's Charter to the Warking Man; no individual, and no Government can possibly have a right to abrogate this Charter."

A pretty fellow to talk about Heaven and a Charter. "Heaven's Charter to the working men!" Now was it an ordinance from Heaven that infants should be worked to death? It is one of Heaven's ordinances that one general you must be to be noticed by us at all. Ha! tion should work, and sweat, and toil, as persance for Ha! Ha! blood shed by another generation? It was not decreed in Heaven, but by BAINES in the Court House, how many hours and at what age children should work. It was not as stated by Earl FITEWILLIAM—the God of BATHES'S idolatry a decree of Heaven that poverty should for ever dwell in the land.

It was not one of Heaven's decrees, that the Magistrates should have an interest in the violation of laws. It is not one of Heaven's decrees, that youth should be crippled, manhood stunted, and old age imprisoned. It is not one of Heaven's decrees. that men without brains should rule over men with brains. It is not one of Heaven's decrees, that vice should stalk abroad with legal protection and support, whilst virtue is entombed in a damnable Bastile. The gift from Heaven, was the land, and the animals of the fields, and the birds of the air. to be made available to the industrious, but which, by artificial means, you and your crew have turned into drones' support, having first banished the bees from the hive. So much for heaven's gift made beneficial by the application of man's industry; and now for freedom in that application. Pray, is the work at which, the time at which, and for which, and the place where, or the person for whom man shall work, any part or parcel of that freedom of which you are no an advocate? Whether is it the people collectively, or you individually, who shall establish the bounds of this said freedom? Is our system of taxation and unrestricted machinery used for the sole benefit of the eapitalist a portion of your notion of freedom? Is the sad alternative of transportation to foreign climes from God's gift, in search of that which your monopoly has abstracted and appropriated any portion of freedom? If the object of the Corn Laws be, as you say, to make bread dear. is not the object of their repeal to make bread cheap, in order that labour may be made still cheaper? Is it an act of Heaven that the child of the soil should be stolen, in the dead hour of night, from those fields where God planted it, and sold to the capitalist for purposes of gain, and set to work injurious to its comforts, and its very existence? If Heaven's decrees were righteously carried into effect, should we see the interests of the few in power diametrically opposed to the millions of the working classes? No, and, when Heaven's vengeance shall come, it will fall with a dreadful crash upon the heads of our religious oppressors.

This is an attempt at an argument, into which a principle is interwoven, and we give the whole paragraph as a specimen of editorial coriosity; and, is truth, it is wonderful what the hungry politician can swallow, if any one of the Mercury readers has taken the following bolus:-

. " Why, if they did not fall, you workmen would be me wall

Address upon the Lion Queen's Speech, shows that pointed, sagacious, and least laughable part of the the House of Commons merely intended the Reform riddle? "then it comes to this, that wages would, at of 86, who voted upon that amendment, must either upon the dear bakers own showing." Ho, ho, ho; chargeable with being parties to another description judge, jury, and evidence; chesp and dear baker of deception, not less culpable. The country has in this attempt at argument, by the rise, BAINES now but one duty to perform, namely, to pour in means, that bread having fallen, while wages repetitions, backed by as much voluntary tax as they mained the same, that the working man would be can conveniently spare, for the national purpose, better off. We don't quarrel with the gentleman's and to watch the every word of their Delegates. illogical manner of putting terms out of joint, for we coming to circumstances, we must be prepared to again and again, is he such a Gillygaupus as not to act; for as to one more petition, we most re- know that the master's object fails if wages do face against; neither shall we accept the masters. But BAINES says that we now compete office of watchmen to a second demand, with foreigners. So we do, but we do it with a chain At the dinner given to the Delegates, the several of £800,000,000 of annual debt, with all the exspeakers were bold and determined; and in justice peaces of keeping up, round our necks, and upon we must admit, that SANKEY, CRAIG, MOIR, this point of reciprocity we shall presently expose and Dr. TAYLOR, the Delegates from Scotland, his entire ignorance. "Ha, ha, ha," may be (where so much chatter about moral force has assured that neither SMILES not grins can persuade passed,) distinguished themselves by the boldness of the working man that those who passed the "damtheir remarks, and their determination for action. Bable Act" to starve them, intend to pass any

for Ayrshire—it came upon the meeting like a compating with us in the markets of Europe, America, and first of lightning, and was followed by thunders of then it is infattaction to peas or to maintain. Acts that prereat as from competing with them."

Was ever folly more glaring than the latter sentrace? Why, is not every act which upholds taxation a direct interference with free trade?

"But there are some wrong-headed or experiecipled mer ing, has set that doubt at rest. The de-tailed account which we this day give of the pro-ceedings in the Convention will be read with plea-sure; and if in future, we devote more space to the business of the day-light than to that of the

the sensing of Universal Suffrage to the 29th of titions capital to employ labour, and with the gamb- word of the only question about which the wretched Supersider. Basis CRAIG has given the QUEEN a ling inclination of the capitalist we should overscook faction, whose tools and representatives drew up the

with the means of dissipation in foreign countries, paying a fair rent, and the landlord paying the ecessary taxes which Universal Suffrage would impose upon him, and see whether or not the state would be more powerful—the landlord more secure who was to be spared if he turned to the true faith, as then he was not to be strangled, he was only to be hung. Don't you see, well principled gentleman, that your QUEEN has not said a word about your humbug agitation, though her Minister declares in favour of it, while our agitation has been thought worthy a place in the Royal Speech. How honoured

THE DAMNABLE BOOK.

THE more merciful of the cold-blooded Malthusian crew of philosophers having, as our readers are aware, sometime ago, proposed, through their representative, MARCUS, to weed the population by a more certain, speedy, and "painless" method of extinction" than that which is now, and has been ong, practiced by the votaries of Mammon; bave secome saddenly ashamed of their mistake. They have no desire to see " their failings lean to virtue's side,"-and hence, when Mr. STEPHENS offered, in his letter to the Commissioners, to prove that the system of direct murder, recommended by MARCUS, was mild and merciful, compared with the slow tortures of the skilly and starvation system, as by law established, and as practised with eminent ruccess at Coventry, Bridgewater, and other places, their attention seems to have been drawn for the irst time to the "damning fact" that they were actually degenerating into mercy,

"Though but Such merey as the tiger shows its prev:" And the book is forthwith suppressed: all, or nearly all, the copies are bought up, and either destroyed, reserved for a more convenient opportunity-when, the new police having been duly organised through all the villages, and the people despoiled of their arms, and of their legal right to possess them, its provisions and precepts might be brought into operation with less risk to the skulking cowards who now hesitate to acknowledge their own progeny. The Globe, and a few others of the more hardy factious prints venture to hint to the people generally, that if there be any such book, it most have been intended as a "silly hoax," a Tory trick;" to favour which "silly" suppo sition they take the words "Whig gas" used by Mr. DEEGAN, in speaking of the book, and wilfully misrepresenting them as being intended for a notation from the book, try to make it seem nnikely that any Whig would have so written. All this, however, is contradicted in the strongest manner, by the fact of the suppression of the book. The "silly hoax," or the "Tory trick," would surely have been harmless after the exposé. They might well have been generally circulated to be laughed at. But the object of the Whige, no loubt, was to persuade people that this "silly" book had been grossly misrepresented by the firebrand orators," and, in order to do this, it was necessary to keeep it out of sight. Alas for the short-sightedness of human nature! The Whigs forgot that some copies of "MARCUS" had already gone forth. They forgot that STEPHENS, and many honest men besides STEPHENS, had seen it, and knew what it actually an obnoxious book," and hence they rested securely in the "suppression,"-suppression so far as the people were concerned—though a few of the favoured and initiated were still privileged to have copies at the price of two guiness for a small pamphlet. Alas, we say, for Whig short-sightedness, for here, on our table, lies "The Prople's copy" of the identical book by MARCUS-in all its hideonsness of form and feature of which every working man may have a copy for threepence—they will see the

THE ROYAL AND LEGISLATIVE MUMMERS:-

various places at which they are sold in an advertise-

ment in our first page-and we certainly hope that

every working man will procure it, and read and

study it carefully, that he may know how to

estimate the tender mercies of the wicked.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AND BEGINNING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

So: the customary "scene," has been "per-When the Petition shall be disposed of, then, accan guess at his meaning by his mumping; but formed"; our most beautiful QUEEN has been safely delivered, for the second time, of as much vague, vanid insipidity as is usually required to make up a spectfully, for ourselves, beg leave to set our not fall, for he could not compete with the foreign Royal Speech. In all ages, Royal Speeches have been eminent for saying nothing in the most approved and courtly style, and, as this is emphatically, an "age of improvement," there can be no room for surprise at the QUBEN'S Speech having evinced its compliance with the spirit of the times by "improving" in the principal characteristics of such documents in ordinary times. It is the distinguishing feature of a Royal Speech to be upgatisfactory—to make prominent, matters which are of small interest to the nation generally, while those things such a speech as that of the worthy Bailie Delegate ... If an Act of Parliament could prevent foreigners from which would be naturally expected to form its principal burden are either entirely overlooked or elightly

We have never before seen a Boyal Speech which so entirely sustained its "Royal" character-so perfect in its "form of indistinctness," as the one before us. Stronger proof that the Whins are at their witz end-that they see the darksome shadows of retirement flitting before their vision-could not be afforded; evidence more powerful that they quail before the efforts which the people have at last made the basiness of the day-light than to that of the torel-light Parliament, it will be from the conviction that the proceedings of the former are far more important both to ourselves and to our renders. This is best treachery to the cause; and the man are not all patience, could not be given, than the who are the form and substance of this speech. How carefully from and substance of this speech. How carefully that the proceedings of the former are far more thought have no other object than to mustive. It is like to the way paved for that last hope and prop of trailing a herring around the scent of the hounds, in order to expiring faction, a strong condition Government, from the chase. to convince them that, though enduring long, they We are among those well-principled men who made up of the rotten sticks which may yet remain people's Parliament. The first sight of the Con- recommend the people not to admit of any alteration unbroken, in the two bundles of political thorns and vention has amply repaid us for years of toil, and in the Corn Laws until we have Universal Suf- briers who have so long alternately laterated the it will be in the recollection of our Huddersfield frage to regulate the change, and we tell them so flesh, and let out the blood of poor John Bull! friends that in December, 1835, we told them that for this most simple of all reasons: because if it is Not a single topic dare the Whige introduce into Universal Suffrage never would be extried till the done by themselves, it will be done for themselves; the Speech, from which it was thought possible for people's Delegates, chasen by Universal Suffrage, but if dose by Baixes and Co., it will turn to the Tories to dissent. Holland, Belgium, Spain, sat in a House in London, to be called the Bee advantage of BAINES and Co. If the whole of the and Persia are severally made ample subjects of Hise. This we have lived to see, and we now ber industry was see to manufacturing work by machi- congratulation or regret. Turkey comes in for her pardin for having, in our cooler moments, judged nery, with the propensities to which man is beit- share of notice, and the petty Chieftains of the to hely of our Conventional powers, as to postpone with the facilities which would follow of getting fie- Eastern Tribes are not unnoticed; but not one

every market in Europe in less than six months; Speech, would fain persuade all silly people that the LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS and then the operative would be a beggar at home English labourers have run mad, being willing to sacrivating. Very true, in its present position, and with whose repeal their friends have tried to agitate the its present restrictions; but; if each citizen had whole Kingdom, in the Queen's Speech! Not a his own five acres for a fair rent, he would word of Ministerial purpose in regard to Canada, find it a much better support, in the hour of beyond the "determination to maintain the authority need, than the plains of Poland or Germany, of my Crown." Not even a word in commendation Everything has a cause. You first lock up the of VAN AMBURGH and his wonderful liens. The land by restriction, and burden the land with taxas little theatre of lions, crouching at the feet of their tion, and with rent, to feed a parcel of gamblers keeper, and the big theatre, in which the lions, growing rampant with hunger and oppression, are and then you tell us that the land is not worth beginning to set their keepers at defiance, and to cultivating. Just let us try it upon our own account, threaten, as the Morning Chronicle says, to take the bread which is withholden, are alike passed over in most ominous silence. The "loaf" and the Bunn" are alike neglected, and the only topic of domestic matter hazarded is the denunciation of a peaceful and starving peoble, for demanding their inalienable rights, without outrage or disturbance. In this, at least, they hoped for cordial unanimity at both sides of the House. When the carcase is to

be devotred and turn, the dogs and vultures agree

well together.

The speeches of the several actors in the legislative farce of an address, discover the plot of the whole session's entertainments. The Corn Laws are to form a hand-ball, which the two sets of players—the "repealers" and "modifiers"will chuck from the one to the other in the hope of Mr. John Airey, Old George Inn, Briggate, Leeds, diverting the attention of the House and the people from the Spffrage agitation. The trick will fail. The performers are not even well enough studied to sustain the bye play with anything like decent credit. We are glad to see the beginning of the Suffrage attack in the Amendment of Mr. DUNCOMBE, which, though somewhat vague and indefinite in its expression, was supported by its mover in a straightforward, manly, and honestlike speech. Of the seconder to the Amendment works connected with the fine arts. The third we say nothing; we refer our readers to his speech, and apprehend that they will be at no loss for an opinion of the speaker without our guidance. One tion, mechanics' institution, medical hall, law thing in Mr. WARD's speech is worth remarking. He reminded the Government of the fact, that there were at that moment two other virtual Parliaments sitting near them. These rival performers will, we fancy, be no small bore to the St. STEPHEN'S company, they will compel them either to introduce a new style of acting, by doing something really useful to the country, or to dissolve the company as soon as "the ghost has walked"—that is to say, as soon as the money has been voted for their salaries. Let the people take care to be on the alert. and to be ready by a bold and liberal support of their Delegates, to make all proper use, and take all due advantage, of either side of the alternative.

NATIONAL BENT.

WE have received upon this subject an address ish the expences. from the people of Barnsley which we are reluctantly compelled to postpone till next week, the Parliamentary intelligence trenching so largely on our columns. The same reason must excuse the curtailing of much, and the entire omission of a place to public, rather than mere local, matter.

POOR LAW SEPARATIONS. This question is now about to be argued as

its legality, in the Court of Queen's Bench. We had prepared an article on the subject, but cannot truth is that Matthews since the commencement of find room for it till next week.

TO AGENTS.

TO THE READERS AND AGENTS OF THE "STAR. —In answer to numerous queries respecting the Portraits of Mr. Stephess, we beg to my distinctly, that it will be confined rigidly to the orders we receive for this week's number: i.e. every agent will receive as many papers and Pertraits, the week the Pertrait is given, as be orders of the Star thus usest; provided his orders continue up to the same number, weekly, till the Pertraits are given. We are informed that many agents are neglecting to register the names of their subscribers. This should be rigidly attended to, else confusion and dissatisfaction will be the result.

greatly fear we shall not be able to get the whole of the Orders off this week again. The great difficulty we have is in getting Stamps. The atmost exertions will be made to get them off-but should we not be able to supply them, we shall do as we did last week -erad less to eac of those who get above 200. It will be impossible for us to get the number off by the first post; consequently, we shall, where practicable, send second parcels. We shall, in no case, take any back. MIDGELY, Halifax, did not order last week till Saturday

evening. That was the reason why he got no papers before.

Mr. IRBOTSON, Halifax.—His accord parcel left Leeds, by the five o'clock mail on Saturday. future the Agents will please to attend to the following arrangements respecting their accounts and the remitting of their monies: these agents who get 200 Capies and above, weekly, must remit by Bank Order their money, on account, fortnightly; those who get under 200 weekly, must result mosthly. Their accounts will be read-

hali-yearly. Thus much trouble and expense will be saved both to them and us. We beg especial attention to these arrangements. They must be understood as commencing from the beginning of the present menth. It is almost unasceenary for us to repeat that all posts must be paid by the Agents. All monies, soo, my in future, we sent direct to the Office. GENTS.—The orders from our Scotch agents, which were posted on Thursday, the 31st of January, did not reach our office till Sunday marning, owing to some delay of

OUR AGENTS should bear in mind, that Thursday is the day several others from Newcastie Samuel Noble's order from l'rombridge, always somes twenty hours after his papers ought to be in the post-office. AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS .- Several letters have

this week been returned to the Post Office unspened, because they came charged with postage, In future we shall not take a single unpaid letter except from regular appointed news collectors or correspondents. With reect to the Agenta, it is just as easy to them, and ach less trouble for us, for them to pay the postage of

LLICOCULTRY.-Wall the papers for this place, and for Alea, do in one purpel? . PARGITER.—His second letter, posted on Saturday even ing, did not arrive here till Tucaday. His papers could not be sent.

OUR BRADFORD READERS.—The immente circulation of the Star, prevents us from giving a report of yester-day's morting this week. Next week they shall have it. OVERTISERS are requested to send their advertisements early in the week. This week several have been emitted being too late. The press of Parliamentary and Convention news abridging our advertising space.

P. & J. C .- The Agent alladed to had all the "Stars" he ordered last week, and we have no control over his up, being all highly gratified. "forcing" other papers, though of course we give no TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS

NATIONAL REST.-Mr. Belitor your invaluable journal has

ing become the most extensively circulated of any paper in the Bedlington District, you will oblige your readers by noticing the sum of £5.5s. subscribed by the Bedlington Branch of the Northern Political Union, to the National

LATIONAL REST.—We have received the sum of £1 14s. collected amongst a few of the Radical breakmakers of Leebs, at their Chab-house, the Star and Garter, Call-ETRY.-The Smeets of Liberty, an Acrostic on Joseph

Rayner Stephens, the Butterfly, a new Radical Song, and 5fty other postical offension are handed over to the condensed file. O QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our Quarterly Subscribers are requested to active their accounts to December. All those who feel disposed to aid the Christian minister

Sire are requested to send a remittance, in advance, past paid—terms, 19s per year, or 4s. 9d. per quarter— otherwise they will not be supplied. MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The Portraits for Mr. William sent to Mr. Guest of Birmingham, on the 17th of January, to be forwarded by couch. He will no doubt take

ATTONAL RENT.-Received from Swainly by Cleveland. l'ortalize, the sum of all 6s. 3d.; and from ten operative Brachmakers, Lincoln, #1. towards the National Rent, and the Jessen-years Brashmakers have given

Chrysten West, 23. L. W. FOSS.—illis verses are declined CCLCOLTES WOREHOUSE.-The "Petition" is received:

we have not yet had time to read it-will see next interesting to the peakle.

the earliest opportunity of scending them.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE, &c., AT CLIFFORD. -DEPUTATION TO G. L. Fox, Esq., M.P.-The deputation appointed by the public meeting held in the Church School Room, Clifford, on the 12th January, waited upon Mr. Lane Fex, at his residence, Braham House, on Thursday evening last. Mr. Fox listened with attention to the statements of the deputation, and agreed to present the memorial to her Majesty's Post Master General, when forwarded to him; or in any other way to forward the interests of the inhabitants of Clifford.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. THE SINEWS OF WAR .- A patriotic correspondent from Birmingham remarks very pithily, that it is of no use to force an army to besiege a city without the munitions of warhe applies this to the illustration of the absolute necessity of the people generally bestirring themselves actively to provide funds for the use of the National delegates. He says that he and his shopmates have commenced a subscription of one penny weekly for twelve months—they thus raise 10 shillings weekly in that shop. He recommends the practice to general adoption, and we cordially second the recommendation. ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—There appears to b

not a shadow of doubt, from the spirited manner in chester. which this important subject has been taken up by the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Manchester Unity, in the Leeds District, which is one of the most powerful and influential in the unity, upwards of 7,000 shares, at £1 each, having been taken, that it will be carried out to full completion. The committee of management sit every night. Sundays excepted, at the house of where the plans and drawings of the intended building, drawn by Messre. Perkin and Backhouse architects, are exhibited. The design is considered to be one of the finest pieces of architecture that was ever presented as a specimen of a public building. in Leeds. The hall will be 110 feet long by 80 feet in breadth, and the large room upon the fourth floor is calculated to dine 1500 persons. It will be specially appropriated for such purposes and large public meetings. Over the hall will be erected a promenade, lighted by a dome, for the purpose of exhibiting pictures, drawings, and all floor will be appropriated for holding ten lodges on one night. The second floor will be divided into rooms suitable for holding the literary institusociety, lecture rooms, or for any other public purposes requiring spacious and lofty premises. The ground floor will be set apart for infant schools, and for culinary purposes. The society have allowed all members of the order to become subscribers for any amount of shares. Individuals in Leeds, of great wealth and influence, have come forward as honorary members, to subscribe to this extensive undertaking, which is computed to cost about £12,000. As there are no political or party feelings involved in the erection, it is desirable that the nobility and gentry should encourage the untertaking, as it is solely intended for the benefit of the community. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the Leeds District, are subscribing upwards of £6000 annually for the relief of their sick members, medical aid, and funerais. It is generally thought that the building will be erected at the West-end of the town, and can be purchased there at a much lower rate, a very short distance from the town, with most contributed by the respective towns and distributed by

HUDDERSFIELD.

BLACK LIES AND WHITE ONES .- The wilful fabrications which frequently appear in the Leeds £10; Ashton-under-Lyne, 13,000 signatures-Mercury regarding the Huddersfield people and their rent; North Wales petition, 3461 signaturesdoings, are such that they take very little notice of £37; Moumouthshire petition, 5,500 signature what appears in its columns. They have that sym- rent, £10; Edinburgh petition, 5,000 signature great deal more, of the valuable local intelligence pathy for its editors, knowing them to be much no rent; Dunfermline, Kirkaldy, &c., petit that has reached us from a variety of places. We practised in misrepresentation, which like any other 26,016 signatures rent £33; Glasgow petit bad habit is with difficulty removed—that they take 80,000 signatures—rent £58; Durbam petit are always desirous to afford room for everything, not the slightest notice of either a white lie, or one 4,000 signatures - reat £10; Newcastle-upon-I but knowing that our space can only be filled, we of a mixture of colours, but they will every now and petition, 35,000 signatures—no rent; several are necessitated to use our own judgment in giving then for the benefit of the public, publish the black triets in Lancashire, 20,000 signatures rent £1 lies which its editors in their wrath think fit to send to their deluded readers. In the Huddersfield news tures-rent £30; several of the metropolitan of the last week, it was said that Matthews the Guardian of Shipley had not attended to his duty at the Board Room on Monday previously, and stated as a reason that the people of Shepley had withheld his wages for his attendance. Now the this year's servitude, as Guardian, has not received shire, 13,000 signatures rent £130; Bolton, a single farthing as a recompence nor did he expect. any, but alas, the people of Shipley are now deprived of a faithful servant which they deeply regret the loss of. He was at the time, the fabrication appeared on his death bed, and is since dead.

BINGLEY.

A MISTARE. -- Under the heading of "A Mistake" you have published in the Northern Star of the 2nd instant, a paragraph stating a conversation that is said to have taken place relative to the recent Wesleyan Methodist Centenary Meeting, held on Wednesday, January 23rd, in the Methodist School Room, Bingley. We feel it due, in justice to all parties, to say that that paragraph is entirely a fabrication, and utterly untrue. It appears to us that the person who made that communication to you did it to play off a hoax. There was no cash received at our Centenary Meeting, except a few small sums, amounting in the whole to between two and three pounds. Nor among the sums promised is there any one of six pounds. Nor is there the slightest ground to assert or believe that any such consultation between a manufacturer and his wife, at Bingley, ever took place.

LOWER HOUSES. Public Meeting.-A public meeting took unanimously. lace at Mrs. Boothroyd's, the Masons' Arms, Lower Houses, on Thursday week, in order to form an Association, and to carry out the People's Charter, when the following resolutions were unanimonely adopted : -- " let. That this meeting highly approve of the People's Charter, and do hereby adopt it as the matter they had undertaken was one of v our own; and having signed the National Petition, importance, not only to the industrious, but to do hereby pledge ourselves to subscribe to the Na- classes of this kingdom; at the same time he tional Rent and delegate fund, and to support our aware that the end which they sought to accomp delegates in London, in every possible way." Moved by Mr. Joseph North, and seconded by Mr. they, the representatives of the industrious port David Sykes. -" 2nd. That we look upon the arrest of this great nation, would be able by unanimity: of the Rev. J. R. Stephens as a blow aimed directly perseverance, to surmount every difficulty t on which their orders should be at the effice. Mr. of the Kev. J. R. Stephens as a blow aimed directly Oliver's order came last week on Saturday morning, and at the interests of the working classes, with a view to sink us to that state of servile vassalage that beld them as one man struggling for the welfare would shame a native of Ethiopia: that we both ad- the hard-working millions, he could not believe mire the man and the principles he advocates, and that they would afford them so general and that we look upon the Hibernian chief of the Precursor Society as one of the most venomous reptiles that ever disgraced a country." Moved by Mr. James Gledhill, and seconded by Mr. Charles Culmuch less trouble for us, for them to pay the postage of them less trouble for us, for them to pay the postage of them less trouble for us for us to have to charge them less of them less trouble for us for us to have to charge them less in his persecuted state, both in word engaged? (Cries of "Yes.") Then he would and dead and we also pledge ourselves to assist, as upon Dr. Wale. ling .- "3rd. That we are determined to support should be asked upon the cause in which they w far as lays in our power, the putting down of tyranny and oppression." Moved by Mr. Abraham Hayley, appeared to have an impressive effect upon the me and seconded by Mr. Matthew Berry .- " 4th. That ing :- " O God creator and preserver of all m our best thanks are due to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. kind, we offer unto Thee our most humble for his mighty efforts in the people's came." Moved hearty thanks for thy mercies vouchsafed to the by Mr. James Sylves, and accorded by Mr. Thomas our succe happy land. Grant, O God of nation Armitage. Mr. Israel Sykes was called to the chair that the folly or perversences of our rulers may at eight o'clock in the evening, and the said reso- longer deprive the poor of the comforts of life, lutions were very ably supported by Mr. Thomas deny to thy people any of their social or political Vevers, Mr. Samuel Dickinson, and Mr. John rights. Teach them that thy mighty arm is Heaton, until a late hour, when the meeting broke shortened, that it cannot redeem, that it has

Please to insert the above in your valuable paper on Saturday, the 9th inst.

I remain, Yours, &c., Jor

JOSE. NORTH. BURNLEY.

THE CAUSE! THE CAUSE.—At a meeting of and that we hereby pledge ourselves to use our ut- Finally, O Lord, whilst we beseech thy bless the forthcoming struggle." In order to carry the above into effect, we have opened a subscription in

DELEGATE RENT.-We have placed in the hands of the Manager of the Commercial Bank of England the sum of £10, to the account of B. J. Richardson, 19, Chapel-street, Salford, for the one of the National Convention. The committee return contributed to the "Rent," more especially to the

Calder Vale Print Works, for the patriatic dispesition manifested by them in the collection of the HELL W. M. A.-We are sarry to be obliged to defer their same. The committee also have to state that, with a few homographic exceptions, they have no occasion to thank the Whigified-hit-by-bit Reform shonocrate and publicans, they having kept their purse strings NEW PELLON ASSOCIATION.—The Phymes would not be very closely drawn against the appeals of their sufferring countrymen.

BOOHDALL

Swinding .- On Thursday last, a little swart coking man, named John Howarth, was broug before the Rochdale Bench on the following charg Several of the members of the Rochdale Teeto Society appeared, and stated the prisoner had a length of time being going round the neighbor bood, and obtained many fams from respectal persons, purporting to be for the use of the Te perance Society. He had succeeded in getting he s-crown from the vicar, and a sum from the R J. Moleyneux, association minister. His pe being identified, he was committed to hard lab

for three months. DEPARTURE OF THE CONVENTION DEL GATE .- On Sunday morning, Mr. James Tay presched his farewell sermon, in the Unitar Chapel, Clover-street, to a crowded audience. one o'clock, he met a number of his friends at Clock Face Inn, when a carriage and four hon were brought, which conveyed him and a few frier to the Railway Station. Manchester, where he, companied by five other delegates, took his departs by the five o'clock train for London. When leavi Rochdale, an immense number of people follow who would not let him depart without an addre At Middleton, he was met by thousands of peop who escorted him a part of the way towards M

NATIONAL RENT.-The National Rent. c lected in the Bury district, amounts to the sum £169 19s. 6%d., namely:-

| | Ŀ. | 8. | d. |
|-----------------|----|----|-----|
| Bury | 4 | 0 | ٥ |
| Bury Heywood | 40 | n | ň |
| Radcliffe | 30 | ŏ | |
| Tollington | 14 | | Δl |
| Ramshotton | Ř | 7 | 0.2 |
| Whitefield | 7 | ñ | Ď |
| Higher-Lane | ß | 10 | Δ |
| Unswerth | 3 | 10 | ~ |
| Hamson Mill | 3 | 0 | Ä |
| Bol Helt | ~ | 10 | 6 |
| Blackfordbridge | 3 | 10 | À |
| Longfield | 9 | 10 | Ö |
| Rooden-lane | Æ | 10 | 2 |
| Park-lane | • | 30 | ָטַ |
| Halfage | 1 | IU | |
| Half-acre | I | 10 | 9 |

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

£169 19 61

On Monday last, the delegates appointed at pul meetings of the working classes held in various pa of the country, for the purpose of petitioning for "People's Charter," assembled at the Bri Coffee-House, Cockspur-street. It seems they w to have met at Browne's Hetel, Palace-yard, the room said to have been fixed upon for their t was subsequently taken, it is stated, for the use of Anti-Corn Law delegates," and, no doubt, better price.

At this opening of the National Convention al fixty delegates were present; and the prelimin basiness appeared to be that of the "interim c mittee," appointed, it was understood, at Birmi ham. Mr. Douglas, of the Birmingham Journ was chairman of this committee.

The delegates gave in their petitions, and sta the number of signatures attached to the petiti The Birmingbam petition had 94,643 aignatu and the amount of rent was £167; the Fifes petition, 45,000 signatures no rent; the Potter petition (Staffordshire), 12,000 signatures-r Trowbridge, and several other towns, 5,800 mg tricts, 19,000 signatures-rent £15; Manches 40,000 signatures—no rent; several districts Yorkshire, 52,800 signatures—reat £225; Press 7,000 signatures reat £5; Nettingham, no peti -rent £50; Forfarshire, 17,000 signatures-£38; Oldham, 13,566 sigfatures no rent; A petition—rent £25; Carlisle, no petition—rent :
—Total signatures, 500,486—Total rent £967.

It was stated that the petitions in all those to and districts, from which rent had been receiwere in the course of signature, and that a v large addition, both of signatures and " natio rent," would come to hand in eight or ten days. Mr. Douglas said he would now ask the d gates to denude the committee of its functions. appoint a chairman, in order that they might ceed to the formation of the Convention.

Mr. HETHERINGTON thought the appointm of a chairman a matter of very serious importance a matter worthy of their most attentive consis ation. As the delegates had considerable prelimin business to transact, perhaps it would be bette appeint a chairman for the day. The duties to performed by the chairman would require noth more than common sense, patience, and disce ment to know that which is legal and proper, that which ought to be read, and that which ou to be rejected. He, therefore, saw no difficult the way of appointing a chairman daily. He w: move that Buille Hugh Craig, delegate from A shire, take the chair for this day. The motion having been seconded was can

Mr. Doublas then vacated the chair, which taken br

Mr. CRAIG-He addressed them as the resentatives of the industrious classes of the people Great Britain, and observed he was convinced was one surrounded with difficulties; but he felt t should present itself. When their constituents energetic a support as to reader the cause in wit they were embarked completely triumphant. would now call upon them to say whether it t agreeable to the delegates that the divine bless

Da. Wane offered up the following prayer, wh power, that it cannot deliver the oppressed. Let Holy Spirit direct and prosper all our consultation begun, continued, and ended in thee for the ben of all classes of the house race, especially industrious millions at home and throughout world. May it guide us in love, peace, and or so that, acting upon Christian principles, we a arrive at rightness conclusions, producing prospe and happiness, instead of misery and affected and happiness, instead of misery and affected the Association held in this town, on Monday evening, February 4th, it was unanimously resolved:

"That we place the utmost confidence in the contion—to the advancement of thy givery, the stem upon all moral means for obtaining our political social improvement, be evermore our rater guide, that we may so pass through things temp the Association Room, 2, St. James's street, where that we loose not things eternal, but obtain everin the struggle of "right against might," are run- most blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ pectfully solicited to lead their aid by supporting righteons! To whom, with thee and the H Ghost, be all heaver and glery without e

Mr. LOVETT was, after a slight discussi It was observed by the CHAIRMAN that seve of the Delegates present had not delivered in est their sincere thanks to those who have so kindly petition or rent in favour of the Charter. A cassion careed upon the qualification accuracy LATIONAL RENT.—Received from the Northern Union at Calico-printers, (Journeymen and apprentices) of constitute a member of the Convention. It t suggested that either a position or rent should b

Ames."

sufficient qualification. Mr. F. O'Convon said he thought that Birmingham Commettee had written to the chi men of the meetings, at which Delegates w appointed requesting a return of such appr Mr. Dawes,on middlie had been dens, but t the committee had received eight or ten and only. With respect to the qualification, he considered that the suggestion already thrown out should be attended to. How in the name of common sense or fairness, he would ask, could any one whe brought neither petition nor rent expect to take part in the deliberations upon the petitions for the Charter, and in the distribution of the funds subscribed for the

prosecution of it. The Delegates then came to an understanding that the affirmation of any two of the Delegates who had been present at the appointment of those members who had neither petition nor rent should be considered sufficient to qualify them; the qualitication to be subject to the following condition: That every Delegate who did not within a month the hopes which were conceived of its operation, and resent a petition or rent should be disqualified.

A lengthy conversation ensued upon the question and wishes, both of the Parliament and the people. dresent a petition or rent should be disqualified. whether the moneys paid in under the head of And why had it disappointed the hopes of the peo-"National Rent" were partly to be appropriated ple? He would confidently reply, that it was besolely to the prosecution of the Charter, or partly cause it had not conferred, on the nation, a full, fair, to be expended in payment for the services of the and equal representation. At that moment intimi-

Mr. Douglas said the money paid in was solely for general purposes—it was "national rent." The delegates were to be paid by their respective constituencies.

It was moved-" That the delegates now assembled are of opinion that every member should have his personal expenses discharged by his constituents. and that the National Rent be devoted to general purposes.'

To this an amendment was proposed—"That the personal expenses of the delegates be a question between themselves and their constituents." A DELEGATE thought that some misuaderstand ing existed in the provinces upon this point. His

He was afraid that they would not be able to make a at that very moment in active operation. The could emanate from any Government. second subscription, which they would have to enter upon if the money already contributed by them were devoted solely to general purposes. Dr. WADE suggested that the richer constituencies might contribute towards the support of the delegates from the less wealthy districts.

Mr. Douglas thought that such a system might be productive of great mischief, inasmuck as it would tend to the delegation of persons who might not have terations in the existing Corn Laws, they had delethe best wishes for the success of the Charter. The gates sent up from the country, not to that House, Convention required rent, with which successfully to but to other assemblies, in whose proceedings the struggle for the Charter; but the suggestion of Dr. nation put their trust. Was that a state of things Wade went to enlarge the number of delegates and likely to be productive of peace, or could such prodiminish the efficiency of the National Rent.

The amendment was understood to be carried. A committee was then appointed to select a room for the meetings of the Convention. It was suggested by Mr. Douglas that the meetings should be held daily, but that each meeting should be dissolved at the termination of each day, and that on no account should there be an adjournment from day to day.

Mr FEAROUS O'CONNOR observed that the suggestion of Mr. Donglas would involve them in almost insuperable difficulties. No notice of motion could be given, and the delegates would, consequently, be ignorant of the business to be transacted. For his own part, he did not see any difficulty in the measure. But, netwithstanding this statement of the Noble Lord, he did not despair of bringing the the appointment of a committee who should draw up Nuble Lord round to his (Mr. Duncombe's) views. forms, rules, and regulations, for the government li the Noble Lord wanted a precedent for such a of the delegates in Convention. This was carried, course, he would refer him to the Appropriation and it was resolved that the following delegates Clause of last session. (Hear, hear.) Did not the should be such committee, with power to take legal members of the Government pledge themselves to advice if necessary:—Messrs. O'Brien. Hadley the Appropriation Clause? Did they not assure the advice if necessary :- Messrs. O'Brien, Hadley, Salt, Sankey Douglas, O'Connor, Dr. Fletcher, with power to add to their number; to report as speedily as possible.

Dr. TAYLOR thought it was essential that the convention should appoint some one to draw up an address to be sent forth to their constituents, the industrious classes, upon the state of the country, and the best means of redressing the many and he would leave it to posterity to pass its verdict grievances under which it laboured. This address upon the proceeding. (Lond cheers.) But after he would recommend should be as widely distributed that great principle had been so abandoned, he as possible, in order that it might be contrasted with | would say tell him not of a compact, of a breach of that which was about to be delivered by her

A DELEGATE knew that his constituents meant to print any address that might be delivered at the opening of what they looked upon as their parliament After considerable conversation on the importance of sending forth to the industrious classes a welldigested document, a committee was appointed to draw up an address, to be published by the time the House of Commons decide upon their address in answer to the speech from the throne.

Tuesday, Feb. 5th.

Mr. HADLEY in the chair. Mr. SALT moved, and Mr. PITKETHLY seconded, that Committees should be formed for the purpose of visiting the Members of Parliament, in index by which they would determine how their order to induce them to vote for the National Peti- representatives had fulfilled their promises, and tion. A very interesting discussion arose upon an which would enable them to decide who were the amendment moved by Mr. Mills, of Oldham, to the | real friends of Reform, and who were the advocates effect that the motion was premature. Several de- of the finality of the Reform Bill. He did not ask legates addressed the chair, all stating that a part of the business allotted to them by their constituents was that of calling upon a member of parliament. The motion was eventually put, when every hand, with the exception of two, was held up for it. The dissentients, of which Bronterre was one, declaring that, though opposed to the motion, they would ever bow to the decision of the majoria. The committee to take a suitable place of meeting, reported that they had been, and approved of Mr. Beck's large they could tell them that by such measures as these they can be suitable place of meeting. room, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, which they were they could never restore to that House the confidence ordered to take. Some rent and petitions were reported. Mr. O'Connor gave notice, that upon an that the moment of the dissolution of that House early day he would move for the appointment of a was most uncertain, and that they might, sooner committee of eleven, to undertake the management | than they expected, be called upon to appear on the of Mr. Stephens's defence. He also gave notice hustings before their constituents. He would therethat he would move that the acceptance of any office, by any delegate, to which salary or remuneration was attached, would be a disqualification of they were studious not of their own interests, but of such delegate to hold office as a representative of those of the nation, and that they were entitled to the people. The delegates then dissolved the meet- the confidence which their constituents had reposed ing, in order that those members who felt inclined might visit the show to the House of Commons. Wednesday, February 6.

Mr. FROST was appointed chairman for the day, and Mr. LOVETT secretary. The SECRETARY have read over the minutes of last day's proceedings, cesultory conversation took ment which his duty had compelled him to make, place upon the propriety of having the National had given notice at the commencement of his speech,

tary be empowered to advertise in such papers as the expectations of the people, and as it was not, are deemed advantageous for the purposes of calling and could not be, considered a final measure, Her on the people to have their petitions ready against Majesty's faithful Commons would not fail to adopt the 28th of this menth.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. O'Brien. A Delegate said, that as the petition was to be presented on the meeting of Parliament, his constituency, although a rural one, had contributed 2,000 signatures, and would be much disappointed at the delay, if for only one month. In support paragraph in the Address which alluded to the preof this delay he had heard no argument nut forth to prevent the disappointment.

would be much better to await the result of the ad- that appeal, founded as it was on the present state vertisement. If we present the petition immediately, we shall not have more than 300,000 signatures, but by delaying a few days they will be increased to one million three hundred thousand.

Another Delegate said, that delay was necessor, as he was convinced that the portion of the country which he represented, namely, Devenshire existing agitation to nothing less than the deep dis-Another DELEGATE said, that delay was necesand Cornwall, would in a few days do their utmost appointment of the expectations raised by the Reto swell the numbers.

Resolution passed. through the press, the proper designation of the repeated, had they done for the poorer classes of shire !- Never was there a time in England when gentlemen who addressed the meeting. He was induced to make this remark from seeing his friend. the Bailie of Kilmarnock, named Mr. Bailey. It was important that this should be noticed, as the was important that this should be noticed, as the public should be made acquainted with the station them cheap education? (Hear.) Had they atof those who composed their meeting, for instance, the Chairman was a Magistrate of North Wales.

It was resolved that the Secretary do read the names of the members each day at 11 o'clock. It was also resolved that Mr. Carpenter be added to the present treasurers, and that the act which they had passed immediately affecting the

treasurers be Mesers. Rogers, Carpenter, and Craig.
It was then moved by Mr. MATHEWS,—"That a Committee be appointed to ascertain the best means of disseminating political information throughout the kingdom, and more especially in the metropolis, and to report as speedily as possible.

Dr. TAYLOR seconded it. Upon the question being put that it do pass, very warm debate took place between Messrs. Hadley, Bussey, Whittie, J. P. Cobbett, Collins, Pardoe, &c., on the legality of appointing this Com mittee, as perhaps it would come under the unrepealed Act of 37 Geo. III., under which the Dorchester

labourers were transported. Mr. DOUGLAS, in support of the motion, said that the clause under which the Dorchester labourers were transported, was a clause against illegal paths and secret meetings. He said that if Committees emanating from this Convention were illegal, they had already committed themselves, as they had appointed two or three committees before this.

Resolution passed and a committee appointed.

Emperial Barliament. (Continued from our eighth page. Member for Tamworth, that some of those who had been the loudest advocates for the Reform Bill would be the first to askail it. He (Mr. T. Duncombe) went further, and he would maintain that he should not do his duty unless he assailed it, because it had disappointed the people of England, of Ireland, and of Scotland. The measure had now had a fair trial. It was seven years since it had been passed, and during that period there had been three general elections. Had it, then, fulfilled the expec-tations which were entertained of it? No; but, on the contrary, he maintained that it had not answered and equal representation. At that moment intimidation, nomination, bribery, and corruption, were as rife as ever they had been under the old system. He would ask who it was that Hon. Gentlemen represented? Did they represent the views and wishes of a majority of the nation? He would answer no. Did they represent the feelings of the working classes of the community? No. Did they represent on any important question the desires of the middle classes? No. Or did they in fine, represent the democracy of the nation? Decidedly no. Whem, then, did they represent? If they asked him whether they represented the wishes of the aristocracy, and their views and interests, he would faithfully answer, yes. The people had become sensible that such was the case, and in this metropolis two delegates which had been sent up to those Parliaments represented the views and interests of upwards of three millions of the people, and the object for which they were sent up was to tell the Members of that House that the people had no confidence either in their deliberations or proceedings. Whatever complaints the people had to make—whatever were the grievances of the Chartists, or the views of those who sought for alceedings be looked upon as satisfactory either by Parliament or the nation? Did they not see every day the people convened in large bodies throughout the country for the estensible purpose of petitioning that House for redress of grievances, and did they not also see resolutions passed at those meetings expressive of the opinious entertained by those assemblies of the Commons' House of Parliament? And what was the nature of those resolutions? Why, that the House was not worth petitioning, and that the people had no confidence in them. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord had talked of a compact, and had insinuated that he would have been guilty of something like a breach of confidence it he had consented to an extension of the suffrage, or if he did not consider the Reform Bill a final a great Drinciple. (Hear, hear.)

House and the country that they would stand or fall by that great principle? and did not Hon. Gentlemen on that side of the House at least pride themselves on seeing great men struggling in support of He need hardly remind the House of the sequel-of the fate of that great princi le. It was nunecessary for him to remind the House of its disgraceful abandonment. confidence, or of the finality of the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) He was persuaded that the state of the representation was such that it could not be maintained, and what the few arguments were which might be brought against his motion he was totally at a loss to conceive. (Hear, hear.) It might be, that they would be told that the present was not a seasonable moment for the discussion of this subject; but to that argument he would shortly reply, that it was never out of season to do justice to the people. Her Majesty had asked for their advice -for the free expression of their opinions; and now that they were in communication with the Crown, he saw no reason why they should not represent to Her Majesty the grievance which their constituents complained of, or refuse to do justice to the wishes of the people. Let them also remember that the vote of that evening would afford to the people an the House to pledge itself to details, and he only asked Honourable Gentlemen to admit that great grievances existed, which it was the duty of that House to remedy. But he would take the liberty to warn Ministers that their fate might depend on their

conduct on that occasion; for by their conduct that evening the people would understand whether it was their intention to advance the progress of Reof the people. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He would also beg to remind Honourable Gentlemen. fore entreat them to be wise in time, and by their firmness and independence that evening show that in them. He would entreat them to give their assent to the amendment which he had proposed, and thus prove to the people that they were not indifferent to their wants and demands, and that it was the first wish of that House to promote the welfare and happiness of the nation. He thanked the House for the attention which it had given to the stateand he should conclude with the motion of which he Petition got ready as soon as possible, in order that and which he proposed should be added it might be presented to Parliament at an early to the address. The Hon. Member then day. It was moved by Mr. Douglas, that the Secre- as the Reform Bill passed in 1832 had disappointed

such further measures of reform as might meet the wants of the people, and insure a fair representation of their wis es in that House." (Hear, hear.) Mr. WARD rose to second the amendment, the Hon. Gentleman had airected the attention of the House to the whole policy of the Government, and to that policy their attention was called by that sent state of some parts of the country, and called upon them to enforce with rigour the laws against Mr. Douglas said, that from the great number the proceedings therein spoken of and to support the of petitions that are yet in a state of preparation, it Crown. He admitted the propriety and justice of of things in those parts of the country to which the paragraph more particularly referred. But he would ask, were Hon. Members prepared to deal with the manifestations of opinion recently made throughout most of the populous districts of the country, withform Bill. (Hear.) For, since the passing of that bill, what had been done? Look at the whole Dr. WADE said that care should be taken to give, course of legislation during that period. What, he this country, since they first met after carrying the the hopes of Englishmen were more excited than

Reform Bill in 1832? What remedial measure, as applicable to the wants and condition of the working classes, had they brought forward? Had they given the people cheap justice? Had they given them cheap education? (Hear.) Had they attempted to interfere with the laws that now contempted to interfere with the laws that now contempted the exchange of the produce to interfere with the glorious struggle for liberty. This is no idle fairly and fully represented, then he would agree to Saturday evening last, at Otterden, Kent. A small Saturday evening last, at Otterden, Kent. A small Saturday evening last, at Otterden, Kent. A small Saturday evening last, at Otterden, Lenenday and fully represented the support the great principle of a Federal candidate, although it was under the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot was a fallacy. Ballot was a fallacy. He desired the Ropublican of the laws that now contempts the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ballot. This helped to show that the screen of the Ball applicable to the wants and condition of the worknothing of the kind. They had given the people the Poor Law Amendment Act, and that was the only interests of the working classes of this country. It was true that he had always supported the principle of the Poor Law) believing it to be a sound and rational principle, and a law conducive to the welfare of the working classes; but he must declare it to be also his belief, that the Poor Law and the present Corn Laws were utterly irreconcileable. (Hear.)
There existed throughout the whole of England and Scotland a combination of a striking character.

Throughout all the nature and objects, comprehending all those, almost without exception, who were not included in the present franchise, arrayed together against those who were included by the authors of the Reform Bill within the pale of constitutional rights. It was a combination of a peculiar character, one from which emanated the wildest theo-

that it would be quite sufficient in answer to the Crown, by enforcing the laws wherever it might be necessary to do so? But the evil was not one to be disposed of in an answer to a speech from the throne. It was an evil which they should sift to the bottom for the purposes of seeking out and supplying ought to be conceded. (Heer, hear.) While he was opposed to everything of the former kind, he was ready to give his aid in carrying out those measures, which ought to be conceded, because they

The Earl of EUSTON would support the Amend-

ment. Mr. HANDLEY, in expressing his opposition to understood as yielding any opinion as to the finality of the Reform Bill. When he recollected the motion could not but look upon the present one as an ano-(Laughter.) It seemed to him that this was a Finenight of every Parliamentary season for the entervote against the amendment, because he considered the other. other Parliaments were actually sitting. In the first He thanked Government for not giving weight in the could emanate from any Government Mr. HUME concurred in the Amendment, and

combatted Mr. Hanley in a long Anti Corn Law Mr. BROTHERTON said, that with regard to the Amendment, he should only state one tact: ing on Monday, in Cockspur-street, where, having that 5,000,000 of men twenty-one years of age, only elected a speaker in the person of Mr. Bailie Craic,

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the Amendment. Sir R. PEEL, in a long speech, denounced the Amendment, the Ministers, and the Universal Suf-

rage movement. Lord J. RUSSELL said that when it was said, as t had been by some hon, gentleman on the Ministerial side, and by the right hon, gentleman on the other side of the house, that the address in answer to the speech bound the house to nothing, he thought for while he might admit that it was not binding on the house as to particular measures to be introduced. yet he still thought that with regard to such plain questions as there, whether the house was prepared te maintain the authority of her Majesty in Canada and the authority of the laws in this country, he did not think that it could fairly be expected that the house would act in accordance with the spirit of the proposed address. In reference to his Liverpool speech on the legality of the people's meetings, he said his opinion was, that whatever might be the number of persons assembled-however large-yet f they really met for nothing more than discussion, no attempt should then be made to check the expression of opinion. (Hear, hear.) He thought it night to be more particularly the case with regard to the Poor Laws, with reference to which many of those meetings had been held. He thought, that as ship on the poor, though that was not its real chatempts were made to abuse this liberty by inciting the people to the use of physical violence and the districts of equal population, each returning a member? That was the plan of the Chartists; and if the Honourable Member meant to follow it, he would find, however much he might speak against nomination, that by dividing the country into districts certain proprietors would have such influence as to enable them to return the members. (Hear, hear.) Did not the Honourable Gentleman know this; or did he, when he proposed this last change. look to other changes—to a change in the property of the country for instance? (Cheers.) It might be intended to divide property into similar divisions, so that in no part should there be a great proprietor to influence the elections, and if they did not do so, they certainly would not get rid of the nomination by their plan. After some urther remarks the Noble Lord concluded. We, as a government, think it right to

stand by the declarations of Lord Grey, and to stand their principles we are contented to abide. (Cheers.) Mr. C. BULLER, though not hostile to the Gorernment, yet felt bound to vote for the amendment of his honourable friend, because it expressed his own ideas so appositely and thoroughly. What he sought for was, that the original principles of the Reform Bill should be carried into effect.

The house then divided-

For the address 426 For the amendment 86 Majority against the amendment -340 The House adjourned at twelve o'clock this day. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Wednesday, Feb. 6. Petitiens were presented from Greenock, Brighton, and Edinburgh, for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice that he would on Friday move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act for the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Mr. HUME gave notice that on Tuesday he would move for a return in continuation of the last returns of the income

Tax. The Hen. Member was going on to give another notice for the 12th of March, when The SPEAKER interrupted, saying, the Hon. Member Mr. HUMR—Oh, but I can. (A laugh.) There is no rule yet. (Great aughter, and cries of "Order.")
The SPEAKER—Certainly there is no rule yet, but the question, to whether the Hon. Member chooses to do an ther Alembers have up to this time. (Loud cries of " Hear,

hear.")
Mr. HUME-I don't choose to do as other Members do (Great laughter.) I wish to give notice that on Tuesday, the 12th of Alarch, i shall move for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the franchi e to Household Suffrage, and a little further. (Lond laughter.)
Mr. MACKINNON gave notice, that he would on the 19th, move for leave to introduce a Bill for the more effectually se-

curing the benefit of new inventions to their authors.

Mr. BAINES gave notice that he shoul..., to-morrow, move for a return of the quantity of corn taken out of bond, and the amount of duty paid upon it.

Mr. BARNABY gave notice that on Friday next, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the laws relative to

Highways.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to a ove for leave to bring in a Bill with respect to the Registration of Veters in Ireland, in order to asmilate to the laws of England. Mr. SHAW LETEVKE gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move for a Select Committee on Private bills.

or the standing orders of the House being read,
On the standing orders of the House being read,
Mr. HUME objected to the retaining of the resolution
against the interterence of Peers at Elections. It was an
absurd farce, year after year, to pass this resolution, which
every one knew was constantly discharged. On a division

For the motion, 18, against it 157—Majority, 132.

RICHARDSON ON THE CONVENTION. TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHEBN STAR.

MEN OF MANCHESTER AND SOUTH LANCE now-never was there a period when unity of action temptible attempt to restore the ancient, the indefeasible, the constitutional rights of free-born Etglishmen; but it is a demonstration that cannot be misunderstood—it is a wise, a patriotic, a just, attempt to establish, morally, the honour and indenendence of our country. The Convention has met in solemn conclave, to deliberate upon the best means of removing the great evils under which we have been so cruelly suffering: they have met to declare. in the face of Heaven, that the people of this empire have been too long struggling between the teeth of their enemies; they have met to rescue the hopest and industrious people of this country from the dishonourable, the degrading, and the slavish position discontent when, in many places, the labourer into which they have been forced by ages of oppression and misrule; they have met to strike off the galling yoke that binds them down, and raise them racter,—one from which emanated the wildest theowerking and middle classes, and by which the free-born Britons. Let not their exertions fail, for rights of property were openly and positively on you be the charge; in you is the power to save rights of property were openly and positively on you be the charge; in you is the power to save attacked. Such was the organization which was power to save attacked. Such was the organization which was your country. We are only the executive: without of Lord John Russell's 26,000 rural police. He constructed through all the large towns of England and your strengous and most cordial assistance we are sidered petitions and paper bullets to be of equal, been partly burned from her body, having assessments. attacked. Such was the organization which was your strengous and most cordial assistance we are spreading through all the large towns of England and your strengous and most cordial assistance we are sidered petitions and paper bullets to be of equal been partly burned from her body, having apparently city of York. spreading through an the targetowns of Luganitation, a powerlass; therefore, if you value the cause of UniScotland. There was a National Convention, a powerlass; therefore, if you value the cause of Uniefficacy. (Cheers.) As long as they confined thembeen ignited by the sket of a pistol which was lying

hardly worthy of any very verious consideration, or, never perish in your hands," but rally round your Government should concede their rights, they must spot, and proceeded to look for her husband before that, at least, they would require no phrticularly real representatives—support them in this most have arms every one of them, and they must allow they removed the body. In two hours he was found strong measures to rectify them; or in point of fact severe struggle with RENT! with PETITIONS!! no one to deprive them of them. Each should be returning from Charing, much in liquor. The bedy severe struggle with RENT! with PETITIONS!! no one to deprive them of them. Each should be with bold and manly courage, and determination, and some and you may yet be free. The Government of England trembles at the brave stand you have intade: the Ministers have put into the Queen's Speech a paragraph declaring hostilities against the people. That paragraph is Stephens's condemnation; it is the warning note to the Convention; therefore, brave men of Manchester and Lancaspeech from the throne, to say that they were ready and you may yet be free. The Government of to assist Her Majesty in supporting the dignity of the England trembles at the brave stand you have position of danger, and we will battle in the front in they were well clothed, well lodged, and well fed, the cause of freedom, not alone, but with the mighty phalanx of Ker-al Moor at our backs, urging us forward, and inspiring our souls with ardent zeal: our course will be onward-our motto " No surrender"-our grand ultimutum will be liberty. If we fail it will be your fault, and not ours; but why talk (Cheers.) He was disappointed in not meeting his Mr. HANDLEY, in expressing his opposition to of failing? The brave men of 1819 are not yet brother Speaker from the House of Commons here. dead; their children yet live to reap the glorious (Laughter.) He would advise them to draw a bill the Hon. Member for Finsbury, (Mr. Wakley,) he power, and we will gather it home. The time is honoured, to send it down to their constituents, and come : you must be bold; you must be generous: renew the demands with harder terms than before. dyne compounded by one Hon. Member for that you must be determined to be free, or all our power The Convention might rely upon the support of his borough, and administered by his colleague, to lay to make you so will avail not. Recollect, the some turbulent spirits amongst his constituency. meral means we are requested to try are the RENT, bury farce, which was to be enacted on the first the power is the NATIONAL PRITITION! Give us good store of these moral resources: these extainment of their friends. (Laughter.) He should hausted, we then shall have ample grounds to try

R. J. RICHARDSON.

DINNER TO THE DELEGATES OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The members of this newly-created representative democratic body held their first parliamentary meet-1.000.000 had the elective franchise. (Hear.) The a magistrate of Kilmarnock, and delegate for the people complained because they conceived the laws. Course of Ayr, and having decided upon the course partial,—(hear, hear;)—that they were for the they should pursue during the session as regarded benefit of the few and not of the many. imperial legislature, they proceeded to Chesney's Rooms, Feley-place, Marylebone, to dine with the members of the West London Democratic Asso-

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR was in the chair. The sequently, his speeches were unusually brief. The delegates present amounted to about forty, and were from several counties and towns in England, Scotthat a certain distinction ought to be attended to land, and Wales; but not one came as a representative from Ireland. Several ladies were about the room. The male part of the company exceeded two

The dinner consisted of those substantial dishes which democratic operatives think alone worthy of

their consideration. The Chairman, in proposing the first toast, said that, he held in one hand the first toast, and in the other a most imperious protest against his speaking in consequence of ill health, and signed by a number of delegates. He thanked them and would profit by their advice. (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) Politically speaking, he had spent the two hap-piest days of his life in Marylebone. The first day was that on which he founded the Radical Association, the second was the 4th of February, 1839-(cheers)—when usurpation was at last likely to be superseded by fair dominion, and which would be the New Poor Law had been represented as a hard- regarded as one of the most glorious epochs in the history of this country. He congratulated himself DEFEAT OF THE CORN LAW REPEALERS racter, the utmost latitude should be given to a free and the delegates on the perfect unanimity which and open discussion on the subject; but when at now prevailed amongst them and argued that as when they were divided they failed, now that they were united they must succeed. He congratulated the

> The toast was drank with great enthusiasm. Mr. SANKEY, delegate from Edinburgh, returned thanks for the people, and said it was his opinion that the people would never obtain their rights or liberties until they had established Universal Suffrage.

Mr. FROST, a magistrate of the Borough of Newport, in Wales, and delegate from Monmouthshire, ilso returned thanks. A few days since, he received by the declarations of Lord Althorp. We are not ever, here I am (added Mr. F.), a delegate and a magistrate, and if Lord John takes my name off, ashamed to be the fellowers of such men, and by the people will put it on." (Cheering.) The Hon. Delegate next stated that he had been twenty years a Radical Reformer. Throughout Wales the people, formed, within three months, twenty branches of the

formed, within three months, twenty branches of the Working Men's Associations, and there were 15,000 or 20,000 men determined upon having their rights, (Cheers.)

Mr. Brontere O'Brien, amidst loud cheers, proposed the second toast—"The People's Charter, and may it speedily become the law of the land."

The Charter meant Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Electoral Divisions of the Country, No Property Qualification, and the Payment of Members of Parliaments. (Loud cheers.)

Those were the six cardinal points that, by the cooperation of their energetic minds, and their energetic minds, and their energetics. As long as the Government, the judges, and even the parsons, used physical force, to execute their purposes; he did not see why the Convention should not. It was a most exasperating fact, the of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the exasperating fact, the set of the 25 000 000 of which the example of the state of the state of the manufactures of the manufactures of this country at the example of the state of the state of the subje tion should not. It was a most exasperating fact, that of the 25,000,000, of which the population consisted, 20,000,000 could never by possibility acquire property. In Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Somerstshire, and the South-West districts of England, men were working for 6s. or 7s. a-week, while 8s. 6d. were necessary to supply their families with bread alone. (Hear, hear.) It was clear, therefore that

treachery which distinguished Daniel O'Connell.

(Awful groans and yells.) He (Mr. C.) would support the Charter, generally speaking; but he did not think so much about the Ballot, although Mr. O'Connell had often protested that he blubbered and wept when he went to bed because he could not persuade Lord John Russell to adopt it. (Loud laughter.) He address an instance of a poor man laughter.)

FIFTY hands were raised in its support. A majority of 50 to 1 in favour of the suffrage.

The Chairman proposed three groans for the base Whigs which were given most effectively.

Mr. HOLT them moved three cheers for Messrs. O'Connor, Stephens, and Taylor, which were given to the Chairman, and A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting about to disperse when,

Mr. WM. CLARKE, called for three groans, for that HOUSE Cropper, late malster, of this town,

Mr. WM. CLARKE, called for three groans, for that HOUSE Cropper, late malster, of this town, that which was best administered. (Cheers.)

particularly entitled to a hearty greeting, as having been thought worthy of the calumny of one of the greatest political scoundrels that ever disgraced a waited for her to come and make their tea, sent nation-Daniel O'Connell. (A fierce burst of one of the younger ones, aged about nine or ten, te execration ensued, and three cheers were given for see why she did not come. He shortly returned. Mr. Bussey.) Mr. Bussey said that the cause of the Convention lying on the snow in the road, with a light, as if

ment might be. (Loud cheers.)
Mr. CRAIG, delegate from Ayrshire, and Speaker

of the Cenvention, accused his nosts of inhospitality, unworthy of Marylebone Radicals, in not having invited the Queen and the Parliament to this dinner. countrymen, whatever emergency might arise.

> "But bring a Scotchman frac this hill. Clap in his cheek a highland gill,
> And say such is the people's will,
> And there's the fee;
> He has noe thought but how to kill
> Two at a blew" (Cheers.)

Dr. TAYLOR, in a mos admirable and eloquent address, put the meeting in possession of the views of his constituents, and registered his vow to carry out those views or die in the attempt. (Lond

Mr. Rider, the Delegate for the West Riding of the sentiments of his constituents, when he resolved to have Universal Suffrage even should death ensue.

(Great cheering.)
Mr. Moin, the Glasgow Delegate, made a most cutting speech against the Corn Law Repealers, and the general upholders of our present system of

Mr. Collins, of Birmingham, Mr. Lewrey, of Newcastle, Mr. Harney, of Newcastle, and others, delivered most admirable addresses; after which, three times three were given to the Chairman, who returned thanks, and retired at eleven o'clock, after which dancing commenced, and was kept up tili learned gentleman was in delicate health, and, conand harmony. The night was one which gave general satisfaction. The speeches were of the best order, and the Londoners seemed more than satisfied with the choice of their "ignorant" brethren of the mountain. In justice to Bronterre, we must especially distinguish his speech, which was loudly cheered all through: we never heard him more happy.

The fellowing are the toasts which were drunk on

"The Sovereign People, the only source of legitimate power." "The People's Charter, and may its principles be speedily become the law of the land. "The General Convention, the only true and veritable representatives of the people.' "May the Delegates of the General Convention be actuated by an honest determination to do their duty; and may all attempts to mar their objects be

frustrated by wisdom, prudence, and courage."

would allude very shortly to one of these—namely, the Corn Laws. He certainly was of spinion in 1828, that a moderate fixed dury was better than the fluctuating scale then adopted; but he certainly considered the measure passed at that time as a real improvement on the previously existing law, nd therefore gave it has support. Speaking of the mendment, he said—The Honourable Gentleman if. Duncombe) got rid of much of the difficulty the question by only calling on the House to nge, and not telling what sort of change he and not telling what sort of change he and not telling what sort of change he are the contrainty of the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the previous contract the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose to divide the country into icts of equal population, each return to the propose of petition and the best of ealled by Mr. Heap, the chief constable of Rochdale, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons and the House of Lords for a repeal of the Corn Laws, to be held in the line of the late Mr. Charles Hammond, of Sheffield.

On Sunday week, at Caister, Mr. Thomas T

The CHAIRMAN then said, that as he was called upon to preside over that meeting, he would endeavour to to acquit himself in the best way he could. He wi hed them, as rational men, to pay particular, and serious attention to Scott, Mr. W. Wilson, of Stransall Hall, to Mary, what was advanced at that meeting; and not to let their perthird danghter of Mr. Robert Brown, of Skipwith, also returned thanks. A few days since, he received a letter from Lord J. Russell, to the effect that if he should perform his duties as delegate, the Lord Chancellor should be directed to erase his name from the commission of the peace. He (Mr. F.) wrote a spirited reply, and received an answer from Lord John, assuring him that he had mistaken his Lord John, assuring him that he had mistaken his benefit to this country, without the Suffrage. (Lend cheers.) Lordship's letter. (Laughter and cheers.) "However, here I am (added Mr. F.), a delegate and a treated them to attend strictly to the amendment which magistrate, and if Lord John takes my name off, would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs would be made to the resolution, which the treacherous Whigs when the treacher the treacher the treacher the treacher than the treacher the treacher than the treacher the treacher than the treacher t mover of the resolution.

Here the terror of the base Whige was again manifested.

a Radical Reformer. Throughout Wales the people, instead of submitting to be told, as they might ten set; and it was generally believed they would have skulked years ago, that they had nothing to do with the laws but to obey them, now felt they ought to make them. In Monmouthshire alone there had been formed, within three months, twenty branches of the

alone. (Hear, hear.) It was clear, therefore, that at this rate no industry could make a man independent, though he were to live as long as Methuse-lah: in fact at the end of the 997th weer he would pendent, though he were to live as long as Methuselah; in fact, at the end of the 997th year he would be poorer than when he began. But this state of things must have an end. (Cheers.) They must depend upon God and their right arms for success in turning the present men in power out of their places.

That, therefore, it is necessary, that the people must first be in possession of their political rights, to effect a repeal of this places.

Mr. Pierce, dolegate from Birmingham, seconded the scales of Commons on that subject, while it remains as at present constituted; or constituted on any principles. but those, by which every one who performs his places.

Der. Pierce, dolegate from Birmingham, seconded the tesset. He called upon the men of London, now that they had at last risen, to co-operate strenuously with their brethren in the country.

Mr. James Paul Cobbett, son of the late Wm. Cobbett, next addressed the company. He returned thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the the men of London, now principles, but those, by which every one who performs his duty to society may be represented."

We regret, our limits will not allow us to give Mr. Taylor's prechable the thouse of constituted on any principles, but those, by which every one who performs his duty to society may be represented."

We regret, our limits will not allow us to give Mr. Taylor's prechable the thouse of constituted on any principles, but those, by which every one who performs his duty to society may be represented."

We regret, our limits will not allow us to give Mr. Taylor's prechable the constituted on any principles, but those, but those, but those, but those, but those is a present constituted on any principles.

Mr. James Paul Cobbett, son of the late win. Cobbett, next addressed the company. He returned thanks for having been elected a Delegate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He would not belong to the Cenvention if it included any of that patriotic for it. The original resolution was then put, and not refer to the work of the suffrage.

laughter.) He adduced an instance of a poor man of ILL-FAME, the Chamber of Commerce, in Manchester. being most cruelly persecuted by a great merchant in The most dismal groams ever heard were set up, and conti-New York, for having voted for a Democratic instead nued for a considerable time. After which the meeting

Delegate from Yorkshire, and stated that he was and the children, the eldest of whom, about thirteen much frightened, saying, that he saw some person was squalid poverty. What must be expected but smoking a pipe. This alarmed the children so much that they locked themselves in, and remained and his family had not more than 21d. a day each so till the return of their parents, at about one or to support them? Until this cause was removed they could expect no peace, nor could property be considered safe in the country under the present system of Government. They must have Universal system of Government. They must have Universal saw the body of the unfortunate woman lying in the Suffrage in spite of Whigs or Tories. Let them be fairly represented, and then there would be no need of Lord John Russell's 26,000 rural police. He considered polices and paper bullets to he of account to the stroke of death in the evening. Scotland. There was a National convenient, if you wante the cause of Uninational press, and a national rent. Why then, versal Suffrage—if you believe it will be the great
national press, and a national rent. Why then, versal Suffrage—if you believe it will be the great
selves merely to grumbling, the Government would
were they told that these were matters that were means to obtain universal happiness, "O let it not mind them. If they were determined that kins alarmed the few persons who lived near the Otley.

a remedy. (Hear.) He was not a supporter of what therefore, brave men of Manchester and Lanca- John?" "Aw," says John, "Oill gi' that to any was found, as if she had attempted to return after was called the "Chartist Agitation;" and he always shire! redouble your exertions. Brave women of one that takes away to other." (Great laughter having been shot. Footmarks were traced in the separated what was wild and impracticable from the North! we call upon you to join still stronger and cheers.) Mr. Bussey concluded by assuring the snow through the fields, by a circuitous reats what was impracticable and just, and that which in the bond of union. You have placed us in a meeting he believed he might say for them that if towards Lenham. In one place the person tracked seemed to have fallen on his hands and knees in getting through the gap of a hedge, and marks of blood were traced on the snow where his left hand had fallen. The pistol was identified by a blacksmith, as one which he had sold about a fertnight before to Samuel Seagus, who had been living in the adjoining parish of Stalesfield, and who had been staying with the deceased, in the absence of her husband, from harvest Cartwright, Cobbett, and Hunt have sown: upon the Queen and Parliament at a month, and ten o'clock till twelve on the day before the murder, brought forward on the first night of last session by our sickle is in the standing corn. You give us give them three days grace; then, if the bill was dis- when he went towards home. He had been seem casting bullets a few days previously, and took out the above-mentioned pistol at two o'clock. He was afterwards seen at Charing in the course of the afternoon, and begged a draught of cold water from a person there, who gave him some cold tea, which he drank and departed. Seagus is a widower with two children, and his intimacy with the unfortunate deceased had been the subject of much remark amongst the neighbours. The deceased was the mother of four children. The eldest girl is out at service, and the youngest was left in the care of a woman about eighty years of age, within about a stone's throw of the place of the murder. The two eldest boys of the unfortunate woman, of the respective ages of ten and twelve years, were passing from shopping, along Yorkshire, assured the meeting that he only spoke a foot path in a field in their way to the old woman's cottage, at about half-past six o'clock in the evening, and heard the report of a shot, and some female immediately afterwards scream several times. Ther were dreadfully frightened, but little thought it was their unfortunate mother! They told the old woman what they had heard directly they got to the cottage, but the poor old creature was too decrepit to give any alarm, and the whole remained together in much dread till they were informed of the extent of their affliction. The unfortunate woman was about forty years of age, and Seagus about thirty. Great praise is due to Mr. Charles Leese, of Eastly, who, as soon as he had obtained the above particulars, sent off to Maidstone, and had bills printed, and distributed in all directions, giving the following description of Samuel Seagus :- "He is about five feet four or five inches high, of a light complexion, pale face, and light hair, walks steepingly, has a slow whining mode of speaking through his nose, is about thirty years of age, and a shoemaker by trade. He had on when last seen, a dirty fustian shooting coat, corded striped trowsers, boot shoes, newly soled and specked, and black hat." It is understood he has relations somewhere in London, and also beyond London, from this county. The painful circumstances attending this dreadful and inexplicable murder have caused the greatest sensation in the neighbouring district, and every means are being taken ta discover the murderer .- Maidstone Gaz.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th ult., at the parish church, Sheffield. A most astounding defeat of the Whigs took place at Watson, late of that town, but new of Aylesbury. Rochdale, on Saturday last. A public meeting having been | Bucks, solicitor, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter On Sunday week, at Caister, Mr. Thomas Tomlinson, a celebrated ladies' shoemaker, of that place, to Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of Brigsley, near Grimsby.

On Saturday week, at our parish church, Mr. John Holmes, of Garden-street, Wakefield, schoolprovided with a carpet, by the bye, whilst the poor and despised Chartists had to scramble up the dirty wheels to get into theirs. On Mr. James Taylor, of Spotland-Dridge, ascending the hustings, he was received with long, lond, and continued cheering, which was renewed, and renewed again. On silence being obtained, Mr. Samuel Taylor moved that the Carpet, by the Rev. Tabillington, Mr. James Dixon, of York, innkeeper, to Miss Nelson, niece to Mrs. Wilson, of the Royal Oak Inn. Malton.

On Tuesday last, at St. Crux church, in York by the Rev. J. Crosby, rector, Mr. E. Nicholson, rejected this time; however, for my part, I am willing to try a petition on paper now, but if ever I do it again, — me." (Cheers for several minutes.) He concluded by proposing—"The people, the only source of legitimate power."

The torst was drawn was darned anasimonsip. At this stage of the proceedings, nothing could equal the surface and situations of the Whigs, to see a Chartist street, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late elected as chairman, at a meeting called by themselves. They were, absolutely, petrified for several minutes. Their faces were nearly as pale as death, and their torset was drawn with greet environment. The torset was drawn with greet environment.

On Tuesday last, at St. Michael's church, Malton, by the Rev. Wm. Carter, Mr. John Dwyer, of York, to Betsy, daughter of Mr. John Stamper, of the former place. On Monday last, at Skipwith, by the Rev. Mr.

On Monday last, at St. Mary's, Barnsley, by the Rev. R. Willan, M.A., Mr. Jos. Parrington, to Miss On Monday, at Trinity church, Ripon, Mr

On Saturday last, at the parish church, Whithy, by the Rev. James Andrews, Mr. Richard Bradley,

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, at the Parish Church, Leeds, Mr. Sydney Bowes to Miss Susanna Wade, both of Burmantolts, in this town. On the 13th of December last, at Manyan, in America, of consumption, in his 40th year, Mr. John Parney, flax-dresser, formerly of Holbeck, near

On Tuesday last, at Jerico, near Bury, Lancashire, in her 30th year, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Dawson, innkeeper. On Wednesday last, very suddenly, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. John Walker, of the Fountain Inn,

On Suuday last, aged 71, after an illness of many ears, Henry Bell, Esq., of Portington Grange, in On Sunday week, highly respected, T. A. Ter-rington, Esq., of Hull, aged 74.

On Thursday, the 24th ult., suddenly, at his house, in George Yard, Hull, Mr. John Wilson, brewer, aged 48. On Wednesday, the 23d ult., at the White Swan Inn, High-street, Hull, Mr. John Fawley coalmerchant, late of Wakefield.

On Sunday week, Mr. Josh. Matthews, Shipley. aged 54 years—much regretted by a large number of his fellow townsmen, whom he has served as a Guardian, in the Huddersfield Union, as a strenuous opposer of the New Poor Law. On Sunday last, at her residence in Horbury,

after a lingering illness, Miss Craven, a maiden lady, in the 78th year of her age.
On Wednesday week, at Horbury, aged 54, after a few weeks illness, Rebecca, the wife of Joshus

On Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Foulgate, aged 38, woolsorter, Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield. On Monday, the 28th ult., in this town, Mr. Josh. Turton, late of Horbury, aged 77 years. On Sunday week, at Selby, Mr. James Booth, aged 46 years, formerly toll collector at Wellington

Bridge, of this town, greatly respected by a large On the 28th ult., after a short illness, Mr. William On Thursday week, in Falkner-street, Manches

ter, aged 50 years, Eliza, the wife of Mr. James

a Legislature of King, Lords, and Commons. He farmer and his wife, named Jenkins, being desirous He was the last direct male representative of the was not much attached, however, to any form of Government, being of opinion with one of the greatest of our poets, that the best Government was who lived about a quarter of a mile distant, to take The Chairman now introduced Mr. Bussey, care of their four children in their absence. It was but latterly of Kersall, Collyhurst, and Alkrington Hells, all in Lancashire.
On Tuesday last, at Northallerson, aged 29, Mr.

John Pearson, tailor and draper.
On Tuesday last, aged 85, after having been confined three years to his bed, Mr. George Walker, of Hightown. On Monday last, aged 3 years, Ann, the infant

daughter of Mr. James Wilson, brewer, Norton, near Malton. On Monday last, much respected, aged 38, Mr. J.

Acomb. farmer, of Marston Grange, eldest son of Mr. Joseph Acomb, of Marston. On Monday last, aged 76, Mrs. Ann Atkinson, for

GREAT MEETING AT DERBY.

The people of Derby, Belper, and other places met, by agreement, on Monday week, to express, publicly, their approbation of the principles upon which the People's Charter was framed,—to sympathise with, and render support to the Rev J.

R. Stephess—and to appoint delegates to represent their interests at the forthcoming National Convention. There were fifteen banners in the procession, on which, among others, were the following inscrip-

"And if ye go to war in your land against the enersy that oppresseth you, then ye shall blow an alarm with the trumpets, and ye shall be remembered by the Lord your God, and you shall be saved from your enemies."

"Wo noto them that decree unrighteous decrees

to turn aside my people from judgment, and to take away the rights of my people."

"Injustice hath raised her head in the land, and he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one."-LUKE XXIL

" Preedom's battle once begun, Bequeath'd from bleeding aire to son, Though baffled oft, is ever won."

"To your Tents, O Israel!" "If we are too ignorant to make taxes, we are too ignorant to pay them. If we are too ignorant to make laws, toe are too ignorant to obey them.' "Ye shall not oppress one another, but thou shalt fear thy God, for I am the Lord thy God."— LEVITICUS,

"The land shall not be sold for ever, for the land is mine."—Ibid. Who murdered the Canadians, and burned the house of God and the bodies of the dead? The same men who oppress us."

"We mite to conquer the enemies of our coun-"Peland, thou art not forgot; there is a swelling tide that yet shall purify thy shores and blast the tyrant's pride." Who continues flogging in the army? The

base and brutal Whigs and Tories." 'More pigs and less parsons." Two loaves of bread, labelled " taxed." "nntaxed," were exhibited in the procession. The proceedings being arranged, it was moved

and seconded, and carried unanimously, " That Mr. Thomas Meakin, of Belper, do take the chair. Mr. MEAKIN then addressed the meeting. They, as individuals, were considered to be labouring men, and of no importance in society. As they were sensitive beings, however, capable of feeling oppression, it was necessary for them, though others decried them to consider themselves of importance. As they were the pillar upon which property rested, they sught to be considered as the fulcrum of society; but instead of being so, the working classes were regarded as a mere nonentity. It was, then, necessary at the present time that they, as individuals, should take an interest in the movements taking place they siming? Not for the destruction of property, nor for the sacrifice of life. They detested, abhorred (Cheers.) Where was the individual so base as to creep to their Aristocratic patrons, but not to sneer mother's breast, and then and there put to death.

25sert they had no rights to attain? There were at us, who have too long borne with their sneers; (Groans.) Yes, my friends, some atrocious scoundrel the rassals of the man of property; why should they be so? These men professed to abbor the ancient system of vassalage—why then did they adhere to the present system? Who accumulated the wealth of the property-men? Who built their mansions? Who made the roads? their pleasure-grounds? their packs? Who guided the plough? The labouring man. (Cheers.) Since then, it was the artisans My friends, on last Christmas-day, the day on which, legislation. (Cheers.) The man of property professed to say that the working man had no right.

to any one who might wish to come forward to con-tricts, I may inform you that, previous to the front the arguments of their friends. They were demonstration held on Christmas-day, it was rusensible that their claims were based upon just moured that the intended meeting would be inter-Mr. Thomas Meanin proposed the first resoluof the laws he is called upon to obey; this meeting hereby adopt the National Petition, and People's establishment of, Universal Suffrage, Equal Repre-Property Qualification, and Payment of Members." The first and natural inquiry was, what were they general movement? Why were there ten thousands marching in front, sword in hund, and another want that every lad should have his lass, and every bere, and elsewhere? What was the bringing up the rear with his musket—arrived at the lass her lad—we want the husband to be able to and hear the sentiments of characters designated a and he in frent proclaimed, sword in hand, that the the damned rattle boxes—(hear, hear, and cheers)—portion of the swinish "multitude"? No—they meeting would be held in such a place at such an to be able to rear up children on his own hearthwere assembled for a great national purpose; they knew the cause from which their degradation, misery, and suffering emanated, and they had determined knives with them. This is the way to call and to in which every young man shall be able, without not merely to assert, but to proclaim and demand, hold meetings. Believe me there is no argument like fears for the future, to take unto himself a wife and their rights. (Cheers.) He did not desire to raise the sword—and a musket is ununswerable. (Loud fulfil the laws of nature and of God. (Cheers.) That the passions to the injury of themselves, but to cheers.) I have also visited Lancashire and York—man is a beastly scoundrel, a nasty filthy villain, who the passions to the injury of themselves, but to eleral. I have also visited Lancashire and York elerate the sensitive powers of the mind to a consideration of their present degraded state, and to induce unity and determination. Why were the thousands? The working classes were descended from the same parent; they were equally sensitive with their superiors—had equal propensities and desires for comfort, happiness peace and prosperity. Then why enaker and degrade them? They were in this state? Were they the authors of their were in this state? Were they the authors of their were in this state? Were they the authors of their were in this state? Were they the authors of their passes. In the beings of one common parent, and entitled to the common blessings of an Almighty Being. (Cheers.)

Then what was he reason they did not enjoy them, in what was he reason they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long the passes. In the bounties of Heaven? If they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long that the proposed for their common blessings of an Almighty Being. (Cheers.)

Then what was he reason they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long that the factory system and the bounties of Heaven? If they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long than the superiors. The what was he reason they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long than the superiors. The what was he reason they did not enjoy them, it was not their fault, and there certainly must be a few long than the common between the superiors. The superior of the common parent, and entitled to the common between the superiors of the many that the should be about the superiors of the many that their language the proper is wise, it is the factory system and their hearts of comparisons. Their was not their fault, and there there is a factory system and the superiors o system of Monarchy had been the curse of the world. the system. In the Derby Mercury of last week, I If they had had no Kings or Queens, they would find, under the head of "Police," that a man of the not have been in their present condition. This name of Thomas Williamson was brought before might sound harsh to minds more fickle than his the magistrates charged with begging in the streets.

own, but he would appeal to the Bible in support It appears he had before been charged with a similar might sound harm to minos more maker of the Bible in support of the proposition. (Hear, bear, hear.) Did not the Aimighty tell the people that if they submitted to the Pagan system, they would be having no shoes to his feet, and, like Jesus Christ, beavers of wood and drawers of water—in fact they would be, as they were now—slaves. (Hear.)

The spears he had before been charged with a similar office—that is, he had been guilty of being hungry the had been guilty of being hungry office—that is, he sign of the Ring of Bells, who deserves and impoverished, do we not share the proposed the second office—that is, he had been guilty of being hungry office—that is, he had been guilty of being hungry office—that is, he had been guilty of being hungry office—that is, he had been guilty of being hungry office—that is, he in the course of which he did not spare the "black the day of his discharge from gaol as he had been tribe" (clergy.) He also alluded to the constitution on the day of his commitment! (Ironical cheers.) of the army, illustrating the system by stating that The Derby Mercury states that the magistrates

How many nonentities were sent to the Commons merely to represent the interests of their own patrons. and who do not consider the working chauses? But they could and would make them regard their rights. (Cheers.) Let them, however, be peaceable, orderly, and obey the laws until they could get them altered and they should be altered. (Cheers.) If they united, they would accomplish all they desired by peaceable means. And, having once gained their freedom, they would go home smiling to their families, in the enjoyment of every domestic

The CHAIRMAN announced that George Julian Harney, of London, would support the resolution. Mr. HARNEY then mounted the platform, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke as follows:-My friends, before I address you collectively, I must say a few words to certain individuals whose presence here this day is more than probable. I allude to spies and informers; and, if there be present any such traitors to their fellow-men, I tell them to note down every word I may utter, and duly and truly report the same to their infamous employers. Cheers.) Fair women of Derbyshire, brave men of Derby! I am proud and happy once more to meet you. To many ef you I am not unknown; to the rulers, to the magistrates of Derby I am not unknown. Three years ago, on a winter's evening, I was lragged from my home without the least notice, and consigned to a dangeon by the magistrates of Derby, because I had committed the heinous offence of selling an unstamped newspaper-because I had striven to set the press of England free. (Cries of "shame.") Yes, my friends, I was for six months confined in a bastile, because I dared, in defiance of wicked and infamous laws, to give to the working classes that untaxed knowledge which they have the right to enjoy. The tyrants bound me, but could not subdue me. They destroyed my business—they took from me my means of subsistence, and sent me forth a poor, friendless boy, to find on the road what subsistence I might. They sent me away friendless and forlorn; but I return to Derby not as I departed. I come back to look tyrants in the teeth, in the proud character of a leader of the people—as one of the chosen chieftains of the brave men of the North. (Lond cheers.) I stand before you this day as a delegate to the National Convention, representing the city of Norwich, the counties of Northumberland and Durham, and likewise a portion of Cumberland; and I come, my friends, to tell you what is the pre-sent state of the North of England. Ah! well may Whig and Tory tyrants tremble at this meeting, fearing, as they do, that it is but the prelude to causing the men of Derby to assume that triumphant front of defiance towards their oppressors which the men of the North have already assumed. (Cheers.) The tyrants may affect to hold us in contempt, but in their hearts they tremble. (Cheers.) I have to-day seen the Shopocracy of Derby standing at their windows and their door-ways, affecting to sneer at our procession—to sueer, because we, the poor—we, in different parts of the country. For what end were the oppressed—we, the too long suffering people. have not this day displayed the silken banner and (Loud cheers.) And what think you, my countrythe gilded motto. I tell these big-bellied, parseeven the thought of either. (Cheers.) What they proud, ignorant Shopocrate, to look to their tillswanted was the attainment of their rights, to stick to their counters-to fawn, and crawl, and persons who said that the working men ought to be or, if they do, let them take the consequences—the day of retribution may arrive sooner than they look to propose this system of wholesale murder—has

"Call ve this an idle threat? Crimson tears may follow yet!"

-immortal Byron:-

who moved the wheel, they had a right to a share in according to sacred records, the Redeemer of mankind was born, on that day, I met in the streets of (Cheers.) I could promise him he would soon be Newcastle-npon-Tyne, one hundred thousand of the brave Northerns, and on that day, as we this day "painless extinction." (Laughter, and cheers.) With Where was the criterion to be placed in point of brave Northerns, and on that day, as we this day justice? A man with two houses, might say to the are doing, we raised our voices to heaven upon God's green earth, and under the canopy of God's own will be wanting to complete the system, and that will the same to a man with three houses might say the same to a man with two, and so they might go on throughout the property classes of the country, to the avelocion of party the whole. The fact was green earm, and under the canopy of God of our fathers, the oath of men determined the work of country, to the God of our fathers, the oath of men determined the work of country to the millowners, the Factory the avelocion of party the whole with the country, to the god of our fathers, the oath of men determined the country to the country to the country the work of country to the country the country to the country the country the country to the country the country the country the country the country to the country the country the country the country the country to the country the cou the exclusion of nearly the whole. The fact was, to be no longer enslaved—we swore to live free or that every man, arrived at years of discretion, had a die! (Great cheering.) In addition to Newcastle shall never be. (Cries of "Never!") We will make perfect right to a share in the representation; and I visited many of the surrounding towns and villages all they wanted was this. After stating that he would leave it for others to state the objects of the colliers on the banks of the Tyne, and I tell you, They say we are too many—that nonpletion in the colliers on the banks of the Tyne, and I tell you, will "I have say we are too many—that nonpletion in the say we are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages and destruction rather than the tyrants shall carry that no the say we are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many of the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns and villages are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns are too many—that nonpletion is not the surrounding towns are tor meeting more in detail, the chairman called upon my friends, that the hands that handle the pick can, them to exercise great decorum and order, to pay if needs be, handle the pike and the sword. (Cheers.) every attention to the speakers, and to listen patiently As some proof of the spirit that animates those disgrounds, and therefore they feared not opposition. fered with by the soldiery, as on a former occasion. The neighbouring villages sent their delegates to the Political Council of Newcastle to know if they (the tion:—"That considering the evils, political and men of the surrounding districts) were, on the day social, that afflict the industrious classes of this of the meeting, to bring their arms with them! country to be caused by the present unnatural sys- (Cheers.). Again, on the news of the arrest of our tem of legislation, and believing that the only re- glorious auvocate Stephens reaching Northumberland medy for the evils is to be found in the establishment | the villages that eve assembled by moonlight, and of a just legislative system, the basis of which shall on the following day, (Sunday) they sent their delebe the right of every man to a voice in the making gates to the Council to know if they were to begin! (Cheers.) But one word was wanting from their leaders, and the people would even then have struck Charter, demanding, and providing for the practical such a blow, as would have made despots quake and tyrants cower. Leaving those districts I visited Cumsentation, Annual Parhaments, Vote by Ballot, no berland, and at Carlisle I had the honour to make a laughter.) We will put down our oppressors, but speech which, thanks be to God, frightened the our country we will save. (Cheers.) Again I ask by hoping that they would return to their homes Shopocracy. At Dalston, in Cumberland, I attended what do we want? We want that every man should without leaving a stigma behind them. assembled here for? What was the cause of this a meeting called by the drum and fife, one man have his wife, and every woman her husband—we reason of this great conflict? Was it merely to see, head of a street, he in the rear fired off his musket, maintain his wife in comfort without sending her to hour (cheers); and the men, when they came, stone without sending them to those hell holes, the brought their walking sticks and bread and cheese factories. (Loud cheering.) We want a state of things it was not their fault, and there certainly must be give your pence to support him, to enable him to a fault somewhere. Nature had not designed it; dash the oppressor from the judgment seat, and Reason had not designed it; Heaven had not designed it; then by God's help he will triumph over his ene-Reason had not designed it; riesven had not designed it, consequently it must be the work of man.

Then by the works of man, by the exertions of Reason, by the force of their moral power they must tainly not possessing a tithe of his magnificent tainly not possessing a tithe of his magnificent tainly not possessing a tithe burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus no sword let him sell his garment and buy one."

(Loud cheers.) Time was when every Englishman talents, but who would have the burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus tainly not possessing a tithe of his magnificent talents, but who would have the burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus to take the sum of the control of the hands of talents, but who would have the burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus the control of the hands of talents, but who would have the burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus the control of the hands of talents, but who would have the burning zeal, and the musket purchased; thus the first tainly not possessing a title of his magnificent tainl the merciless few, who had ridden rough-shod over honest heart that he possesses men who would had a musket in his cottage, and along with it hung them so long. (Cheers.) If they were strangers to fearfully avenge his fall. But fall he never shall—the flitch of bacon; now there was no flitch of bacon, for if the pence fail we will try the pikes! If gold for there was no musket; let the musket be restored, and sufferings. And as they were not strangers defeat no-we will try the virtue of steel! (Enthuand the flitch of bacon will soon follow. (Loud in this respect, let them be more firmly united. stastic cheering.) We have met here to-day to decheering.) I will not further detain you this cold day Apathy, and a well-founded accusation of ignorance mand our rights; we have assembled here to tell our or, more properly a misapplication of their talents tyrants they shall tyrannize no longer. We demand bad been the cause of their present degenerate state. Universal Suffrage, because we believe that Universal Suffrage will bring universal happiness—for unitaken care of their own rights sal Suffrage will bring universal happiness—for unitaken, and you can take nothing unless you are and of the rights of the children, and taught them versal happiness there shall be or our tyrants shall upon their hearths and n their schools, the work- find to their cost that we will have universal misery. ing classes would not now have been miserable- (Cheers.) We will have happy homes and alters free, they would not now have been assembled on Ches- or by the God of our sires, our oppressors shall share ter-green. It was well for them to know each that misery we have too long endured. (Cheers.) other; and he would honestly and fairly tell them. The aristocracy and shopocracy say the system for his own part, that he was a Republican. The works well-allow me to illustrate the working of

or four men—the officers, when collected in a body, being capable of ferming a very pretty regiment for the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop thinks a rectional men, they the service of Don Carlos. There wanted a stop thinks a rectional men, they there was a handsomely paid officer to every three found him guilty of being a rogue and a vagabond, have obtained their National, Social, and Political have obtained their National h potting to these things. As rational men, they paper, I think he has committed a slight mistake in abharred the idea of physical force, but they could his report—the rogue and vagabondwere to be found, abherted the idea of physical arcs, but they could not submit to things going on the next century as not in the person of the poor destitute creature found they had done the last. If a sacrifice was to be made—if they could not make legislators listen by other menns—it would become them as men, as kind parents, to have the sacrifice in their own day, number of the Derby Mercury, I find an advertise—in color that their next arises are not safety and the first safety and the first safety are not safety and the first safety and the first safety are not safety and the first safety are not safety and the first safety are not safety as a safety safety and the safety safet in order that their posterity, might enjoy the fruits ment respecting a blue greyhound bitch, supposed of their exertions. (Continued applause.) As the resolution in his hand indicated, the laws of their that whoever will return her to the owner will be well country were what they had to fight for. The rewarded, and whoever detains her will be prosecuted changes sought, affected their happiness, their peace, with the utmost rigour of the law. Now observe and their prosperity. Had they not a right to a the care and anxiety exhibited on behalf of the blue greyhound bitch, and contrast it with the fate of remarks, and calling upon his hearers to consider Thomas Williamson: there is no reward offered for vengeance of the law for harming him; on the con- and all he had to say was, that he should endeavour Mr. Wittern seconded the resolution in a brief trary, he is punished with the "utmost rigour" for to do his best to serve them. If he faltered in his speech. They were entitled to petition, and not the crime of being poor. Oh! my friends, who duty, why then let them withdraw their support from

"Snatch from the ashes of your sires, The embers of their former fires. And he who in the strife expires Will add to theirs a name of fear That tyranny shall quake to hear, And leave his sons a hope, a fame, They too will rather die than shame; For Freedom's battle, once begun, Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son. Though baffled oft, is ever won."

My friends, we demand Universal Suffrage because it is our right, and not only because it is our right, but because we believe it will bring freedom to our country, and happiness to our homesteads: we believe it will give us bread, and beef, and beer. What is it that we want? Not to destroy property and take life, but to preserve our own lives, and to protect our own property—namely, our Labour. We the law-if our despots shall trample upon order, in Canada. They charge us with being physical-force men; I fling the charge back in the teeth of these canting Liberals. Let them call to mind their tation; let them remember Derby in a state of anarchy, marmurs of the people; but if the Whigs shall dare to attempt the establishment of that un-English, unconstitutional force, rather than have in every hamlet, on every footpath, on every highway, a mercenary spy-rather than have such a damnable state of things-I say

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

men, and what think you my fair countrywomen, is to be step the third in this hellish system? Why that your third or fourth child shall be torn from its under the anonymous signature of Marcus, has dared for. I dismiss them in the words of the poet of dared to propose that your third or fourth new-born liberty—the bard who died in the cause of freedom babe shall be taken from you and stifled with a certain species of gas, and this the villain calls "Pain-less extinction!" I wish we had Mr. Marcus here (cries of "Aye, lad,"), I would only take him down to one of the mills at the hour of leaving work, and there the mothers and the maids of Derby should be his judge and jury, and then God help him! the bloody law of Marcus in force only one step more when you are no longer of any use to them; but this Aristocracy betake themselves to Van Dieman's tional Rent."

Land, and the moneymongers to the devil, take my

Mr. Steph word for it there will be enough left for you and me. not quit the seil that gave us birth.

"If bugs molest me as in bed I lie, Shall I desert my bed for them? Not I. I will arise and every bug destroy,

New make my bed, and all its sweets enjoy." Loud laughter and cheers.) My friends, our country may be compared to a bedstead full of nasty, filthy, but we will annihilate the bugs. (Great cheering and given with three times three. but thanking you for your patient attention, and kind take, and you can take nothing unless you are properly prepared so to do. In the words of a good man then, I say—" Arm for Peace, arm for Liberty, arm for Justice, arm for the rights of all, and the tyrants will no longer laugh at your petitions." Remember that—

Our green flag glitters o'er us The friends we've tried Are by our side And the foes we hate before us!"

purpose of enforcing by all constitutional means the their countrymen to be free or die. just demands of the people; this meeting pledging themselves never to relax in these demands until they

Mr. WILLIAM PARKINSON seconded the resolu-

mounted the driving box of a fly in which the for liberty and justice.
reporters were fixed, close by the hustings, and We have seen that addressed the meeting in a short speech, in which he exhorted them to exhibit in all its strength their moral power, and to let physical force be their last

peculiar on the present occasion, having to present himself before them for the first time as a delegate

there is a power behind ready to substantiate and support it. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) And he was sure that if Government once got to know that they had the means of taking what they asked for, it would not deny their humble requests. But so long as the people go, like beggars to the door, Government would only largely at them. That there were more families illefold and are ability our houses half furnished, our families illefold and are ability our houses half furnished, ment would only laught at them. Let them go as our families ill-fed, and our children uneducated men determined to have their rights, and they would the fear of want hangs over our heads; the scorn of the King also for Italy has been fixed to letter be had soon at I close to the right is pointed towards us; the brand of slavery for the 16th of February. referring to a letter he had seen at Leicester, wherein is on our kindred, and we feel the degradation. We it was said that if it was customary for every person are a despised caste; our oppressors are not content to carry a pistol with him, there would be no high-with despising our feelings, but demand the control Frankfort. This is the fourth journal of the kind way robberies; and if Government knew that every of our thoughts and wants!—want's bitter bendage that has been originated in that city. take life, but to preserve our own lives, and to protect our own property—namely, our Labour. We are for "Peace, Law, Order;" but if our oppressors shall break the peace—if our tyrants shall violate the law—if our despots shall trample upon order.

This mantel-piece, would they oppress them? ("No, are poor—the joys of life, the gladness of plenty, and the sympathies of nature, are not for us; the Loughborough called upon their Treasurer the other despots and the sympathies of our childay, and wished him to take a glass of ale. He dren, and the sympathies of our kindred are denied. then will we fall back upon the Constitution, and wondered what could possess him to be so generous. defend the few remaining of the blood-bought rights left us by our fathers. The Whigs shall never violate the Constitution of this country, as they have done the Constitution of this country, as they have done the Chartists) had got 400 pikes at Sheepshead. The these evils Treasurer replied that he could not say what they in the hands of a few of the upper and middle classes, had got at Sheepshead, but he wished to be candid, while the working men who form the millions, the own words and deeds during the humbug Reform agi-Nottingham and Bristol in flames; above all let not the power to vote for the men who make laws, them look to Canada—have they not sent forth the who press me into the militia and the marines, and them look to Canada—have they not sent forth the women and children to perish in the snow? have they not sent forth the not fired the cottages and desolated the hearths of the Canadians? have they not burnt the temples of the living God and the bodies of the dead? Again, I say, we are for peace, but we must have justice—we must have our rights speedily; peaceably if we must have our rights speedily; peaceably if we must have our rights speedily; peaceably if we manufacturer, "if you can show me that the majority af the people are for Universal Suffrage. I may conwe must have our rights speedily; peaceably if we state people are for Universal Suffrage, I may connormally if we must. (Loud cheers.) The want can—forcibly if we must. (Loud cheers.) The want cede." The Treasurer replied that he was concitizen of the United Kingdom, the right of voting in the diamonds of her ladyship, a twelvementh ago. of Universal Suffrage has enabled our oppressors so long to ride rough shot over us the want of Universal Suffrage has enabled over the want of Universal Suffrage has e long to ride rough-shod over us—the want of Uni- to be so. If he (Mr. Skevington) were to ask them have to make the laws that he has to be governed by, versal Suffrage has allowed the horrors of the factory system so long to continue—that bloody system, deforming the bedies and debauching the minds of our children. Oh! ye millowners and factory-lords!

The speaker then proceeded to relate a case against the New Poor Law. He declared that a person was working men of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are How will ye answer for the wholesale murders ye have committed—how will ye answer at God's judg—the individual died, and he was buried without his struggling for, and we have banded ourselves together have committed—how will ye answer at God's judgment seat for your crimes against humanity! The want of Universal Suffrage has enabled the Whigs and Tories to frame that bloody law, the New Poor Law. The New Poor Law is step the first in the Philosophical system by which the Whigs and Malthusian Liberals hope to rule England. Step the second is to be the establishment of a Rural Police to enforce their damnable Act, and to silence the ceedings? (Cheers.) He wanted no shedding of the was buried without his friends being apprised of his death. On the Monday in union to assist them; and we call on all our fellow-countrywomen to join us.

We tell the wealthy, the high and mighty ones of the land, our kindred shall be free. We tell their lordly dames we love our husbands as well as they love theirs, that our homes shall no longer be destitute of comfort, that in sickness, want, and old age, ceedings? (Cheers.) He wanted no shedding of blood; but the Manchester Chartists had said a month or two ago the time was near at hand when there would be a fearful reckoning between the working population on the one hand, and the aristocratic classes on the other. He would not detain them longer than briefly to observe, that he was anxious that every man should be governed by laws which either himself or his representative had had power in making. He wanted the poor man to be paid for his labour, to enable him to sit by his own fireside comfortably; he did not want to see the bloom of the wife gone, and the children half famished, but he wanted them to be fed as well as the dogs and horses of the Aristocracy. These were the principles which he should go to the National Convention to advocate, and if the scaffold should be his reward for his exertions, he would fearlessly meet it. out of the sweat and blood of the poor-that the religion, righteous government, and good laws. poor should no longer be starved to supply their luxuries. Let them go on manfully, and boldly do their duty, and then they would have no shedding of blood. "Every man may keep a gun, though he may not want to use it. But so long as you are without them, six soldiers will be able to drive you; but when Government knows that every man can go home and fetch his gun, and say, "Oh, if you mean to be at that game, they will grant cheers.)

Mr. Thos. Alsor proposed the next resolution :-

Mr. Stephen Johnson, of Derby, moved the next resolution-" That this meeting view with just ab-But we will not leave the land of our sires—we will horrence the infamous persecution of the Rev. J. R. Stephens by the corrupt tools of the Whig Government, and rightly appreciating the noble services in the cause of suffering humanity, of their persecuted friend, pledge to render to him their aid in his present struggle with the oppressors; assuring their friend that under any circumstances they will protect and defend him.'

The resolution was seconded and carried; after crawling, Aristocratic and Shopocratic bugs. In which the last speaker again stepped forward and befitting a pantaloon than "gentlemen" It appeared answer to our calumniators who say we wish to destroy | moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able property, I answer, we will not destroy the bedstead, and impartial conduct in the chair. Thanks were foreman, an aspirer to the

The CHAIRMAN briefly returned thanks, coucluding

On retiring from Chester Green, the assembled multitude, with bands, banners, &c. as in the morning, followed the delegates they had elected to the Convention (Messrs. Julian Harney and Skevington) through the principal streets of the town to the Market Place, where Mr. Harney again shortly addressed them, congratulating the men of Derby upon the orderly conduct that day, and the determined stand they had made against aggression; he thanked them for the honour they had conferred poon aim, assuring his constituents that he should go to London prepared to "do or die." At his request the people gave three cheers for "that persecuted friend of the people, the Rev. J. R. Stephens,"—three groans "for his base, brutal, and bloody Whig oppressors"—three cheers "for Feargus O'Conport, Bronterre O'Brien, and Richard Oastler"—three

ple, if but a window had been broken, or the

ADDRESS OF THE FEMALE POLITICAL UNION OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE TO THEIR FELLOW-COUNTRYWOMEN

What woman is, for none of woman born Can choose but drain the bitter dregs of woe Which ever to the oppressed from the oppressors flow."

FELLOW-COUNTRYWOMEN, - We call upon you to join us and help our fathers, husbands, and brothers, to free themselves and us from political, physical, and mental bondage, and urge the following reasons as an answer to our enemies and an inducement to our friends.

We have been told that the province of woman is her home, and that the field of politics should be left to men; this we deny; the nature of things of adopting the National Petition, the People's renders it impossible, and the conduct of those who Mr. Harney retired amidst enthusiastic and long give the advice is at variance with the principles sixty members of the Working Men's Association

human blood were compelled to abandon their hellborn traffic; but we have learned by bitter experience that slavery is not confined to colour or clime, and that even in England cruel oppression reigns-Mr. THOMAS COLLUMBELL. (of Derby,) here of wrong to join our countrywomen in their demand

compelled to leave her home neglected and, with her infant children, work at a soul and body degrading toil. We have seen the father dragged from Mr. Skrvington (of Longhborough) felt somewhat his home by a ruffian press gang, compelled to fight merely to petition, but to demand their rights. Dare many state may they were not entitled to them? By uniting, they would be able to attain a full measure of justice. Would the working men ignorant. They can the working men ignorant. How many idiots were there in the House of Peers

the erime of being poor. Oh! my friends, who duty, why then let them withdraw their support from their hearts were engaged in profession, to take from the unfortunate their freedom, to a blue greyhound bitch, in preference to being a continue? But, I ask, shall lead, to separate those whom Godhas joined together, and tear the children from their parents' care, this bloody state of things continue? Forbid it, Virtue! Forbid it, Virtue! Forbid it, Wen of labour." (Cheers.) As their friend (Collumbell) had said, he trusted that their moral energies, would many idious were there in the House of Peers

tion, to take from the unfortunate their freedom, to take from the unfortunate their

be made use of to achieve the objects they had in to live, and that an all wise and beneficent Creator view, before bringing into operation their physical has left the wants of his children unprovided for.

power. What does moral force imply? Why, that

For years we have struggled to maintain our homes binds us to their feet, we are oppressed because we solace of our homes, the endearments of our chilus - and even in the grave our ashes are laid with

> We have searched and found that the cause of these evils is the Government of the country being strength and wealth of the country, are left without the pale of the Constitution, their wishes never consulted, and their interests sacrificed by the ruling factions, who have created useless officers and enorthe election of the members of Parliaments, who

are near and dear to us and shall not be torn from us.

persons to assist us in this good work, but especially is considered that they ask nothing more than what those shopkeepers which the Reform Bill enfranchised. the principles of the British Constitution recognise We call on them to remember it was the unrepresented working men that procured them their rights, and that they ought now to fulfil the pledge they gave to assist them to get theirs-they ought to remember that our pennies make their pounds, and that we cannot in justice spend the hard earnings of our husbands with those that are opposed to their rights and interests.

Fellow-Country women, in conclusion, we entreat you to join us to help the cause of freedom, justice. (Cheers.) He meant to tell the Government and honesty, and truth, to drive poverty and ignorance the aristocracy that they should not amass fortunes from our land, and establish happy homes, true

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COCKERMOUTH .- We have had a pretty display of Whig "valour" and Whig "manliness" in this town this week. These worthies, who are in every way adapted for the dirty work at which they have our requests." He concluded by saying that he would do his best to serve them. If he failed to public meeting in the Mechanics News Room, by perform his duty, let them put a white feather in his posting up hand-hills in the town, for the purpose of tail, and drive him before them. (Laughter and taking into consideration the Corn Laws, the meeting to take place yesterday (Wednesday) evening, at eight o'clock, but somehow or other the bell went That a general fund being essential to the support round, about two hours before meeting, stating, that of the Delegates of the People in Convention aswill.") They say we are too many—that population increases faster than the means of subsistence, if so let those leave the land who do not love labour—let those who werk not leave the country, and Then the appointed a Committee for the collection of the Natural Posts of the Pos trate, if possible, the operations of these "Reformers," and by half-past seven, the doors of the house were literally besieged. The hour came, and the crowd began to look anxiously towards the door; but they were doomed to make the most of their patience for half an hour longer, when a messenger was dispatched to the News Room to enquire the occasion of the delay, when a worthy, in the shape of a Poor Law Guardian, made his appearance, beastly drunk, in company with another being, who, upon being asked the occasion of the delay, began to "show fight," and divers other grimaces, more that these " creatures," in company with a certain

"Smiles and soft caresses" of the Whig faction in this town, had been turned

out by them to inform the crowd that they thought proper to adjourn the meeting, as they were "afraid" they would be beat by "clamour." So much for the first attempt at Anti-Corn Law Agitation here: and it is to be hoped that they will drop the question

BISHOP WEARMOUTH RADICAL FESTIVAL .-On Tuesday evening we had a glorious Radical festival, which was attended by many of the pitmen and their wives, from the collieries in the neighbour. upon him, assuring his constituents that he should hood. The County Charter Association is rapidly tricts. The Marquis of Londonderry, at the Tory

HAG-GATE .- At the weekly meeting of this Association, on Monday week, the following resolutions were agreed to: - " let. That this meeting views with feelings of abhorrence and indignation, the wicked and diabolical conduct of the Whig Government towards that noble and patriotic friend of the people, the Rev. J. R. Stephens."-" 2nd. That we, the members of this Association, do immeof Derby, without affording any pretext to their diately enter into a subscription, and use every law-paternal magistracy for making a Peterloo hash of ful means in our power to augment the fund now them. All necessary preparation was made: the preparing for the defence of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, military and yeomanry corps were held in readiness at his approaching trial."-" 3rd. That we take the for a moment's notice, to cut the throats of the peo- present opportunity of expressing the greatest confidence in those noble patriots of liberty, Mr. F. slightest infringement of the most perfect order O'Counor, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, Mr. Oastler, and others."-" 4th. That a request be made for the insertion of these resolutions in the Northern Star newspaper."

LEITH .- At a very respectable and enthusiastic meeting of the Edinburgh and Mid Lothian Universal Suffrage Association, held in the Cordwainers' Hall, Leith, on Monday week, open to the public, and called by placard, the following resolution was carried unanimously :- "That this meeting, highly gratified with the very satisfactory intelligence from Birmingham, and other parts of the country, in reference to the onward progress of Radicalism, feel themselves called upon to make increased exertions in the sacred cause; they do, accordingly, pledge themselves to support the National Convention for persons to the very uttermost."

Charter, and the Collection of Rent. Upwards of

We have read the records of the past, and our hearts they adjourned to a spacious piece of ground adjacent Otley-T. Holmes, Post Office. chair. There could not have been less than from their countrymen to be free or die.

Acting from those feelings when told of the oppression exercised upon the enslaved negroes in our be came from Sheffield, to attend their meeting, under the impression that it had been called for the Rochdale—Shepherd, Church-stile; E. Wrigley; and their tyrants, and never rested until the dealers in purpose of petitioning for the repeal of the Corn Laws alone! However, finding that they were Saddleworth-William Murgatroyd, Old Delph. determined to adopted the Charter, &c. and thus Shaw-T. Micklewaite. obtain political power, and thus be enabled to Sheffield-Lingard, Division-Street; Kelley, 19 remove not only the Corn Laws, but all other Hartshead; Baraclough and Pashley, Silver and we are compelled by our love of God and hatred grievances, he would not disappoint them of a speech; he would explain to them the reasons why he had voted for the original motion, instead We have seen that because the husband's earn- of the amendment, at Sheffield, on Monday. ings could not support his family, the wife has been He would yield to no man in the advocacy of the justice and the propriety of granting full political power to the working men. Still, holding the opinions which he had done for twelve years, respecting the Corn Laws, he could not consistently against those that never injured him, paid only 34s. have done otherwise than vote for their total per month, while he ought to have had £6; his wife repeal: but he could not see, by thus voting, that themselves as a portion of the community interested him, though straying from his home—for he had no to the National Convention. He heartily thanked and children left to starve or subsist on the scanty he threw any particular obstacle in the way of the fare doled out by hired charity. We have seen the working classes obtaining those just and inalienable fare doled out by hired charity. We have seen the working classes obtaining those just and inclienable poor robbed of their inheritance and a law enacted rights which he knew they ought to demand. Mr. to treat poverty as a crime, to deny misery consola-

A CITY OF LONDON COMMERCIAL CLUB is

in contemplation. THE EARL OF GRANVILLE .- A rumour prevails that his excellency is about to relinquish his

diplomatic post. He is expected to leave Paris in a few days for London. THE CROWN PRINCE OF BAVARIA left Munich for Rome on the 19th January. The

THE DURE OF SUSSEX met with a slight accident while stepping out of his phaeten at Kennell Park, but his Royal Highness is going on well. ON THE 26th of January, the oldest of the Sovereigns of Enrope, Charles John (Bernadotte)

King of Sweden, entered his 76th year. The most

aged Sovereigns, after his Swedish Majesty, are the

King of Prussia and the King of the French. On SATURDAY last, two Mexican flags, taken by the French squadron under Admiral Baudin, in the Fort of San Juan de Ulloa, were placed in the church of the Invalides, at Paris.

BITER BIT .- A noble lord a short time age ap-

Indian Retort.—A few years ago a professor of religion in the Midland District, who owned a distillery, reproved an intoxicated Mohawk for getting drunk, telling him that he must not do it, that he was very wicked, &c. The Indian replied, "You very good man. Me very good Christian. You make whiskey—me drink it." The reprover was silenced.—American paper.

THE FACTIONS AND THE PEOPLE. - The Whig and Tory provincial papers are sneering at the Chartists, and attempting to turn the Universal Suffrage agitation into ridicule. This is in bad tute of comfort, that in sickness, want, and old age, taste, to say the least of it. Three millions of workwe will not be separated from them, that our children | ing men, who, in the event of a foreign war, would be the main stay of the country, are entitled, under We harbour no evil wishes against any one, and any circumstances, to be treated with respect—but ask for nought but justice; therefore, we call on all their title to be so treated is still stronger when it as their just right .- Scots Times.

AGENTS FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

Orders and Advertisements received by the undermentioned Agents:-

Almondbury-Mr. Midgley, near Huddersfield. Ashton-Joseph Hobson. Barnsley-Lingard, New Street, Mr. Gillbank,

Bath-J. Cogswell, 5, Chandos Buildings; Croker, Union Passage:

Batley—J. Fearnside, Hair Dresser, near Dewsbury.

Bingley—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller.
Birstal—Mr. J. Buckley, Grocer.
Birningham—Guest, Steel-house-lane, Mr. Cooper
News-Agent, Union Street; Mr. Taylor, News-Agent, 32, Smallbrook Street; Messrs. Mansell and Co, News-Agents; Mr. Plastans, Dale End; Mr. Faulkner, Dale End.

Bolton-Ainsworth, Sweet Green; Lawson, shaw-Gate; F. Gardner, News-Agent. Bradjord-J. Ibbetson, Market-Place; G. Hopkins, Goodman's-End; and C. Wilkinson, Southgate. Bristol-J. Chappell, No. 1, Southey's Buildings. G. Payne, No. 21, Castle Mill-Street. Brighouse—E. S. Keir, Bookseller.

Burnley-Butterworth, 11, Carman-street; T. Rickards, Bookseller, Blucher Street. Bury-Binns; Mr. Kay, Bookseller.

Cartisle-James Arthur, 28, Rickergate Street. Chorley-Mr. Woodburn, Lancashire. Collumpion - Thomas Mitchell, Post-master. Cockermouth-R. Johnstone, Bookseller, Cumber-

Colne-H. Earnshaw, Printer; Baldwin, High St. Coventry-Rushton, News-Agent, Silver Street. Darlington-Oliver, Printer.

Dewsbury-T. Brooke, Market-Place; S. Healey; and J. Pletcher, Post-office. Derby-Mrs. Parry, News Agent; and Mr. N. Neale, 32, Sadler-gate. Doncaster-Messrs. Storer and Stainton, White Bear

Edinburgh-Mr. Frazer, 65, Princess-street. Elland-Richard Grasby and John Tong.

Frome-Mr. Hodder, Anchor Inn, Catherine Hill. Greenacres Moor-Mr. Holt. Glasgow-Mr. H. Robinson, Trongste; Mr. John Frazer, 31, Nelson Street; and Mr. John Cumming, 16, Hutchinson Street.

Grantham—Mr. J Bushby, Bookseller.

Glussop-Mr. J. Wates, Post Office. Glossop-Dule-Mr. J. Nutter. Halifax-B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson, Cross-Field; W. Ibbetson, Union-Street; W. Midgley, Russell-Street; Mr. Walker, Bull Green; Messrs. Hartley and Walker, Book-

sellers; and Mr. Philip Platts, Ripponden, near Halifax. Hebden Bridge-Tabawson. Heckmondwike-Mr. Chadwick. Teymood-A. Smith, Brearley-street; J. Kay,

Church-street; and Mr. J. Heywood, Bookseller, near Rochdale. Hightown-Wm. Lister, Bookseller.

Honley-J. Hornfall. Horbury-G. Holroyd. Holmfirth-Mr. Joseph Crossland.

Huddersfield-C. Tinker, Market Walk; Mr. Northrop; Mr. Jno. Hanson; Mr. S. Dickinson, King Street; and Mr. Greenwood, Dalton, near Huddersfield. Hull-Blanshard, Church-side; Mr. Joseph Noble,

Market Place; Mr. T. B. Smith, Post Office and Mr. T. Wild, News Agent, No. 4, Blanket Hyde-John Rather,

Hanley, Potteries-Mr. Pilgrim. Idle-Mr. T. Jenkins, Post-master.

Ireland-Arthur McCornick, Coleraine, County Derby.

Keighley-Mr. Garnett.

Knaresborough-Hawkridge, Temperance Coffee

House Kettering-Mr. Harding. Kendal-Mr. Z. Smart, Strickland Gate. Leicester-John Seal, Town Hall Lane. Lockwood-Jonathan Battey.

Leth-Pargiter, 32, Kirkgate. Lees-James Greaves; and W. B. Micklethwaite. Leigh-J. Cooke, Post office. Lancaster-R. Airey.

Lindley-Edward Shaw.
Liverpool-T. Smith, Scotland Place, and Murray 43, Great Cross Hall Street. Loughborough-Thomas Eveleigh, top of the Market

London-J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane. Fleet-street; Hetherington, 162, Strand; and G. J. Harney, 9, Evangelist's Court, Little Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Macclesfield-John Stubbs, Waters.

Manchester-A. Heywood, Oldham-Street Universal Suffrage, both by their purses and their Mansfield, Joseph Woodward. Watson's Yard. Church Street; and M. Jarvis, Lawn. Mottram-Oldham. ROTHERHAM.—There has been a glorious meeting, by moonlight, at Rotherham, for the purpose

Middlesbro'.-Medd. Middleton-S. Wild; and W. Horsman. Northampton-Wm. Jones, Horse Market.

Newcastle-R. Carrathers, News Agent; D. France and Co., Side.
Norwich—J. Darken. New Mills-R. Smith.

Nottingham-Henry Ingram, News Agent; and Mrs. Smith, Tradesman's Mart. Oldham-Mrs. Buckley, Lord-Street.

Paisley-Aitken, 35, Castle-street. Pontypool-Mr. Jones, watchmaker, Monmouthshire.

St.; and T. Wiley, News Agent, 12, Haymarket. Staley Bridge John Deegan, at the Iron Bridge: and Taylor.

Stockport—Riley, Chester-gate: J. Blackshaw, 112. Edward-street; and S. Bayley, 67, John Street. Sunderland—Williams and Binna, Bridge Street.

Sutton-in-Ashfield—S. T. Hall, Post-master; and Lewis Mallatrat, Grocer. Selby—T. B. Smith, No. 4, Gowthorpe Street; and Morley. Skipton—J. Tasker, Bookseller.

Stanhope-in-Weardale-G. Tinker. Scarborough-John Gillott, Post Office. Troubridge—S. Neble, News Agent, Silver Street.

Wakefield—T. Nichols and Son, North-Gate and R. Horst. Postmaster.

Wigan-Ramsdale, Bookseller; and John Heys. Westbury W. Tucker.

Walsull-Errington; J. Cotterell, Giorge Street;
and J. Twist. Wellingbro'-Briant.

York-Harker, 10, Stonegate.

Boetrn.

"RESTORED TO THE WORLD AND TO ME." ART thou lost, then, for ever, fairest flower of

morning, Whose stem is still seen on the snow-covered len? No; the winter is passing, the spring is advancing; Thou shalt be restored to the world and to me. Thy bad shall yet open; thy leaves shall yet sparkle Like the golden beams of the sun on the sea;

For though tempests may rage and though whirlwinds ma-Thou shalt be restored to the world and to me. My eys shall yet gaze on thy beauty unfolded— Thy odour my greatest delight then shall be; From thy dear trembling lip the sweet dew I will sip When thou art restored to the world and to me.

Four net, pretty flower, though yet in thy prison,—
Though envious worms vent their spleen against thee;
The time may soon come when, despite all their efforts,
Thou shalt be restored to the world and to me. True, the spring may be late, and the sun may not

And the air for thy growth uncongenial may be; But weep not sweet flower, the spring will still come, And thou shalt be restored to the world and to me. And when the spring comes—Oh the joy of my heart To meet my sweet flower, and never to part, But, while life shall remain, ever joyful to be That my flower is restored to the world and to me.

Lords, Feb. 4th, 1839.

Literature and Rebiebes.

THE REVOLT OF THE BEES, London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Co.; Cleave; Hetherington. Manchester: Heywood. Leeds: Hobson, Star Office.

This is a very pleasing and well written allegory, in which the domestic economy of a hive of Bees is supposed to have been modelled upon the present competitive system of human society, in compliance with the humour of some would-be Reformers; the amount of misery consequent upon this alteration of their ancient community system is made pointedly to exhibit the superiority of the community over the competitive principle. This mode of conveying information has a great advantage over the ordinary didactic style, inasmuch as it tends much more forcibly to rivet the attention. A good proof of the estimation into which "the Revolt of the Bees" has already risen with the thinking and reading public is found in the fact, that though recently published, it has reached three editions.

THE NATIONAL; a Library for the Peeple. Part I.

we have yet seen. Its object is thus briefly stated in the introduction:-

"The grandest and profoundest thoughts of our master intellects are as yet utterly unknown to a which we thought it deserving of. We are scarcely the business which they were new called upon to wast majority of the people. We would remedy this able to express the full amount of the gratification by presenting to them, at a price within the reach of all, choicest gens from the treasure-houses of our best anthors, giving to the millions, for a sure argument are sometimes a little quaint; but it is possession, the thoughts and opinions of the noblest chiefly valuable for its historical notices of the spirits of the world, more especially those of our own country, whether of the bygone or of the present time. In addition to these, the National will contain original articles in prose and verse-Tales, Essays, Poetry, History, political and theological Criticisms, and Reviews of literature and art. We shall endesvone in all cases to speak the truth, the whole routh, and nothing but the truth: considering as subject above inquiry—nothing toe sacred for investigation. We trust to render the Kationai.

3. "Holy Alliances." So the fine the first and countiers." So "Politics." 6, 7, and if ever a nation was necessary it was factoring them to a companieaship with the brightest geniuses of the world—not only by filling their homes with the purest and most ennebling delights—the mighty aids and comforts of a beneficent interested in the world—not only by filling their homes with the purest and most ennebling delights—the mighty aids and comforts of a beneficent interior. They were all interested in the welfare of the country; they were ligence, but also by our thorough identification."

2. 3. "Holy Alliances." the first and not the interior and subtraction. So the first and if ever a nation was necessary it was that deer done which their subtraction. One of the reporters, however, with the proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they ded to the proceeding, and stated that it was altogether and their point overs of the world—not only by introducing them to a companieaship with the brightest man should seriously look into his public conduct, and point the metino of the press, amid roars of laughter and their point overs of the world on the proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their the proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their their point overs of the proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their their points. The proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their their points. The proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their their points. The proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead their their points. The proceeding, and stated that it was altogether unfair to address them, as they dead ligence, but also by our thorough identification with them, the at present degraded class, in all their hopes and exertions for the attainment of liberty and happiness.'

We can only express our opinion that these expectations are in this part fully verified. The selections are judicious and valuable, and in the original articles a large amount of valuable instruction is conveyed through a variety of elegant and pleasing mediums. We sincerely hope that the National may fully realise the latter portion of its title, the becoming "a library for the people." Among the soctic selections are the following beautiful stanzas by Ebenezer Elliott :-

THE PRESS. GOD said, " Let there be light !" Grim darkness felt his might, And fied away: Then startled seas, and mountains cold Shone forth all bright in blue and gold, And cried, "Tis day, 'iis day!" Hail, hely light!" exclaim'd The thunderous cloud, that fiam'd O'er daines white;

And, lo! the rose, in crimson dress'd, Lean'd sweetly on the lily's breast. And blushing murmur'd, " Light !" Then was the skylark born : Then rose the embattled corn; The streams of praise Flow'd o'er the sunny hills of noon;

And when night came, the pallid moon Pour'd forth her pensive rays. Lo. heaven's bright bow is glad! Lo, trees and flowers, all clad

In glory, bloom!
And shall the mortal sons of God Be senseless as the trodden clod, And darker than the tomb? No, by the MIND of Man!

By God, our Sire!
Our souls have holy light within,
And every form of grief and sin
Shall see and feel im fire. By earth and hell and heaven, The shroud of souls is riven;

Mind, mind slone
Is light, and hope, and life, and power;
Earth's deepest night, from his blem'd hour,
The night of minds, is gene.

The second Ark we bring:
"The Press!" all nations sing;

present Number is a long notice of Mrs. Jamieson's You had stated, he says, that "when Mr. Brewster Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada. was addressing me, he called me O Connell, where-

which he rescious the same of section of the country, to be safe of the country, to be safe of the country, to be safe of the lawrol Edward the Confessor, or the declaration of Kinggrown, the whole theory of its formation might be under minded by a new interpretations of a sew interpretation of the set in the hall when the words were utterred to prevent in the hall when the words were utterred tor the prevent in the hall when the words were utterred to prevent

"During the confabulation, several node and winks of intelligence passed between Trafford and a well-mounted knight; and, while the former appeared to be settling the business with the suitors, the latter, who had been close to St. Giles, centinued gradually backing and sideling away through the group of shiresmen; and, just as he had got clear out of the ring, John Trafford declared, in a most sonorous voice, that the suitors had chosen Sir Richard de Poreva as one of their representatives.

"The sheriff, who, keeping his eye fixed upon Sir Richard
as he receded, had evidently suspected some manœuvre,
ordered his bailiffs to secure the body of the member—this is ordered his hailiffs to recure the body of the member—this is rather an Hiberaian phrase, but, as I cannot depart from my authorities, I do not know how it can be amended—and, continued he, with much vehemence, 'Sir Richard must be forthwith committed to custody, unless he give good bail—two substantial freeholds—that he will duly attend in his place among the Commons, on the first day of the Session, according to the laws and usages of Parliament.'

"All this, however, was more easily said than done; for, held re the verbal precept had proceeded from the lips of the Sheriff, Sir Richard was galloping away at full speed across the fields; eff dashed the bailiffs after the member, amidst the shouts of the surrounding crowd, who forget all their grievances in the stimulus of the chase, which they contemplated with the perfect certainty of receiving some satis-

KINGS, THE DEVIL'S VICEROYS AND REPRESENTATIVES ON EARTH. By in the Clerk's Office of the Northern District of the State of New York,

legislative wisdom of our ancestors."

denunciation of royal domination. We owe some apology to the patriotic gentleman by whom it was forwarded from the United States, for our notice, This is the very best of the cheap periodicals that several months ago. We are sorry to have so long procrastinated our notice, but the volume is large. and our multitudinous engagements have prevented the possibility of reading it with that close attention we experienced in reading through the book. It is elegantly written, though the illustrations of the chiefly valuable for its historical notices of the Guelph family, whose drones have so long fattened themselves, and all their beggarly dependants, on the honey of the British bive. The work is divided into a variety of chapters, of which the chief are:-1. "The Sacred Scriptures, the unerring volume of Political Instruction." 2. 3. "Holy Alliances." the time of prosperity rejoice; but in the time of prosperity rejoice; but in the time of prosperity consider;" and if ever a nation was at great interruption. One of the reporters however were starving for bread, and they and their streets interruption. One of the reporters however were starving for bread, and they are streets. forty-seven chapters of which the work consists, We wish we could place a copy of this book in the hands of every working man in the three Kingdoms. We had prepared several extracts but our space compels us to omit them for the present. We shall however, in future numbers, draw largely on this valuable work for our literary columns.

TO F. O'CONNOR, Esq.

DEAR SIR,-Having seen in the True Scotsman an article, signed P. Brewster, which we cousider unjust, as far as regards yourself, and unworthy of him. We beg to make observations on it.

CLERICAL BILLINGSGATE EXPOSED.

The servant of the Lord must not strive but be patient to For years, Sir, we have beheld with admiration your unpaid and gigantic efforts in forming Radical Associations, whose objects are the increase of freedom, plenty, and happiness throughout our starving, priest-ridden, and oppressed country; but we

feel sorry that your noble exertions have met, as is often the case, with but a base reward. One of your traducers is the Rev. P. Brewster, of standing we expected great things. He charges you with having propagated the most audacious false-hoods. Such an assertion ill becomes the man who made it, (even if it were true which we deny,) let us see how his own consistency is supported. He says he does not know the time when he was not a for the great and to enable them to judge accurately upon the position of the exports of this country, he had selected from the same official documents what would give them a clear light into the true situation in which we stood in that respect. He had before him a comparison of the value of the exports for this directly competition? (Hear, hear, hear, lear, and absent and his see were compared to the great and his see we this town, a gentleman, from whose eloquence and Reformer, and yet he has constantly voted for the for the years 1798 and 1836, which was the closest and cheers in which the groans and hisses, were com opponents of Reform, both in the Parliamentary to which he could come, Government having puband Municipal Elections. He charges you also with want of consistency, while he thus exhibits to the The official value of the exports for the year 1798, world his own great want of it. Not long ago he pubwas £19,672,503; the declared value was £33,148,682. lished a pamphet against passive obedience; but now he preaches the most abominable passive obedience that ever was taught, declaring that although we were acting legally and were attacked by a military force, we ought not to resist but die as martyrs.

This very meek and Rev. Gentleman, also charges

you with want of manliness, truth, and honour,

while he hims. If has for months denounced you in your absence, and yet refused to meet you here; because, he says, the meeting was called by the friends of Mr. O'Connor, who "went two by two through the several districts informing as many, or as few, as

TAIT'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1839. "fabricated a serious charge," by which, he says, you contrived at the Glasgow meeting, to excite the Tait is good, as usual. The first article in the chiefly Irishmen so far as appeared, against him."

was not much valued by the electors; nor was he task of Sir, are presumptive evidence that this Rev. Gentle- neither a sense of duty nor his inclination would cheering.) Their only object was to get cheap bread

we cannot sit still and hear him declare your narrative a compound of exaggeration and fabrication that meeting to form a determination that that occa-

JAMES MICHBELL. Peter-Logarijun. PETER LOGA Sen. WILLIAM SINCE ROBERT AND A JAMES SMITH JAMES ORR.

Paisley, 30th Jan. 1839.

ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATION. TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT OF THE HUDDERSFIELD

the shouts of the surrounding crowd, who forget all their grievances in the stimulus of the chase, which they contemplated with the perfect certainty of receiving some satisfaction from its termination—whether by the escape of the fugitive, in which case the common enemy, the sheriff, would be liable to a heavy amerement: or by the capture of the knight, a result which would give them almost equal delight, by imposing a disagreeable and irksome duty upon an individual who was universally disliked, in consequence of his overhearing harshness and domestic tyranny.

"Of the rough-handed class of men who were thus sent along to grant aids and tallages, and demand redress of grievances, and of the respect paid to them, we may form some estimate from an anecdote of the fourteenth century. The Parliament had no particular place of meeting; and never objected to any castle, jail, church, abbey, paises, or other sufficiently large building that chance threw in the way. Once on a time, having got the use of the chapter-house in Westminster Abbey, the members created so mighty a disturbance is sufficient ferce, and drove out the representatives of the sufficient ferce, and drove out the representatives of the people, pell-mell, protesting he would never let his hones be entered by such guests gain. 'This was called the Parliament of Battes.' says Stowe, of the Parliament of 1426, 'because men being forbidden to bring swords, or other was pons, brought great battes and staves on their necks; and when those weap pons were inhibited them, they took stones, legislative wisdom of our ancestors."

TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT OF THE HUDDERSFIELD WHIGS.

A meeting was convened in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, on Tuesday afternoon last, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the curry and the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a tree town, by all parties, as to the result of the purpose of petitioning Parliamen conded, amid loud cries of "No, no, no," and groans; whereupon it was afterwards moved and seconded that

Mr. Wn. Stocks, Jun., take the chair, which was GEORGE MERRYWEATHER. Entered according to Act of Congress, by George Merryweather, in the Clerk's Office of the Northern District of time for commencing business arrived. All seemed exceedingly anxious for the commencement of busi-This is a well written and spiritedly executed ness, and, on the moment of its being half-past two o'clock,

entering on the business of the day he must say that he felt himself disappointed in being put into the situation which they had chosen him to fill, because he had intended to make many observations upon consider, and in consequence of his being put into the chair, he would naturally be curbed in the observations he had to make. But he had in some measure condensed them and drawn them together in as small a form as possible, and he therefore would not detain them very long in the observations he had to make. He considered the business of that day of the most serious importance, and, therefore, such as required their serious consideration. (Hear, hear, hear.) it was stated in sacred history, "In in that place, that the ship was at sea, and without a rudder, left to the tossing of the winds and waves. (Hear.) But still, as true men, and as good Englishmen they wanted to bring the vessel back into harbour, and to have her well-trimmed, so that she might sail at the command of the man at the attempts to speak the meeting continued in the helm. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was with feelings of this nature that he addressed them on that occasion; and he had brought together in figures what might be of great service to them in considering the question which they would that day be called upon to decide. (Hear, hear.) It had been

biggest rogues"—cheers;)—in the term manufacturers he included the labouring men, as well as the that day show their good sense by throwing out nothing of invective, but, by sound argument, would take the matter into their serious consideration. he said the question of the Corn Laws was one which involved the question of importation and exlished no information since that period. (Hear.) was taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Spring

After which comes an able article on our Eastern and Indian affairs and connections. The "Opium and Indian affairs and connections. The "Opium Easter's" trashy "Berninsenees" are continued; so is the Sterry of Blanche Delamere. There is also an article on the value of the Wisdom of our Ancestors worth attention, from which we extract the following:—

"Before the first of the doctrinsently restrict the rise of the Utilistics aphlasophy, the first of the doctrinsently restrict as the same of the doctrinsently restrict as the same of the doctrinsently restrict as the same of an enemy." No, I said, Daniel O'Connell is not which he treated he are a which their agents of an enemy."

No, I said, Daniel O'Connell is not which he treated he are a which their agents and the propriety of petitioning, he said the continuing, he all the propriety of petitioning the desired the several mount of continuing the make in the following that the rise of the Utilisation had a become very popular of an enemy."

No, I said, Daniel O'Connell is not which he treated he are a warrety of excellent observations, he conditions, he said they plant that it was the greatern on our Eastern and the propriety of petitioning the preparation, as I saw the greatern on the subject. He defined to a several much of the Con Lawrs; and he meeting of the doctrins they restrict the first of the Utilisation and the propriety of petitioning the several on the subject. He defined from the propriety of petitioning the make the greatern on the subject. He defined from the propriety of petitioning the several much to a several much of the con Lawrs; and the subject to the which the meeting on the subject to the which the meeting on the subject to the which the propriety of petitioning the make the greater over the few said the several much of the continuon, he said they plant that the propriety of petitioning the make the greater restrict the propriety of petitioning the make the greater over the continuon, he said they of the Con Lawrs; and the opportunity wit "Before the rise of the Utilitarian philosophy, the friends of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of reform were too timid to adopt a foundation of their own of the matter:—Speaking of Universal Suffrage, they were still more ignorant. Mr. S. BINNS, Mr. WILLANS, and Mr. BEAUMONT on the meeting. The confusion, hissing, cheer. Universal Suffrage, they were still more ignorant. Mr. S. BINNS, Mr. WILLANS, and Mr. BEAUMONT on the meeting. The meeting of the meeting of the meeting. The meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting. Mr. S. BINNS, Mr. WILLANS, and Mr. BEAUMONT on the meeting of the meeting. The meeting of the meeting of the meeting. The meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting of the meeting. The meeting of the meetin

was not much valued by the electors; nor was the task of attending at Westminster, to drive the bargain, much covered by the elected. The man of their choice' sometimes for the returning efficers, by a formidable for the returning efficers, efficient in this course of genetics in this labour of the working classes at a cheaper rate.

We are convinced, Sir, that you have been mission that the course of disguss, (Renewed the working classes at cheaper rate.

We are convinced, Sir, that you have been mission the returning efficers, which appears to possible the returning of the working classes at a cheaper rate.

We are convinced, Sir, that you have been mission the returning efficers where the King's writ could not compete with foreign and the foreign and the foreign and the foreign and the foreign and th sion should not be made the arena of political strife. (Roars of laughter, uningled with hisses and grouns.) object of the most vital importance to their interests.

It was with regret that he had seen the attention of the people excited and diverted from one thing to another.) Here a loud cry was set up for Universal Snffrage, which resounded through the meeting, and

Mr. Batley.—It had long been his opinion that a free trade in every thing had long been essential to the prosperity of this country. He had frequently been asked the question, and he thought the workman had a right to put it, "if the tax on bread

groaning, hooting, hissing, and other signs of disaprobation.) Mr. Swann, an auctioneer, then rose and said and the manufacturers at loggerheads, and they

No man could make him believe that he ought to give 3s. 6d. a stone for flour, when he could get it for 2s. 6d. (Great interruption, which continued for some time.) This was a belly question, as a man had said at Leeds. In the course of the observations he had made during the last few years --- (Retions he had made during the last lew years—(Renewed groaning, and hissing, and shonting.) He had come for the mere purpose of telling them his opinions. (Cries of "Cabbage, cabbage," and roars of laughter.) They would all go to the place where they could get cheap bread. (Renewed uprear.)

He delivered a very energetic speech of some length, in which he spoke of the injurious effects of the Corn Laws. He referred to the agitation of 1817 and 1819, and asked how it was that those very gentlemen who massacred the people assembled at Peterloo, who were merely petitioning for a reneal of the Corn Laws—how was it He was not an appointed speaker, but he hoped, as a townsman, they would grant him permission. The Chairman rose, amid loud cheers, to open the proceedings. After stating the objects of the meeting, and reading the requisition, he said—On would say a few would not hear him, he people before the Reform Bill and reading the Reform Bill and reading the requisition, he said—On would say a few would not hear him, he people before the Reform Bill and reading the requisition. would say a few words to the reporters. (Laughter.)
He was interrupted throughout his whole address, and sat down at last, wearied with his efforts, and amidst the most horrible groans. He was asked if he

Mr. John Robinson, of Honley, then rose, and was greete a with the most hideous noises. He endeavoured several times to speak, but the meeting positively refused to hear him. Mr. PLINT-" Never mind them, never mind

tempted such a proceeding he should certainly report oppression. (Loud cheers.) them, and they might take the consequences of their vanity.

Mr. Robinson at length sat down, after merely seconding the resolution. During the whole of his

greatest uproar. Mr. John Hanson then rose, and was received with tremendous cheers, and continued clapping of hands. He said-When he considered the question of the Corn Laws, he considered it neither as a called upon to decide. (Hear, hear.) It had been Radical, a Tory, nor a Whig question—(hear, hear, stated that the manufacturers were the largest from the Whigs)—but as one of political economy body of men in the kingdom-(a voice, "Aye, the that affected the nation in general; and as the chairman had laid before them sufficient documents, of which he could have produced similar, but which master manufacturers; and he hoped they would were now rendered unnecessary; he had now no occasion to go over those grounds again, thinking that the statements laid before them by the chairman would clearly prove the state of the country He was about to read to them the population of and the progress we were making downwards by Great Britain, with a view to set them right altocompetition. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It appeared gether upon this great question. He would lay be- that we were producing four times the quantity fore them the population of the empire, as stated in which we produced at a former date, and were only returns made and published by Government in receiving about nine millions more in money. 1831. After reading the returns, which shewed the (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt that those who manufacturing part of the population to be the were interested in this question would say that it was smallest in comparison with the bulk of the empire, justice to repeal the Corn Laws. Those who came justice to repeal the Corn Laws. Those who cars e into court should try to come with clean hands. (Cheers and cries of "Question" from the Whigs.) pletely drowned.) They had not done justice upon those questions; and as they cried question he would tell them what he thought about the Corn Laws. This measure was merely agitated to prevent the The official value, as it now stood, simply meant people from looking after Universal Suffrage. admeasurement or quantity; but the declared value (Tremendous cheers, and cries of "It is, it is.") was the record of the merchants' invoices in the They merely wanted the people to hunt down the Custom House when they shipped their goods. In game; and when they had appropriated the profits the year 1798, the quantity by admeasurement which to themselves they would say "dogs, dogs, you have we sent abroad, was £19,672,503, for which the merchants declared by their invoices to have got £33,148,682. In 1836, the quantity of goods which Now this was just the Whig process; they wanted we sent abroad had increased from £19,672,503 to the people to obtain measures which they conceived £83,114,000. He must remark that this last sum would be for their own benefit; and then the The second air winner.

"The prime of Lands against the second of the prime of the was taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Spring Rice in that year. Whether the Government thought that the people got to know too much by their exposing these statistics, he could not tell; but Whigs would reap the advantage. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Now, if they wanted to do justice to the people, let them go for tics, all tending to the same end, namely, to show the ruinous situation of the country brought about by unrestricted labour. He concluded by saying, that resolution as an amendment. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Wm. Cannaghan, an Irish operative, then that, after these observations, he would sit down and receive any proposition that any gentleman might received with considerable cheering. After regretting have to submit to the meeting. He sat down amid that there had been so much confusion, he said they had met to determine on the propriety of petitioning cluded by assuring them that it was the greatest

plainly distinguishable by the amistance of the microscope.

If we look back, indeed, upon the early history of some of the 'bulwarks of our constitution,' we will not find much to gratify our vanity. It is quite true that the restriction to forty-shilling fresholders, before the restriction to forty-shilling fresholders, seems to have been something very nearly but the privilege of choosing a person to tax them, and to say, let them not in a similar manner. In a prose save been a large at the calls the most serious of your fabrications, and our national prosperty. (A voice, la to 3s, 50-18

corn, a better opportunity of buying up corn, and selling it out to their own advantage. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Though he was opposed to the Corn It had been deemed a matter of surprise that a great body of merchants and manufacturers of this country should allow their minds to be diverted from an object of the most vital importance to their interests.

It was with regret that he had seen the attention of duce to the benefit of all. (Cheers.) Was it likely duce to the benefit of all. (Cheers.) Was it likely that the Corn Laws would be repealed by a House of Commons constituted as the present? (No. no.) He would sasign his reason why it was not likely. the uproar was not quieted for a considerable time.) If the Corn Laws were repealed, the tithes and lands form about the speaker, this subject—(Renewed uproar and cries of "skilly," "hastile," "separation the speaker, this subject—(Renewed uproar and cries of "skilly," "hastile," "separation the control of the parson must fell; and how many were there uproar and cries of "skilly," "hastile," "separation to be supposed that they would the control of the uproar and ches of tion," &c.)

Mr. Plint, of Leeds, (to the speaker,) never mind that Lord John Russell would support a repeal of the meeting, Speak to the Reporters, Speak to Corn Laws? If they did, they were grossly mistaken, for that would diminish his rent-roll. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This agitation was got up purchased their attention from the obtaining of the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws. Considerable anxiety was felt throughout the town, by all parties, as to the result of the meeting; and, notwithstanding the various attempts on the part of the Whigs to fill the Hall with their own party, the working men of that district were so alect as to be as the control of the Corn Laws reduce it, and will it not the menting in the corn laws reduce it, and will it not the manual of the Corn Laws reduce it, and will it not the corn laws reduce it, and will it not the manual of the Corn Laws reduce it, and will it not the corn laws reduce it. speaker was obliged to sit down smid renewed Laws were a great evil, and he would not care if Barley they were repealed to-morrow—(hear)—because if Beans they were repealed, it would set the aristocracy

groan as they pleased; there he was, and there he and by the eternal powers I will have my share." intended to remain till he was heard. (Continued (Tremendeus cheering.) He was there, a poor uproar, and cries of "Universal Suffrage.") This Irishman, an alien in language and in blood, and meeting was called to petition for a repeal of the an out law according to the laws of England, but Corn Laws. He had to buy bread for his children, nevertheless he would not cease to raise his voice in opposition to the ruling powers of Whiggery. (Renewed cheering.) The speaker made some other very energetic observations, and concluded amidst loud cheers. Mr. STEPHEN DICKENSON then rose and was received with cheers. He delivered a very energetic

titioning for a repeal of the Corn Laws-how was i that those very gentlemen were now beginning to see formed part of the political unions and associations; but no sooner was the elective franchise conferred upon them than they deserted the ranks of the people, and declared that after the Reform Bill, if seconded the motion; to which he replied, he had the people wanted any more, they were revolutionists to make a few observations, and that he things he could not but conclude that the agitation of the Corn Laws was anything but a mere hypocritical trick, and that the agitators had nothing real in view. They professed to be greatly alarmed at foreign competition. Why, there were many individuals who were now joining in this agitation who, them; speak to the reporters.

Mr. Robinson then placed himself at the corner of the reporters' table, and in defiance of the meet.

a few years ago, were sending abroad warps and west, and slays, and everything that could enable the foreigner successfully to compete with ourselves; and all this had been done while thousands of poor

that he was in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws

Mr. PLINT entreated the meeting to hear him, for he was a Radical. (Now the greaning, hissing, and shouting was tremendous, and cries of "Thou're a Whig Rudical, and that's 'twarst of all.) The confusion at length became intolerable to the speaker, and he cried out-would they allow him to ask them one question? (Loud cries of "No, no, no, no, thou's said enough to tell us what t' are.") And this they called the courtesy, and reasoning, and intelligence of the working classes! He con- The abve comparison is decidedly in favour of our graziers, who and intelligence of the working classes! He confessed that, though a Radical, nothing had staggered him so much about the propriety of extending the suffrage, than this kind of courtesy and intelligence from men who claimed the privilege of making laws or the whole nation. (Long before the confusion and uproar was immense and deafening.) He would only make about half a dozen further observations. (Thou'st said quite plenty.) If the Corn Laws were not repealed, where would they get work for themselves and families, and what could Corn Laws were not repealed, where would they get work for themselves and families, and what could

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, FEBRUARY 5.

The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market ar moderate, on account of the frost. Wheat has been 2s per or lower, at the decline rather more business done than o late. Best Barley has been dull sale, other descriptions is per quarter lower. Outs and Shelling in limited demand and rather lower. Beans is per quarter lower.

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Saffolknew, 42s, extra fine 48c 46c

Lincolnshire,
Lincolnshire,
Vorkshire, Weld & Boroughbridge, do 35s,
Peas, White do Do Grey,.... BBANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel. OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Potato, new, 25s, 26s, old 2: Poland, de 25s, 26s, do 27° Small and Friexland, de 24s, 25s, do 26° Mealing, new 13jd. to 14d. per Stone of 14lba.

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK. Wheat 1729 Malt Oats 616 Shelling Shelling Barley 990 Flour Rapeseed 266 Linseed

he was web-footed and not cleven-footed. (Groans knew that if they fell out, the people would come in and continued interruption.) Well, they might between them and say "New boys it is my day; THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING JAN. 29, 1839. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. Syc. Pene. 1517 548 1952 267

6s. tid. 28s. 7d. 41s. 8d. 45s. 2d. -s. 0d. 51s. 11&

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, FEB. 4.

. There was a very limited quantity of Wheat from Essex, & There was a very limited quantity of Wheat from Resex, a moderate supply from Kent, but scarcely a sample from Suffolk, with, however, a good show of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from the two former counties, and a fair quantity of Barley from the latter. The arrivals of foreign Wheat since this day se'nnight have been pretty good, and a few cargoes of Barley and Oats have also been reported. There was more firmless in the Wheat this morning, and fine dry samples of English commanded a fair sale to our town millers, at fully as much money, in some instances for picked lots of heavy red rather more was obtained, but not sufficient to alter the currency. Some purchases were made this day for shipment to Ireland, All sorts of foreign Wheat were held quite as high, and mo disposition existed to press sales, particularly for the choicest quality, which are rather scarce on the market. The Flour disposition existed to press sales, particularly for the choicest quality, which are rather scarce on the market. The Flour trade continued dull, but the best marks ex ship were not generally offered lower, whilst doubtful qualities must be quoted is to 2s per sack cheaper. Barley was taken off alowly, and this article was full is per qr lower, with some quantity left unsold. Malt was in slow request, at last week's prices for prime samples, whilst the secondary qualities were is to 2s per qr cheaper. Beans were in slow request, and new soft samples must be quoted is per qr cheaper. Peas commanded much the same terms as last week. There was only a limited sale for Oats, and the supply accumulating, all sorts were offered on lower terms, and must be quoted is per qr cheaper than last Monday, with some quantity left unsold. Linseed and Rapeseed were much the same as on this day se'nnight. Clowerseed was taken slowly; middling and se'nnight. Cloverseed was taken slowly; middling and secondary sorts of red were again cheaper. There was no-thing of moment passing in grain under lock.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 4. Whenever the wordstone occursin these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14the and such only, no other being lawful.]

In taking a view of the proceeding in this market during the past month, we find that, compared with those noticed at the corresponding period last year, a considerable falling off has been apparent in the arrivals of Beasts from almost oppression. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thos. Plint, of Leeds, then rose, and with a degree of assurance, which we seldom remember to have seen equalled, began to chastise the meeting for its disorderly conduct. He said he threw himself with perfect confidence (!!) upon the meeting. He began a string of absurd 'anecdotes,' and was endeavouring to insinuate himself into the good graces and he was met with the mest horrible noises. Notwithstanding all the noise, however, was discovered, and he was met with the mest horrible noises. Notwithstanding all the noise, however, he continued to "address himself to the Reporters;" and the was meeting made, the louder and faster he talked. In a short time, he begau to 'let fly' at some of the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding speakers, and with 'perfect confidence' could show them that they were egreticated in the preceding spe that he was in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws but he would have other things with it.

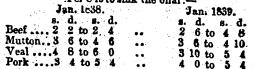
Mr. Plint.—Oh the gentleman corrects himself.
Mr. Hanson.—Oh no, I believe, Sir, I corrected the gentleman. (Immense laughter, and confusion.)

Mr. Plint proceeded in his harangue 'to the reporters' amidst the most deafening noises. We heard cries of "get away to Leeds with thee," "Hey for Jim Crow," "Whig Loyalty," and "Three Groans."

Mr. Plint entreated the meeting to hear him,

Mr. Plint entreated the meeting to hear him, nizant that nearly 400 carcases of Beef, 12,000 of Mutton, those obtained during January last year; for instance, we find the comparative value of stock to be as follows:-

Per 8 lb to sink the offal :-



CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH

LONDON WOOL MARKET BRITISH & FOREIGN—MON.

The circumstance of most of the markets in the North of England having been (at a time when a steady and somewhat extensive demand for most kinds of wool is usually experienced in London, for ahigment to those quarters) hasvily supplied, has caused our trade still to be so heavy that the currences are next to nominal; and such, indeed, it is pretty generally considered, will be the case, until a large portion of the wool on sale in most parts of the Yorkshire markets shall have been cleared off, either on speculation or for immediate use. However, as most of the letters which have arrived from our provincial districts convey the intelligence that the spring trade will, ere long, commence understavourable asspices, as most of the manufacturers are tolerably busy, it is fully anticipated that enhanced rates will be obtainable in the spring; consequently most of the holders of Wool are keeping out of the market or such an event.

The stocks of Wool at present in England are extensive, especially those of German and Spanish growth, which causes an extensive heaviness in the trade, and the quotations are with difficulty supported.

Emperial Parliament.

berlain were filled in about half an hour. Most of the Ludice in the bedy of the House were in mourning, but there was a sprinkling of other colours, with Court plumes and diamonds, which gave a pleasing variety to the brilliant spectable.

The Sprance, in his State robes, accompanied by many Members as could be crowded into the bowed to the Queen, the Lord Chancello, and howed to the Queen, the Lord Chancellon, on his hose, presented the Speech, which her Majesty read

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

" " I rejoice to meet you again in Parliament. I am particularly desirous of securring to your advice and assistance at a period when many matters of great importance demand your serious and deliberate

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers grati-Tying assurances of their desire to maintain with the most friendly relations.

"I have concluded with the Emperor of Austria a Treaty of Commerce, which, I trust, will extend and improve the intercourse between my subjects and

"I have also concluded a Treaty of the same kind with the Sultan, calculated to place the commercial relations between my dominions and the Turkish Empire upon a better and more secure footing. Thave directed copies of those Treaties to be laid

before you. "I have been engaged, in concert with Austria France, Prussia, and Russia, in negociations, with a view to a final settlement of the differences be-

tween Holland and Belgium.

"A definitive treaty of peoace, founded upon anterior arrangements, which have been acceded to by both parties, han, in consequence, been proposed to the Dutch and Belgium Governments. I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Dutch Government has already-signified to the Conference its acceptance of that treaty, and I trust that a similar announcement from the Belgian Government will put an end to that disquietude which the present unsettled state of these affairs has necessarily produced. "The warranty of the five Allied Powers, affords satisfactory security for the preservation of peace. "I lament the continuance of the civil war in

Spain, which engages my anxious and undiminished attention. Differences which have arisen have occasioned the retirement of my Minister from the Court of Teheran. I indulge, however, the hope of learning that a satisfactory adjustment of these differences will allow of the re-establishment of my relations with Persia upon their former footing of friendship.

Events connected with the same differences have induced the Governor-General of India to take measures for protecting British interests in that quarter of the world, and to enter into engagements, the falfilment of which may render military operations necessary. For this purpose such preparations have been made as may be sufficient to reast aggression

from any quarter, and to maintain the integrity of my Eastern dominions. "The Reform and Amendment of the Municipal Corporations of Ireland are essential to the interest

of that part of my dominions.

"It is also argent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church. and of confirming its hold upon the affection and respect of my peoply.

"The better enforcement of the law, and the more speedy administration of justice, are of the first importance to the welfare of the community; and I tool assured that you will be anxious to devote Tourselves to the examination of the measures which will be submitted to you for the purpose of attaining these beneficial results.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, "I have directed the annual Estimates to be pre-

pared and laid before you. "Adhering to the principles of economy, which it is my desire to enforce in every department of the State, I feel it my duty to recommend that adequate provision be made for the exigencies of the public service. I fully rely on your loyalty and patriotism which are essential to the strength and security of as usual, was an echo of the Speech. the country.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

"It is with great satisfaction that I am enabled to inform you that, throughout the whole of my West and tranquility. Any measures which may be nebeorficial change, will, I have no doubt, receive your careful attention.

I have su acquaint you with deep concern that the the Union to abstain from proceedings so incom-

determination to maintain the authority of my Crown, and I trust that your wisdom will adopt such measures as will secure to those parts of my empire the benefit of internal tranquillity, and the Practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, I depend upon the efficacy of the law, which it will se my duty to enforce—upon the good sense and right disposition of my people—upon their attach-ment to the principles of justice, and their abborsence of violence and disorder.

your wiscom, and I implore Almighty God to assist and prosper your counsels."

Her Majesty and her attendants then retired in the same order in which they had entered the House.

The Gallery was re-opened at a Quarter to Five

The attendance of Peers was more numerous than escal, at so early an hour. Upon the LORD UNANCELLOR'S commencing to

read her Majesty's Gracious Speech,
The Earl of DURHAM rose and said—My Lords, I have a question to put to the Noble Viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government previous to the reading of her Majesty's Speech .- (Some Noble

Lord, we believe, whispered that it was not in order.) I believe, my Lords, I am in order.

Lord BROUGHAM—Hees, heer—as doubt of it.

Earl of DURHAM—My, Lords, I wish to ask the

Moble Viscount when it is his intention to lay upon the table that information respecting the affairs of

Canada which has been referred to in her Majerry's Lord MELBOURNE-My Lords, that information will be laid before your Lordships almost immediately; but part of that information was of such a mature, that it could not be laid spon the table by the authority of Ministers, until Ministers, themselves had the opportunity of examining into its

The Earl of DURHAM-My Lords, my observation referred to the Report I presented as Lord High Commissioner, and the dispatches I addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. I understood that they would be laid upon the table to-day. I am aware that not a very long time has chapsed since Ministers were put in pussession of them, but I think a sufficient period to enable them to judge whether they should form a portion of the pression to be communicated to the House or not. I do not ask them for any decision upon it, but I should hope that the separt would be placed upon the table at the earliest possible period, confident as I am that it will show I have redeemed the pleases which I gave in this House, and that I have zealously discharged my duty to my Sorereign and my country. Lord MELBOURNE-The dispatches will be haid upon the table without delay. The report it is the intention of Ministers to lay upon the table, but that report was only received in form at the Colonialeffice Jesterday evening, and the appendix has not both by the noble mover and the noble seconder. even yet been received, and it is necessary that the (Hear, hear.) He was one of those who looked with Ministry should have some time to consider it before they, upon their own responsibility, lay it before the House. (Cress of "hear, hear, hear.") There is no intention whatever to withhold that report, or any other information which, when it is laid upon the table of the House, will no doubt amply answer

the description which the Noble Lord has given shaped since members had an opportunity of reado be blind to the position in which they now stood;
the report officially signed, that yet the proof for he was prepared to secret and to maintain that
Smith, that, on February 11th, he would more for
the country generally. He had ventured to make

Speech from the Woolsack, and the Clerk having again read it from the table.

The Earl of LOVELACE moved the Address. His Lordship spoke in a hurried and indistinct manner, but the following will be found to be the subthrough a great portion of the manufacturing disthrough a great portion of the manufacturing districts at the time, and he could safely say that he
move a hamble address, from the Members of this
never saw so much distress as cheap bread and
bring in a Bill to-carry that resolution into effect. House, in return for the gracious speech which has for, in the first place, the topics are but few on which it will be necessary to touch; and, in the had been, ever since the formation of the present next place, although in this House it comprises a Government, an entirely open question-a question

ust been read; and I do it without fear, for nothing terests of the country. (Hear.)
but the assurance that it is impossible that I should Lord RODEN begged to enter his protest against but the assurance that it is impossible that I should encounter any opposition, would have induced me tention to detain this House for any length of time. measure. great variety of judgments, I am certain a perfect on which all the various members of the Admishould be sorry to go into such details as would en- (Hear.) Unquestionably, my Lords, I believe that danger the expression of any difference of opinion. perfectly harmonious feeling, and that there is reason to believe that the termination of all matters of dif-ference is rapidly approaching. (Hear, hear.) I am not willing to go into the mode of administering justice in Scotland.

Captain PECHELL gave notice that on Tuesday
If their Lordships looked at the internal condition sion, I wish to avoid it, but I have no refluctance to the 19th, he would move for leave to bring in a of the country, there was much that was subject of congratulation. The commercial treaties of the country with the United States he trusted to see placed upon a firm basis. He was sorry to see the high price of the first necessary of life which be should move that he should move that h the importation of corn; and her Majesty's Minisintrinsic force of their own. The opinion, my and tenths corn
tens were not to blame for not having given the Lords, which I then expressed, and to which I now Mr. Sergeant Lords, which I then expressed, and to which I now subject a prominent place in her Majesty's Speech. Considering the excited state of the public mind on this subject, and considering also the propriety of not taking any step on the subject that would create alarm, he was glad that her Majesty had not been advised to adopt any defined course upon the subject should be left to time. (Hear, hear, and subject should be left to time.) her by the provisions of the Poor Law Bill. (Hear, hear) He was glad to find that although wages had near risea in the proportion that it was desirable they should have done, there was a disposition on the should have done the part of the employer to consider the condition of have been referred to in general phrases, for the laughter.)
the labourers. A measure founded on the basis of purpose of enabling Parliament to introduce. Sir E Si the Poor Law Amendment Act had been passed last general measures. In reference to another subject, Session for Ireland, and it was satisfactory that no it is well known that great changes have taken scoper was it known in that county, and the officers place in the negro population of our West Indian appointed under it than they were received with colonies, and there are changes which will neceshad been afforded to them. It showed that the order to secure the full advantages of those already he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend ject of the education of the people. Some parties character—meetings held by night, and at seasons had objection to the education of the lower classes, the most favourable for disorder and for the congenerally, and others would limit it by religious res- cealment of crime-meetings where excitements trictions. He hoped that the measure to be proposed were held out to the commission of the most crimwould receive their Lordships' sanction upon such | inal offences, and even to murder. At these meeta broad basis as not to deprive any man of its adings language of the utmost violence was used vantages because they were Dissenters from the with the view of creating in imidation, and exciting

them for their attention, and concluded by moving at such meetings as had been alluded to in her Mato maintain the efficiency of those Establishments that an Address be presented to her Majesty, which, jesty's speech. (Hear, hear.) The Noble Duke Lord VERNOR said, the whole of the subjects treated of in the Speech had been so fully and so ably discussed by the Noble Earl, that their Lordships might have considered his duty done by merely seconding the Address, but he trusted that the Indian possessions, the period fixed by law for the House would give its attention for a few minutes, final and complete Emancipation of the Negroes while he said a few words upon a subject which was has been anticipated by Acts of the Colonial Legis- of much importance, and one almost of a hereditary latures; and that the transition from the temporary nature to him. He alinded to the state of our Navy. system of Apprenticeship to entire freedom has Their Lordships would be most happy to find that taken place without any disturbance of public order those reports, which had found their way into those channels through which public credulity was usually creary, in order to give full effect to this great and assailed had been so ably-so fully-and so truly contradicted by that high public officer, Sir John Barrow. All who knew him must be perfectly satis-fied with his denial that our arrenals are without province of Lower Canada has again been disturbed by insurrection, and that hostile incursions nave been made into Upper Canada by certain lawless inhabitants of the United States of North America.

These violations of the public peace have been promptly suppressed by the valour of my force and the living to the living of the living to the living of the living to the living of the loyalty of my Canadian subjects. The President Blockade, but he could not but feel gratified at the of the United States has called upon the citizens of prospects of peace that were before the country from the treaties between it and foreign Powers. It was patible with the friendly relations which subsist to be hoped the Corn Law question would be settled between Great Britain and the United States.

"I have directed full information upon all these matters to be laid before you, and I recommend the present state of these previnces to your serious consideration. I raily appears to the serious consideration. aderation. I rely upon you to support my firm the Reform and Slavery question. He was surry to hear of the disturbances that had taken place in the North, and it was only attributable to the wise furbearance of the Government that evil results had taken place. (Cheers.) He hoped that the prisfall advantages of their own great natural resources. | pects of Ireland would be considerably ameliorated I have observed with pain the persevering efforts in the present Session, by a firm and generous policy which have been made, in some parts of the country, towards that country, her complaints might be to excite my subjects to disobedience and resistance to the law, and to recommend dangerous and illegal equal in right to England. He was glad to find practices. For the counteraction of all such designs, that the rebellion had been suppressed in Canada. (Hear, hear.) For the sake of the Canadians themselves, he trusted that the winter of their discontent would be turned into bright summer by the wisdom of Parliament. He congratulated the House upon the aspect of the West India Colonies of the country. "I confidently commit all these great interests to which had taken place there in the abolition of the Slave Trade was worthy of a country like England. The Duke of WELLINGTON had no objection

> but he would confine his remarks to the subjects contained in the Speech, and not to the many im-portant matters enlarged on by the noble speakers who had preceded him, but of which the Speech contained nothing. He was happy to find in this Speech what was thought necessary on a former occasion, namely, a declaration, on the part of her Majesty, of her firm determination to maintain her severeignty over her provinces in North America. He could wish that this declaration of her Majesty had been accompanied by corresponding efforts to enable her Majesty to carry these intentions into effect. It was a trilling insurrection, and confined to one part of the country; but it had been accompanied by an invasion and an attack upon the persons and property of her Majesty's peaceable subjects on all parts of the frontier adjoining the United States, by inhabitants of the United States, and for no reason whatever but because her Majesty's subjests were obedient and loyal to her Majesty. (Hear, and cheers.) Certainly, he should wish to see a corresponding preparation made, and measures adopted, with a view of carrying into execution the intentions which her Majosty has declared, of maintain-We had now heard for several years an annual Chipping Wycombe.
>
> The SPEAKER informed the House that he had, determined not to yield anything to clamour, intiannual chipping wycombe.
>
> The SPEAKER informed the House that he had, determined not to yield anything to clamour, intimidation, or violence. There was one subject which, ing her sovereignty over these provinces. (Cheers.) On all occasions when this tranquillity had been in conformity with the Act of Parliament, issued his announced, he had distinctly called it in question. warrant to the Clerk of the Crown, directing him to though not mentioned in the speech, be considered was any rate, it appeared clear that there was a transmit new writs for the election of Members for was one which required a few words from him. Now, at any rate, it appeared clear that there was a gentleman, high in the confidence of her Majesty's the borough of Chipping Wycombe, in the room of Government, who had been forth seeking new modes of agitation every day. (Hear, hear.) One of his schemes seemed to have been to raise a sum of £20,000—(a laugh)—but this new scheme of Hon. C. Ferguson decrared.
>
> Mr. E. J. STANLEY moved that new writs be those laws. Whenever the question came before the

to the Speech from the Throne or to the Address,

as a recruiting officer. (Great laughter.)
The Dake of RICHMOND would detain the House but a very few moments. He agreed generally with the Address; but he entirely differed from many of the observations which had been made great regret at the endeavours which were making in many parts of the country to set the manufacturers against the agriculturists. (Lond cheers.) He was Farnham. well convinced that if the Corn Laws were repealed Mr. E. J. the agricultural interest of Great Britain must go to

ineritable rein. (Loud cheers.)
Lord WINCHILSEA wished to say one word on a subject not affecting merely the agricultural interest, Earl of DURHAM-My Lords, I bog it may be but the general interests of the country. He would understood that though only a few hours may have most surrently entrest the agricultural interest not ing the report officially signed, that yet the proof for he was prepared to secret and to maintain that

more certain than both parties have acquitted them not previously clearly ascertained that the opinions selves in the most horourable manner. Ministers they expressed were in accordance with the views cannot be expected to lay papers before the House entertained by her Majesty's Ministers. (Hear, which they have not had time to consider; and, on hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the Noble HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tressey, February 5.

The doors leading to the galleries and body of the House of Lords were, as usual, on the eccasion of the opening of Parliament, thrown open at twelve of clock, and all the seats reserved for Ladies who of clock, and all the seats reserved for Ladies who as the country to judge of his officers, and all the seats reserved for Ladies who as the country to judge of his opening of Parliaments.

Cannot be expected to lay papers before the House of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the seats reserved for Ladies who is the country to judge of his taken. (Hear.) The salutary experience afforded the papers before the House of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the seats reserved for that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of the hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the Noble hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the Noble hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the Noble hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the opinion the accordance with those of that his sentiments were in accordance with those of the hear.) He (Lord Winchelses) could tell the opinion the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the manufacturies and the accordance with the accordance with the sent sent of the formation of the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the missioners. On the part of the Attorney-General, the interests of both the interests of both the interests taken. (Hear.) The salutary experience afforded the 14th of February, move for leave to bring in a salutary experience afforded the 14th of February, move for leave to bring in a salutary experience afforded the 14th of February, move for leave to bring in a salutary experience which are present best them. Bill for the better regulation of Corporations in liament, supported by the affections of a loyal and consequence of the low price of corn, the quartern Ireland. leaf sold at 3d. and 3id., and batchers' meat at 2d. Lord and 2id. the pound, had been a sufficient warning. week he He (Lord Winchelsea) remembered to have travelled

cheap mest had brought on the manufacturing in-

Viscount MELBOURNE said, the Corn Laws respect by the people; and that so much assistance | sarily require other great changes to be made, in it must come again before the House, he would do fell from my Noble Friend on the occasion alluded to, important subjects which were embraced in the

eccupy the attention of their Lordships. He thanked any way justify the language which had been used also said, that an honourable gentleman, high in the confidence of the Government, had been allowed to go about the country exciting the people for various objects, and, among other things, threatening to raise two millions of men. I appose the Koble Duke alluded to the Honourable Member for Dublin. a though I confess I should not have recognised him very readily under the description given by the Noble Dake. (Laughter, and hear!) If that gentleman, however, is not in the confidence of the Government, it would appear, at any rate, that the Government possessed that gentleman's confidence. (Hear, and renewed laughter) 'Ih Noble Duke, I presume. alluded to the Precursor Society. I beg to state, that I disapprove as much as the Noble Duke of the existence of this or similar associations. (Hear, hear.) I never approved of the existence of the Catholic Association. thohe Association, nor of any similar bodies, in in all their shapes and phases, as I conceived them calculated to supersede the authority of the law. I never did, nor do I n w approve of such bodies: and certainly my opinion has undergone no change on this subject. (Hear.) But I do not hold that the Precursor Society should be regarded in the same point of view as bodies t at exist in this country. The same extreme an violent language is not used in this society as at the meetings in the North of England, in which districts the adoption of murder and fire, and all kinds of violence and intimidation have been suggested and recommended. Hear, hear.) The Noble Duke said that that gentleman stated that he could raise two millions of men. I presume that he meant by this to declare that he could get two millions of men to give a shilling a-piece for the purpose of becoming Precursors. I therefore really think that the observations of the Noble Dake were hardly justifiable in confounding two things really and essent ally different. I conceive speech, which is thus described by the Times-Lord Melbourne was followed by Lord Brougham. in one of his most hitting speeches, wherein he put

each other on the same apostion.

After a "talk" from the Marquis of Lansdowne,
The Earl of Shaftesbury was appointed chairman
of committees for the disting season.

At twenty minutes past nine their Londships ad-

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Tuesday, Feb. 5.

journed to Thursday.

The SPEARER took the Chair at a quarter to

There was a very thin attendance of Members.

the amount was to be deposited in the private bank inseed for the borough of Sandwich, in the room of of the gentleman who originated the idea. (A Sir James Carnac; for the Tower Hamlets, in the hagh, and hear, hear.) But we heard of another roum of Dr. Lushington, now appointed a Judge of scheme for raising 2,000,000 of fighting men. He was not aware of the success of this plan, but be mell, in the roum of Mr. A. Ball, new appointed a some between two hostile parties, but as one most never heard before of this gentleman's being employed. Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. Agreed to.

On the motion of Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE a new writ was issued for the county of Buckingham in the room of the Marquis of Chandon, now elevated to the House of Peers, under the title of Duke of Buckingham. On the the motion of Col. PERCIVAL, a new

in the room of Mr. H. Maxwell, now Lord Mr. E. J. STANLEY said, that on the part of Lord J. Russell he had to give notice that on the enlarging the powers of seemty courts, and also a Bill to enlarge the summary jurisdiction of justices. sharts of that report have been in their possession the Noble Lords who moved and seconded the a Committee on Church-Leases; that, on the 18th, these few observations to the House, but had not

Lord BROUGHAM—My Lords, nething can be not previously clearly ascertained that the opinions like the not previously clearly ascertained that the opinions like the Noble Lord would move for leave to bring to any arguments that might be brought forward in they expressed were in accordance with the views in a Bill to carry into effect, with certain modifications, the Rought Report of the Ecclesiastical Companies of the debate; and it would be his most than most ready to listen to any arguments that might be brought forward in the course of the debate; and it would be his most tions, the Rought Report of the Ecclesiastical Companies to the course of the debate; and it would be his most than most ready to listen to any arguments that might be brought forward in the course of the debate; and it would be his most tions, the Rought Report of the Ecclesiastical Companies that might be most willing and most ready to listen to any arguments that might be brought forward in the course of the debate; and it would be his most tions, the Rought Report of the Ecclesiastical Companies to the course of the debate; and it would be his most ready to listen to any arguments that might be brought forward in the course of the debate; and it would be his most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen the course of the debate; and it would be his most ready to listen to any arguments that might be most willing and most ready to listen the course of the course of

week he world move that the tribunal appointed to House by trespassing further on their attention, but try the merits of election petitions ought not to thank gentlemen for the indulgence with which they through a great portion of the manufacturing districts at the time, and he could safely say that he tricts at the time, and he could safely say that he CORN LAWS.

to undertake that office. It is not, however, my in- of the Irish Municipal Corporations as an exential do receive evidence at the bar in support of the Treasury Beach, and those immediately around prayer of certain petitions for a total repeal of him, the Hon. Member, amid much laughter, pro-all the laws restricting the importation of foreign ceeded to read the Address, which, as usual, was

Mr. GRATTAN gave notice that on the 21st of February he would call the attention of the House

Mr. WALLACE gave notice that on the 12th of from the several Foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throne, I beg tion of salmon fishings in Scotland; and that he leave to tell him that he infers that opinion erro- would move for a Select Committee to inquire into

considered was attributable to the laws regulating delivered them happened to possess, than from any low leave to bring in a Bill relating to first-fruits. Canada, I do not wish to express any comment upon

The Hon. Member also gave notice that, on Tuescheers.) Great as had been the distress in consequence of the high prices, it had been much models throughout the country, the various measures in. Hill to amond the law relating to Lunary.

Sir E SUGDEN gave notice that he should this day week move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better protection of purchasers of property against Crown claims and commissions of bankruptcy.
Sir T. FREMANTLE, on behalf of Sir Robert Peel, gave notice that on the 14th of February made to lead them to excitement, and to tempt them had been afforded to them. It showed that the order to secure the run advantages of mose already the law relating to Controverted Elections, people had confidence in the Executive Government effected, and to render the state of society in those the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday

> The Hon. Member also gave notice that on the 14th he should move for leave to bring in a Bill o amend the law relating to the hours of labour of children and young persons employed in fac-

no more than say that he was sorry that the act of but if I am not much mistaken, it was something in speech from the Throne—subjects which were so last Session had interrupted the labours of the Noble favour of public discussion, holding as my Noble Earl who lately governed them, calculated as those Friend does, meetings for public discussion to be measures were, to give peace to the whole of our highly advantageous and useful; but I am sure that North American territories. He would no longer nothing could fall from my noble friend that could in he would endeavour, to the utmost of his power not be would endearour, to the utmost of his power not to weary their patience. He would endeavour as far as possable, considering the great incoveniences that arose from protracted disussions, to avoid saying anything which could occasion any division in offering a tew short observations on the different topics embraced in the gracious Speech which they had heard from the Throne: it could not but be a House, how much more necessary was it for him, matter of sincers congratulation to this House, and who has to offer what most be considered unpalatto the country that her Majesty still continued to able truths. He meant to move an amendment, or receive assurances from Foreign Powers of their anxiety to maintain the strictest alliances of annity and friendship—that we had the prospect of maintaining that peace which had been jurchased at the expense of so much treasure and so much blood.

The meant to move an amendment, or addition to the Address, to the effect that the Reform Bill of 1832 and disappointed the expectations of the country, and that further Reform was necessary. (Hear) He did not at present look to the Honton expense of so much treasure and so much blood. It was also a subject of sincere congratulation looking to the state of the manufactures of this (Laughter, and Munsterial cheers.) He was now country, seeing the immense power and the immense capital there employed, to hear that exten-sive fields were open for British enterprise. It was no matter of slight congratulation to hear that Treaties had been entered into with Austria and Turkey which were calculated to open those va t countries to British enterprize and British com-merce. He now had to advert to the topics connected more intimately with this country, and in doing so be must confess that he felt more diffi tence than he did in discussing foreign policy. (tlear) The first subject alluded to in the speech connected with the relations of this country at home, was the Reform of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland. He trusted that the time was not far distant when the Legislature of this country would feel the of Reform thrown out by the opposition side of that House, and also in the other House of Parliament, that when the difficulties were removed attached to the Poor Law Bill, bearing in mind these circumthat there is a fair right to consider public affairs at meetings, provided this is done calmly and fairly; but I do not consider that public meetings should be course of the speech, he drew the Following the course of the speech, he drew the attention of the House to the recommendation of be sanctioned when there are encouragements to attention of the House to the recommendation of the massacre, and violence, and outrage. (Hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM followed in a very long laid on the table of that House, recommending the increase of pastoral care in nounlons districts. He increase of pasteral care in populous districts. He conceived that the stability of the Church would be increased if its funds were fairly stated to the public. in one of his most hitting speeches, wherein he put the Indian policy of his ewn cousin in no fascinating light, as an attempt to dethrone that King of Cabut because the King of Persia had Mischiged him. Lord Brougham further pounced spon the corrupt and disgraceful omission of O'Connell and his incendiary and insurgent measures in the very his incendiary and insurgent measures in the very him in the light of the Church would not be made in value to the British people. He would now proceed to another and more painful subject, that the light of the University of Canada.

Pates of Hay in Leeds, is 6d. to 7d.

Straw, 4\frac{1}{2}d. per stone.

Howden Corn Market, Feb. 2.—There was an appeal in behalf of the Church would not be made in value to the British people. He would now proceed to another and more painful subject, that 70. 61; Barley, 38s.; Oats, 21s. 6d.; Beans, same public document which held up the far less malignant mobs of the North of England to the vengeance of the Legislature." To this we may add, that Brougham also denounced the wopen measure" humbug. He did not like to see two reasons setting as form that Transmission of the succession of the succession of the legislature. To this we may put down with little or no bloodshed, but yet, although not general, it had created a great deal of the results and anything as form that the succession of t persons getting up from the Treasury bench, as trouble and anxiety; it was then in a state of insuroccurred upon the Catholic question, which was rection, but it was important to know that that
granted at last, but too late to produce one half of insurrection had been put down more by the name its good effect, and declaring themselves opposed to of British justice than by the force of arms, for the empire of Britain was more upheld he would wenture to say by public opinion than by anything els. He then came to that part of the Speech which related to the attempts which had been made to disturb the public peace; he could not conceal from himself that the measures demanded by those parties. parties, even if carried, would not be at all beneficial to the int-rests of the country; he was perfectly convinced that neither Universal Suffrage nor Vote by Ballot would have such an effect. as the parties who demanded these measures seemed

to expect : it rested, however, that whatever petitions they might think it incumbent on themselves Doncaster Corn Market, Feb. 2 .those laws. Whenever the question came before the House ee hoped that it would be met in a spirit of fairness, and with a determination to do justice. He trusted it would be discussed calmly and deliberately.

intimately connected with the welfare and bes interests of the country. (Cheers.) He trusted t erewould be a strong feeling, not only on the side of the manufacturing interest, but also of that of the agriculturists, that there was a mutual dependence on each other. The question was our well deserving the best attention of that House, and in his opinion was peculiarly deserving the attention of those writ was issued for the horough of Cavan, Ireland, who represented the agricultural interests. It was doubtful whether it would serve the interest of the agriculturists themselves to maintain these laws. the attempt to force high prices did not neveranni 11th of February, he move for leave to bring in a involve its own failure. It was well known that Bill for the bester ordering of prisons; that on the any time of high prices was sure to be tollowed by same day he would present a Bill for improving and corresponding time of ow prices. It appeared to him that some change was necessary in these immediate repeal of the lass would e a henefit to

Lord MAHON gave notice that on this day attached people. He would no longer weary the deal of merriment was created by the Hon. Member apparently not knowing with what motion to conclude. Some Members cried out "Read the Speech." Lord RODEN begged to enter his protest against that on the 19th instant, I will move that the House John Russell and two or three Ministers on the others "Read the Address." After consulting Lord feet included.

ceeded to read the Address, which, as usual, was

a mere echo of the Speech.)
Mr. G. W. WOOD rose with great pleasure to second the Address which had been moved by his unanimity will, most probably, prevail on the subjects on which I shall have to address them; and I
and have ever acted according to those opinions.

It to the present working of the system of education in gracious speech from the throne; and he felt quite gracious speech from the throne; and he felt quite danger the expression of any difference of opinion. that the majority of these gentlemen are favourable to a change in the present system—(hear, hear) Majesty's Speech, that her Majesty has received from the several Foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I has the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I has the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I has the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I have the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I have the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng. I have the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng of the throng the several foreign Powers the expression of a Speech which has been heard from the throng the several foreign for the indulgence of the being stated; also two Bills for the better regularity in the present system—(hear, hear) being stated; also two Bills for the better regularity in the throng the several foreign from the throng the several from the throng the several foreign from the throng the several foreign from the throng the several from the several foreign from the several foreign from the several f House. It must be to all a matter of the utmost satisfaction, that her Majesty was able to assure the House that she had perfect confidence in the preservation of peace on the footing on which the Great Powers stood in relation to each other—that after we had enjoyed the blessings of peace for so long a period, we should again have the assurance that there was no danger of the infraction of that peace must be a subject of pleasure to this House, and all her Majesty's subjects. With respect to what has taken place there, but I must give thanks Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD gave notice that he to the loyal inhabitants for the demonstrations they mould, this day week, move for leave to bring in a Billifor leave that some inhabitants of the United States were so wicked as to enter into a system of plunder English 11s. 6d. to 12s. per 70lbs. The great depreagainst the loyal subjects of this country, but this ciation in the value of Irish Wheat has attracted the does not reflect on the Government of the United attention of our town dealers, and it finds a free sale States, as they have ever behaved with perfect faith and good will to this country. The concluding paragraph of her Majesty's most gracious Speech had reference to circumstances which had occurred in this country, by which the people were considered to have been excited to acts of disobedience and outrage to property. In speaking with reference to that part of the country with which he was connected, he was happy to be able to assure the House that he did not think that feeling had been carried to any great extent, or had affected any large number of her Majesty's subjects. (Hear, hear.) Undoubtedly great efforts had been to commit acts which no one could approve of, people had connected in the Executive Government of the passing of a law which was intended for the benefit of all classes, and the preventing of destitution, was sure to shew the people that their Lordships were fully alive to the people is necessities. Another subject not mentioned in the Speech he considered of much importance—he meant the subject of the country, of a most lawless and dangerous of the reder the state of society in those the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to the peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill to amend the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to the peace and tranquillity of this country; but to fill the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of this country; but to the peace and tranquillity of this country to the peace and tranquillity of this country peace and tranquillity of this country to the peace and tranquillity of the sample of the law relating to Controverted Elections.

Mr. FOX MAULE gave notice that on Tuesday peace and tranquillity of the sample of the peace and tranquillity of the sample of the peace and tranquillity of the sample of the peace and tranquillity of the peace and tranquillity of the peace and tranquillity of the pea which must be injurious to themselver, and to the assured that the vigilant administration of the existing to stand out for large prices, and there being no inglaws would be found sufficient to remedy those trusted they would not see it renewed, but if, unhappily, that should be the case, the House might been preity good for the season of the year, but we positions of the great mass of the country they might place implicit reliance, and that in ad stations there THE ADDRESS.

The SPEAKER, then stated that that House had been to the House of Peers to hear her Majesty's Speech, which he then read.

Mr. E. BULLER said that however incompete it and perhaps the House would include him with their Mutton may be quoted at 8d. varying from that down to the property of the public peace and the due maintenance of order. There were one or two topics not noticed in the weather, but met with few sales. Best Beef was sold from 6½d. to 6½d., second quality 6d. to 6½d. per and perhaps the House would include him with their Mutton may be quoted at 8d. varying from that tenets of the Church. Their Lordships must, along with himself, have been happy to hear of that bloods in her Majesty's Speech to acts of violence. The Noble Duke said, that while the people were exhoused in her Majesty's Speech to acts of violence. The Noble Duke said, that while the people were exhoused in her Majesty's Speech, which he then reads.

It is a shade less. Large Wether such proceedings, they had been recommended by a number of the briefly adverted to the prospection of the country. It., very ordinary at a shade less. Large Wether such proceedings, they had been recommended by a number of the briefly adverted to them. After some further observations, the Hon.

Noble Friend of mine, one of the Secretaries of number of Gentleman observed it was known that at present Cattle at market. Results to them After some for the importbest one drop of blood having been shed. The country had something to boast of, because they had done that which the descendants of independence were afraid to do. (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on ston. as with the same accuracy as to the language which (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on the subject as the Noble Duke, nor whole Friend of mine, one of the Secretaries of them. After some further observations, the Hon. State, to take part in one was more deeply impressed with the importance he done that which the descendants of those who signed that the declaration of independence were afraid to do. (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on the subject as the Noble Duke, nor which the declaration of independence were afraid to do. (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on the subject as the Noble Duke, nor which the declaration of independence were afraid to do. (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on the subject as the Noble Duke, nor which the declaration of independence were afraid to do. (Hear.) With respect to the Canada on the subject as the Noble Duke, nor which the wast and numerous and ment would feel it necessary to adopt such measures. ment would feel it necessary to adopt such measures Grain trade was in very limited request, and a as would place the labouring classes of that country on an equal footing with the labourer of the Continent. After apologising for having occupied so much of the time of the House, and expressing his entire 70 lbs., and Flour 5s. \$\psi_280\rm 280\rm bs. below the current concurrence in the sentiments expressed by his Hon. Friend, the member for North Staffordsbire, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by seconding the Address.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to move the amendment, of which he had given notice. It the mover and seconder of the Address had found it necessary Bill of 1832 and disappointed the expectations of the country, and that further Reform was necessary. (Hear) He did not at present look to the Hon. Member's support opposite, because they had done their bost to strangle the measure in its birth.

(Continued in our fifth page.)

LOCAL MARKETS.

ERRATA .- In part of our Impression last week.

season of the year.

TALLOW .- The price of rough Tallow, in Leeds, is fis. per stone, with a brisk demand.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, Feb. 2 .-Wheat, 76s. to 80s. per qr.; Barley, 36s. to 40s. per qr. ; Beans, Ss. 9d. to 6e. 6d. per bushel ; Unts. 13d. to 14d. per stone.

THIRSK CORN MARKET, Feb 4 .- We had a large supply of Grain offered this mornig, which met a duil sale, at a reduction of is, to Sa, per

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 4.—Our supply of fat stock was the largest we have had for some time back; and notwith-tanding there was a good artendance of buyers, yet the market was rather heavy. Mutton may be quoted 1/2d. per lb. lawer, but prime Beef the same as last fortnight.

WILLIAM DALE, builder, Cheadle Bulkelsy, Chesaro, February 27, and March 19, at two, at the Commissioners' roots, Maschester. Messra. Bower and Pack, solicitor, Stockpart. JOHN KNAPMAW, cattle-dealer, South Tawatum, Deventage, but prime Beef the same as last fortnight.

Bench-walk, Temple, Leaden; Mr. Laidman, Solicitor, Exoter.

wheat this day, owing in a great measure in the row, Landon; Mr. Oliver, Soliciter, St. James's equate, state of the river; out or descriptions of Grain were Munchester.

Munchester.

JOHN SLOANE and JOHN WHITTY, hatters, Liverples Is. per three bushels, and the interior at least least less Is. 6d. The sales dult. Outs and Beans have not Lincoln's inn-fields, London; Mr. Higginbottom, solicitor, ls. 6d. The sales dull. Outs and Deaus nave not varied sufficiently to warrant a reduced quotation.

Both, however, ruled heavy. The samples of Surtey shown, of both qualities were moderate. Grinding experienced a decrease of 1., per qr., but the fields, London; Mr. Higginbotton, solicitor, Lincoln, include, London; Mr. Higginbotton, solicitor, Ashies and related to the control of the control ing experienced a decrease of Is. per qr., but the Malting in most instances was firm. Grey Peas Unaltered. Wheat, 24%. 6d. to 30g.; Rye, 17s. 6d. to 19a. 6d.; Blendcorn, 23a. 6d. to 19a. 6d.; Blendcorn, 23a. 6d. to 19a. 6d.; Beans, 16s. to 17s.; Barley, 43s. to Means Miles, Parry, Miles, and Merris, solicitors, Temple, London; Mr. Neville, solicitor, and Mr. Ainsworth, solicitor, Elackburn, Lancachire.

ples of Wheat were held over from last week, which caused a large supply to this day's market. The business done was as limited as possible, at out Se, to 4st per qr. under the rates of this day week. Beans were ly. and Oats la. che-per. Bartey not free sale, but no lower. Flour 3s. per sacs cheaper.

YORK CORN MARKET, Feb. 2.-There is not a very numerous attendance of isrmers to-day, and the business doing is of the most limited description. Beriev parrakes of the dulluess, and must be It was doubtful, or rather it was not doubtful that quoien fully 2s. to 3s. lower; and this are not caleable, except at a decline of ld. per stone.

STATE OF TRADE. There was a little more demand yesterday, both for goods and yarn, ban on the preceding Tuesday, but little actual usiness was done, and the market continues extremely flat, - so much so, indeed, that several of the manufacturers of beave goods, and a number of Address would not have given utterance to the sen- Lord J. Russell would present papers to the House expressed his own decided chimon on the subject. Munchester Guardian, of Wedness as spinners, have this week begun to work short time.

MALTON CORN MARKET, Feb. 2.-The supply of all kinds of grain still continues limited, and but few samples were shown at our market on Saturday last, on account of the sellers not being willing to submit to the further reduction. Wheat from 2s. to 3s. per quarter fewer, and Oats 1/3d. per stone ditto. Current market prices as under :-Wheat, sold from 72s. to 82s. per qr., of 40 stone; Barley from 34s. to 49s. per qr. of 32 stone; Oats, from 12d. to 13d. per st.

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET, Feb. 2. There was a fair supply of short-horned in-Calvers. Cows, and Heifers at our Cattle market on Saturday last, which experienced a good trade at fair prices. In the Pig market there was about an average supply of porkers, but no bacon Pigs were shews. Prices for Pork Pigs were a shade lower, about 5s. 10d. per stone, being given, head and

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Feb. 2.-We had a small supply of farmers' Wheat, no arrivals coastwise, and only a small parcel from abroad. The great reduction in Mark-lane on Monday caused much duliness at our market to-day, and only few sales were made of any kind of Grain; Wheat was 2s. and Rye 1s. per quarter lower. The arrivals of Barley having been short for some time past, this article maintained its value. Peas may be quoted the same as last Saturday. For Oats there was a fair demand, and prices unaltered. The millers reduced the price of Flour 3s. per sack. Arrivals during the week, coastwise, 300 qrs. Barley, 50 malt, 230 beans, 5 peas, and 200 sacks of Flour; foreign, 336 qrs. Wheat, 2,480 Rye, 30 Barley, 195 Oats, 70 Beans, and 160 Peas.

LIVERPOOL COEN MARKET, MONDAY, Feb. 4. On Tuesday last we reported a decline of 4d. to 6d. per bushel in the value of Wheat, 1d. on Oats, 2s. per quarter on Barley, 1s. per load on Oatmeal, and 2s. to 4s. per suck on Flour. Since then the arrivals have been fair of each article of the trade: buyers of Wheat have come forward rather more freely, checking further decline, and the sales have been for Odessa soft 9s., Marianepoli 9s. 6d. to 10s., French red 10s., and white 10s. 6d., Baltic red 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d., Danzig 11s. to 11s. 6d., and at 8s. to 9s. 6d. per 70lbs. according to quality. Oats have had but little demand, and the best West of Ireland are offering at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., but fine mealing Newry and Wicklow command 3s. 11d. per 45lbs. Other articles of the trade have been less free of eale; the value may, however, be quoted as follow :- Barley, English, 42s. to 46s. per imperial quarter; and grinding 54. 3d, to 5s. 9d. per 60lbs.; Beans 46s. to 50s., and Peas 48s. to 54s. per imperial quarter; Oatmeal 33s. to 33s. 6d. per 240lbs., and Irish Flour 53s. to 55s. per 280lbs.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4.—There has been a tolerable large supply of Beasts at market to-day, and pretty good in quality, but as the holders of Cattle still continue them beyond their immediate wants, the sales have been rather flat; those which have been made fully realized last week's prices. The show of Sheep has cannot note any alteration in price from our quotations of last week : there was a quantity of stock of

MNCHESTER CORN MARKET, FEB. 2nd .-At our market this morning, every article in the general reduction was submitted to in the prices derates of this day se'nnight; Oats, as well as Oatmeal, were dull sale at a decline of 1d. W 45 he. on the former, and Is. W 245fbs. on the latter article; and Beans at a reduction of 2s. W quarter. The Malt trade was likewise flat, and new 2s. P load lower-old unsaleable.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Feb. 1.

BANKRUPTS.

SAMUEL SMITH, of 23, Pump-row, Old-street-road, timber.merchant, Feb. 11, at half-past tem, and March 15, at twelve o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. James Clerk, official assignee, 28, St. Swithin's-labe, London; and Mears. Jenkins and Abbott, solicitors, 6, New-inc.

THOMAS GREEN, of Abchurch-lase, bill brok-r, Feb. 12, at half-past eleven, and March 15, as eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. William Tanguhand, official assignee, Copthall buildings; and Messrs Tilleard and Son, solicitors, Old Jewry.

NIGHOLAS CHARLES BIALE, Calcutta, East Indies, Clately residing at 12, Mary-street, Hampstead-road, but now

(lately residing at 12, Mary-street, Hampstead-read, but now a prisoner in Whitscreat-street prison), merchant, February 15, at two, and March 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bank-ruptey. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, Ironmonger-lane; and Mr. John Widdows, solicitor, 10, Copthall-court, hrogmorton-street.

JAMES SHEPHERD, of Leicester, hosier, Feb. 12, at

ERRATA.—In part of our impression last week, in the Wakefield Corn Market, Wheat was stated to have advanced from 2s. to 3s.; it should have been 2s. to 2s. to 3s.; it should have been 2s. to 2s. to 2s. to 3s. it should have been 2s. to 2s. to 2s. to 3s.; it should have been 2s. to 2s. to 2s. to 3s. it should have been 2s. to 2s. to 2s. to 3s. to 1s. and Market 1s. at two, at the Castle Hotel, Leicester. Mr. Thomas Toller, solicitor, 6, Gray's inn-aquare, chooses; and Mr. Richard Toller, solicitor, accounter. GEORGE HAINES, of Cilsby, Northsamptenshire, groser, February 1s, and March 1s, at one, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Messrs. Newton and Rasser, Solicitors, Bouth Smith, and March 1s, at three, at the Commissioners' rooms, Maschester. Messrs. Milne and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Mr. Winterbottom, solicitors, Temple,

PARTHERANIPS DISSOLVED.

William Bevers Dolson and Sampson Smith, of Liverpool, hewers. George Hadfield and Joseph Grave, Jun., of Masselaster, attornies. Themas Fisher and Anthony Buck, of Ripon, Yorkshire, brewess. William Heary Rushton and Thomas Coston, of Manchester, and Prestwick, colico printers. Edward Williams and Williams (Chiverpool, grocers. Thomas Wilson and J. Eyton, Liverpool, mercers. Heary Sidebotham, Charles Howard Ridebotham, and Ggorge Sidebotham, of Houghton and Manchester, cotton spianers. John Gerdes and David Pearson, of Liverpool, chymists. Jan. Greenhalgh and John Williamson, of Bolton-le-moors, Lancashire, joiners.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 29,

BANKRUPTS.

met a duit sale, at a reduction of 1s. to 3s. per quarter. Wheat, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; Mastin, 7s. batton manufacturers, Conduitativet, Boad street, to zer to 7s. 6d.; Beans, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; Barley 38s. to 41s. per qr.; Oate, 26s. to 20s. per quarter.

Skipton Cattle Market, Feb. 4.—Our William Dalk, builder, Chendle Buildery, Cheshire, William Dalk, builder, Chendle Buildery, Cheshire, Skipton Cattle Market, Feb. 4.—Our ROBERT SELBY FIRMEN and WILLIAM KING,

There was a very thin attendance of Members,
ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq., took the oath and his
seat for Kircudbright; and G. R. Smith, Req., for
Chipping Wycombe.

There was a very thin attendance of Members,
Itons they might think it incumbent on themselves
to send in, the House would receive them in a spirit
The Wheat market was only thinly supplied with
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat market was only thinly supplied with
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the
the Wheat this day, owing in a great measure to the think the which should not the think t

Exens:-Printed for the Preprietor, Frances O'Connon, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by Jesuva Heasen, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market Street, Briggate; and Pablished by the said Josuva Houson, (for the said Francis O'Connon,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the mid No. 5, Market Street, and the said Nes. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the mid Printing and Publishing Office one Premises

Il Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Homon, Nerthern Star Office

Saturday, February 9th, 1639,