GENERAL CONVENTION. Monday, April 16.

Mr. Duncan, delegate for Dumfries and Maxwellown, in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the last day proceedings, which were confirmed as usual. The CHATHMAN apologised for the absence of Mr. If on Whit-Monday the Convention will advise the Lowery, and his not proceeding to Birmingham, as assembling of the meetings, there will be a show of was ordered by the Convention. He was confined to public opinion that cannot be mistaken by those endured in hislate mission. Mr. Carpenter, as the

Lovery in the Birmingham delegation. enclosing five pounds sent from that place, and our was well understood that York and Lancaster had shilling separate from Broughton, in the neighbour- resolved to meet on the day he mentioned, and to closing ten shillings.

person who had stood next on the list, proceeded at

REPRESENTATION OF ATRIBLE. Also from Bailie Craig, stating his determination to oppose the Tary Candidate Lord Kelburne, in Lancachire had already determined on. (Hear, the county election for Ayrabire. "He was sure of hear! It was necessary that there should be deltained as the principles of the Chartists gates sent to those places if the resolution passed, and that the Whigs could not, for one instant, think of notice of a motion. "That a sam of money be placed that the Whigs could not, for one instant, think of notice of a motion." That a sam of money be placed that the Whigs could not for one instant, think of notice of a motion. "That a sam of money be placed that the Whigs could not for one instant, think of notice of a motion." That a sam of money be placed that the whigh the candidate of the county. opposing them in bringing forward the candidate of at the disposal of those delegates for the purpose of Letters were also read from Hanley, enclosing

£10 for the National Rent; from Brighton, detail- after imputed to them as a proceeding of great press, were ordered to withdraw by the Chairman, ing the great success of Messrs. Osborn and Good, culpability if they had, when the true cause for missionaries to Suffolk and that district; from Messra Lovelnce and Tight, excuring their ab- which might have been employed to advantage for seace; from Manchester detailing an account of a the cause of the people who famished that money. meeting of the Political Union there, at which a (Hear, hear.) Indeed he intended to propose his resolution was passed to hold a public meeting be- motion on this subject, as soon as the first proposifore the 6th of May, and to invite Messrs. O'Connor, O'Brien, Dr. Taylor, and others to attend; from how urgent the occasion for doing the contrary, no Mr. Moir, of Glasgow, giving a description of the motive should excuse the infringement of the rules in the discharge of their duties as citizens of a free great and steady increase of the Chartist principles, of the Convention. (Hear, hear.) Mr. G Connor community, against the vengeance of the governspreading the Chartist doctrine; every day new there was to keep the people under controll, and deputations waiting on Mr. Moir, soliciting him to said the best remedy to do so was, by giving them go to the different places in the rural districts to an opportunity of expressing their honest feeling on

organise associations.

Mr. Cardo complained of some omission as to

Deconshire. Renthad from Bankiast Leigh, Devonshire. appoint new members to the Petition Committee, would be the result of that persecuting m-asure opinions, they would only be adding to that confi-

mained in hand, and in the bankers, of £1051 14s.5d. people stood manifully and united together. (Hear state of their Finances. They had a clear thousand measures which would speedily bring their cau-e to in hands of their bankers, and also a sum sufficient the test; they were in a state many of them which their funds were nearly exhausted, and that the accounts were in a state of great disarrangement. He wished, and in his wish he would be joined by Spring Rice had his department in as fair and satisfactory a manner as was the financial department of the Convention. He (Mr. R.) thought it would be a long time before £1000 would be to be had in Downing-street, clear over all demands. Mr. R.'s statement was received with much gratification and

SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS. A motion to the following effect was brought forward pursuant to notice by Mr. O'Connor, "That a committee be appointed for the purpose of making arrangements to hold meetings in London. Glasgow. Manchester, Carlisle, Bristol, Notvingham. Birmingham, Newcastle, West Riding of Yorkshire, Perth, Dundee, and Paisley, on Whit Monday, to it will be most prudent to adopt in its future proceedings." Mr. O'C. said, that a portion of the former proceedings of the Convention, with reference to the presentation of the Petition gave rise to some jealousy; he thought it proper to bring for-ward this question as soon as possible, in order that no misunderstanding should take place. The country at the time that the subject was formerly be better expended then in processing the be presented to the legislature, in more than one shape; they imagined that its fate was to be decided by a single skirmish—that its fate was to be determined by one night's discussion. (Hear, hear.) They were not in the knowledge that we had decided of other towns. that their cause the cause of justice—the cause of truth-and the cause of happiness to the many, was town in the kingdom into the resolution; but, if he has not only of sustaining himself through this present. It was little matter whether it would have cided. (Hear, hear.) The first position in which sufficient. it is intended to take a step on which to ground their claim was the Petition to the House of Com- tions begiven to the Committee to include only those to protect this man? Were they not compelled by mons. The second was a motion which was to be introduced by Mr. Fielden, and in case the third, which was only to be resorted to in case the other two measures were unsuccessful, was to hold simultake the commands of the people, on what should (Hear.) be done for the future. (Hear, hear.) It was he that brought forward these measures, and prudent had spot though they may be—and although he might with Mr. C certainty rest assured, that in their wisdom, all who coincide. still he could not find in himself to take by Mr. Collins, Mr. Marsden, and some others, had the other day at Devizes sought every means to all the responsibility which would accrue to the been addressed to the meeting, was put and carried, trample under foot, not only the people, but the laws party proposing them, no matter whether they were and the following attended with success or otherwise. For this reason he did bring forward his present motion, in order that the Convention might share in their responsibility—in order that they might be sanctioned by their resolve, and thereby have that influence on the country which would ensure their success. (Hear, hear.) The country was now divided into two parties; the one the party of the people, the other the party of the plunderers. To elicit the epinion of the former it was necessary that the meetings which his resolution proposed to produce, should be held, because their enemies were going to work on the fears of the country, is order to get up a false impression of what was their principles. their views, and their intentions. (Hear, hear.) Then why should not they do their numer to produce in the people a demonstration which could not be misunderstood, as expressing what were the wishes and what were their means of obtaining the objects of those wishes. (Hear.) Was it not time for them to take this step when they found that the field was taken by the landed and plundering aristocracy of the country, supported by the ministers of the Church, to stop the progress of that agitation; the nethey knew it would make them disgorge some of down, those plunderings which had pressed so long and so olve to oppose the tyrants of the land when they found these tyrants volunteering to ject. raise and support yeomsary corps for the purpose of exterminating the people. (Hear, hear.) This very state of wretchedness and misery equal to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The Rev. Gentleman knows, at least ought to know, that the objects of the Chartists is to alleviate the condition of the great masses of the people, but it would not serve his purpose to seem to understand any thing of the kind. Again, we what do ve call him, know of the people, when he thinks that his vecmanry or any other yeomanry can now do any thing to keep down that expression of sentiment which the people will make use of in order to get rid of their oppressions. (Hear, hear.) In order, therefore, to mark this conduct in the only manner in which it should be marked, he thought that no measures should be neglected to give such

evidence by display, that although relying on moral

force for the success of the cause they still had to

zan on for support, such a mass of physical force as would entitle them to the respectful consideration of

the legislature. (Hear, and cheers.) It will be seen by the proposed demonstration, that the two parties

in the state, with all their means of support, cannot |

lame, and the decrepid-instead of being, as they are, the cradles of all the diseases that can be generated in the human constitution, they will become, under an improved system, the means of dealing comfort and subsistence to the now memorable population who have to depend on them for earning and support. (Hear, hear, hear.)

his room by consequence of the great fatigue he most inclined to disbelieve the signs of the times. 1,500,000 men assembled in one day for the samimportant purpose, will skew at once what is to be in early hour on Saturday morning, to replace Mr. expected from men with arms in their hands, determined to defend their lives, their country, and their The Secretary read letters—from Northampton, liberty to the last. (Hear and cheers.) Indeed it hood; from some working smiths and other trades- them the resolution would not be any thing but a men in the neighbourhood of Belgium-square, en. sort of stimulatory measure, but while they were determined to do so, would it not be wise and prudent in the Convention to give a tone to those meetings, by advising that to other parts of the

perfecting the objects of the proposed meetings, publication. Upon which, the strangers present, This was necessary, inasmuch as it would be here, together with the gentlemen connected with the breaking up the Convention. any money in hands ! tion should be adopted; but thinking that no matter

the Female Association being of infinite unity in then went into arguments to prove the necessity the subject of their grievances, and instanced the the Government, he would do so, but as he felt case of Mr. Stephens, to shew the utility of this controll, for were it not that the people had the Mr. PITKETHLY asked would it be necessary to good sense to be guided by their leaders, dreadful of the vengeance of the Whige for expressing their in them. in room of those who were appointed to the missions. He was told to give notice of motion on the that Mr. Stephens case was only the beginning of period for the country of an attempt which was intended to be made against all who had the real interest of the people at heart. Mr. Rocers went into his weekly statement of and that this would be striver to be carried out, no the funds by which it appeared that a balance re- one with their eyes open could deny, nuless the He congratulated the Convention on the prosperous and cheers.) Every motive urged them to adopt

to meet the current expenses of the body. (Hear.) led them to make great sacrifices and personal risks He was glad that the occasion was given him to to effect the work of the prople. For himself, he make this statement, in order to contradict what, must say, that he anxiously longed for its terminaappeared in many of the newspapers, namely, that thon. He was, without pretending to any thing but an ordinary zeal in the cause, in the nabit of travelling weekly, since the Convention sat, some eight hundred miles, and since that period he had not . many others who were deeply interested, that hir, rested a single hour, unless the few days he was indisposed. (Hear and cheers.) Mr. O'Connor in consequence of his presiding at the aforesaid meet-then alieded to the superiority of the Irish in ing. Upon this hetwice memorialized the Admiralty. then aliaded to the superiority of the Irish in agitating, which he said was to be attributed to their having a six months' stock of provisions in their houses at a certain time of the year. This left them always ready to take the field. English- O'Connell to have his case represented to the Admipresent; to do so, a great change must be had in the system-his friend, Mr. O'Brien's adjustment of the dept must first take place, before such a state of things could come to pass; however their duty was

ing system of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor concluded by calling again on the Con-Perth, Dundee, and Paisley, on Whit Monday, to vention to adopt such measures as would insure the hardship of this individue, was was only exercising the hardship of the analysis of country, as to what course assemblages, which they could do, in the various ing the provider of a British subject in petitioning which Mr. O'Brien had introduced into his resource. parts of the country, far superior to the demonstra- the legislature for a redress of grievances. tion of 1832, in favour of the Retorm Bill-and sat down amid the plaudits of the meeting. Mr. Frost seconded the resolution.

Mr. Burns would think it prudent to add to the

advisable. Some other Delegates here intimated the names Mr. O'Connor was willing to take in every

to have three stages, on which its fate could be de- that was done, their funds would be quite in- hard world, but also of those little ones who three thousand or three millions of signatures, its Mr. Halley moved an amendment "that instruct hear.) Were not the country bound by every right

places which have given evidence in favour of the all that in them lay for their own protection to Charter Government."

Mr. Bussey said that it was not for want of con-Might not this case be their own, although coming fidence in the Convention that the people of York- in a different shape? (Hear, hear.) World not

taneous meetings on as early a day as possible; shire complained of tardiness. They knew well their willingness to try every means to obtain the after the decision on the Petition had been had, to all the difficulties they had to contend with.— happiness of the people, be sufficient to shew them

had spoken, Mr. CLEAVE proposed an amendment, which, like their rights without infringing on the rules of peacest the former one of Mr. Halley, had not a seconder; law, or order? Would it not put them and their had the interest of their country at heart, would upon which the original resolution, after a few words actions in direct opposition to those miscreants who

Appointed, viz., Messrs. Mealing. Jas. Taylor, into the case of this much oppressed individual, they

Whittle, Rider, Marsden, Frost, O'Connor, Neesom, would exhibit to the world how solicitous they were Rogers, Pitkethly, Hartwell, and Cardo, to carry to take every legal measure consonant with the success of the resolution.

taken and extensively circulated. He said the ne- was the case of an individual who had suffered from cessity of this was so apparent, that he would not doing his best to spread the principles of Universal take up the time of the meeting on the subject. Suffrage and the Ballot, he thought they should do cessity of this was so apparent, that he would not were it not that his constituents had fre- all that was in their power to obtain justice for him. quently complained of the defective state of the reports, not only in the London daily the greatest curses which could be showered on a press, but also in the weekly press, connected with the movement. The necessity of having anthenti- to reform all that were bad in a Government. (Hear, cated reports was obvious from the daily complaints hear.) that were made by members of having their names Mr. Skevington said it was their duty to be coupled with declamation made in the Convention. which were quite the reverse of what they said. to frustrate the attempts to violate the right of Mr. Marsien continued at some length to press petition. the necessity of his resolution. After he had sat

heavily on the comforts of the virtuous and endur- of great thought and argument, and urged the ne- interfere with their private predilections, they immeing portion of the country. It was time for them cessity of entering into some arrangement with diately set them aside and act in the most tyrannous the London daily press to further this ob-

Mr. O'Conner. in reply to Mr. Marsden, stated morning does not the press teem with the proceedings of a meeting held in Monmouthshire, when a
the proceedings of the Convention, at the same time that he had from the commencement of the sitting Rev. Mr. Roberts designated the Chartists as revo-lutionary incendiaries, who are seeking to make the a third column; indeed, out of the thirty columns people discontented, and to bring the country into a in his paper, twenty-four were devoted solely to the movement. He had latterly refused beneficed advertisements; because, if he took them, he would have to displace accounts of meetings, which were held in different parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) He would do every thing in his power to facilitate the publicity of the proceedings of the Convention. have a Sir Andrew Maxwell proposing to get up a by giving as ample reports as could be given, conyeomanry corps to put us down, but little does this Sir sistent with what was the wish of the great masses outside, who also wished to have reported the proceedings in their favour all over the country.

Mr. Bussey would be glad to co-operate in getting up every means to have explicit reports, not for any thing personal, as he did not care how much or little of his speeches were given.

Mr. RIDER said the reports of the Convention in the Ster, were far the most correct of any paper be of effect unless it had, in its favour a clear ma- who had got into Parliament upon professions of who would cheer a man when designating him a

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839. Dr. MacDOUALL withdrew a motion relative to

A long discussion ensued on a motion of Mr. Pitkethly relative to the necessity of disconnecting every other subject from money votes. The principal speakers were Whittle, Mills, Moor, and O Brien; the latter gentleman proposed an amendment, which was lost by a majority of one, being or the original resolution. The following are the committee drawn by ballot The following are the commission week:—Messre. thank carried, a agitate London for the following week:—Messre. by Mr. Moore. Hartwell, Rogers, Burns, Harvey, Rider, O'Cone nor, Bussey, Whittle, Pitkethly, O'Brien, and John Taylor.

some mis-statements in the Sun newspaper.

After which the usual thanks were given to the chairman, when the meeting dissolved. Thursday, April 16th.

Mr. PITKETHLY, delegate from the West Riding of Yorkshire in the chair. ULTERIOR MEASURES.

After Mr. LOVETT, the secretary, had read the miants of lest say's proceedings,
Mr. O'Connor called on the Chairman to order all the strangers present to withdraw, in order that he might make a communication with regard to ulterior measures, which was not yet in a state fit for

which they did accordingly.

After remaining outside about 15 minutes, the doors were again opened, upon which the strangers took their places. Mr. FROST said, the necessity of the Convention taking upon itself the duty of protecting the people ment, was one of the most important functions impress on the minus of the assembly the importance of protecting the subject against the tyranny of convinced that all had a conviction, that in holding towards procuring redress for the injure to which has motion referred. (Hear.) Mr. Frost, then proceeded to read the several documents, together with the petition which he proposed for adoption. From what he read, the substance of the case was this:—That a person of the name of to take the chair at the solicitation of the assemblysoon after he was sent for by the Collector of Castoms in that place, and upon his going to that functionary he was told that his pension was withdrawn to which memorials he had returned for answer that he had rendered nim-elf unworthy of being conti then made known to Mr. Frest, he applied by letter so exert themselves, they would obtain at least if acts of atrocity had been committed, they were to Lord Mein surne in his behad, but to that letter his Lordship had not designed to give any reply. Seeing Mr. O'Connon.-Whatever objection he had

heretofore to present petitions being sent on general subjects to the House of Commons, he could not in expressing his unbiassed opinions on the necessity be signed, Mr. Burns would think it prudent to add to the of a redress of grievances, was visited by the sever-resolution, and such other places as may be deemed est punishment which the Whig Government could inflict. (Hear, hear.) What was his crime? depended on him for nurture and protection. (Hear, success would be the same. (Hear, hear.) tual they were not those disturbers which their After Mr. Skevington, Mr. Mills, and Mr. Whittle enemies gave out that they were? Would not it shew to the country at large their anxiety to procure for which they pretended to shew so much veneration? (Hear, hear.) By thus petitioning for enquiry grievances under which the people laboured.

Mr. Collins did not agree with one observation Mr. Marsden brought forward a notice which made by Mr. Frost, which was that their province stood for this day, relative to adopting some mea- would be to take cognizance of all public grievances sures to have the reports of the Convention fully in order that they might be redressed-but as this people, and that it was the duty of every one to strive

watchful on the Government, and to do the utmost

Mr. WHITTLE.—The Admiralty had laid down very fair principles of action for their own govern-Mr. CLEAVE seconded the resolution in a speech | ment, but as soon as they found these principles manner, as in the instance now before them. hear.) He (Mr. Whittle) thought the petition did not go far enough. It ought to embrace a principle declaring the necessity that existed for enquiry into the circumstances which placed many unworthy

persons on the pension list. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Brien.—The notice of poor Hynde's case, will confirm many in a notion which was now very prevalent in the South of England, namely, that they would not be tound in future hanging themselves to the Government for the purpose of destroying their fellow creatures. He had it from the very best authority, that in the neighbourhood of Brighton, Lewes, and Shoreham, the recruiting parties had to return to head quarters, after many unsuccessful attempts to induce the peasantry in that district to enlist. The resolution adopting the petition was then

put, together with another, ordering it to be presented to the House of Commons by Messrs. Attwood and Fielden. FINANCIAL.

"No resolution empowering a money-vote, should ests. However, he was anxious to assure all those harm. What he meant to say was, that the men jority of all the members present at the time of its liberality, that their constituents were alive to all vagabond, had no claim on his sympathy. After some observations by Mr. Halley and Mr. Neesom on the necessity of Mr. Marsden being prepared with a plan to obviate the difficulty. a committee, consisting of Messrs. O'Connor, Bussey, the Convention into three or four parts, by cause of committee, consisting of Messrs. O'Connor, Bussey, the Convention into three or four parts, by cause of letter which had been published under the signature should be given. The course for the Convention of Mr. Swynfen Jervis, yet he was assured that all now to pursue was to stand at a great of the convention. Rogers, Whittle, and Cardo, were appointed to re- the numerous amendments introduced, a resolution of Mr. Swynfen Jervis, yet he was assured that all now to pursue was to stand at ease, to watch the pro-

founded; this gave an opportunity to the persons and voting against his conscience. It was evident, opposed to the original resolution to outvote the from what fell from Lord John Russell, that he founded; this gave an opportunity to the persons pposers of an amendment, and thereby frustrate the bjects of the resolution.

A long and explanatory conversation on this subect took place between Messrs. O'Connor, Lovett, Whittle, Moore, Mareden, and others. It was even-

POOR LAW PROSECUTION AGAINST MR. FRARGUS O'CONNON.

Upon Mr. O'Connon being nominated to the committee appointed by the foregoing resolution, he pegged to state that from his being compelled to defend himself in a suit instituted against him at the instance of the Government by the Poor Law Commissioners, he could not devote to this committee, or to the other husiness of the Convention, as much of his labours as he could wish. The whole of his time would be taken up, for a short period, in defending himself from this mean and shabby persecution. (Shame, shame.) Indeed, so bent were the despicable Government in striving to put down effectually every friend of the poor, that they in this instance took up the tyrannical method of proceeding against him by "criminal information." He, however, hoped that with all their power and all their ingenuity, he would be able to obtain over them a triumphant victory. (Hear, and ckeers.) He would, therefore, beg the inculgence of the Convention in this matter, inasmuch as from the foregoing teasons he could not so effectually, as he would wish, serve the cause of the people by being on that committee, and allow the secretary to nominate some other person in his place.

Leave grapted. A motion of Mr. Cardo's, which stood for this day, was carried, after a good deal of conversation as they had to discharge. If there was any necessity to to its practicability and prudence. It was to the effect that a return be presented to the Convention of recognise the House of Commons as at present conall the towns from which petitions emanated, in order to obtain the People's Charter. Its object was to find out what towns had omitted to do so, for many the control of the out the hand of succour to those who had partaken in order that steps might be taken to get up potitions been committed to this Convention." He agreed

which were the signatures of females.

LONDON AGITATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. O'Brien moved that instructions be given to the committee for agitating the metropolis to have advertised, in the Times, Chronicle, Disputch, and the Hynde, hving in Snoreham, of unimpeachable character, and who had served in the navy for a long time, and for which he had obtained a pension of that the people's newspapers he requested to charge attached to it such a vast number of names as would at least make the people feared, it would be un-necessary for him to dwell on the benefit of giving every publicity to the best means of obtaining signatures. Indeed, he thought long since that some such measure as that he now proposed should be adopted, but owing to the vast quantity of affairs 100,000 more names to the Petition.

Mr. O'Connon, while seconding the resolution, to do the utmost to remedy this defect in the agitat- that no other means of obtaining relief was obvious, would beg to suggest that, instead of the Morning Mr. Frest took upon himself to get the Convention | Chronicle and the Times, the Sun and Morning to peution the House of Commons to inquire into Advertiser should be substituted. They were papers lution.

Mr. O'Brien would feel happy in complying with the suggestion of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Harvey accorded with Mr. O'Connor. He this instance refrain from stating that in regard to this poor man's case he would fully agree in any be necessary of the people a known endeavours to obtain renet. This individual for been make to him to know where the Petition might Mr. Rider was very glad that this question had

Mr. NEESOM thought sufficient means had not been taken to procure signatures in London; if there either by the neutrality of the Convention or its had, the Perition would have a much larger num-Merely attending a meeting got up to further the ber of names than it will have. Not that he inner interests of the class to which he belonged. What sined any good result would attend it, if it had as was his punishment? The deprivation of the means | many more names appended to it than it had at

The resolution passed.

Messes, Rogers and Hartwell gave in accounts of various meetings held last night in the West Ends At all of them the spirit of the people was of the ery best description, and the numbers who set down their names to form Chartist Associations were very many.

NEW DELEGATE. Mr. Fenney announced that a new delegate for Bolton, in the room of Mr. Wood, who had accepted He did not care which party got the ascendancy. a Poor, Law Guardian hip, would take his seat to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned, having first given the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Wednesday, April 17.

Mr. B.O'Brien, delegate for the metropolitan disricts and the Isle of Wight, in the chair. Mr. Lovert reported the correspondence. A letter from Bolton stated that Mr. Wood, the mem-

oer for Bolton, had left the Convention, and did not ntend again to take his seat till after the Petition had been presented; the Working Men's Associa-tion had, therefore, thought proper to elect another member in his place. Mr. WARDEN, the new member, was then introduced, and on the motion of Mr. F. O'Connor, the name of Mr. Wood was struck out of the journals,

and that of Mr. Warden inserted.

Mr. NEESOM handed in £1 rent from the Charter Society holding its meetings at the Barnsbury Castle, lalington. Mr. PITEETHLY reported a letter from Chesterfield

of a cheering description. The people there had formed a Charter Association, had passed resonions in favour of the Convention, and desired to know low they might remit the rent.

On the motion of Mr. O'Connon, the people of Newcastle were allowed to spend £5 more of the money in their hands in agitating their district, it being represented that the former vote of £5 was no: enough.

All the members who had notices on the paper having given way, Mr. WHITTLE rose to move "That it appears to not the duty of the people to interfere in the struggle this Convention, both from the terms of Lord John which was now going on. There might have been Russell's motion in approval of the present system of some amelioration in the government during the adgoverning Ireland, and his arguments in support of ministration of Lord Normanby, but there had not it, that the motion he has made, not only for the been a general improvement in the great body of the factious purpose of retaining the present Ministers in office unfettered by any pledges for the benefit of either Great Britain and Ireland, but with the present Government, therefore, deserved no insidious intention of giving that Ministry indirectly support in that respect. The object of the Conveninsidious intention of giving that Ministry indirectly the sanction of the House of Commons in further aggressions upon liberty in England; and that this Convention will consider as utterly unworthy of that measure? No; and therefore he protested that measure? No; and therefore he protested that measure? No; and therefore he protested that measure? April 27th, he will publish a Table Convention will consider as utterly unworthy of the measure. It, and the principles against any vote which might imply an expression of Length Likeness, taken expressly for J. D., by any who, professing himself even in the most limited . Mr. Cleave could not vote for the amendment sense a Reformer, shall give his assent to the motion without returning his thanks to Mr. O'Conner for of Lord John." He had not asked the other Mem- the manner in which he had brought the subject of Lord John." He had not asked the other Members to put off their motions, and therefore he need not apologize for it, other Members thought his motion of importance at the present moment, and therefore he would at once proceed. The constitution of the present House of Commons was so essentially and the property of the property of the had alluded were not the people of Ireland. tially bad that motions were brought forward which (Cheers.) Mr. O'Brien brought forward a motion of which involved the whole attention of the Members in a Mr. Deegan said if the expression went forth to he had given notice yesterday, to the effect that matter which did not at all concern the public inter- the public in that manner it might do him infinite

In the state, with all their means of support, cannot or will not be able to stem the torrent of the people's move the defect.

Will. (Hear, hear.) By having this great demonstration on Whit Monday, it will be told to those brightness brightn to the one above alluded to. (Hear, hear.) It described the vote he was prepared to give. It was, the enfranchisement of the whole pulation, and Edgbaston.

wanted to gain by a side-wind fresh power to put down the Convention. He asked for a vote, approving of the manner in which the Executive Government of Ireland had been conducted. But they were to bear in mind, that the Noble Lord approved

tually carried, after some addition had been put to it of the Coercion Bill, and called upon the House to do so. He called upon the House of Commonsto approve of the Arms Bill, which had been smuggled through Parliament last Session, according to the terms of which no person was allowed to keep arms without a licence, which might be taken away at the will or whim of a Justice; no person was allowed to sell powder without making a monthly return of the sales they made, and according to the same Act no person could carry on the trade of a blacksmith

without a liceuse, in case, he supposed, that he night be induced to engage in the manufacture of pikes. He did not think that the Noble Marquis of Normanby deserved so much praise as he had got for purifying the Magistracy. He had done something, but he had not done anything like so much as was in his power.

Mr. Feargus O'Connon, in rising to move an amendment to Mr. Whittle's motion, wished to remind the Convention of the resolution passed on the 8th of April last, when the same subject was brought under discussion. Mr. Rogers then proposed a resolution to the effect that the Convention would take no part in the present crisis, in the fretious centest for place and power between the tyrannical plundering Whigs and the tyrannical plundering Tories. (Hear, hear.) He should therefore move as an amendment on Mr. Whittie's motion, "That this Convention sees no reason to induce it to rescind the resolution of Mr. Rogers, unanimously passed on the 8th of April, and that the adoption of Mr. Whittle's motion would have the tendency of producing that effect. That the Convention does not stituted as a constitutional representation of the

with Mr. Whittle in his remarks as to the many of Lord John Russell's motion, and also that the question really at issue could not be fairly discussed upon that motion, because the real question at issue was the trial of the Marquis of Normanby, for the manner in which he had carried on the Executive Government. Lord John Russell asked the sanction of the House to every measure of the administration of the Whigs in Ireland. If he had

introduced the Coercion Bill, there was no reason nine pounds per year, had attended a meeting got but the Government duty. Mr. O'Brien said as the purpose of adopting the National Petition. At this meeting, he was induced to was drawing nigh, and that they therefore required to exert all their energies in order to have quote a word from Sir Robert Peel's malicious reply. Whiting, with invent to inurder, or to do her some Although Sir Robert affected to dread a collision between the two Houses, he knew that he had provoked it; and his object was not to destroy the Mr. C. Jones defended the prisoner. House of Commons, but to place it in abeyance to the House of Lords. Moreover, Sir Robert Peel stated that too much justice had been done to the Irish people—he accused the Whigs of too much obtaining recress for poor Hynde. The case being May would be on them in a few days. If they would no one instance had he brought it into operation.

> formanby, as under former Lords Lieutenant, and the House of Commons had lost sight of the real question. The Whigs had sought to gain credit for probably would be, to vote against the motion of Lord John Russell, was it for him to look to the Convention for protection for a character which stood above all reproach? If he voted against the motion, he would have discharged his duty as a man. He had no objection that the Tories should beat the Whigs; but he had a great objection that assent, the country should imagine they had aided in bringing the Tories into power. If the Whigs voted for the Coercien Bill, the Tories did the same, and if they should be restored to power to-morrow, they would not allow it to remain a dead letter. If the Tories beat the Whigs, let them receive office with a halter round their necks, and let them not imagine that the Convention, by affording even the smallest support, was favourable to their Government. This was not a question in which the Convention ought to interfere. If they did not acknowedge the Members of the House of Commons to be the representatives of the people, how could they expect a far vote from it? He had, as he had said before, no objection to the Tories beating the Whigs, provided that neither the people nor the Convention would either by word or deed aid them in so doing. but he objected to lending the name of the Conven-

tion to place the Tory faction in the ascendant. (Hear, hear.) He knew their power, their rule. and had tusted bitterly of their cup of poison. The question ought not to be whether Lord Normanby's Government had been entirely pure, but whether it had been better than that of other Lords Lientenant, and whether it had been discharged as well as it might have been by the Noble Lord. Mr. O'Connor concluded by moving his amendment. Mr. DUNCAN, concurring in all the remarks which had fallen from Mr. O'Connor, cordially

seconded the amendment.

Mr. Rogens said he had heard Mr. Whittle's remarks with a good deal of pleasure, and went beyond him in many respects. If he were a member of the House of Commons, he should have no objection to vote against the Whigs, in order to relieve the country from their rule. But as a member of the Convention, it was his duty to de his best to advance its objects, and he trusted it would not interfere in the disputes between the two parties who were now contending for power. On a tormer occasion the Convention came to a resolution that the Whigs were not to expect any assistance; that resolution proclaimed the line which the country ought to take. That was the course which ought to

be taken on the present occasion, and they could not adopt Mr. Whittle's motion without acting in the most inconsistent manner. (Hear, hear.) Mr. DEEGAN said that the men who in Dublin would cheer Mr. O'Connell when he denounced the against purchasing any Work printed by Willan. Convention as vagabonds, did not deserve the support of Dewsbury, bearing my name as the author: the or co-operation of the people of England. It was

sometimes happened, as it did on that occasion, that many persons refrain from voting on particular amendments, who had voted for the original resolution on which the money vote was was violating his engagements with his constituents.

The better feeding, clothing, and instructing of the particular amendments, who had voted for the original resolution on which the money vote was an engagement with his constituents.

The better feeding, clothing, and instructing of the ignorant and uninstructed.

Mr. CARDO.—Tories or Whigs were no better feeding, clothing, and instructing of the ignorant and uninstructed. than they had ever been, and the present motions was a mere clap-trap, and the present motions was a mere clap-trap, and a mere factions fight between the two parties. Whigs had given them the liberty of speech—he much doubted whether the Tories would have done so. However, he thought the Convention should take no part in the question ... but take advantage of the crisis lor-the purpose or

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advancing the Charter. That was all they had too do. He would support the amendment. Mr. Bunns would also support the amendment. It was the duty of the people to stand aloof, and less the two parties fight each other as they pleased, and take advantage of anything that turned up in these tayour. The Convention had no business to interfere in the present struggle.

Mr. FROST had seconded the motion for the prepose of hearing Mr. Whittle, but he felt bound to vote for the amendment.

Dr. MacDOUALL would also support the americament, but he could not agree with Mr. Desgan its -he would not say his aspersions upon the Irists people. Great apathy existed in both England seed Scotland upon the question of the people's rights. All he was astonished at was that the people of ireland could be so easily led away by the ras-cally blandishments of Mr. O'Connell. If the Convention could by any means conciliate the perple of Irelan i, and get them to join them, the Charter would be easily obtained. (Hear, hear,) They were deserving of the sympathy of the Convention, and if good could be done them either by sending them delegates or in any other way, he though's it would be well that the matter should be considered. if the Convention could relieve them from the tythem a great boon, and if that led to their obtaining the Charter, they would confer upon them even a

Mr. Loverr would vote for the amendment. Herconsidered the true policy of the Convention was the break up every administration that would not give them justice. (Hear, hear) He, for one, liked the Tories best; for when they were in they had the support of the middle classes, which they lost the moment the Whigs came into power. Mr. Riber hoped the Convention would not in-

greater boon.

terfere in the present struggle, but would support the people's cause against both factions. Mr. SMART could not give a silent vote upon the question, though he would detain them for only one Whige and the Tories, placed in the situation of the two Kilkenny cats. (Laughter.) Let them eat up each other, and do not let the people at all interfere to prevent them. He would vote for the amendment of Mr. O'Connor.—Adjourned.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. (Before Mr. Justice Collman and Mr. Baron Maule.

ATTEMPTED MURDER. Richard Whiting, aged 19, was indicted for felourgrievous bodily haras. :
Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted, and

It appeared that the prisoner married the presecutrix, after a few hours' courtship, about three weeks before the transaction occurred which was ship to the vast quantity of affairs which the Convention had to consider, he did not find a fitting opportunity until now. It would be Lord Normanhy, although he found that law on the la left them always ready to take the field. Englishmen who had not the means of living, but from
hand to mouth, could not be brought to this at

O'Connell to have his case represented to the Admirate, but from
he married her, he appeared to treat her kindly until
he married her, he appeared to treat her kindly until
a week prior to the event, when, observing some
statute book, yet tailed to bring it into operation—in
familiarity between his brother and her, when the former attempted to kiss her, he came over and knocked their heads together; but, aithough has not so frequent under the Administration of Lord abused her very much and seemed extremely angryit did not appear that the circumstance made much impression on his mind. It had been arranged thuz the entire administration of agars in Iroland; the South Australia, but the former changed her mind-Tories had failed to say a word against Lord Nor- which circumstance appeared to sonr the tempex say endeavoured to convict the Whigs of transactions in which they had themselves aided and abetted.

Which they had themselves aided and abetted.

Which they had themselves aided and abetted.

We would be inclined as he most the following morning the prisoner got up and dresses nimself, the prosecutrix remaining in bed. He there left the room, but returning immediately after bywent over to the bed, and placing his hands on the neck of his wife, he asked her " Are they not cold ? He then told her to "open her mouth and shut her yes," as he had something good for her, upon which the prosecutrix observed that he had nothing in his hand, when the prisoner said he had it in his pocker. She then shifted to the other side of the bed, where the prisoner went round and again told her to she her eyes, which she did. He then put a nighton; over her eyes, and at that moment she felt that her was cutting her throat. She raised her hand the prevent him, when two of her fingers were cut. The prisoner, who was without his shoes, immediate n left the room and went down stairs, and the proseentrix threw open the window and called "murder_" She then went down stairs, and charged her busbant with having attempted tomurder her. The prisoner was soon after taken into custody, and on his way view the station the constable, perceiving that he was crying, asked bim the cause, when he said, " If she dies, I shall be hung;" adding, that he had been very uncomfortable for some time, and that his way had done it herself. A common table-knife was found covered with blood concealed under the closeing, but there was no blood either on the country. pane or the person of the prisoner. The defence so-

> that the wound was a downward cut, and that in add cases of suicide under similar circumstances 12.9. wound was inflicted upwards. Witnesses were called to the character of the prisoner. Mr. Baron Maule summed up the evidence, 230 The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of wounding with intent to do some grievous bodily harm. The Count sentenced the prisoner to be trans-

up was, that the prosecutrix had attempted to cox

mit suicide, and, failing to effect her purpose,

endeavonted to throw the blame upon her husband

but from the evidence of the surgeons it appearant

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N. B. The public are respectfully cambaned

seedings are contemplated against the printer. ROBERT DIBB. Leeds, April 16th, 1839.

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April 2 1839.

BLINDNESS.

MR. CHILD begs to announce his intention of Visiting Manchester, on Monday, the 250.3 April, where he may be consulted at Mr. Wharton's 22, Faulkener Street, until Saturday, the 27th April, from thence he will proceed to Liverpers. Mr. C. will visit the above places every elaborate.

Advice Gratis Hours of Attendance of Mr. Child, sen., having taken the his residence at Birmingham, may have yeary day, at 10, Hagley Row, have the history of the control of the latest the history of the latest the history of the latest the history of the latest the



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Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, Chambops of ever being restored to sight again, was per Asnum; Excise Permits are abolished, and None can be genui bers' People's Edition of Valuable Works, Hodg- made perfect in two months. son's Standard Libraries, The London Saturday Satirist, &c. &c.

done to Order. Glaszow, April 4th, 1839.

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not require it.

powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently altogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy, mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c. and far more so than any other in all urethral diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H, Ley. M.D. Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Shei-

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TESTIMONIALS. MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Huil, who had been biled of one Eye for ten years, which originated from an inflammation, and

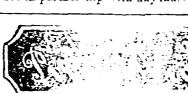
WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street Journal, The Scotti-h Temperance Journal, The York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for Christian Teacher, Wilson's Tales of the Borders, twenty-five years, after having been under Mr. The Romancist, The Novel Newspaper, the Penny B.'s treatment only a fortnight, was able to read. This was not external complaint, but proceeded Bookbinding neatly Executed. Account Books from a compression of the nerves by redundant humours, which, had they not been drained off, would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta Serena.

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Mr. WILKINSON, -Sir, paving had the misfortune, about four years since, contract a long-to-be lamented most destructive complaint, which no Baines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, heen for your invaluable skill, which I can safely say has saved my constitution from utter destruction. field; Harst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, I have been under several experienced practitioners, Hudderskeld; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Maniand have been apparently well for a short time, but chester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool, ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in from patched up and improper treatment, or some the kingdom, wholesale by Hannay & Co., 63, Ox- secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. ford Street, London. Prepared and sold retail by With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holborn, near apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ul-Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may cerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad be consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily, smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s. great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly and patients in the country will be corresponded with my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your medicine for a few weeks, my sores as-By a physician. The new system triumphant!! sumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got The most extreme cases being daily cured by it with gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I great rapidity, as reference to patients will prove, have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, So satisfied is the discoverer of the certainty of his and am new without fear of any return of the comsuccess, that he is willing to forego his fee (to all plaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my who personally apply) for advice until after they are fellow creatures similarly afflicted, and for their cured. Attendance from 9 till 3 daily, at Messrs. good, I request you will publish this in the paper,

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be required by those who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of ME-DICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of practical experience; for unfortunately there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the immoderate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medicine, ruin the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, where being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for it : en assumes so many appearances, that the greatest discrimination is often necessary to detect its presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs their dreadful sufferings.

certain and effectual remedy for every stage and of Steel Pens. symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; by the Venders of Medicine generally throughout in recent gonerrhea, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

> There is no situation in life so wretched, as when we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to 1839. others, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be too earnestly deplored. For in these unhappy cases where melancholy distaste and incapacity for all pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the utmost endeavours should be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and certain misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently burries its victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a | SOUND as GILLOTT; but observe, can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy, vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculiar

Mr. LA MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicines any other Medicine Vender is supplied with them.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered.

request of the writer is now published, but it must be observed that no case is published unless by the express consent of the party :-

"Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 20, 1839.

"SIR,-It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are ever, has been so singularly complete, that I felt it would be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remarkable perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dying of decay-a gradual but certain decay. wondered at the cause of this premature debility, nor did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I aw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. The horror of my situation increased every renewed day with the causs of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments—the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable. I longed far day-with day I was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situa-

with which you spoke of my recovery. "You directed me a packet of your invaluable For the greater convenience of his Patients, Medicine, and by persevering in following your di-Mr. WILKINSON will attend every THURSDAY. rections, and with the blessing of Providence, a MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and for the benefit of others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are sentiment of regard, yours truly,

"CHARLES NEWTON."

27%, ALBION STREET, LEEDS,

MORISON'S PILLS. OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS spurious imitations of my Medicines are now in circulation, I, JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, hereby give notice, that I am in no wise connected with the following Medicines purporting to be mine, and sold under the various names of "Dr. Morrison's Pills," "The Hygeian Pills," The Improved Vegetable Universal Pills, "The Original Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Moat," "The Original Hygeian Vegetable Pills," "The Original Morison's Pills,"

That my Medicines are prepared only at the British College of Health, Hamilton Place, King's Cross, and sold by the General Agents to the British College of Health and their Sub-Agents, and in Tea, whereby Agents will be enabled to compete that no chemist or druggist is authorised by me to

> None can be genuine without the words "MORI-SON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES" are engraved on the Government Stamp, in white letters upon a red ground .- In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES MORISON,

The Hygeist. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New Road, May, 1838.

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The Patentee is proud to acknowledge that a discerning Public has paid the most gratifying tribute to his humble, though useful labours, by a demand for his Pens far exceeding his highest expectations. The number of Steel Pens manufactured at Joseph Gillott's Works, from October, 1837, to October,

> was 35,808,452 or 2,984,037 2-3rds dozens, 248,669 gross, 9 dozen and 8 Pens.

This statement will show the estimation in which these Pens are held, and it is presumed will be an inducement to those who desire to have a really good article, at least to make a trial of Joseph

The universal celebrity of these Pens has induced certain disreputable Makers to foist upon the Public a Spurious Article, bearing the misspelled Name of the Patentee and Sole Manufacturer, thus, "GILOTT," by omitting the L; and in some instances the omission of the final T is fraudulently resorted to, in order to retain the same NONE ARE GENUINE BUT THOSE

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Sold by all Stationers and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens throughout the Kingdom.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS of KEARSLEY'S A ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FE. MALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against Imita 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 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 foilowing Affidavit for the protection of her property, in the year 1798.

AFFIDAVIT.

First.-That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her by her late husband.

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 purchase of the absolute property of the said

Sworn at the Mansion-House, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me, ANDERSON, Mayor.

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 eftectually 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 tion, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a orders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innograteful claim on my memory), or of the confidence cent, may be used with safety in all seasons and

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Observe, the genuine are wrapped in white paper,

INFANTILE DISEASES REMOVED. T has been well and truly observed that "he who I makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man, who, with the blessing of God, is enabled, every year of his life, to rescue many thousands of his fellow-creatures from an early grave?

USE ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESER-VATIVE !!!

Might be chalked upon every wall in town or country; but as this Medicine has not attained it's celebrity (a celebrity of Fifty Years standing,) from puffing of any description, so neither does it seek to rest its future fame upon any other basis than the simple fact that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND BOTTLES of it are annually seld in Great Britain.

For the prevention and cure of those disorders incident to Infants, it is a pleasant, innocent and efficacious Carminative; intended as a Preventive bring the foulest Ulcer into a healthy State in a few against, and a Cure for, those complaints to which Infants are liable, as Affections of the Bowels, Flesh that is in the Sore. The Ointment is likewise Difficult Teething, Convulsions, Rickets, &c. and recommended to be rubbed upon any Eruptions of an admirable Assistant to Nature during the pro- the Skin, or Dry Scurvy, Pimples of the Face, Scald gress of the Hooping Cough, the Measles, the Cow Heads, &c. Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation.

The superior excellence of this Medicine, which can be attested by any respectable family in Manchester, has induced several unprincipled persons, in various large towns (particularly St. Helens, Dudley and Liverpool), to vend a Counterfeit Medicine, with a copy of the Bill of directions, although the Proprietor is happy to say with very little success: vet great injury, no doubt, to the suffering infants, and no less pain to their anxious Parents, have been thus occasioned. To prevent which, and in order to obtain the Genuine Medicine, observe that each Bottle has upon the Stamp affixed over the cork, the name of "ROBERT BARKER, No. 1, Marketplace, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favor of Her Maiesty's Commissioners of Stamp Dutei.s

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Another extraordinary cure of Rheumatism, from Lincolnshire, communicated by Mr. Hall, Bookseller, Gainsborough.

(To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.) Gainsborough, April 7, 1838.

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BLAIR'S PILLS: he purchased a box of them at Colne—H. Earnshaw, Printer; Baldwin, High St. my shop last night, stating that he had been suffer- Coventry-Rushton, News-Agent, Silver Street. ing from Rheumatic Fever for the last fifteen weeks, which had rendered him unable even so much as to lift his hand to his head, without great pain. I was lift his hand to his head, without great pain. I was and J. Pletcher, Post-office. lift his hand to his head, without great pain. I was astonished to see him again this afternoon, laughing and throwing his arms about like a madman. He came to state, that he is already all but cured. I eally could not have imagined that a single day could have made such a difference in the appearance of a man. Yesterday he was despairing of relief, and looked the picture of misery, to-day he is full of spirit, and seems as happy as a prince.

The fame of the Medicines is now spreading rapidly; I see my stock is exhausted, you will therefore oblige by sending six dozen boxes immediately, to Your obedient servant.

These Pills are taken without the least care or attention, by either sex, young or old, and have the peculiar property of entirely removing the disease without debilitating the frame, which is universally left in a stronger and better state than before the malady commenced. And there is another most important effect belonging to this Medicine-that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or

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White Swan, Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and Lees-James Greaces; and W. B. Micklethwaite. 11th of June. Halifax, Boar's Head, Wednesday and Thursday, the 12th and 13th. Huddersfield, Plough Inn, Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th. Mr. Child will be at Manchester on Monday, the 22nd of April, and will also repeat his visits to the above places, every eight weeks. Advice Gratis. Hours of Attendance from 10 to 3.

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OUR Possessions in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland, contain an area of 435,000 rquare miles, or 279,400,000 3. OBSERVATIONS ON EPILEPSY; being nists. The entire population of our possessions and have the name C. Kearsley engraved on the the Results of Experience in the Treatment of that abroad, amount to the autounding number of 145,612,517 souls.

MR OASTLER AT MANSFIELD.

On the 28th ult., (Thursday) the above gentleman paid his promised visit to Mansfield, for the purpose delivering an address there, in behalf of the seedily crammed with a most attentive audience. About 2000 persons assembled on a vacant piece of ground there; they were addressed on Chartist abjects and on Stephens's persecutions by Mr. Woodhouse, of Nottingham, whilst Mr. Oastler (whose health would not permit him to speak entside,) engaged the attention of the audience

After some preliminary speeches, delivered by the

movers and seconders of the resolutions. Mr. Oastler proceeded with his speech as follows:-Men and Women of Mansfield,-I thank you right heartily for the cordial reception which you hare now given to an individual who is only known m you by name, and by the report which public spinion has waited of him to your ears. ("God hies him-Amen.") There must be something grong somewhere in England, or an individual situated as I have been-formed by nature with a mind like mine-could not have been transformed into an agitator. That something I have at last found out—it is, that instead of this country being in reality a Christian country—instead of the Government of the country believing that the Word of God is true-England is the seat of the grossest infidelity, and its governors believe the Bible to be a lie! ("Shame, shame."). I have been for the last five or six weeks traversing different provinces of the kingdom; I have been in towns where I am known almost to every inhabitant; I have been in the metropolis, where I am known only by name; and I have been in Nottingham, from which town ! selected my beloved partner; and I now appear here before you, where I am an entire stranger. I come here for the same purpose that I have been before them-to plead the cause of an individual, who has been arrested by the infidel Government of this country, because he is a Christian-(shame) because he is a patriot; and I find that in every place, whether North or South, the people of England are alive to the protection of the Christian. and awake to the danger by which the patriotis surrounded from the dastardly conduct of infidel and graitorous Government! (Cheers.) At this I rejoice. and, I rejoice also that God has spared me so long, as that before I bow down to the grave, I have been enabled to raise my voice before the people of England, in behalf of the man, whom I believe to be the most disinterested, the most benevolent, the most holy, the most talented, and the most patrioue man in the empire-I mean Stephens. (Cheers.) I rejoice the more, that I have been privileged to advocate his cause, because he differs from me in that sect of Christianity with which I myself am incorporated-because he sits in a different section of the Christian temple, to that which I have chosen for my home—and because he is of a different party in politics to my own. If anything could convince his enemies, that he is unworthy the bonds with which they have trammelled him-it would be the fact, that an individual, differing from him in his Christian section and political party, chould esteem it as the brightest act of his life, that he is spending his last energies, that he bids adien to the people among whom he has so long laboured, with the greatest pleasure, under the consciousness that he is serving his day and generation to the best of his ability, in endeavouring to rescue the character of Stephens from odium and oblivion, and to raise him, not only in the estimation of the poor, but also of the rich. (Cheers.) I wish it to be understood perfectly, that, although Stephens is the friend, the disinterested friend of the poor, he is no less the sincere friend of the rich. (Lond cheers.) He and I have perfectly ascertained, that there cannot be security for the property of the rich, so long as Frong and injustice practised towards the poor. (Hear, hear, and cheering.) I repeat that I rejoice, whilst I am bidding acteu to, and turning my back, as it were, upon this world, whilst I am turning my face heavenward, and shall soon have to enter into the presence of the Judge of all the earth that I am concluding my last campaign, in endeavouring to establish the principles of Christianity in the land of my native birth. (Cheers.) That land, so long the land of profession; that land, whose green leaves of profess on have long covered her soil with apparent verdure, but under those green leaves I have at last found out, that murder, and wrong, and fraud, and robbery, have been almost universally practised on the people, such as never entered into the hearts of professing heathens to practice in the world before. (It's true, it's true.) How happens it that Stephens should be in bonds? Is he not a Christian Minister: Has he ever taken up any other Bible than that authorized by the Church of England, and by the Government of this country? Has he changed any of its ordinances? Has he altered any of its precepts? Has he kept back any of its promises, or withheld any of its threatenings? No! It is because—taking the Book of God in his hand, and, standing before the people-(and when I say the people, I mean rich and poor, high and low, honourable and degraded.) he has been the only man who dared to read it from beginning to ending, and explain it clearly and honestly, as he went on. That man has only preached as God taught him to preach his own most holy word. He has preached the same truths to all sects, to all grades, to all parties. And, for having done so, by an infidel Government, he has been accounted unworthy of his liberty in a Christian country-(shame)-and the basest, the foulest, the most cowardly, the most detestable, and the most fiend-like plot has been invented and perpertrated by the infidel Government of this country, to catch and kidnap that man of God, that ever was heard of since the world began. (Loud cheers.) You have heard something of the scheme, and you shall now hear something more. I know all about it. 1 am come to tell you. (Cheers.) Stephens has not rather starve himself, than let his people starve. He spoken in ambiguous or doubtful phrases, nor has been regularly honoured by the attendance of a yield to such monstrons oppression." He gave Government reporter. And I esteem it no slight henour that I am now so attended; so that Government will know every word I am now speaking. Thank God for that! It so happens, that although Stephens has thus spoken publicly, and although he has thus been attended by a representative of the Ministry, taking down his words for the eye of my Lord John Russell;—and though he is the most pure Saxon-English speaker in the empire, never uttering 8 word that does not glow in an Englishman's heart;—although he has thus openly, and publicly, and boldly declared the whole counsel of God; notwithstanding all this, how, think you, was he found unworthy (before a bench of magistrates,) of liberty in England? Why, from the report of some persons who heard him talk at a little village some six weeks before he was arrested;—one of whom had asked him to go to take tea with him, after having made his speech!-like Judas, betraying his triend. (Shame.) Instead of taking him on the report of an individual who was espable of telling all he said,to please his enemies and to prove the wickedness of the Government, he was brought up, on the hearsay of individuals who actually contradicted themselves and each other whilst they were on oath! which contradiction the magistrates would not have recorded against them! (Shame.) This is not all. I am going to begin at the beginning. He had first made himself obnoxious to the factory masters, some years ago, because he had preached from his pulpits that the labourer ought to be the man, and that the mother ought to be the nurser of the children of them both. Is not that Gospel truth? ("It is." There were monsters of factory masters who declared they had a right to take a mother who was ruckling her infant, or a woman big with child, and work them in the mills, and also the young child, and work it as well. Stephens told them they had the power, but that it was cruel and unjust. Stephens said will make that man too proud to eat the bread obtained by the slaying of his wife and his children in a factory." He has done so, and has succeeded in getting a great many little children and women pens—as it often does—that a poor mother is seized with the pains of labour on the factory floor-(shame)—then Stephens again raised his manly voice against such monstrous indecency and cruelty, and said. "it shall not be." Life or death, "it shall not be." Arms or no arms, "it shall not be." (Shouts of "It shall not.") And because he has thus boldly stood by his Christian principles, for the rights of enslaved and oppressed children and women in the factories, he became obnoxious to the murpleased the base Government to swamp the old of. The magistrates have taken wise and precanmagistracy, and by raising to the bench the most tionary measures for the prevention of a Todinorden ignorant, unjust, fraudulent, disloyal, irreligious, scene, by appointing upwards of a thousand special one!" Why if Brougham is not the Devil himself. and immoral reptiles in the neighbourhood. ("It's constables, through the union, which has a salutary he has thus proved that he is his first-porn son. the same here.") These same bad men (many of effect. An active correspondence is also carried on (Laughter.) I have seen what the feeling of Eng. then being mill-owners) then communicated to the with the Secretary for the Home Department; and Government that Stephens was a dangerous charactin case of need, proper assistance is at hand, or ter-that he was disturbing the peace and good nearly so. We mention this as an example for other order of society, and that the population around him places that may be cursed with the visit of such a were a grossly ignorant, disloyal, dissolute, idle, and reckless incendiary as Stephens!" (Hear, hear.) revengeful set. Government accordingly sent spies At the time all these things were coming out, hesitate to say that, rather than I will submit to into that neighbourhood—("We have them here")— Stephens was quietly pursoing his ministerial office, a Frenchified, centralised gend armerie, I will die and those spies endeavoured to set the people desending the rights of the poor to liberty and life; the death either of a patriot or a traitor—whichever against Stephens. This did not do, however. The nay, he had resolved to attend no more meetings, they may call it. The bare mention of a Rural Police press was then engaged up and down the country, to and had published his reasons, viz.—the attack brings me to your old friends, the London Police. spread rumours of Stephens being violent, hot- made upon him by the Radicals of Birmingham and Some of them are here, I've no doubt, though I headed, seditions, and what not. The train was Scotland. All this would not do, however, and so cannot see their lobster coloured coats. Policemen, thus began to be laid for Stephens's death-mark Russell issued an order about torch-light meetings. who sent for you? I want to know that? You that! It so happened, however, that Stephens still Now the cause why those meetings were held was dare not hold your heads up—did you ever know a went on fearlessly opposing their oppressions, their this;—At the great Kersal Moor meeting, 600 frands, their wrongs, their robberies, and their mur- people and upwards were discharged from their Did the Dube of Names and their murders; and, if you remember, a few years ago, the work, by the cotton lords, because they attended a not. Then why did you allow the Duke of New-Englishmen had a solution their bound. Englishmen had no right to relief from their parish | be better to have the meetings held when the hours | castle to be charged with it, you cowardly scouninder, and that they ought to submit to be taken of work were over. There never were more peace-

of England, and surrender themselves into the traj- one at Hyde, which they said was so riotous-why. torous arms of three infidel devil Commissioners, it was as peaceable as possible, although one of the before they could claim relief; and that the only Magistrates wanted to have a waggon-load of straw condition on which those Commissioners would per- burnt, in order that some charge might be made mit the poor to receive relief, was, that they against the poor people. I will explain this to you. persecuted Stephens. The meeting was held in would go into bastiles and take off their own This waggon was purposely placed in the path over the Large Room of the Black Swsn inn, which was clothes—(hear, hear)—and submit to be clothed which the procession would have to pass to the like felons, and allow the door to be locked upon meeting, and those who placed it there, waited to them; and submit to be separated from their wives, see whether it would be set fire to, either by acciand allow their children to be torn from them both, dent or otherwise. (Shame.) Why, the people and there remain for the privilege of eating "skilly," without being told to do so, actually formed a comand sleeping on beds of cocoa-nut yarn; and no plete guard round the waggon, and ordered the longer be recognised as Englishmen, but only as torch bearers to take the other side of the road, and subjects under the tyrant kings at Somerset House, to hold their torches to the ground, that they might obeying no laws but theirs! (True, and shaine.) not set it on fire by any sparks falling by chance! But we will recken with those three traitors soon! (Hear, hear.) Now, it so happened, that, notwith (Cheers, and we will.") Suphens could not stand standing all these traps. Stephens was not yet all this. He began to preach against it, and de apprehended. On the 8th of December, the Bury nounce all the supporters of it as unchristian, nn- meeting was held, and Higginbottom's mill (o constitutional, and as men without the principle of Ashton-under-Lyne,) was burned down that very nature in their breasts. He did this boldly, night. It might have been supposed, that when (Cheers.) He thus made the Government his Stephens was about eighteen unles off at the time. enemies, as he had before made the factory masters there was a probability of his escaping being his foes, and now the former resolved, at all hazards, accused of causing this fire - but no! The Editor of to secure and silence him. (Shame.) De you think the Manchester Guardian actually charged the fire that it was unseemly, that a minister of the Gospel upon him, in a leading article. Upon the strength should oppose the New Poor Law, when he knows of that leading article. Stephens was absolutely of all the cruelties which have been inflicted under denounced in almost all the papers in Englandit? (No, no.) But they say it works well, -that it is a benevolent law, which raises wages, and in charge's with setting fire to that mill. Nay, Fox creases the comforts of the poor. You have it here -dues it work well? ("No. no.") Do men in your bastiles live under lock and key? (Yes.) Is charged Stephens with having set fire to Higginthat right for freeborn Englishmen? ("No, we won't have it.") Do they live together like husbands | running through the kingdom, and was in large and wives? or as Christians? or as members of the family of nature? or, as children and parents ought to do-together? (No.) Does it work well, tren. by raising wages? ("No, they are lower.") I do not ask you if their bellies are full of "skilly and resin," but I stand up for the laws of nature and of Christianity, and, violating these, as it does, I know it can't work well. ("We hate it.") It can't work well as a Christian measure, when they are separated And yet, I repeat, Stephens was charged in the and civided as they now are-when true-born Englishmen are imprisoned before they can obtain that which is as much their right as the rent derived from any landlord's estate is his. At Plowmarket, and at Hunfingdon-they say it works well there. Now, look at this paper-it is no fiction-it is a dreadful reality. Here Mr. Oastler produced and read a document, respecting the boys Draper and Simons, whose case appeared in the Star, upon which he commented most indignantly at great length. It might have been expected, when they determined to take Stephens for publishing such things, that they would have taken him in a manly straightforward sort of way. But no! Serpents never keep a straight course; so Lord Brougham about twelve months ago, in the House of Lordsto which House he had himself been raised by the people, was employed to denounce Stephens as a firebrand, an incendiary, and as a seditions person. That was the first open step taken by Ministers. They did this, for the purpose of sinking Stephens in the estimation of the nobles of the land, and to lead them to cry out, "away with him." Brougham had not the courtesy to write to Stephens. though he (Stephens) happens to be as great a scholar as Brougham is-(hear, hear, and cheers) don, and took him on the Lighroad and dragged him -and a man of as high honour and as noble to Manchester, and would not let him even bid descent too. He did not ask Stephens is the reports good bye to his wife, who was very ill as the time. in the papers were true, but he at once denounced (Shame.) They took him to an inn in Manchester, wonder: kicked about for footballs. Brougham's brother had a shamed of the whole transaction. There was much and supporter, Baines of Leeds, who with Fitzwilliam Lord said. " we will pay no more taxes," whose son went with his father to a public meeting. and gave three groams for the Queen of England; but the noble Russell did not binsh when in the preneed not tell you what he is. (Laughter, and "he's one-tenth of his inc-me.) Good bail was immeity, and have said to hypocrisy and treachery you are my brother and my sister. (Cheers.) Stephens Precursors; but there it would not work as the Government wished: O' Connell's spleen only served tomake the people love Stephens more. They next as it were, upon your friends—for it he had not been denounced by the Radical Council of Birmingham. he would not have been apprehended. Did you ever before hear of such a dark infernal scheine. being planned and adopted by civilized statesmen. to put down any man? They then determined upon a simultaneous attack on himself and me. They got my late master to discharge me. hoping thus to silence me. and persuaded the factory masters of Dukinfield and Ashton to silence him, by starving him out of the place. They openly and avowedly declared upon resolutely starving him out The cotton masters actually entered into an open agreement not to employ man, woman, or child. who dared to worship at any of Stephens's chapels. This, however, did not succeed. Stephens would said, "You shall have all my salary to keep you he been unobserved by Government; nay, he has upon, as far as it will go, rather than you shall them his salary, for two half-years, and thus broke the master's anion. This plot having failed to silence him, what think ye, was the next thing they attempted? It was mooted in the newspapers. both of London and the country, that Stephens ought by all means to be apprehended. They were continually full of paragraphs containing exclamations, such as "When will Government arrest him?" and so on. This was done to see whether it was safe to take him-they were mindful of their own popularity—were jealous, that the people would be angry. I will give you a specimen of the letters then published, respecting Stephens. The following was in a Manchester paper, signed "Clericus: "In these days factious demagognes, and infidel preachers, are allowed with impunity to traverse the country, inflaming the minds of the people against all lawful authority in Church and State. and weakening their faith in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. By factious demagogues I mean such men as the Rev. Mr. Stephens, one of those 'false teachers,' described .- 2nd Pet. 2nd ch.' This irreverent gentleman—(a cast off from the Methodist body I am told.) Aye, aye, Mr. Backbiter-Mr. Slanderer-'you are told so,' no doubt. but you very well know that you are told' a falsehood, and you are too happy to give additional circulation to the lie! Stephens was not "a cast-off from the Methodist body." No, no, that body would have been too happy to have retained him. He left them of his own free will, against the reand I am informed, by an ear witness, that he told the deluded multitude to arm themselves." be sure he did-and is there not a cause Mr. Clericus, when they live surrounded by such company as vonrself?) "His advice has been followed, and at this very time the weavers are buying arms." (1 am right glad of it-if they had bought them sooner. they would not have been robbed and cheated as they have been.) "The members of a secret club out of the mills. When he heard of children being pay so much a head out of their earnings, to create

'select' and 'notice' their 'victims' so carefully

Whig, Tory, and Radical-as an incendery, and Maule, one of Her Majesty's Ministers, went to Scotland, and, in Perth, distinctly an- unequivocally bottom's mill! (Shame.) Although this was print, in the leading article; yet, in another part of the same paper, in very small print, that nobody, I suppose, might find it out, this same slanderer and liar-Taylor of Manchester, inserted the following: "Messrs. Higginbottom state that they know nothing, in connexion with the appearance of the premises, that should lead them to suspect that it was the work of an incendiary." same paper, by the self-same editor, with being the incendiary. (Shame, shame.) Nevertheless, the occupier of the mill did not believe there was any incendiarism about it. Government, however, to keep up an appearance of incendiarism, sent down a reward of £100 for the discovery of the incendiary! This should be known, in order that the people may have some conception of the cold-blooded villany of the Government of the present day, in the persecution of poor Stephens. Roe, the head of the police, Phillipps, Maule, Chadwick, all came down to try to make out a case against Stephens. They, however, found out something they dared not publish about the fire at Ashton; so far from charging Stephens with having set fire to it, they found out that somebody else had. They said very little about it. I have my spies, you must know, in the Government, as well as they have theirs over me. Now, believe that that mill was set fire to on purpose. and charged on Stephens, in order to make it a plea | heads, unless they break yours; but point at them for his apprehension. (Shame.) They at last, however, arrested him. One would have thought he rather than breathe the same air! If you see one would have been taken before the magistrates, and by the police, of his own district, as other offenders are; but no-two poisemen came down from Lonhim as sessitious and an incendiary, and incited the and then to a place called Worsley, about eight have a church of your own, uncontaminated by previous efforts to get rid of this inconvenience; but body knows that, under the present law, the sovernment to prosecute him. Brougham then said infles from Manchester. The police-officer had in such seum. If you see them in a public-house, do to no purpose. Their own friends, the Whig Go. certificating system is a mere humbug—that end. (Laughter.) Which is most thought of now, commanding officer of the district. Col. Wernyss. go home. Cut such infamous, base, women-spoilers (Che-rs, laughter, and "Stephens to be under his orders, and for calling out the troops when as these. Drive such cowardly, idle hounds as these regard them as beings destitute of the common feel- but only their opinion of "size and appearance"—that Sure. Russell Lext dehounced Stephens in the and as often as he (the police-officer) thought proout of society. Send them to Coventry, and they ings of humanity, who could not be safely suffered a certificate is frequently obtained for an elder child reporters were correct or not, in their statements in grace told him, in open court, by the prisoner at (Laughter.) I have not misrepresented them. They the papers. This was done to lower Stephens in the the bar. Stephens was at last brought to the Court are the idle, shameless scoundrels I have described estimation of the middle classes. Brougham, you House, before six or seven magistrates, two of whom know, had himself talked about King's heads been only acted in the case, the rest were evidently opposed the payment of taxes. Nay, whilst he thus perjury-much swearing black was white, but not going to do what you very little expect denounced Stephens. Lor, Fitzwilliam, who had a word about the fire at Ashton! Perhaps the most I am about to praise an individual, who has been taught the reformers to rebel was sitting by his side; unconstitutional thing that ever was done in a represented to you as your most dire and malignant and Russell had, in the lower house, for his court of justice, was with respect to the bail. (Hear, foe. I speak to you as working men, mind. Your hear.) Magna Charta declares that "excessive enemies, I can tell you, always deceive you in bail shall not be taken." (Hear, hear.) Stephens fighting their battles against you, by denouncing as has no excessive salary; it is, when at the highest, only about £200 a year; and yet they demanded £1,000 bail, for the purpose of keeping him in gaol. sence of Baines and O'Connell he denounced (When the Bishop of Clogher was committed for Stephens as a traitor. (Shame on him.) Next they a crime which I must not mention, he was only employed O'Connellin this dirty job! I'm sure i beld to bail in a comparatively small sum, about a villain.") One would have thought that Russell diately offered-attested to be good by the Officers would have blushed when he engaged O'Connell to of the Court on oath-but twenty-four hours' notice determined to do him all the justice I can. He denounce Stephens! Men in power now have no of bail was demanded by the Magistrates, and the deserves the thanks of the poor, and from me he shame at all. They have shaken hands with intidel- consequence was, that Stephens was put into a shall have them. He has been held up to you by steene; while the Tories, many of whom formerly iron bedstead. (Shame.) God saw him there, and Whig press has ever denounced him. I have reason was denounced in Ireland by O'Connell amongst his he will not forget it. Somebody else will lie there some time. ("Aye, aye.") The result was, that Stephens, after his second examination, was required to find bail in £2,000, ten times his income! Many tried the Birmingham Council, and employed it to: Wings expressed their regret that there had been hunt down Stephens-and to call for his apprehen. Ino noting or disturbances. "What a fine thing," sion-I am sorry now that my remarks must bear, said they, "it would have been to have seen the soluters swords drawn on the occasion." A young ially, a daughter of a factory master, said, ouy a rope, if nobody else would!" ("Poor thing.") The people were determined that nothing should provoke them to break the peace, and however Government may have deemed Stephens and O'Connor, and myself, to be breakers of the peace, I assure von we never do break the peace; we merely advise the people quietly, but the Whigs want to have a disturbance, in spite of us. To shew you the malice which the magistrates bore towards Stephens, I will read to you an extract from a speech made by one of them (Captain Clark) between Stephens's first and second examinations. This fellow was one of those who was to judge the case! Hear him -" There was in this district a firebrand, a demon, going about sowing poison in the minds of those whom he had deceived, and was continuing to deceive others." "Certain it was that he took in hihands-his accurred hands-the Book of God- and equally true it was that he selected passages befitting his wicked purposes. Certain it was that, by assumption too plain to be misunderstood, he has counselled his celuded followers to destroy factories, and hew down cottages in their flourishing district, as many as they could fancy; and this with the Bible before him! Now, said the Captain, if the life of a fellow creature way all that this man wanted-if he would spare the mills of the enterprising manufacturers-if he would spare the cottages of the peaceful operatives, and allow them quietly to furnish food for their wives and children -if he would be satisfied with one life-one fellow creature-if the sacrifice of one single life would restore peace, comfort, and happiness in the district -his (placing his hand upon the left breast) could not fall in a better cause." The meeting was convulsed with laughter at the coarse manner in which Mr. Oastler mimicked the patriotic discontented Captain. Did you ever hear such wicked hypocrisy -such horrid blasphemy-and this, too, pending Stephens's examination, from one of his judges' (Shame.) They have postponed Stephen's trialopened all the letters through the post-and yet, after all, they cannot fill their green bags with evidence enough to hang him-and they never will Although this postponement proves his innocence, monstrances of many of their best and most talented and also satisfies us that Ministers do not believe preachers. The slauderer proceeds,-" This irreve- the tales of their own tools- yet it still very much rent gentleman lately visited this neighbourhood, increases the expense; for we expect he will now be taken up to London, and have to pay three times as much in law expenses, as he would have done, if he had been tried at Liverpool. You never had such a champion before-therefore, help him. ("We will.") There is only one more circumstance which I shall now mention under this part of my subject; it is the Queen's Speech. The Government even went so far as to have the case teached upon in the Speech from the Throne. We out of the mills. When he heard of children being pay so much a head out of their earnings, to clear of the mills. When he heard of children being pay so much a head out of their earnings, to clear of their latest of their worked to death, he raised his voice against their a land for this purpose. I nearly a woman sol, it from what was there said. ("We never will have murder, and a loud one it was too. (Cheers.) The is time to have pistol, meaning, as I supposed, it from what was there said. ("We never will have Grace is enthusiastic in the extreme in favour of capabilities, that children of less than ten years of the Millocraey in murder, and a loud one it was too. (Cheers.) The is time to have pistol, meaning, as I supposed, it is time child-murder; and when it hapscience this fellow must have! (Long cheering.) sion like a man who saw and understood what was that it was believed he would devote his fortune
that a poor mother is seized Many follow in his (Stephens's) train, providing right and what was wrong. He took up against that cause. themselves with pikes, guns, dec., and talk very Government, and said, if they had been determined large about murder, selecting their victims, and to apprehend any incendiaries and any traitors, why giving them notice of their approaching end.' (How did they let alone the great one? If there were to very kind and considerate these murderers are to be Government prosecutions, why did they not prosecute O'Connell? (Loud Cheers.) Brougham. (But never mind, we will bear the villain out.) 'The who had before urged the Ministry on to prosecute most violent state of feeling pervades the meetings, Stephens, just as the Devil urges on his poor foland some of our countrymen imitate their leader lowers to commit sin, and then, just like Satan, as Stephens, by holding forth to the astonishment of derers of both. (Hear, hear.) In our country it has those who strive to understand the terms made use soon as Ministers fell into his trap, Brougham turns round upon them and says-"What fools you were! Stephens is only a little rogue-Dan's the great

lishmen is on the projected measure of a Rural

Police. It seems to me that it will be the next step

in the downward course of England-the next

chapter in the Devil's book of infamy. I do not

tradict them? The Duke of Newcastle hates the New Poor Law, and therefore he cannot like you. Was it the Dake of Portland-the Chairman of the Workson Union? I have been told it was him, and the Magistrates friendly to the New Poor Law -a Mr. Unwin-I believe that's the name-they say was one. They are fools for sending for you; there is always danger where you come. The people are more dissatisfied now than they were before. Have you told Lord John Russell that they did not want ou here? You need not tell the people not to arm - I've told them to arm, and they will believe me rather than you. You would run the very first time they showed their teeth, that I do know. (Cheers.) I have seen you run before now-in Huddersfield. Martin was there, as well as here He was a valiant man. He run like a good 'un. (Laughter) You did not take my advice in Huddersfield; I told you to be quiet, and the people fox upon the open plain; and, like the fox, per; and, among these unanimous opinions, we neads, and send you about your business with a flea in your ears. (Laughter and cheers) You know you were glad to escape with your lives-it was more than you deserved. I know nothing of the Mansfield people. I hope they will be peaceable. If the policemen strike you without a cause, let them know that you can strike as well as them. (Hear, hear, hear.) You are sent to put down the idle, disorderly, and dissolute rabble of Mans-field, are you? Why, there never was a more quiet people in the world. There is not half a joh here for a common constable! (Laughter.) What moral energies in fruitless strife,) and the increasing why they object to this Bill. What can they be? are you, you policemen? An idle set of drones. of their ill-gotten wealth by a robbery perpetrated The Bill goes on the same general principle of with? Did He give you those eyes to leer and spy about the cottages of the poor with? Did He give you those ears to listen under the windows of the houses of the widows and the fatherless? Are not you policemen ashamed of yourselves to come here and tell the people they have no right to buy and sell arms, when, under the very nose of your headquarters, close by the palace of the Queen, and in from steadily advancing towards the mark at which the neighbourhood of the seat of the Government, there are the finest armoury-shops in the world, where anybody may buy arms? Why do you not use your authority there, you cowards? Are you begotten of English fathers?-born of English also against the future infliction of injustice. mothers? Will you, then, thus disgrace the blood of your ancestors-the character of Britons? Will you, able-bodied, fine-looking, straight, athletic Englishmen, degrade yourselves to come here and lounge about in idleness, aping poor, old, worn-out washerwomen, who like to hear every secret? And this in a town where poor young women are obliged to work 14 or 15 hours a-day to support you? possibly be turned to present account as long as the Hence, ye base, degenerate cowards, and never look an English girl again in the face. (Loud cheers.) Do not you (the people) break their as they pass, and go on the other side of the road, ravages on society by the Factory Law: this reof them in a shop, I do ask you never to enter that see them in a house-never mind whether your which has been already twice read in the House of The Bill provides against this by enacting that brother's or your sister's—swear you will never Commons; and this is, of course, wormwood and "no child or young person shall work in more church or chapel, do not enter them again; but gall to the Factory Lords. They have made several than one manufactory on the same day." Every them to be. I do not backbite. They here! (Cheers. "They are.") Now I am Government to relax the cord was watched and your bitterest foes those who wish you best. They wanted to do so in the case of Stephens; formerly they played the same trick with a Nobleman residing in your immediate neighbourhood-a Nobleman whom I never saw in my life- with whom I never had any communication, either directly or indirectly; Suffrage; the shopkeepers and middle-men are yet but now, as I am in this neighbourhood, I am | gaping after the Corn Laws; the Government and felon's cell, and said within the iron door, on an the Whigs as the greatest enemy you have : the joined in the cry of humanity, and fell into the ranks to be grateful to him on your account; because he was the indirect means of introducing Sadler into on the qui vive for the elevation of their party into Newark, and thus enabled him (Sadler) in Parlia- temporary political ascendancy. ment to do more for the poor of England than had previously been done by any member of the House of Commons. The Whigs say he is a tyrant ;-the tyrant Whigs say this. (Hear, and cheers.) But very slight moorings of honesty which bind them, you know them. (" We do.") From enquiries that hoped they would hang Stephens, and she would I have made amongst his servants, tenants, and neighbours, I know, and you know, that a more excellent landlord, a more kind master, and a more friendly neighbour cannot exist. (Cheers.) True, the Whigs hate him. Tell me where is a good man whom they do not hate. (Hear, hear.) My friends, I know the Duke of Newcastlediffers from you in 'o their measures, but the Duke is too stiff for that, and yet not too proud to be benevolent and kind to all. He differs from you in politics, as I said hefore, and so do I. Stephens differs from me in politics, but that is no reason why I shouldn't love him. I shall not talk to you now about arming, because advance what I have to say on that subject : I will tell the people when they ought to arm, and when they ought to use their arms. But I do say- I do most openly and unequivocally advise every one to preparation. Shortly after the holidays the Bill will arm, and to be well armed, in order to be able to be committed, and, as a further step to the comstand in his own threshold, and meet his enemy face to face; in order that the cottage of the Eng. lishman may once more be the castle of its owner, and that no vile imp of an overseer, or relieving meeting in the Court House, here, on Wednesday officer, or Poor Law Commissioner, may ever dare to lav violent hands on the married wife of a freeborn Briton; that the title to labour may be as secure, and as sacred, and as legal, as it is constitutional; and that, in the time to come, the governors of England, whether Whig, Tory, or Radical, shall not dare to pass enactments at variance with the right of every one to live and be free. I hope the time will come when party differences shall be forgotten, and patriot and christian shall he the only names known; then it will be satisfaceall their own, is founded on universal justice; and that if they dare to trample on the right of the poorest, and weakest, and most defenceless-the widow and the fatherless; if they dare to do this, Omnipotence will raise up a loud shout from the voices of Englishmen, and a cloud of witnesses armed ready for the fight, to declare and to maintain in the ear (Tremendous cheers.) In conclusion, defend Ste-

IT IS SAID THAT THE DUKE OF DEVON-

phens as he has defended you. I am almost ex-

nausted. My heart is now warming and getting

into the work; but my body fails me. Men, women,

tion, eternal damnation, to the accursed New Poor

Law!" (Tremendous cheers followed the conclu-

sion of Mr. O.'s address.)

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1839.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

but displaced for other matter.]

CUPIDITY never sleeps. Argus eyed, it watches every point: no favourable opportunity escapes its rigilance. If holden by humanity in partial restraint, it sits ever restlessly and uneasily under he infliction; and, though it may sometimes affect tranquillity and calmness, 'tis but a deceitful ruse, looking for an unguarded moment, when a dash may be again made for the liberty of unbridled wickedness. Gloating in yet unsatisfied enjoyment over the caged victim of its power, its malicious penetration overlooks no avenue-no chink, nor crevice-through which a chance exists of introducing into the den another coil of the slimy cord of oppres-

sion by which the subject of its tyranny is already Mercury tells us was holden the Saturday previously Consistent in its character, it betrays the same sent fairly the interests of all classes; the emfrom under the protection of the constitutional laws ble meetings than these torch-light meetings. The charging him with it? Then why did you not con- forms and under all circumstances.

surprised at the address manifested by the com- meeting and the value of its "instructions" as seizing upon the moment, when they supposed the public mind to be fully occupied, for an effort to cheat the constable, and break out of that wholesome and salutary restraint, in which they have, for some time, been holden by the Factory Act. Conscious of their obnoxious character as mere

beasts of prey, devouring and destroying while they produce nothing, the evidences of intelligence and had the privilege of a "circular," we are obliged resolution now manifesting by the people are to to take them as they are reported to us by our them what the distant cry of the hounds is to the neighbour of the Mercury in his last week's pathey begin to think of their hundred tricks and put find the first to be that if the alternative is the them in successive requisition. Their first trick enaction of the Bill now before Parliament, or the was to endeavour, by the humbug agitation of the leaving untouched of the present Factory Act as Corn Laws, to delude the people from the pursuit it stands, the Bill had better be withdrawn and of the Suffrage-the only rational object of pursuit. leave the law unaltered. Now, it would have By this they hoped to accomplish two things—the been more satisfactory, if the "representatives of retaining of the people in political vassalage, (by the interests of all classes" had assigned their which, being socially powerless, they would become reasons for this opinion; but this they do not apless capable of self-defence by the waste of their upon their brother "vampires," the land-owners, legislation as the present law. It provides for backed, in due time, by the yet further grinding of children being received into the mills at the same the faces of their poor operative slaves. This trick however failed. The machinery was clumsy, and, in spite of the performer's dexterity, the juggle by the present law. It cannot, therefore, be on was exposed. The people were not to be cajoled any of these accounts that they object to it, and they are aiming-such a right and honest control over the making of all the laws, as should secure them, not only against the present endurance, but

are; and their ingenuity is not slow in discovering the means by which even the disappointment of their plans for the consolidating of their power may can be kept together.

are every movement both of the Millowners and of the

Thus situate, they have now remained quiet for some time, watching a more favourable opportunity. That apportunity they suppose now to have arrived. The public mind is agitated to the very core, with a variety of most important matters; the great mass of the working classes - those whom they most fear -are fully bent on the all-absorbing topic of the their dependants are struggling for political exof benevolence, from merely factious motives, are

In the midst of all this bustle and excitement, the Factory Lords are making the attempt to slip the and get clear off in the smoke. A Bill is, therefore, introduced by their friends, seemingly for the purpose of remedying some anomalies and inconveniences in the present Act; but really, to enable them to get rid of it, by opening anew the discussion of the whole matter, at a time when they suppose the politics, but not more so than do his traducers—the public to be so much occupied with other matters Whigs. They can coax and cant to gain you over that they shall have all the discussion their own

Arrangements are accordingly made and steps taken, in the most prompt and business-like manner, for the accomplishment of this object. Delegates I shall be at Sutton next Saturday, and I will then have been in London some time, watching events-sounding and tampering with Memhers, and making all necessary and villanous pletion of their scheme, Mr. BAINES, the "Liberal" Member for Leeds, held a packed and private week, for the purpose of receiving their instructions

We are told, in the Mercury, that the meeting consisted of about one-third masters and two-thirds workmen. But we are not told what proportion of the two-thirds were overlookers, managers, and others, whose pickings are enjoyed on the very uncertain tenure of the pleasure of the masters in corily ascertained and acknowledged by persons of whose presence they were acting, and who have property, that their only security to that which they been officially declared by even a Whig Government to be capable of perpetrating any wickedness in the furtherance of what they suppose to be their interests. Neither are we enlightened as to how many of the remainder of this two-thirds were slubbers, whose immediate gains are derived from and in the face of the proudest and richest, that "if | the toil of the poor children, in the increase and prowe have no right to live, thou hast no right to rule! longation of which they have, therefore, an apparent direct interest. We are not told what proportion of this meeting was made up of children whose limbs have been crippled and their constitutions and children, let this be your watch-word, "Damna- ruined, or of parents whose hearts have been broken by the operation of the cursed Factory System. We are not told what proportion of this meeting consisted of those honest, learned, and valuable members of the medical profession, who declared, without inducing a horrible amount of physical suffering, and such constitutional deterioration as must cause the whole species rapidly to degenerate. We are not told how many people, among the one third masters and two-thirds workmen of this meeting, held the opinion that little factory slaves are human beings-that they have a right to all the [This Article was prepared for our last number | natural pleasures and enjoyments of other human beings-that they have moral and intellectual faculties which require cultivation and guidance—that intend not to give up till they have secured the they have eternal destinies which may be influenced, to a great extent, by the circumstances in which they are placed. These are all matters of some consequence to be taken into account, in considering the fitness of the characters composing this meeting, to instruct the Legislature as to its course of duty on this great subject; but on all these matters the Mercury affords us no direct information. The meeting was strictly private, being "called," as the Mercury says, "by circular;" we are of course. therefore, unable to determine whether the parties framed. We shall also comment on some portions of composing that meeting (and a similar one which the Bill which these parties are anxious to have

at Bradford) did, as Mr. BAINES says, "repre-

A knowledge of this fact, acquired by previous Fortunately these afford as excellent premises, observation, has prevented us from being at all from which to infer the general character of the mercial "vampires" of our mills and factories, in could reasonably be desired; because the Mercury says they were all come to unanimously. They may, therefore, be safely taken as a general index of the character of the parties.

What, then, were the unanimously expressed opinions of this meeting, at which "the interests" of all parties"-whether "employers or employed" were " fairly represented "? Not having pear to have done. No doubt they have reasons age, and for their working, under the same regulations, the same number of hours as is required prefer having the present law unaltered: it must be on account of something in which it differs from the present law. Now, in what does it differ from the law as it now stands? Aye, there's the rub; and in that difference will be Thus foiled in their grand purpose, their next shewn the true character of those "fair reprethought is how to make the best of things as they sentatives of the interests of all classes" whom Mr. BAINES summoned to "instruct" him; and to whose wishes he promised to use his best exertions in his place in Parliament to give effect!

Every bedy who knows anything of the present system, which they perceive to be fast breaking up, law knows that it is either so blunderingly or so rascally constructed as to admit of being con-Some little restraint is laid on their iniquitous tinually evaded. Every body knows that it is constraint promises, on the whole, to be rather increased it, by being worked the apparently short hours shop again! (Cheers, and "We won't.") If you than otherwise by the new Bill upon the subject, twice over, in two different mills on the same day. vernment, had been compelled to denounce and surgeons are not required to certify actual age, to go at large; the friends of humanity had aroused in the name of a younger, who is sent to the mill the public mind so thoroughly upon the subject, that with it, and that thus children are often worked two or three years under the legal age. The Bill provides against this, by enacting that no certificate shall be given otherwise than upon personal examination at the factory where the child is to work, Other evasions of the law are provided against by this Bill-enlarged powers are given to the Inspectors-and penalties, in some cases rather heavy, imposed on the violators of its provisions. These are the principal matters in which the Bill differs from the law, as it now stands; and it is therefore on these accounts that Mr. BAINES'S "fair representatives of the interexts of all classes" wish, " if that be the alternative," to have the Bill withdrawn.

> The law was passed for the avowed purpose of protecting "the interests" of "the employed" against the rapacity of "the employer." Those therefore who desire to retain the anomalies by which its purpose is defeated, furnish the best possible evidence that instead of "representing fairly the interests of the employed," they represent nothing but that principle of villanous cupidity which would gladly escape from the trammels of all law, and which would, not only remorselessly but exultingly, coin into gold for its coffers the blood bones, sinews, and eternal happiness of all the children of poverty whom their accursed system, having made poor, can centralize and draw together.

> Strongly tinetured with this infernal spirit are the remaining unanimous opinions of this meeting, as communicated by the Mercury.

> "It was finally determined by a unanimous vote that a Factory Bill, formed upon the following principles, would serve effectually the interests of both the children, and those of more advanced age employed in the Woellen, the Linen, and the Worsted manufactories, without injury to That the hours of work should be eleven in the day, making

sixty-six hours a week, instead of sixty-nine hours as at That children should be admitted to work in Factories at SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, and receive instructions in the sche ils.

That children of the age of seven and eight years should not work more than five hours and a half a day, or thirty-

That children of the age of nine and ten years should not work more than seven hours and a half a day, or forty-four hours a week. That children from eleven to eighteen years of age should

not work more than eleven hours a day, on an average of six days in the week, or sixty six hours in the whole. That all children employed in factories of the age of from seven to ten years of age both inclusive, should receive education in the factory schools two hours in every day, from Monday to Friday inclusive, making ten hours education in the week, exclusive of such education as might be affor led to them in Sunday Schools.

The meeting also expressed a unanimous opinion that whatever laws were made for the regulation of factory labour should be the law of the land, and not Inspectors' law, which however necessary it might have been at the first enactment of the Factory Act, was no longer required now that it was fully ascertained what laws were necessary for the proper go ernment of those establishments. It was also the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the

existing laws allowing lost time to be made up in factories from accidents to the machinery, or from failure in the water power, according to the provisions of the present Factory Act, were just and advantageous, both with regard to the masters and the work people, and that any alteration in the law that would deprive them of this privilege was not called for by the extent of any existing abuse. And it was, in con-clusion, voted unanimously, that any master manufacturer neglecting to box off such parts of his machinery as exposed his work-people to danger, should be liable to be summoned before a magistrate, and that he should be made responsible by the law for any personal injury that should arise to his work people from such neglect.

We have thought it right to give the whole of hese unanimous votes and oninions, as recorded by the Mercury, that our quotations from them may not be accused of being unfair: and we have no hesitation in giving a decided opinion that the whole connection with this Bill, including the bringin of the Bill (which we believe to have been part of the plot) is a base conspiracy to get rid of the slight protection which the law in its present state affords to the helpless infant Factory worker.

Let them be sure, however, that their movements are not unobserved; that though the friends of the Factory-child have not recently been noisy they are not asleep; and that though the people are occupied in the pursuit of Universal Suffrage, which they the game, they have not run blind in the chase and that, in the very hottest of the pursuit, they have ever a hand at liberty for the support of suffering innocence, and wherewith to dash down the representatives of cupidity, cruelty, and cant.

We shall return to this subject next week and shew, a little more at length, the tendency of some of these "principles" on which "the representatives of the interests of all parties" suppose that such a Factory Bill as would satisfy them might be withdrawn; of which Mr. BAINES says that the premoters are doubtful whether it be advisable to proceed with it; and of which we say that we do coolness, insidiousness, and perseverance, in all ployers as well as the employed," otherwise than not believe its promoters ever intended to proceed by looking at the results of their deliberations. with it.

PROSECUTION OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

The triple-headed monster of despotism has begun no be alarmed in earnest. Perceiving his days to ese numbered, he is determined to make the most of those which remain; and for this purpose the practice ef the sharp shooters of Trafalgar is being imitated; the leaders of the people are being selected with coorderous precision, for destruction; in hope that, · Even yet, when they are gone, the herd may be mare easily dealt with. The attempt was first made to immolate OASTLER—it succeeded, so far as his rain was concerned, but rendered him, like Sakson in his dying struggle, only so much the more strong to pull down the pillars of the house of oppression about their ears. STEPHENS was cext attempted—but here the villains had grossly mis-calculated. The power of truth and eloquence caused them to quail with apprehension, as they beheld him also in the attitade of another Samson, with the gates of Gaza on his back, laughing their puny efferts to derision. -Still deeper is the mortification they are doomed to - experience, as the result of their temerity in provo-. hing a third rencountre.

The champion with whom they have new chosen to grapple is the proprietor of this Paper; and it will indeed go hard if he does not leave them cause bitterly to rue the day they meddled with Mr. J. c uplains of his papers being stopped. We comp'ain last; I believe there is an account, but I cannot

The following law report from the Sun will OLD RUMDEUM is too much of a Humarum for us. - give our readers nearly as much information as we W. Sheeton has sent us a heart-rending case of Poor Law cave about the matter : -

CRIMINAL INFORMATION. - THE QUEEN E. FRANGUS o'tennes. The ATTERNEY-GENERAL had been instructed to move for a rule to show cause why a Crimina, but smatten should not be filed against Fewgus O'Conner, or prictor of the Northern Sar rewsjuyer, for a libel on the Guardians of the Poor of the Union of Warminster in Witsbure. It appeared by the affidavita held, that two boys had run away from the workaouse, and on being brought back after two nights' absence, were punished by being fed upon bread and water. They were at the time, as they were at the present moment, in good health, and it formed the groundwork for the libel, which stated that a little boy, who had workhouse, and literally started to death; that he has he died he had actually extent two of his fingers and the firsh men his arm. Every one of these statements was positively denied.

COURT-Take a rule. Since the above report was received, we have received at this office a copy of the rule, from which we learn that the case is to be proceeded with on "Wednesday, the Twenty-fourth day of April .E-tabl."

We have little to say upon this trumpery case at present, further than that it is couched in the same style of trickery and cowardice which characterises all Whig prosecutions and proceedings. Why are these proceedings directed against Mr. O'CONNOR? He was not in Lerds at the time when this alleged Ebel was inserted, and had no means or opportunity | A READER.-His poetical "Address to her Majesty" does of preventing its insertion had he been so disposed. The paltry wretches are no doubt aware that the proprietor of a newspaper has seldom any absolute HARRY FENTON. THE FACTORY FOY, will not suit controul over its contents. At all events, they must have known that, from the very nature of Mr. O'CONNOB's labours in all parts of the country, it was impossible for him to exercise any such contronl. Why did they not file their information against the editor, or, as is usual in prosecutions for libel, against the printer and publisher? Simply because it would have rendered no effective service to their tettering pile of ruttenness, to immure by perjuty and subornation thereof-those whose places could be easily filled up-while, if by any process of desperate wickedness they could procure the imprisonment of O'CONNOR, they hoped thereby to strike a damp on the ardour of the oppressed strugglers for liberty, which might, for a while at least, retard the progress of their march. Short--sighted fools! Should they accomplish their ; arpose, they but accelerate the doom which in any case is certain!

But they positively declare every one of the parziculars contained in the libel to be false. And as .a proof that they know them to be false they proexed by criminal information, which denies to the accused the opportunity of proving that his assertions are true!! The public will know how to estimate conscious innocence like this. Had these Guardians known that the charges contained in the taragraph, which they choose to call libellous, were false, they would have sought out the real accuser, of that, having sworn that the libel is "false and THE ADDRESS of the Stephens Committee to the Clergy of scandalous," they proceed against an individual who WE HAVE BEEN requested to say that Mr. Charles Conner, they must have known had nothing to do with it;

designed to Ashtun-nucleus trum Leeds, will be happy that Mr. Charles Conner, they must be a superficient of the superficient at their magnitude. and they proceed against him in such a way as to preclude him from the right of bringing forward the authors of the paragraph to prove its truth!!!

Of course the public are aware that in our editorial capacity, we are obliged to appropriate, and depend upon the accuracy of, information derived from a great variety of sources, all through the country; often without time for making much enquiry as to the actual truth of what is sent to us. charged with stealing money, the property of John Under such circumstances it would not be surprising Andrew, miller, York-street. The prisoners plead d if, with all the precantion we can use, we were stated. cometimes deceived into the insertion of mis- Sir. Marshall said he had received a brief and a statements. This is a thing which frequently and fee for the defence of Ciarke, and on wishing to conunavoidably occurs with all newspapers, and when- was no name to it. ever any such error has been pointed out to us, we have never manifested the slightest reluctance to afford an aggrieved party all the redress in our power, by instantly publishing any necessary explanation or contradiction, and if it appeared that we for him. He told her also that Mr. Andrew had had been intentionally misled, we never hesitated to give up our informant.

We should not have deviated from this course of proceeding in the case of the Warminster Guardians had they chosen, as any honest men would, to apply to us about the matter. But the Poor Law Commissioners, their myrmidons, and their friends, the While Government, are not to be expected to do any thing like honest men; we feel, therefore, no surprise at their having waited for almost half-a-Jear after the publication of the libel before taking to pay it, and they then got into conversation. He any notice of it-and then proceeding, not by action for damages against the editor or printer, but by son would be placed in a bad situation; but that if criminal information against FEARGUS O'CONNOB. she could procure the money he would so manage

not have been thought of until Mr. O'CONNOR's She saw him again, and told him she could not raise position in the Convention had rendered him the money without selling her bed, which at length doubly formidable to the Government—to us it day. She was prepared to certify this statement - appears a very natural consequence.

THE TWO THIEVES.

AT the period of our writing this (Thursday 1003,) we have received no information of any result to the trial of strength between the two robber factions in the House of Commons. The debate was continued last night, and will, in all probability, said they would throw the blame upon Clark. be resumed to-night. We have not thought proper had received to Mrs. Clark, remarking that it was the ponderous, long spun, speeches which the stickersone of the avenues to the Court, who, from the description he had heard, he believed to be Cross-examined by Sir Gregory Lew reacte on the occasion.

they resisted the motion for an enquiry into the Sir Gregory Lewis, for the prosecution, stated -administration of Lord GLENELG in Canada, the circumstances very briefly, describing the manbecause a vote of censure on one section of the was traced to the prisoner, adding, that he had no Government necessarily implied the censure of the evidence to show that at the time the money came whole, and they would not desert their colleague,) direction upon it, to show to whom it belonged. it was rather too had to apply one principle to an Under these circumstances, he thought it unnecesexpression of approval and another to one of dis- sary to trouble the jury with the evidence, and would

TO BEADERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

the inconvenience to which he, and all our other agents are subjected—and are taking every means to remedy it. But he is not aware of OUR inconveniences. He says, "Sure'y, now at the end of eight or ten weeks, we have a right to expect that the demands should be met by such an increase of citier mechanical or other power, as the energency requires." If Mr. D. reflects a moment, he will at once see that " eight or ten weeks" afford but a very limited period for the "increasing of the mechanical power" of a newspaper printing office, when that "increase" meass, as in our case, the entire substitution of NEW machinery for old. It was impossible for us to get a machine that would answer our purpose without having a new one buit. Those who have been like circumstanced, know full well that they must be extremely lucky if they can get a new machine, the size we require, in less than three months. Then the premises we had were insufficient for our increased wants—and we have had to purchase tenants out of the adjoining premises, joiners, plastrers, &c. &c., preparing the office for the reception of the New Machine; and, amidst all the fifth and dirt, and herry, consequent we their operations, we have had to get out the Star, printing more, weekly, than were ever sent out of a paper our size, from a single printing machine, in the world. The wonder and surprise with us is, that we have been enabled to supply the demand as well as we have. If Mr. Doherty was to remain at the office for a single week, and see for himself the exertions necessary to be made—the more than horsework that the rien have to perform-and the other disal-antages we lateur under, his surprise would be on the other side. In some instances the men connected

eight hours continuously. A week or two, however, now, will set us all right in this respect. VE INSERT the address of Mr. O'Connor to the Electors and Non-Electors of Ayrshire, while at the same time we have his authority for stating that, seeing his friend. Baille Craig, in the field, he retires, and wishes the Baille success in Lisvirtuous un lertaking.

cruelty. Can be refer us to any respectable parties who will confirm the truth of his story? If so, it shall go forthe to the world—but we never publish anything without being well assured of its traits. God heap us if we did.

The p-or and oppressed would soon be made to tack our

"Strong arm'd in honesty, and cased in truth." we dely the Devil, and all his imps, Commissioner, Guardians, prosecutors, and all.

W. MACLEAN hext week. GILLOTT -Think a conchman called for Stephens's Plates, but O'Brien's have not vet been went.

MR. IRELAND.—He must attend strictly to the instructions SUL-CRIMER - The substance of the communication to which he refers, relative to the Chilanthropial Ledge, was in our last. It wind have been inserted by week it was south it thad been received in time. Communic Thesday, or they are sure to be curtailed, and perhap-nitogether omitted.

H .- We did not receive his report of the festivities of the "Legal insepredent Order of Aucient Shepherdessin," held on the Srd. inst., thi too rate for our last number, and it is sare y too old and stale to be now regarded an OUR LANCASHIRE AGENTS will receive their specimens of the Convention from Mr. A. Reywood, 60, Orchams reet, Manches'er. They are now in his hands. . DOLBEARE, BUCKFASTLEIGH .- We received his letter or

the 27th of Marci, with order in the Pest Office 6: 14s 3d. His papers have been sent from this office regular; if they have not been received, he must apply to the General Post Chice. THE PAPER to Mr. French, Newsport, Isle of Wight, was ordered to be went for six works only, unless further

Dut suit tis. A Chartist.-We do not make such statements as are

contained in his letter on anonymous anthority. the poetry is somewhat indifferent. MR. DUSSEY'S Address to the People next week.

JAMESWHITEHEAD HONLEY.—We cannot insertiong letters on personal guevances. The facts which he wishes to though the money was offered at the club house on the proper day, and refere the business of the club was con-clused. He thinks it a hard case; so do we; but all depends upon whether the rules of the club specificany particular hour after which is payments shall be inside—
if so, and J. W. was after that time, the obscers are right o enforce the tules.

MANY OF OUR AGENTS sent their letters of credit payable - days after sight; they cannot be aware of the inconremence, besides the expense, this method of sending with the experse.

STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND. Fairbrother's S aff of Life, being amount of Caynon Sabscription 2010 0
John Clough Words 115 6
A former subscription of 17s, 10d. handed in by the same party, and acknowledged as from J. C. Hartley, should have been J. C. Wortley. From Hollern 1 12 31
From Long Whatton 1 0 0 Frem Casile Donnington 0 5 0 Holroyd, Hornary (
Thomas Bord, do. (
*From Crowle, near Thorne, per Nurer and Stainton, White Bear lun, Don-

caster 0 14 . By some accident the former notice of this sum was To AGENTS .- If our Agents would send in their orders for any Portraits they may want, we could send them in the parce's with the plates of the Convention.

JOHN Moss.—We cannot publish expente statements against; and have bred that accuser to the proof, but instead. A DISGRACEFUL CRIME. - We cannot insert the paragraph from Heckmondwike thus headed.

to meet the Radicals of Manchester, at their meeting room, on Tuesday evening next.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. (Continued from our seventh page.) TUESDAY, APRIL 16.

George Clarke, 17, and William Imman, 14, were guilty. The case for the prosecution having been

sult with the attorney in the case, he found there

Mrs. Clark was then called on, and, after being sworm, said she had employed an attorney to conduct the defence of her son, he (the attorney) having expressed to her the imminent danger in which her son would be placed if he had not a counsel to plead said he would throw the whole punishment upon her son. On being asked his name, she said it was It was stated that there was no attorney in Leeds

if that name, but that the person so representing himself was an auctioneer and bailiff. The RECORDER inquired if there was a Law Society in Leeds. He thought it was a fair case for its cognizance. Mrs. Clark proceeded to say that the first time

time she knew Thompson was since her son's committal, when he sent her a letter, and signed his name as an attorney, applying to her for a small debt, which she owed to another person. She went told her she must raise two guineas to fee counsel. and he undertook to draw up the defence, or her Some might think it strange that this action should the other prisoner, Inman, and get her son clear. she did, and gave Thompson the money on Samr-

> upon oath at any time. The RECORDER expressed himself satisfied that Thompson had, by holding out false hopes, or exciting the fears of the party, obtained the money, and rendered himself liable to punishment; he hoped the profession would take the matter up. called to character, and the prisoners were each sentenced to be "Imprisoned for Three Months." Mr. Andrews denied that either he or his father had

John Hargreaves, who had been out on bail, was

Wednesday, April 17.

ROBBERY. OHN DONERTY, MANCHESTER .- We are folly aware of Walter Padget was indicted for having stolen a large quantity of stuffs, prints, calicoes, Indiana goods, and other articles, the property of his master, John Avens. There was a second count charging him with stealing the goods, without stating him to be the servant of the prosecutor.

Mr. HILL and Mr. INGHAM were counsel for the prosecution; and Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. Land defended the prisoner. Mr. Hill briefly stated the case; and the witnesses were ordered out of court. The following evi-

ience were examined :-John Avens.-I am a stuff merchant, and carried on business, wholesale and retail, in Camp-road and pperhead Row; I was assisted by my wife and lies Reeves; the prisoner was my skop-boy four or five years; his father resided at Little London, and and alter them for our jurposes. For the last is a gardener; he had 4s. a-week the first two years, month we have had the place filled with bricklayers, and 5s. a-week afterwards. He left my employ on Saturday, 2nd March; I sent for him again on Sunday morning, when he said he had to go out of town next morning, fifty miles off, to receive some money, but would send a boy next morning to fill his place; he neither returned nor sent aboy. I afterwards, about a week after, missed some pieces or Persians from the retail snop, and then examined the stock more particularly; I missed a quantity of prints, muslins, stuffs, worsted lastings, and other things; some of this property I have since seen at a shop in Lady-lane, occupied by Walter Padget: with the printing of the paper have had to work for forty- Child and Thompson, police-officers, were then then; I never sold the prisoner any goods.

Cross-examined by Sir Grigory Lewis.-I have perhaps served half a dozen times at the shop in Camp Field during the last twelve months; we took stock once a year, sometimes oftener; I have not the book containing the stock as taken in January of the supplies being stopped. He must in turne pay in advance, as, once deceived, we never confide again. Road, but I had seen five pieces of Persians in the shop about two months ago, and I am not aware that any of them had been sold; I never sold any. i have also seen some six-quarter merino there, but I do not know how much, not do I know how much has been sold since; I manage the warehouse in Upperhead Row; I never was a bankrupt, but made an assignment in 1836. I owed at that time to the Yorkshire District Bank £14,000; on which they have been paid 10s. in the pound; there has not been a dividend paid to the general creditors. That is the hus ness of my trustees not mine. I have not since made an agreement, but gave a bill of sale to Mr. Fiesher; I never sent any goods, or anything else to Fresher, the whole of which was returned. I had corrowed some money of him, and gave him a bill of sale as security. The bill of sale was made in December last, for £180; I was in the cause list at the last assizes, but was unsuccessful; the goods referred to in the bill of sale were committed to the cations of that kind should hever be delayed beyond custody of Mr. Mawson, who held the bilt of sale part of the time: Walter Padget held the bill of sale part of the time, and had controll over the goods: not only the goods in the shop, but the household turniture; my dwelling-house and shop join together in Camp-road. The name of John Cockcroft, jun., is on the warehouse in Upperhead-row; I carry on business there for him and for myself also; I can give no reason why my name is not on the ware house; I have not had it there for many years; I might owe £200 or £300 at the time the bill of sale was made; I will swear I did not owe £500; I cannot say how much was owing to me in America; I had nothing to do with sending any p rson there to collect the debts owing to me there; I cannot say hox much there was owing-it might be \$7,000 or £8,000; I do not think the trustees are anything out of pocket by sending to America; the bill of sale was settled in January, and was minde in December under it, in January; after Mawson had taken Walter Padget became the depository of the bill of sale until it was settled; the payment to Fiesher was made by bills, so that the whole of the £180 has not yet been paid; some of the bills which

> A long examination ensued, as to the manner of bills Mr. Avens had drawn, the questions in which he declined to answer; as well as to the time and the reason why his name was taken from the premises in Upperhead Row. He afterwards admitted ago, but the sign to that effect was not removed ledge, been sent out of that shop to raise money. I kept no account of housekeeping expenses, but my wife kept an account of sales in the shop. There were spirits used in my house, but not to a large amount. I did not use much myself. I do not know that any person fetched these spirits; perhaps Walter Padget might have been sent sometimes. cannot say that Padget was put in possession because I objected to have a bainff in the house.

> dealer in damaged goods, but not to a large amount; }

that rested with my trustees. Thomas Mawson took examination before the Magistrates; it was in the

John Padget, father of the prisoner. I am a gardener, and resided in the beginning of this year at cere to in Walter; he sold prints, merinos, stuffs, cottons, and other things; I had nothing to do with that shop; I remember Child and Thompson coming on Good Friday; they took a hackney coach full of goods away, part of which came from Manchester, and part were purchased from Mrs. Avens and Miss Reeves; I did not see the purchase, but my son

told me so. Cross examined by Sir G. Lewin. - They also took chester; I first saw the invoice from Mrs. Avens when they broke his box open and took them away. hour, returned a verdict of " Not Guilty." In consequence of the death of the late Thomas Walter took £40 to Manchester, to purchase goods, fore acquitted. The goods in the shop, as well those from Manchester, as those purchased from Mrs. Avens, were exposed in the window and at the door; there was been exposed in Little London before we left there. I had lent Walter £20 at different times previously, and his brother George had also lent him £20. 1 advanced him £4 to pay the valuation of the fixtures and it was accordingly handed to Mr. Bend. in the shop; during the time he was with Mr. Avens he paid his wages to his mother; I have had

him under my eye all his life, and he has always been a very good lad. He was brought up to this business by Mr. Avens. By Mr. Hill.—I never saw a parcel of goods in the hen-roos: at Little London,

for this robbery; they wanted to bring me in for the ! house, but could not. James Child.-I am a policeman. I searched Padget's house in Lady Lane, on Good Friday; Thompson was with me. We found the old man, had been imprisoned on thirty-two occasions be- proudly among the first of the public buildings which John Padget, there; I afterwards jound Walter and fore. William there. On searching, I found goods in the shop, on the ground floor, which were claimed [21, for stealing money and a grawer, the property of by Mr. Avens; I took them away, and have them in my possession. I found no goods up stairs. I broke open a box, and took away some books and and Thomas Metcalie, 30, for stealing merino stuffs papers; the papers now produced were found there. from the waggon of Messrs. Pearson and Co., the numbers above one hundred thousand members. gave up the possession of the papers to Pickering. I asked Walter if he had an invoice of the property in the shop, and what we had taken away; he s id he had, and produced from a jacket-pocket up stairs some Manchester invoices; he said these were not invoices of the whole of the goods, for he had bought of Mrs. Avens, and that invoice we had Mr. Andrews, jun., and other persons, were then got b fore. He said no one was present but themselves when he bought goods of Mrs. Avens, and he had nothing to shew except the paper which I had got, and which was in his own handwriting. I told him I had found about £10 in his box, and he said there should be more than that, but perhaps his | terfeit coin. father had got it. [The two Manchester invoices given to him the previous evening, by a person in were produced, and were to the amount of £29 6s. 6d.

Cross-examined by Sir Gregory Lewin.-I never The best is that of Sir Robert Peel; who charged with steeling a purse and £43 in money, out the papers to Arens's man, Pickering, who they resisted the motion for an enamer interest. saw the bill of sale produced till this day. I handed ont the papers to Avens's man, Pickering, who in a mission opened them and looked at them. I never saw the paper opened; I never saw it till this day; I do not know that it was produced before the magistrates. When before the magistrates, Pickering stuff, the property of George Sampson. was desired to produce all the papers to Imprisoned Two Mouths.—Mary Snowdon, 25, had received from me, and so far as I and Sarah Fowler, 20, for stealing one hundred yards know he did. I searched several houses, and of ribbon, and seven silk handkerchiefs, the property brought away such goods as were claimed by Mr. of Mr. G. C. Hutton, draper, Kirkgate. George Avens. I never made use of any bad language to Walker, 26, for stealing brass, the property of John any of the family. One of Padget's daughters had Foster and another. Elizabeth Lotherington, 19. any of the family. Une of Paget's daugnters and protest and another acticles, the property for the out-townships Associations, took place Anti-Corn-Law agitators are not sincers in their agitators are not sincers in their agitators are not sincers in their agitators are not sincers in the purpose of carrying out the objects connected agitation for the interest of the working classes."

They were made out to John Padget, in conse-

onstable? Child: Seventeen or eighteen years.

ther than you had any right to do? Child: I believe both you and me go farther than we have any right to do sometimes—and all for the

ends of justice. (Laughter.)
Charles Thompson, a policeman, deposed to the same facts as Child had done; aciding, that Walter told him he had bought goods frequently of Mrs. Avens: on one occasion, he had bought to the value of £9, for £4; he said he had taken the goods home; he had removed them both night and day. This witness produced several children's books,

and a pair of gloves, which had been taken from The goods were then brought into Court for iden-

A discussion took place between the Learned Counsel on both sides, Sir Gregory Lewis contending that the prosecutor ought to make a selection of the pieces on Calloghan, 11, and Richard Kelvy, 13 charged which he intended to proceed. Mr. Hill, on the contrary, argued that they were not so bound, which was concurred in by the RE-

Dinah Reeves.-I have been employed by Mr. lvens, as assistant in his shop. I have examined the goods now produced, and identify a piece of Indiana, which was ticketed by myself, at Mr. Avens's request, about Christmas. On afterwards wanting Thomas Flockton. that piece for a customer. I asked the prisoner what had become of it, and he said he had sold it. We always take off the ticket when we sell goods. There is a piece of worsted cheque, which was also ticketed by ine, a piece of black lasting, and a piece of black Saxony. I had seen the black goods in the shop after Christmas. I never sold the prisoner any goods except once, about two years ago, to the

amount of 3s. 4d. Cross-examined by Sir G. Lewin.-Those are the things which I identified before the magistrates; I will not swear that I did not say before the magistrates I had not seen the goods for twelve months. Mr. Avens deals in damaged goods. I have known things some spirits; these were for Mr. Avens, 1 suppose; I do not know how many times; he has not been employed to sell; he never had to my knowledge any authority to carry goods out of the shop, except what were sold to customers, which he has done frequently, sometimes in the night; he has been in the habit of selling in the shop. When before the magistrates, I saw a woman named Helliwell; I remember the bill of sale, and saw Mawson in possession; I was not present when it was given to Walter. I believe I have seen the bill of sale since this matter has been under enquiry; I never saw it in Padget's hands, but I have seen it in Pickering's hands; I saw Pickering on the day the prisoner was apprehended; but I can't say that I saw the bill of sale on that day; I may have seen it

since. I was present in January when the stock was taken; Mr. Mawson took the stock; he took man. an account of all there was; I swore to this piece of Indiana, when before the magistrates, as merino, and I now swear to it as Indiana. Mr. Avens is a large dealer in damaged goods; they are equally well to be identified as the others. Myself and Mrs. Avens went together to call upon Mrs. Helliwell; it was last Thursday; I believe she was before the magistrates as a witness for Walter; we went in consequence of something we had heard she had said of Mrs. Avens. We told her if she was not careful of what she said Mr. Avens would have goods after we had been before the magistrates; we were taken by either Child or Thompson; Chila previously; the bilt was made to Fiesher; who gave | was there some parson the date, and previously; the bilt was made to Fiesher; who gave | Avens's request; Mr. Avens did not go with us; he and Mr. Chill came into the room while we were

there. Mrs. Helliwell had said something which was very talse about Mrs. Avens; she charged Mrs. Avens with drunkenness. Eliza Avens.-I am the wife of John Avens; I attend to the shop in Camp Road. I identity some pieces of green and serial greeness. The facts which he wastes to public are, that he has paid into a sick club for only given him one bill for £50, which is still runhis hand writing.
Cross-examined by Sir GREGORY LEWIN.—Walter and

I had a prosecution here about three years 2go, but Miss Reevesserved principally in the shap; I was only there occasionally, when there were more customers that they could serve; this was frequently the case; we sold a good many pieces of Indiana, merino, and other goods, in the course of a year; it was our invariable practice to take the tickets off sold goods; I know these goods by the tickets being on, were they off I should not know them: I believe Walter always took the tickets off goods when he sold them; that his name was taken down two or three months; there is nothing but the price on the tickets; I never sold any their money causes. We shall in future charge them ago; he had ceased to deal in cambets for months goods, except in the shop; I never received orders to send goods out; I have never been pressed for money, having always had as much as I needed. I am not required to tell you where I got it. I got it by selling goods in the shop, and in no other way. We have sometimes exchanged goods for then; it was about the time he gave the bill of sale you where I got it. I got it by selling goods in the shop, and to Flesher. The housekeeping expenses are propied for by sales at the shop in Camp Road, and by other goods; we sold other things besides points and merinos; all the articles we sold in the shop we have been in the habit no other means; no goods have ever, to my know- all the articles we sold in the shop we have been in the habit ledge, been sent out of that shop to raise money. I of exchanging for other goods; I will swear I never exchanged goods for brandy; I always got the full value for the goods we exchanged; Miss Reeves never went out with goods to exchange, she had no need. I never sent the prisoner out to sell or exchange goods. I went to Mrs. Helliwell, because I heard she had attacked my character; she charged Miss Reeves and myself with drankenness; I did not hear she charged me with sending Watter to exchange goods for liquor; he has gone for liquor at different times, but not for me and Miss Reeves. Mr. Avens was not at home, only Re-examined by Mr. Hill.—I had nothing to do the evening. I remember giving Walter could to make a with the dividend to the general creditors, in 1836; waistend and a pair of trousers on the Saturday before here. left; I had given him some near two years ago. I was not that rested with my trustres. Thomas Mawson took present when the bill of sale; the present when the bill of sale; he is a bailiff; he had no assistant; he dined at my is a bailiff; he had no assistant; he dined at my seen it in the hands of Pickering, after the prisoner was requisitionists of Meadow-lane, a strong deputation Palace, at the top of Ivegate, in this town, fell possession of Child, the constable; other papers at all, till I heard it was found in his box. I do not know away. I never heard that it was in the prisoner's possession | will be got up. what Mawson did with it, but he might have put it in the desk in the shop; the desk was not locked, and we all had ac

Little London; Walter resided with me; I left by Mr. Hill.—There was no truth in the charge of Little London and went to Lady Lane, on the Tundon halos Good Friday, was wife took the Tuesday before Good Friday; my wife took the under a bill of sale, of Mr. Avenda stop and premises; I took house; there was a written agreement; there was stock with the assistance of Walter Pade-t; I went in at the shop attached to the house which was occupied by request -t Mr. Pickering, who was bookkeeper to Mr. Avens put tickets on some of the goods; part of these now produced are the tickets I so put on.

Cross examined —I had possession about ten days. I do not know who was to have possession of the bill of sale; I did not know by what authority he ordered me to take possession in the second week in January. The bill of sale was given by Mr. Avens to Mr. Flesher: during my absence, sometimes Waiter and sometimes Picker-

ing and Miss Reeves had the bill of sale. Whatever I aid and 15th instant. some papers away; the account of goods bought Flesher is.

This being the case for the presecution, Sir GREGORY

This being the case for the presecution, Sir GREGORY was under Pickering's directions; I do not know who Mr from Mrs. Avens and Miss Reeves was amongst Lewin addressed the jury for the prisoner, and called witnesses to character.

The jury, after consulting together for a quarter of an William Padget was then indicted for receiving, with Kirby, my sons came into possession of a legacy of guilty knowledge, a quantity of printed cottons, the property £8 each in February; we received £06, and of John Avens. No evidence was offered, and he was there-

Court, by Mr. Bond, the solicitor for the defence, support him by every means in their power." through the Clerk of the Peace, for an or ier for the to concealment in any part. Part of the goods had goods seized to be given up to Padget; together with the money which Mr. Child had in his possession. The Court refused to make any order as to the goods, but decided that the money should be paid,

The following sentences were passed:-Transported for Seven Years .- Samuel Wilkinson. 27. for stealing sugar, the property of George Dixon. Elizabeth Pattison, 46, for stealing a waistcoat, the property of John Hullah: the prisoner had been thrice before convicted. Frances Macdonald, 22, and Jane Atkinson, 27, for stealing money, the pre-By the Court.-I was not charged by Mr. Avens perty of George Auty; besides a previous conviction in each case, the prisoner has been in castody tweny five times, and the latter twenty-nine times.

Transported for Ten Years .- Joseph Clapham,

Imprisoned Twelve Months .- James Metcalfe, 28, bodily harm—the last month solitary. Imprisoned Sir Months. - Aaron Giles, 19, for

tealing two casks, the property of James Appleyard. John Smith, for stealing money, the property of W. Lambert. Patrick Welsh, 13, for stealing forty-eight dozen of combs, the property of Thomas Fothergill. Young Ward, 20, for stealing iron and a steam valve, the property of James Leather. John Gallagher, 48, for a misdemeanour in uttering coun-Imprisoned Three Months .- George Craven. 16, for

stealing wearing apparel, the property of W. Mosey. William Wilson, 17, and John Field, 18, for stealing 28lbs weight of ham, the property of Robert Penistone. George Clark, 17, and William Inman, 14, for stealing money, the property of John Andrew. Erasmus Pilling, 30, for a misdemeanour, in obtain-

Sir GHEGORY LEWIN: How long have you been a | Imprisoned One Month .- Joseph Crossland, 37, for stealing a deal board, the property of James day evening last, a fire broke out in the mill belong. Mande and another. Edward Giles, 15, for stealing Sir GREGORY LEWIN: Does not your experience money, the property of John Jackson. William during that time teach you, that you had gone far- Holmes, 30, for stealing a stew pan lid, the property of William Dawson. Henry Moorhouse, 18, for stealing a glass, the property of Henry Hord. Mary Ann Gallagher, 9, and Rosanna Farral, 10, for stealing two kettles, the property of Benjamin

Imprisoned Seveu Days .- John Johnson, 35, for stealing horse-harness, the property of Thomas Turnbull.

Acquitted .- John Hargrenves, charged with stealing a purse, and £43 in money, the property of John Burton. John Morris, 65, charged with stealing a Wellington shoe, the property of Thomas Grundy. Mary Metcalfe, 33, and Elizabeth Metcalle, 30, against whom no evidence was offered, for towls, the property of Zachariah Garbutt. John with stealing combs, the property of Thos. Fothergill. Walter Padget, 17, charged with stealing, and Wm. Padget, 19, with receiving, one hundred yards of printed cotton and other articles, the property of John Avens. Ann Darley, charged with stealing wearing apparel, the property of Mrs. Lister. No Bill.-Martha Jessop, 19, charged with steal

ing a watch and other articles, the property of

LEEDS NORTHERN UNION .- There was a very animated discussion at the Association Room, York Street, on Monday evening last: the subject-Radicalism or Socialism; which of them are calculated to ameliorate the condition of markind the soonest?" Mr. West supported the Socialist side: and Messrr. Connor, Wnite, Atkinson, and Mr. David Black that of Radicalism. The discussion was adjourned to next Monday evening. Mr. Charles Connor was appointed delegate to Ashton, to render every possible assistance to the Rev. J. R. Walter employed to make purchases; among other Stephens; as it is understood that every town throughout Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire intend to send one each.

KIRKSTALL NORTHERN UNION .- This Association promises weil: they met on Monday evening. Several new members were enrolled. The meeting was addressed by Mr. F. Phillips and Mr. Joshua

LEEDS NORTHERN UNION .- The committee of the above union met on Thursday evening, when it was agreed to invite Mr. Thornton of Bradford, to preach two sermons at the Union Room, Yorkstreet, in behalf of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, on next Sunday week. On the following night, Messrs. Thornton and Cliff will deliver a lecture on the reverend gentlemen preached at the South Parade

ASSAULT .- On Wednesday last, James Marsden, of Armey, a notorious character, was brought up at Horton, G. Steward, and Mr. James Everett. A the Court House, by warrant, charged with an public meeting was held on Monday evening last, in assault, on Saturday evening, on the person of Joshua Murgatrovd, of the same place. The assault was committed in Murgatroyd's house, who. on the utility of missions, and on Tuesday mornit will be recollected, had been employed by Inspector Child in the character of a nose, by of the said-chapel. which, it would seem, he has rendered himself obnoxious to characters of a certain class. The some redress. Mrs. Avens and myself examined the prisoner was ordered to find bail, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each, for his good behaviour for six months.

Mr. Robert Dibb, the Wharfdale Poet. reply to the advertisement from Mr. Willan of the Defence Fund. Dewsbury, in our last. It is altogether out of our Inquest. On Monday last, an inquest was practice to permit the debate of personal matters in held at Mr. Sugden's the Bull's Head I nn, Bradford, our columns; but as the advertisement was a direct before G. Dyson, Esq., and a respectable jury, on attack upon Mr. Dibb, and calculated seriously to view of the body of Elizabeth Skackleton, a child injure him, we think it only right to afford him the about seventeen months old, who came to her death opportunity of explaining the circumstances to by injuries received in falling from the back of a

NORTHERN UNION .- We understand a number of friends to the Radical cause, intend to meet on Wednesday next, at the Wnite Horse Inn, in Meadow-lane, for the purpose of forming a society, to be called the Leeds Southend Northern Union, when there will be a band of music in attendance, and a few friends from the other branches to address the farty assembled. Working men, remember the old adage, "Our strength is in our union." COCK-FIGHTING .-- We hear that a disgusting

YORK ROAD NORTHERN UNION .- On Wedindividuals enrolled their names as members of the satisfied with the views of the lecturer.

DARLINGTON.

POLITICAL LECTURE .- Mr. Binns, of Sunderland, lectured here last week, to a numerous and attentive meeting of the working classes. His style of oratory was eloquent, energetic, and impressive, and his remarks were most apt, particularly in reference to the clergy of all denominations. He depicted, in forcible language, the apathy, neglect, or opposition evinced on all occasions by these whited sepulchres, to the true welfare of the worka Corn Law Delegate, lectured here on the 12th

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

FEMALE POLITICAL UNION .- At a meeting of the above Union, held in the Working Men's Association Rooms, the following resolution was proposed by Mrs. May, and seconded by Mrs. Holmes, litical Union of Newcastle-upon-Tyne have the most unbounded confidence in the political honesty of Mr.

SHEFFIELD.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL .-- At a Delegate meeting of Odd Fellows, held at the house of Mr. Eli Hoyle, in Tenter-street, on the 4th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting an Odd Fellows' Hall, it was unanimously resolved,-"That a capital of £9,000 be raised in shares of 20s. each, pavable by instalments of not less than sixpence per share every formight, and that on all shares aken a deposit of not less than one shilling perchare shall be immediately paid as a first deposit. Mr. E. Burrows, surgeon, was appointed treasurer; a great number of shares were taken; and the meeting separated with a prospect of the project being Ann Dixon, 24, for stealing money, from Thomas speedily carried into effect. In many of our largest Hardy: this prisoner, bosides a previous conviction, towns the Odd Fellows' Hall rears its august head wealth or commerce has placed in their streets. In fact, odd-fellowship is now assuming an aspect among the institutions of this country the most striking and commanding; at present the Manchester Unity, which is only one division of the brotherhood, friends who were present to address tham. The property of Messrs. Luccock, stuff merchants, of having an income of £120,000 annually in this support the present movement by every legal means Leeds. Maria Eyres, 59, for cutting and wounding Kingdom, above £109,000 of which is distributed in their power. Hannah Telford, with intent to her some grievons in the various branches of the order; £4,000 is expended in the relief of travelling brothers,

HALIFAX.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY. - On Thursday morning week, about four o'clock, an attempt was made evening, the spacious room was crammed to hy a number of xillains, to break into the house of sufficiention by the time of meeting. The audience Mr. George Jennings, at New Pellon, near Halifax. They succeeded in extracting four squares out of the front windows, but still finding the sash would not give way, they cut the window frames also, on the present, especially he who supplied the Mercury, hearing of which caused Mr. Jennings to rise and disperse the villains. He saw them going away; but the morning being dark prevented him distin- nistered a severe eastigation to the Mercurial guishing who they were.

ROBBERY. - On Friday marning week, some vilains entered the premises belonging to Mr. Patterson of Bailey Hall, Halifax, and stole from out of the dyehouse from forty to fifty stuff pieces.

SION CHAPEL. - The Rev. Mr. Hill, from Manchester, preached in this chapel, on Sunday last, at Halifax, for the benefit of the Sunday School, connected with that town.

RADICALISM.—Last Saturday evening, at the Black Lion Inn, Bull Green, a meeting of dele- in the opinion of this meeting, the present approval: that the clap-trap resolution of Little
Lord John could not, therefore, be separated from its operation on the Bench, in which a personnel of which Lord Normaner was a member.

Sary to trouble the jury with the evidence, and would a gown on which was claimed by Mr. Avens, and it is here now. I was not reprimended by the magistic for the purpose of carrying out the objects connected that it was a dury upon him to make restitution of the working classes."

The prisoner was therefore discharged, after an admonition from the Bench, in which he was told that it was a dury upon him to make restitution of the whole of the money he had appropriated to his Lord Normaner was a member.

Sary to trouble the jury with the evidence, and would a gown on which was claimed by Mr. Avens, and it is here now. I was not reprimended by the magistic for the purpose of carrying out the objects connected with calling a West Riding meeting, to be held on trates for allowing the witnesses."

The prisoner was therefore discharged, after an admonition from the Bench, in which he was told two irons, the property of Thomas Kelly. John Peep Green, an Whit Tuesday. They came to a gitation for the interest of the working classes."

The prisoner was therefore discharged, after an admonition from the Bench, in which he was told two irons, the property of Thomas Kelly. John Collinson, 27, for stealing a clock, the property of Unanimous decision of giving it all the support that the request of Mr. Rawson's clerk; I was a horse collar, the property of Grown the collars, and another. Joseph Atkins, 27, for stealing a gitation for the purpose of carrying out the objects connected trates for the working classes."

The prisoner was therefore discharged, after an demonition from the Bench, in which he was told two irons, the property of Thomas Kelly. John Collinson, 27, for stealing a property of the working classes."

The prisoner was therefore discharged, after an demonition for the interest of the working classes."

The prisoner was derived

HEBDEN BRIDGE. - SERIOUS FIRE. On Moning to Mr. Jonathan Gill, at the above place, near Halifax, which for a length of time raged meet furiously, and before it could be got under, razed the mill completely to the ground. The fire-engines were sent for from this town, and one of the horses was killed on the road, by the exertions made in order to reach the place as quiek as possible. The inhabitants rendered every assistance they could to stop the ravages of the destructive element; but all was in vain, as the progress of destruction was far greater than the power set against it to stop its influence. The damage is stated to be of serious import, amounting to £39,000.

ELLAND .- Mr. B. Rushton, of Ovenden, near Halifax, preached two sermons on Sunday last, in being concerned with their husbands in stealing the Unitarian Chapel at this place, on the behalf of stuff pieces from the waggon of Messrs. Pearson the Rev. J. R. Stephens. The liberality of the and Co. Nicholas Marr, 14, charged with stealing Rev. Mr. Stewart, minister of the chapel, cannot be too strongly commended in thus allowing the use of his own place of worship on a Sunday, for this benevolent undertaking, and deserves well to be contrasted with that illiberal line of policy pursued by certain members of the New Connexion of Methedists in the Halifax Circuit, who held a delegate meeting the other day in Hanover Street Chapel, in that town, being the quarterly meeting of the Society, and passed a resolution condemnatory of certain proceedings of a similar kind which had been allowed to take place in Amblerthorne Chapel, for the same benevolent purpose.

THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS .- A small centage, in the shape of an affectionate regard towards this gentleman, for his past services in the defence of the factory child, was shewn by a small contribution sent from Row Royds Mill, Little Bradley, of £1 1s. 31/2d., which is for the Defence Fund. A short time ago the sum of 14s., from the same mill, was given towards the Conventional Rent, and included in the Elland subscription; which is now mentioned that every mill may "go and do like-

Accident. On Saturday afternoon last, as one of the horse soldiers who are quartered in this town was passing on Southgate, towards the Corn Market, the steed on which he was mounted set off, and being unable to hold him within due bounds, the animal made into Mr. Rawnsley's shop-window, in Crown Street, and caused considerable damage by breaking the window-frame, and all before it. The rider got a cut on the cheek, and likewise some other part of the body, and a woman had but a very narrow escape from being killed.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS .-- The twenty-sixth Anniversary of these missions belonging to this town, was held on Sunday last, when the following physical, moral, and social effects of mercury upon Chapel, Church-lane; and at Wesley Chapel, Broad-street, in the morning, afternoon, and evening of that day :- viz. The Rev. R. Wood, W. the South Parade Chapel, when the above Rev. gentlemen and several others addressed the meeting ing, a public breakfast was held in the School-room

BRADFORD.

STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND .- The friends of this persecuted Christian minister, in Clayton, have forwarded to the treasurer of that fund in Bradford. the sum of £1 12s, to be forwarded to the general - We have received a letter from this gentlemen in treasurers, Messrs. Fielden and Fletcher, in aid of

nearly bity years, and that, without having infringed any ning; the constable took possession of the bill of myself; we take the tickets when we sell them. I had never sold the prisoner any goods; the papers now produced are in allow that his last rayment was tendered when he apprehended which it refers. His letter shall appear next little girl who occasionally nursed her. Verdict— " Accidental death."

PUBLIC MEETING .- On Menday last, a public meeting was held at the White Cross Inn. Pudsey, for the purpose of adopting the Petition and Charter. Messis. Thornton and Whitney, from Bradford, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and were listened to with the most presound attention. This town, if properly agitated, will no doubt become one of great importance in the ranks of

Socialism .- Mr. Green, of Liverpool, on Monexhibition of this brutal sport is to be made on day and Tuesday evenings, delivered two lectures in Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of New Mills. We the Social Institution, (the Odd Fellows' Hall was hope the authorities will do their duty in sup- being painted and cleaned.) The one on Monday evening, was on the "Production and distribution of wealth," on which he endeavoured to show that these nesday evening, a number of friends met at the might be so regulated as to give to the working house of Mr. Newell, York Tavern, York road, to classes, the full advantages of mechanical and seiestablish a Northern Union. A few members from entific improvements. On Tuesday evening he exthe Leeds Northern Union being in attendance, erted himself strenuously to convict religion "as Mr. James Illingworth was called to the chair, and it is," of numberless errors, extravagancies, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Charles absurdities. The room was comfortably full each Connor, Bottomiey, and Fairclough. A number of evening, and the audience appeared to be perfectly

house, but slept at home. My balance sheet was apprehended. I remember Masson being on the premises; will attend at the White Horse, on Thursday night from a part of the building, whilst in a state of inmade out by Mr. Young; he was engaged by the there was an inventory taken at that time of ad the things next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of forming a toxication, through the effects of grog drinking, in the house and shop. I don't know that the bill of sale union, when it is expected that a numerous meeting and was severely injured. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NOVEL METHOD OF TRAINING. - The young men in the neighbourhood of Lidget Green, near Bradford, frequently spend their dinner hour in imitating soldiers at the drill, having a large hedgestake in place of a market, and in this manner go through the various movements with great precision.

PETITIONS.—We beg to remind the out districts in the neighbourhood of Bradford, that the petition sheets must be sent in to the Committee of the Bradford Northern Union, on or before Wednesday next, in order that they may be forwarded to the proper quarter in due time.

BARNSLEY.

NORTHERN UNION .- The members of the Northern Union held their weekly meeting as usual at Mr. Hoev's. The same ardour prevailed, and a still greater number of new disciples were enrolled. The spirit of O'Connor seems to be hovering around us, and giving us a new impulse every day. We could wish that others of the same influential caste, would now and then, like aeriel spirits, pay us a visit. and carried unanimously:-" That the Female Po- Mr. John Burland being called to the chair, several, very spirited resolutions were corried, each having An application was subsequently made to the George Julian Harney, and pledge themselves to permanent stability. After our own local business was transacted, the following resolution respecting the Rev. Mr. Stephens, was carried unanimously. Resolved, "That the Worsbro' Common Northern Union be requested to send a delegate to Ashtonunder-Lyne, to confer with the other delegates assembled, with power to act in the name of the Barnaley Union also. The women of Barnsley have established a Female Union, to unite with us, and co-operate in brinking about our redemption from slavery. Considerable numbers have already been enrolled, and we have no doubt ere long we shall have some thousands registered on the books, who will teach the shopocrats that are inimical to our cause, that they do not know their shops or themselves. The following sums were received from the Radicals of Cawthorne :- 10s. for the Stephens Fund, and 10s. for the National Rent.

ARDSLEY. --- Ardsley Northern Union held its meeting on the 11th, Mr. George Hepworth in the chair, who opened the proceedings in a very spirited uddress, which made a great impression on those present, and concluded by calling on two Barnsley raembers present expressed their determination to

THE CORN LAW LECTURER. - The town having been placarded with bills, announcing an anti-Corn Law lecture, by Mr. Grege, to be delivered in the Odd Fellows Hall, at balf-past seven on Tuesday waited in most uncomfortable anxiety till eight o'clock, when no lecturer making his appearance, Mr. William Ashton said he hoped the reporters would note the manner in which the meeting had been hoaxed and disappointed. Mr. A. then admireporter, for his malignant notice of the meeting held there on the 5th inst. The meeting marked their approbation of the reproof, by complimenting the reporter with three groans. Mr. Crabtsee was afterwards called to the chair, when after address. from the Chairman, Mr. Parker, a Corn Law repealer, Messrs. Vallance and Oastler, the following resolution was adopted : That this meeting pledge itself not to agitate for the repeal of the Corn Law, or any other particular law, until Universal Suffrage becomes the law of the land, and that

the meeting quietly separated.

LEIGH.

FTIREME DISTRESS .- Wanted immediately, theire Poor Law Guardians, out of a Union of eight townships and eighteen Guardians, in the man a delegate to the Convention, took place here Fight Union, near Bolton. Either a Tory or a on Saturday last, in the open space of ground whig, a Churchman or a Methodist, appear to near the Market-place. Mr. Duncan Robertson shawer the best; if they were persons of little Raylly manufactured to the chair. Mr. Joseph sinction certain dietary tables, that a robust person perhaps might hesitate to do. Application to be made at Somerset House, or at the Home Office.

STALYBRIDGE.

FEMALE POLITICAL Association.—At a to represent us in that assembly." Resolved 2nd. the unhallowed sound. For this purpose he left the Moved by John Gillespie, and seconded by John undiriging and called out to one of his friends, anxionally deir room in King Street, Mrs. Cook in the chair, Sullivan. - That this meeting resolves that Mr. the following resolutions were agreed to:-lst. John Wanden is a fit and proper person to be "That this meeting considers the New Poor Law elected a delegate to the General Convention."the most tyrannical law ever passed by a Government professing to be a Liberal Government, and confidence in the firm determination of the Genewe call on the females of England to come forward, and assist their husbands and brothers to oppose it to support them by every means in our power, to the death." 2nd. "That this meeting views with under all circumstances, relying on their integrity, disgust an attempt at the introduction of a Rural judgment, and patriotism, to effect the emancipa-Police in this country, to take from Englishmen the tion of the working classes from the powerty, delest remains of their liberty, and will oppose any gradation, and injustice under which they have so such law, from either Whig or Tory." 3rd. "That long, but too paniently, suffered." Moved by Jas. this meeting is determined to support that champion of the working classes, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, until Moved by John Warburton, and seconded by he is freed from the most infamous conspiracy that ever was framed against any man; and we place implicit ing is due, and hereby given, to our worthy repreestifidence in the National Convention of the working classes, and will support them as far as our means will allow."

ROCHDALE.

SIEPHENS'S FUND. The sum of £1 6s. 3d. iss been subscribed by a few friends in High Crompton, and forwarded to Mr. S. Fielden, the measurer.

BEATH. - On Thursday week, a person of the game of John Holt, an inmate of Spotland Workhouse, died at an advanced age. He had been a resident in the house for a number of years. For a long time he was allowed to work out; and what he earned above a certain sum was for himself, with which he purchased articles, which to him wonld never be of service. At at his death, he had in his room as many pots of all descriptions as would fill a cart, amongst which, were twenty teapots, a full set of the most costly china tea service, and every kind of pot articles fit for the table of any family. He had about a harfull of pretty and curious halfpence and farthings, besides numerous other articles, which his eccentricities led him to purchase. He always carried his money fied up in the skirt of his shirt, tied with strings, keeping each kind of coin to itself, the whole of which, at some times, was the size of a child's head. He was a very harmiess and ineffensive man.

AWFUL DEATH .- On Thursday week, as a man of the name of James Healey, who worked in a stone delph, in Healey, near this town, was hasting a rock with gunpowder, he incantiously set fire to the powder, when some parts of the stone struck him on the thigh and broke it to shivers. He had it amputated on the following day; but he only sur- POLITICAL UNION.—At the meeting of the rived until Saturday, when he died a most miserable Council a vote of thanks was given to the Females and awird death. He was a most drunken and dis- of No. 1, District, for their exertions in the colsolute character. Although he and a son of his were lecting of the National Rent; and also, that the in the receipt of 30s, per week wages, there were best thanks of this Council be given to the brick. not articles of furniture in his house worth 5s., in- maker's Society, for their handsome donation citing bed and beduing. He has left a widow and of ten pounds to the National Rent. On Monday,

lectures were well attended, by a respectable anditory, and much good is likely to accrue from his services in Rochdale.

PETTY SESSIONS .- Mary Clegg and Margaret Hunter were committed to prison for one month, as night, of two sovereigns and a nalf; but no clear evidence being adduced to prove the felony, they were committed as above. - John Greenwood.common informer, summoned Thomas Butterworth, William inst., before the time allowed for opening: they were each fined 40s. and costs.—Joseph Wilkinson, James Dean, and William Holt, three carters.

NEWTON. MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS .- On Wednesday, the 3rd instant, a meeting of rate-payers of this the off instant, a meeting of the process. New Dailey prison or not. This piece of the day, although occupied the court the whole of the day, although was held in the Overseers sitting room, with two there were hundreds of poor people who had busiclosed inner doors. Mr. Whitehead in the chair, ness there of immense importance—business involvstopped at the factory, but Mr. Hilton said that he organ not; but some other, chosen by the rateand £30 allowances to landlords for paying their and, finally, that the overseers appointed a fortnight mants' rates. Mr. Mekin said the removal charge ago by two county magistrates, should not be the was too much, and as Mr. Hilton was paid for overseers for that town. There were for trial 135 collecting, he ought not to have made this allow-poor creatures who are termed felons; and 13 for ance. Mr. Sidebottom said he well knew that this £30 scheme was to lessen the number of ratepayers, so that the lang-continued system of extravagance and plunder might be carried on; even this bore unjustly on the person who paid his own rate; he also objected to the item of £18. 1s. being paid to a pauper who worked on the road, and had been receiving fifteen shillings per week from the surveyors; it was not the manner in which the Overseer relieved other paupers-and considering the business to present the "Council" with the division destitute state of some of the rate-payers, he ought of the committee on Mr. Ewart's election at Wigan, to have made his wages serve him, or nearly so. That committee was made up of eleven persons, Mr. Fleming said that he did not expect to hear seven of whom are Whigs, and four were Tories; such an expression come from Mr. Sidebottom. and the division on the question of the validity of his Mr. Sidebottom said no person could condole more election was just 7 to 4!! Now what, we should Mr. Sidebottom said no person could condole more than he did for the destitute poor. The person alloded to was called in; he could not speak as to the amount he had received; he had four children, one that had worked, and he had regular wages. What he Mr. Sidebottom scrutinized this for, was, because a party who had been driven from the talked about these penny postage; and better than management of the highways, encouraged the person one-half of these fellows who are set for the proto disobey the orders of the Board, and throw tection of the law, and for the making of laws obstacles in their way. He said it would seem to regulate the affairs of the town-better than little for a family to live upon, but the starving half of them confessed that they cheated the rate-payers should be considered. Several of the revenue every day of their lives, and premised Board who were present, spoke to the same effect; | -almost upon oath-that they would continue and Mr. Marier attempted to make other observa- to cheat the revenue, unless they could get their lettions, when Mr. Fleming and Mr. Bennet told ters carried to every part of the country for one penny the warehouses in the occupation of Mr. Timothy nim, though their family had a factory and a number each. Here are pretty fellows to make laws for a of nouses, his name was not on the rate-book, and ae should not vote, and ordered him out of the room.

A scene of uproar ensued, after which Mr. Sideseized, and his person may be confined. But here
seized, and his person may be confined. But here bottom said that the poor had received little in com- are a set of fellows who, in open day, and in the face | rible element communicated to the dwelling-houses oarison to the rate collected. Mr. Hilton was of law, are not ashamed to acknowledge that they adjoining. In less than twenty minutes a great number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard cheat the government every day that passes; and number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that they adjoining. In less than twenty minutes a great number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that has said in his place in the House of Commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that has said in his place in the House of Commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that has said in his place in the House of Commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons number of labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that he had no light labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that he had no light labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that he had no light labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that he had no light labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. Light my bold commons that he had no light labourers from her Majesty's dock-yard order or society. merely an ordinary Overseer, and nad nived chear the government every usy these promise to continue to do it till they get a at Deptford, arrived with engines, which were specifically right to interpose his own sentiments on presenting There were a many objectionable charges. He bill for penny postage. But they are Whig manudily followed by those from the establishment of petitions. said it was a hole and corner meeting, and brought facturers and shopk repers, and that makes all the the victualling-office and a party of soldiers. The Said it was a hole and corner meeting, and irright factories and articles are represented in the House of engines being in good working order immediately in the presentation of a large number of petitions Mr. Bennet continued to roar out against the Bill.

Some ditches which were adjacent, and full up to the had previously provided himself. Mr. Sidebottom said, if Mr. Bennet valued his character, he would advise him to alter his conduct and keep in order, for he had little room to somplain against the highways, having drawn large sums of money for team-work, and never deducted any thing for statute labour, while other poor carriers had been compelled, and as his property had only been about half assessed. The Chairman put express our joy and gladness, when we heard of whole of Mr. Harley's warehouse and contents are the motion for adjournment, when there were ten for it, and seven against it. Mr. Bennet said three of the votes were worth nothing; that the number, were equal; and called on the Chairman to come; which appeared in the Northern Star. Sign. That and vote on his side, which he did. Mr. Morler and vote on his side, which he did. Mr. Morler we sympathise with the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and said they were the old favoured flock at their dirty wiew with indignation the 'base, brutal, and bloody' and No. 2, by Mr. Sullivan. From inquires made, it is to be expected that none of the above parties of London presented a potition from the proceedings of the Whig Ministry towards the brutal and No. 2, by Mr. Sullivan. From inquires made, it is to be expected that none of the above parties of London presented a potition from the it is to be expected that none of the above parties.

Which appeared in the Northern Star. Sign. The Wiscount Alexander, now Lord Caledon. The Sheriffs of London presented a potition from the it is to be expected that none of the above parties.

Which appeared in the Northern Star. Sign. The Wiscount Alexander, now Lord Caledon. The Sheriffs of London presented a potition from the it is to be expected that none of the above parties. Mr. Fleming moved that John Hilton be the Mr. Fleming moved that John Hilton be the people's champion.

Assistant Overseer. An amendment was made, proceedings on the Santant overseer and support of the Small Debts Bills were ordered to be suspended antil the The Chairman put the motion, when a few hands were held up. He was asked to put the amendment. He said he had, but no one in the room

either saw or heard him; however, he persisted, and

throughout the meeting did not attempt to keep

Auditors, but could not get the motion put.-

galled in this manner, no rate can be too heavy

EOLTON.

THE CONVENTION -A public meeting, convened Resolved 3rd. - That this meeting, placing i aplicit ral Convention to carry out the principles embedied in the People's Charter, do pledge ourselves to support them by every means in our power, Matthew Conroy. That the thanks of this meetsentative, Mr. Wm. Carpenter, for his close attendance to his conventional duties, and the spirited manner in which, as a journalist, he advocates the rights of the working millions." Mr. Fenny, delegate to the Convention, and Messrs. Bird and Rawson, of Bury, ably supported the resolutions. which were unanimously agreed to. After the thanks of the meeting had been given to the Chairman, and three cheers for the Convention, the meeting separated, seemingly much gratified.

MANCHESTER.

NATIO	NAL RENT.—The following	טפ	ms	have
peen colle	cted and sent to the Manchest	er	Cor	ancil
for the Na	ational Rent :-	£.	9,	d.
	Tholman M. A. Can	_		
Whin if	Hulme district	1	10	0
	A Friend	. 0		_
	Mr. Ogden's spinners	. 0	6	11
	From the females of No. 1.			
	district	. 1	16	5
	Mr. Chamberley	. 0	3	
	Ditto	. 0	2	_
	Ditto	Ô	0	
	Mr. S	. o	Ú	
	Tromas Boys	. 0		
44 35	Quantham	. 0	0	2
10,	Openshaw	. 0	7	
	Clayton	. 0	8	
	Mr. Ogden's spinters	. 0	3	•
	Mr. S.		0	8
	From the Brickmaker's So	-		
	ciety	.10	0	0
	Mr. Squire.	. 0	9	0
		 215	10	6
Porte				

the 15th instant, the Council passed the

are authorised.

THE FACTIONS.—During the early part of the predisorderly characters. They were charged with sent week the town of Manchester has been in the picking Edmund Howard's pockets, on Sanday greatest excitement about the Whig and Tory squabbles that have lately been caused by the New Corporation. We last week gave our readers a brief description of the general proceedings of these two parties, and for the present we are unable to report Taylor, and James Whatmough, three beer-sellers, menced their operations at the New Bailey. The with having sold beer on Sunday afternoon, the 7th Whigs applied for leave to contract with the country were fined 5s. each and cost, for violating the laws sel both for and against the application; and the enacted for carters, &c. in the consideration of the question, whether the county magistrates, that is, the great thief catchers, would allow the berough magistrates—who are the little thief catchers—to put their thieves into the New Bailey prison or not. This piece of business Mr. B. Marler complained of the few notices calling ling the nearest and dearest relations of life-and who the meeting. Mr. Cross moved an adjournment to were, nevertheless, doomed to wait until those " thief the Holebottom Chapel, at half-past seven in the catching" gentry decided whether the thieves caught evening. Mr. Hilton, the Overseer, and Mr. by the Whigs should be imprisoned in the dungeon Bennet, the Poor Law Guzrdian, said Mr. Cross over which the Tories had power. Tuesday was no twenty-five per cent. on the present rate. had no vote; the rate-book was referred to: his better. The whole day was occupied in discussing name was in the book, and the rate had been the disgraceful conduct of a set of magistrates in Boiton, who had been fighting hand over head like Magistrates, and a Corn Law Delegate, gave nomust actually pay the rate himself to entitle him to a set of vagabonds in a brothel; and with deciding must actually pay the rate himself to entitle him to the dispute about the overseers, which we menvote. Mr. Sidebottom said it was singular, on the fioned in our last. Shall we tell our readers what are lower than most of the manufacturers in the part of Mr. A. Bennet; for a short time ago, when they did after two days discussion, and after keeping neighbourhood. The weavers have resisted the a poli was held at Mottram, Mr. Bennet was the all the witnesses in the court who had come on other chief person to show that such as Mr. Cross had a business—the poor victims of the internal Poor Law. right to vote, and did vote. He said it was a the deluded mothers of bastard children—the anxious shuffle, and wished to know if the accounts had been relatives of poor wretches whem poverty has driven and wished to know if the accounts and open relatives of poor wretches whem poverty has driven appearances, no amicable arrangements are likely tended with respect to the Metropolitan Police sians would steer down the channel and burn Sheerthem. Mr. Sidebottom said the Overseer choosing will tell them; and then let them ask themselves to be come to. Great improvements are making in Bill, his own auditor, was, in effect, arctiving himself, whether such things ought to be. In two days, the premises for an extension of works, but still Lord J. RUSSELL replied, that he did not inthe then, those great third catchers decided that the several parts of the actionery are standing, and tend to object to the Corporation of London prolittle thi-f catchers should put their thieves into the those who should be fully employed are only par- ceeding with their Bill. If his Hon. Friend should intimidate and keep the spinner to his handle, and parers. On the items of £1. 2s. 6d. for removing Bolton overseers, that the majority of magistrates Pigeon Shooting.—On Monday, a match for Russell) should move to expunge the first fourteen New Bailey, and they also decided, in the case of the tially so. a papper to Crompton, a distance of nine miles, could make a better appointment than a minority:

> what are called misdemeanours. THE WHIG CORPORATION .- On Wodnesday last, those ci-airant inhabitants of the hay-loft over the stables of the York Hotel, met for their usual purpose of either talking nonsense or doing mischief To show the party spirit of this body, which, if it were good for anything, would recognise no political principles, as a body corporate, we assert it as a fact that the mayor, on taking his seat, made it his first like to ask, have these asses—(for be it remembered they mer in a stable-it is no joke)-what, we ask, warded from this village for the Rev. J. R. Stephens's have these asses to do with the election of either Mr. fund. Ewart or any other Whig or Tory? Was Manches ter constituted a borough, and they a "conneil" to take cognizance of party matters like these? They town, and to levy taxes for municipal purposes! If a poor man is found making a quart of whiskey, or

HEYWOOD.

resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried, the neighbourhood would have been truly awful. It at the Democratic Association, Heywood, on Tuesday last:-lst. "That we, the members of the extinguished. Democratic Association, are unable to find words to the resignation of the old corrupt women of Bir- completely consumed, and levelled to the ground. the House adjourned. mingham from the People's Parliament." 2nd. "That a vote of thanks be given to G. J. Harney, for his spirited, eloquent, and powerful manifesto, which appeared in the Northern Star." 3rd. "That by Mr. Roberts: and No. 5, by two families. In Russell-street, by No. 1, Mr. Welling and family;

A committee was bulloted for to try the merits of the petition against the return of Mr. Ewart for the borough of Wigan.

A committee was bulloted for to try the merits of the petition against the return of Mr. Ewart for the borough of Wigan.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Tyrone, in the people's champion." 4th. "May the poor man's are insured, consequently great sufferers, as what police.

Continue to see the little that more in possession of in being removed. Continue to see the little that more in possession of in being removed. industrious but starved and oppressed millions happy, was broken and destroyed. Several persons nargreat, glorious, and free." 5th. "That Mr. rowly escaped being crushed to death by one of the James Lord be delegated to attend the meeting at roofs falling inwards, while they were engaged sented petitions from different parts of Ireland, praying for a men who do not seek on all occasions to dock your Ashton, on Monday next, April 22nd." 6th. cutting off and pulling down the communication: That the editors of the Northern Star and Opera- most fortunately no one sustained the least injury order. Mr. Sidebottom moved the appointment of live be requested to insert the above resolutions in whatever. The cause of this calamitous event is members spoke: their valuable papers." 7th. "That we censure the at present unknown. The Commercial Dock Com-Rate-payers who will suffer themselves to be base conduct of the Tories towards the two Chartists. pany rendered considerable service in despatching base conduct of the Tories towards the two Chartists. pany rendered considerable service in despatching Vincent and Roberts, and all the other injures their engines and dock people on the outbreak of Colonel Conolly, and Mr. Lucas: after which the debate was what is this Convention to do there? To maintain Chartists at Devizes.'

HYDE

by placar;, for the perpose of electing a working lent some time age, though it is now growing obsolete in this neighbourhood, to have music to attend the funerals of any of the brethren of the secret orders. On Sunday last, it so happened that stature and small appetites, as they will have to Booth moved, and Joseph Tomlinson seconded a funeral passed through the town, attended by a the first resolution, "That in consequence of Mr. band of music. The Whigs, and enemies of all Wood having refused to return to Convention un- improvement were greatly alarmed. A conscientious til after the presentation of the National Petition, dissenter, and of course a Whig and defender of this meeting being of opinion that much good the New Poor Law, was, on hearing the sound of may be done by the Convention previous to that music, quite unable to proceed with his religious period, deem it necessary to elect a working man performance, until he had ascertained the cause of pulpit and called out to one of his friends, anxiously enquiring "Wbat's to do! What's to do!!" and on being satisfied as to the real cause of the tumult, he returned to his duties, of course, very thankful that the evil was put off; he having since expressed himself to the effect, that he thought the Stephenites were rising, and that it was all over.

ing been announced that the above individual, who has given evidence against Mr. Stephens, would preach in George-street Chapel, on Sunday last, the friends of Mr. Stephens held an out door meeting to inform the people of Hyde, as to the real character of Boardman and his associates. The meeting was severally addressed by Mr. J. Firth. - Fenton, and William Priest, after which the

HULL

Inquest.—On Tuesday week, an inquest was held at the King's Coffee House, High-street, before Mr. Thorney, coroner, on the body of Amos Lamb, a fisherman belonging to the boat Jenus, which sailed from this port the same morning on a fishing excursion in the Humber. About noon, while e dict-"Accidental Death."

MARK of Respect.-On Thursday evening week. a concert took place in the Female Patriotic Sostreet, who has rendered most eminent services to. the Radical cause in this town.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM.—Selens Thornton, Eliza Lamb, and Ann Daniel, were charged with abobey all the orders and rules. One of the latter was, that they should give a months' notice before they left, but on Monday they went away without any notice, and would not return. Two of the girls said they had given the required notice, but this was denied by Wilson; and the girl Thornton said they were away on Good Friday and Saturday, and they were stopped double wages for it. Wilson said one of the rules stated that any person absent without leave, should for feit double wages. At this stage of the proceedngs, two of the magistrates were found to be proprietors; after which the case was left to Mr Bourne, who decided that the girls had not given double wages should be stopped for one day.

Mansion-House.-Mary Brown Salby, Sarah Archer, and Mary Jackson, were brought up on suspicion of stealing £150 from the person of J. TEETGTALISM.—On Wednesday, Thursday, and the National Rest, be paid into the various passed the National Rest, be paid into the various that electures, in our theatre, on Teetotalism. The Council will meet on every Monday and Thursday, and the Said he came from Leeds. He, it appeared, had got into the company of the three branches, and by them forwarded to the Council."

Monday, April 15.

On motion of the three branches, and by them forwarded to the Council."

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The Council will meet on every Monday and Thursday, and the came from Leeds. He is appeared, had got into the company of the three company of the company of the three company of the three co Hudson, who said he came from Leeds. He, it receive all monies as subscriptions. None other found himself minus the needful. Remanded for attend.

> WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Working Men's Association, held in their room, Salthouse-lane, on Tuesday evening week, Mr. Ormsby in the chair, the secretary read the minutes of the last meeting; after which two letters were read from Mr. Vincent, the Conventional delegate for the Hull district, giving a very pleasing account of his mission in the West of Engiand, and some important matter concerning the Devizes Tory riot. A letter was also read from the secretary of the Bradford Northern Union, respecting Mr. Bussey visiting Hull. A letter was read from Mr. Scott, of Scarbre', informing us that there in India, would be laid before the House? ere a great number of Radicals in that town wishing for assistance from Hull, to form an association. Mored by Mr. Lundy, seconded by Mr. Burns, That this association presents the Radicals of Scarbro' with a copy of the rules of this association. the National Petition, and the People's Charter that they be requested to form themselves into an association, get up petitions, and collect the rent."

HUDDERSFIELD.

WATER WORKS .- The inhabitants of Huddersfield are much gratified to learn that the Commis sioners for the Water Works, on Monday night last, passed a resolution to lower the Water Rents

REDUCTION OF WAGES OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS.-W. Brook, Esq., one of the Whig out without a division. tice, on Friday, that he should reduce his hand-loom reduction, and have sent in a statement to the master, which he would not acknowledge. The weavers have not been at work for some days, and, from all

£20 a side took place, at the Sovereign Inn, Shepley, between Mr. Bever, of Thurstonland, and John police force. Day, of Stalybridge, each to have twenty birds, at thirty yards rise from the trap: the former won by one bird - Bever killing eleven, and Day ten, within the bounds. A large concourse of people were assembled, and many heavy bets were laid, particularly by an ex-Methodist preacher, but now an

innkeeper, who pocketed the blunt. ALMONDEURY SELECT VESTRY .- At a public meeting, at Almondbury, it was resolved to elect a new Select Vestry, of which, public notice is given. We are glad to see the influential inhabitants now joining the labouring classes to appose the operation of the New Poor Law in almost all the townships. Means are taking to oppose its being put into operation at Honley: near 300 summonses have been issued for the rates, but many are determined not to pay under the new regulation.

SLAITHWAITE.-A subscription has been for-

Lowering of Wages.—We hear that Mr Joseph Lockwood, on Tuesday morning, offered his slubbers a reduction, which would reduce their wages Ss. or 9s. weekly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR THE COM-MERCIAL DOCKS AT DEPTFORD.

About three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, an way in, when the Speaker ordered that they should alarm of fire was raised by the police, who discovered withdraw. Harley, shipbroker, situated in Russell-street, at the corner of Bedford-row, adjoining the Commercial Surrey Docks, at Deptford. A quarter of an hour had not elapsed after the discovery, before the tertop of the hanks, a circumstance very fortunate at Lord JOHN RUSSELL then rose, and moved the the then present moment, it being the only source : DEMOCRATIC Association. - The following had it been otherwise the destruction of property in was nearly six o'clock before the flames were entirely ing replied to Sir R. Peel,

The following is the extent of the damage. The The dwellings in Bedford-row damaged by fire and partially pulled down are, No. 2, occupied by Mr.

SADDLEWORTH.

MEETING AT DELPH .- A meeting was held at the White Lion Inn, Delph, on Saturday last, for the Charter and the National Petition. The meeting was ably addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Jonathan Carter, and Mr. James Greaves, of Austerlands.

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE QUEEN persus FEARGUS O'CONNOR. My FRIENDS, -You will learn, from this day's Star, the the Government, at the instance of the Guardians of Warminster, has commenced a criminal prosecution against me, for a libel against those Guardians. As to the libel, I cannot yet give any opinion, not having seem it, -for the present. therefore, I must rest satisfied with observing briefly upon this the last and forless of Whig villanies. The affidavits to show cause why, a rule should be granted, deny all the allegations; and, therefore, if the prosecution had originated with the Guardians, any sound lawyer would have recommended WILLIAM BOARDMAN, OF ASHTON.—It have them to proceed by action; but the fact is, that I am doomed, and I have long known it; but I dely them all. They may put me in a dangeon, which they will do, "but still my spirit welks abroad." My time will now naturally be somewhat occupied in arranging for my defence, but I shall endeavour to steal that time from my hours of rest, and so far from relaxing my exertions, I shall, for the time albited to me abroad, work double. Like a man about to leave home for a season, I shall leave as little as possible to be done in my people, to the number of about 3000, dispersed in absence. I write now, lest you should suppose that the impending prosecution would gag me. No! the damned set, I'll beard them to the last. From their justice I expect nothing-from their fear I will force everything. I have told you that they would lep off your friends one by one, and so they will; but whether in the sunshine or the prison gloom myself. I have created opinions in this country which no power can suppress. I have now to request that you will not allow before completed, in order that, in the fullness of your hearts, you may immediately meet each aggression promptly. I shall fight every inch of ground with them, and shall now have an opportunity of bringciety Rooms, Royal Oak, Blackfriargate, when about 100 male and female Radicals attended to address four letters to the Radicals—(always call yourselves take their farewell of Mr. George Dawson, the Radicals; it is a good old name, and understood.) My talented vocalist, from the Grecian Saloon. Dock- first shall be upon my case-my second upon our position -my third upon our duty-and my fourth upon our prossenting themselves from their work at the cotton | you of the helpless condition in which I found you, and the and flax mills. Thomas Wilson said the girls impregnable position in which I leave you. You have no inclined, can tamely sit down with this unfair order were engaged to work at the mills, and were to thing to fear from either Whigs or Tories, but beware of of things; any government that measures or causes

> I am yours respectfully, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. P.S.-Mr first letter shall appear next week.

Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Friday, April 12. Voters in Ireland.

Bill for the better enforcement of Church discipline, was read a first time.

The Council will meet on every Monday and Thurs-day night, No. 9, Whittle-street, Oldham-street, to arms of the frail one. Awaking next morning, he of Londonderry, who had stated his inability to

The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read the second time, after which their Lordships adjourned.

Tuesday, April 16.

Petitions on a variety of subjects were presented: amongst which were several praying for an alteration in the Beer Act.

The Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) and the General Cemetery Bill were read a first time. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill

passed through committees.

The Earl of RIPON inquired whether the information possessed by Ministers, relative to the war Lord MELBOURNE replied that he had no objection to produce all the intelligence possessed by Government on the subject.

Wednesday, April 17.

Several petitions were presented.

On the motion of Lord DUNCANNON, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, were read the third time The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, April 12. The British Museum Building Bill was read a

recond time. The Necropolis Cemetry Bill was proposed for a

After the presentation of Petitions on various subjects, by different Members.

Sir ROBERT PEEL read at length the Amendment which he proposes to move on Lord John Russell's motion next Monday. Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice of an amend-

clauses, which went to extend the metropolitan A conversation ensued on foreign affairs.

a majority of 44. The Supreme Courts (Scotland Bill) was then after going into committee.

In answer to Colonel SIBTHORP.

not yet made up, and that until then it would not be resolution are founded on the rock of justice and in his power to bring forward his financial statement. The Select Committee on Railroads was nominated, and the House adjourned about two o'clock.

Monday, April 15. A great number of petitions were presented, the greater number referring to the main question of the night-the Government of Ireland-some of which were in favour and some in opposition to the policy of Lord Normanby's administration.

Mr. CRAWFORD, one of the city members, brought a question of privilege before the House, respecting the conduct of the Serjeant-at-Arms, in ordering three members to withdraw, of whom the complainant was one, just before a division on Friday night last. The SPEAKER, who took the responsibility

of the act upon himself, described the circumstances, from which it appeared that the hon. members alluded to were endeavouring to force their

After some further explanations the subject dropped.

Mr. O'CONNELL, on presenting petitions from many parts of Ireland in favour of the administration, was provoked, by a laugh at some expression that fell from him, to denounce "the Orange

A scene of some confusion followed, which ended

resolution of which be had given notice. Sir ROBERT PEEL followed, and submitted his

amendment.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER hav-Mr. E. TENNENT moved the adjournment of the debate. The remaining business was then disposed of, and

Tuesday, April 16.

28th inst.
Messrs. Hume, O'Connell, Grattan, Howard, &c., pre

continuance of fair and imparital government.

The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's metion was then resumed; in the course of the discussion, the following members snoke:—

The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's metion was then resumed; in the course of the discussion, the following me, and the aged worn out with poverty. It is mond, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. Joseph Cock-

Mr. E. Tennent, Mr. S. O'Brien, Colonel Perceval, Mr. again adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Barron.

GORTON.

Heigh, near Gorton, for the purpose of adopting the aristocracy. (Cheers.) You have long submitted People's Charter, and to support the Convention. A to be oppressed by those merciless aristocrats—they procession was formed at Openshaw, of the Radi-consider you nothing more than machines for their cals of that neighbourhood, accompanied by a few friends from the No. 1 District. The procession was advantage ground; they also think they will be headed by drums and fifes, quite in military style: supported in their acts of oppression by the standing there were also eight flags, bearing the following mottos:—"Equal Justice;" "Tyranny shall no longer disgrace our native land;" "Reason no longer with tyrants, for man has only once to die;" Working men, be prepared for the worst, as your minister, and Oastler, our King;" on this flag was a cap of liberty. At the hour appointed crowds were acap of liberty. At the hour appointed crowds were sudden attack from the common enemy. Mr. seen coming in all quarters from the surrounding villages. The numbers present would amount to I do not know the definition of moral force, except between two and three thousand persons. The scene it means moral nonsense; but I would wish to speak was enlivened by the attendance of many females. of passive resistance. You are bound to support A little after six o'clock an operative was called to the chair. After opening the business of the meeting in the usual form, a deputation from the

Manchester Agitating Committee was present, and he introduced Mr. Tilman as one of the deputation. My. TILMAN, said, My. Chairman, in bringing forward the first resolution which is, "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles contained in the People's Charter, are the only means whereby the condition of the producing classes can be benefitted, and this meeting pledge themselves to main-tain that Charter until it become the law of the land," I cannot but rejoice at the strong display of words of the Duke of Wellington shall be verified feeling exhibited in favour of the principles contained that the country is not fir for a gentleman to live in. in the People's Charter; I am also rejoiced to see, though under the dominion of & cotton lord, and all was "That this meeting consider it necessary for kinds of intimidations resorted to for the purpose of preventing them attending this meeting, the peo- every means in their power for the collection of the ple, regardless of all sacrifice, assembled in such great National Rent, and that each individual exert himnurabers as at present surround me at once clearly. proving that the people of this nation are determined on his individual exertions. the nevelty of my case to mar the Stephens agitation. I molonger to indure the poverty and sufferings heaped want no funds—I will take no funds for my defence. Stephens on them by the wicked arts of a wicked Government. returning in a small boat, after looking at the requires them, and you in general lose sight of one object nets, he fell overboard, and was drowned. Ver- before completed, in order that, in the fullness of your real position of the producing classes of this country, and in the course of his remarks dealt some heavy blows at the Whigs. Mr. BUTTERWORTH said, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, in rising to second the resolution I

do it with great pleasure, inasmuch as I consider it the duty of every man to come forward and speak his sentiments openly. Mr. Chairman, the legislature of a free people are not composed of the same materials as the present House of Commons, whose pects. I have now to implore of you so to strengthen your acts keep the people in the greatest depth of poverty and the loss of one individual shall not damage and misery, and at the same time grasp all the your cause. I shall have frequent opportunities of reminding wealth to themselves. (Cheers.) No man, no veu of the helpless condition in which I found you, and the matter how ignorant, no matter how religiously to be measured out the food to the people in the lowest possible quantities should be considered the enemies of the people, and the sooner they are got rid of the better. (Cheers.) I do not Mr. Chairman wish for the shedding of human blood, but if the Government go on in the manner they have hitherto done, and are determined not to hearken to the wants of an insulted people, then let the blood be upon the heads of the miscreants that have caused such a state of things. There are no men or women that LORD MELBOURNE, in answer to a question from Lord Wicklow, stated, that it was not the inwill tamely submit to see their relatives under the tention of Government at present to introduce any by you having no voice in making the laws by which regular notice, and he therefore ordered that Bill for the improvement of the Registration of you are governed; we must persevere until the sys-Voters in Ireland.
On the motion of the Lord CHANCELLOR, a grand object, be not afraid, the Government dare not raise an arm against the majority of the people, because all power and intelligence is centred in the working classes. Am I, Mr. Chairman, to be told that, because I am an operative, I have not as good On motion of the Earl of RODEN, the Earl of a right to have a voice in the making of laws as my Lord John Russell, or any of the Bedford family? for they can be considered no better than a thief that would rob your house as they have in former days robbed the poor of a great portion of the property that they now possess: down with all thieves—down with all pickpockets—(cheers, and cries of "we wish we had them here")—be united my friends, and no Government can stand against the united demands of a united people. (Cheers.) The resolution was put and carried. Mr. Higgins, rose and said, I have had a resolu-

ion just put into my hands. "That this meeting, seeing the bold and manly position of the people's representatives now assembled in London, consider it the duty of every lover of liberty to come forward in the present crisis and support the Convention with money, and if need be, with their right arms, against the base mercenaries of contending factions, until the rights of labour are acknowledged in an equal manner with the rights of the monied classes. One of the speakers that preceded me rejoiced that the villages were moving, and that agitation is going on at Gorton. Now, sir, I am sorry that there is cause for such agitation. The resolution says that we should have confidence in the Convention, and I think we have to the fullest extent; they are our servants and not our masters. For instance, Nottingham has set a good example; they have recalled Dr. Wade; he was not the sort of man that would serve them, being a moral force and middle class man, for men of wealth will not honestly serve the people in the coming struggle. (Cheers, and cries of "We can do without them.") Will you get your rights for asking for, or in other second reading, and, after discussion, was thrown out without a division.

Will you on your knees pray out without a division. you did so, you would be the most servile slaves that ever disgraced any nation under heaven if you are armed, and if your are not you ought to be-it is your constitutional right. (Cheers, and cries of "we are.") If the people are prepared there will be no need of bloodshed. If we look at the movements of the army, we are led to believe that something ment to the effect that further reform was necessary. strange is about to be acted. In one of the London Mr. HAWES wished to know the course in- papers a reason has been assigned, that the Rusness. For what have they sent the Rocket brigade here? There are no Russians can come up the old river and land. No sir, they have come here to the joiner to his bench; you must be prepared for the worst. The men that constitute our present standing army are men that never fired a gun in anger, and in them the government can place little confidence. I received a letter from London the other day, and Mr. O'Brien said that some of the officers After this, the proposition of Sir G. CLERK for dividing the Scotland Prisons Bill was negatived by three of the soldiers would be inclined to take part with the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Leach rose and said, Mr. Chairman and

discussed at considerable length both before and Working Men of Gorton, I must say that I fully concur with every word of the last speaker. It is In answer to Colonel Sibthorp, true that the people should take their affairs into their own hands. The principles contained in the equity. Your enemies taunt you with ignorance. They say that we are ignorant and idle. Why, sir, the people of this great manufacturing district are working in the factories fourteen hours per day, and enduring all kinds of insults from the petty tyrants over them, and after all their toil bringing nothing home on a Saturday night but a pocket full of emptiness and sorrow. (Cheers, and "that is true." It is said that we are for blood and spoliation. This comes with a bad grace from parties whose deeds of blood are mixed up with their very nature. The French war is a sufficient instance; then nature's field and the greenness of its verdure was crimsoned with the blood of our countrymen for no other purpose than to place a tyrant on the throne of France. We are told, my friends, we are idle by the men that have caused this great flowing of human blood and wholesale murder. The system we live under is past enduring; there is no aristocrat but who can, if he pleases, on Monday morning discharge, without the least pretext, any of his hands and leave them to starve in a land of plenty, to gratity his own private views. Not a working man in this vast assembly receives more than five shillings to the pound of real value, -(shame, shame,) -the other fifteen are taken from him to support the aristocracy. This is an awful state of things, a state that has set the producing classes against the higher order of society. I tell my Lord John Russell, (he that has said in his place in the House of Commons I tell little John, as a working man, that if this Chapel, Middleton, near Onley, in the presence. system is to be continued. I will raise my hand to of the Superintendant Registrar, Mr. William destroy all laws that prevent me enjoying what has Kendall, farmer, to Mrs. Sarah Denby, widow, all been designed by nature and nature's God. (Cheers and "thou art a good one") If there be a middle class man present, which one of the former speakers said there was, I would ask him as a middle class man does he wish to see his neighbourgoing in rags, and in the greatest depths of povery and, wretched ness? He cannot for one moment wish any such thing. Here the speaker went into detail of the Pension List, showing the manner the people's money was given in some instances to female prostitutes, who had prostituted their persons to some of the Noble Lords; and for that reason must be quartered on the people. But, sir, we have placed the banner of liberty on the sacred rock of truth and justice, and sworn to maintain that position. (Cheers.)

> resolution was put and carried. Mr. Bennow said-I address myself to the work. ing men, and also the middle class men, of Gorton. I do it on the principle that there are good men as working men, and also good men as middle class men. (Here some in the meeting misuaderstood the gentleman, which caused a few interruptions.) Gentlemen,-Allow me, and I will set you right. I do not pretend to say that there are no middle class tion; it pledges you to support the Convention; and Grey, aged 59 years. the principles of the People's Charter. The prin- cholson, aged 9 years.

He sat down after seconding the resolution. The

MEETING AT ABERY BEIGH, NEAR | ciples of that Charter are for paying wages to your representatives—to have No Property Qualification—and Vote by Ballot. These are the only measures On Saturday last, a meeting was held at Abbey | that can release you from the grasp of a merciless consider you nothing more than machines for their use, and by that they imagine they are placed on Chairman, I have no notion of the word moral force. the Convention, and you are also bound not to sup-

port those men that stand between you and your ights; but, I am sorry to say, many of you do support your enemies, by placing your money in the savings banks. You must, as soon as possible, withdraw your money, and also all sick clubs and secret orders should do in like manner. If you will do this, depend upon it the whole system will fall to the ground. This, then, will be your first act of passive resistance. Yeu will soon be called upon to observe the sacred week introduced by Mr. Attwood, when not a shuttle shall be thrown. Then the He concluded by moving the third resolution, which the carrying out of the foregoing resolutions, to use self, as if the success of this glorious cause depended

The resolution was seconded by a person whose name we could not bear, and was carned with great cheers.

Mr. Rushton said, so much has been said, that I: am most willing to give my sanction to the resolution. There never was a time in the history of our native country, that called more for your anited exertions. Oh, never was there a time when your country was brought down to such a state of wretchedness and misery as at the present! We assembled to night to regain those rights that have so long and so unjustly been withheld from us. Meetings like this will do little good without we have a determination never to rest until all is accomplished. If you are determined, I say with the former speakers, that no power on earth can stand against your just demands. Is there one in this vast assembly, that can for one moment think that he has not an equal right to share those blessings designed by God? I think there can be none. There is one thing in the papers this week that gives me great pleasure; the men of Cornwall seeing the people dying with want, and at the same time seeing ship leads of corn in the port to be exported, what did they do? did they petition for the corn to remain to feed their starving countrymen? No, Sir, but with arms in their hands, seized the vessel, sold the corn at market price, and gave the money to the captain. This is a noble example for the whole country to imitate. As former speakers referred to the Scriptures. I will take one passage where one of the countrymen of Moses was injured. Moses seeing this, did he endeavour by word to prevail on the injurer of his countryman to desist? No, but on the contrary, with his own hand knocked him down. Mr. Chairman, before we separate, let me have one word with the women. Women should be united above all at this important crisis. There is nothing so congenial to the mind than to have the wife of our bosom, and the child of our loins by our side. There is nothing that would stimulate me more than havng the wife of my bosom and the child of my by my side. I would press forward to fight the enemies of my liberty, and if I should be wounded in the conflict, there would be one kind hand near to bind my wounds. Women stand by your husbands! Young women stand by your sweethearts. and in the end we shall ultimately conquer. The speaker sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. Rushton was called to the chair, and a vote

of thanks being given the former Chairman for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated, after giving three cheers for the Convention and three cheers for Stephens. The procession returned in good order to Openshaw, where the delegates from Manchester were regaled with a plentitul supply of the necessaries of life, and the evening passed over in peace and harmony.

AMBLERTHORNE.

THE NEW CONNECTION METHODISTS v. . THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -- Having observed, in the Halifaz Express of April 13th, a resolution passed at the Methodist New Connection quarterly meeting. saying, "That they learnt with the deepest regret that, on the 4th of March last, a sermon was preached and a collection made in the Ambierthorne Chapel, in the behalf of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens; and conceiving that the character of the Connection may seriously suffer thereby, they disclaimed all participation in or sympathy for such proceedings." You will give your readers here great pleasure in inserting the following remarks:-Firstly, after a requisition from some of Mr. Stephens's friends and ours, taking all circumstances bearing thereon into deep consideration, we did allow them to preach a sermon, and make a collection, for the Rev. J. R. Stephens; and as those persons which composed the quarterly meeting, conceive that the character of the Connection may seriously suffer thereby, we desire to exorerate the Connection and place the stigma on ourselves. And though the Society he poor, (and whether our poverty arises. from the just and merciful degrees of the Supreme Governor of the universe, or from the free agency of wicked men, very few attempt to instruct us,) yet we are jealous of the honour we have in this instance, and we will not give it to any other. Secondly, that this Society, feeling anxious that the Methodist New Connection should still maintain its character, perceive that the stigma will not be sufficiently wiped away by the few straggling readers of the Hatifax Express, we therefore request you to publish the above in your extensively-circulated

> Signed on the behalf of the Society, JOHN SMITH, Chairman.

Sporting Entelligence.

BETTING AT MANCHESTER

THE CHESTER CUP .- P. P.

6 to 1 aget Mr. Ferguson's Harkaway. (* freely)

6 to 1 aget Mr. Ferguson's Harkaway. (* free!
140 to 20, Captain Berkeley's Caravan. (*)
7 to 1 aget Mr. Copeland's King Cole.
8 to 1, Lord Westminster's Card. Paff.
12 to 1, Captain Healey's Van Burea. (*)
15 to 1, Mr. Meiklam's Modesty.
16 to 1, Sir T. Stanley's Cowboy.
20 to 1, Lord de Tabley na. Zillah.
20 to 1, Mr. Heseltine's Slashing Harry.
25 to 1, Lugwardine.

An unexpected turn in the betting took place at nearly the finish of the day's business, after the bet about Caravan had been taken, by a Liverpool gentleman backing Harkaway los a good amount, at the price quoted. YORK DEREY.

2 to 1 en Commodore—(taken) 3 to 1 against Bolus. Even betting aget Commodore winning the Derby and the

St. Leger at York.

MARRIAGES. On Wednesday last, at St. Cuthbert's charch, in

York, by the Rev. J. Willey, Mr. J. Johnson, of Leeds, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Mr. Rotherford, of Stamford Bridge.
On Tuesday last, by ficense, at the of Middleton.

DEATES.

On the 12th inst., aged two years, Eliza Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Farrar, of the Rose and Crewn Hotel, in this town.

On the 30th ult., aged 70, Mr. Joseph Naylor, late receller of the receller. late woollen-clath manufacturer, of Holberk. On Tuesday last, very suddenly, at Pool, near Otley, Mrs. Scott, widow, of Bradford.

On Sunday last, at the house of Mr. John Read. Lion Inn, Otley, of a few hours' illness, in the bloom of youth, Miss Emma Beat, daughter of Mr. Henry Read, tinner and braziec, of Bradford. On the 14th inst., at the racing stables, near Holywell, aged 42 years, Mr. Robert Brunton, trainer to Sir R. W. Bulkeley, Bart., and many years trainer to the late John Chiton, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at Darliagton, James Lightfoot Wheelhouse aged six years. On the 14th inst., Mr. Ralph Stamper, aged 20 years, of Blackwell, near Darlington.

On the 11th inst. at Ricamond, in the 5th year of her age, Margaret, third daughter of Mr. John Cow-

truly said, your gray hairs are going down in sor-row to the grave. But I will come to the resolu-On the 14th inst., at Darlington, Mr. Thomas

On the 14th inst, at Darlington, Hannah Ni-

ENGLAND. THE WEST LONDON RADICAL ASSOCIATION, held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday even-

ing : Mr. Peat in the chair. A considerable acces sion was made to the numbers, and a liberal subscription for the National Rent collected. In fact, the prosperity of this Association has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Dr. Taylor attended, and gave a very satisfactory account of his mission to Birmingham. Three delegates were appointed to attend a meeting on street, Grosvenor-square, to form a Charter Asso-

NEWCASTLE.—A public meeting, in the Town Hall, called by a requisition, to which repwards of five hundred signatures were attached, in the course of two days-"to take ir to consideration the merits and general policy of Her Majesty's Ministers." took place on Tuesday evening week. The Mayor, John Fife, Esq., in the chair. Never was there congregated together, in the Town's Hall, so large a number. Strong resolutions were passed condemnatory of the policy and tyranny of the Whigs, and a petition to the House of Commons, calling on the House to withdraw their support from the Ministers. The resolutions and petition were in very strong language, yet all was passed without a dissenting voice, not even a Wing was to be found to express a word in favour of the ruling faction.

CROYDON.—At the vestry meeting on Easter Tuesday, a resolution was unanimously come to by the inhabitants, to instruct the Town Commissioners to oppose, by all the legal means in their power, the introduction of the "Liberal Police Bill" into the Croydon district.

CUMBERIAND.-During the lest few weeks. the great number already sent to the Convention, have been obtained to the National Petition: indeed, it only regards the principles therein concourse of signature in those places. They are also establishing Associations for the purpose of forwarding the cause of the people. Nothing has tended more to arouse the people to a sense of their importance and duty, than the very powerful lectures of a Mr. Mc Bean, of Edinburgh, who has been lecturing here and in all the neighbouring towns and villages, to crowded audiences, on the five Radical principles, the Rights of Man, the observation, and his fervid and impassioned elolectures, in establishing Radical Associations. We in order to see whether there was in reality

zignature. the largest meetings that ever took place in Westbury was held in the Market-place of the above town, when Mr. Tucker, treasurer to the Working Men's Association, introduced to them Mr. Samuel Porter, Jun., of Bath, and in doing so said-Fellow Citizens,—You remember that yesterday I was bound over to keep the peace for the heinous crime of having given three cheers for the females during their procession last week, but this shall not cause me to relax from my duty to-day. (Cheers.) I have this day been tempted to break my bond, but I have the law to fly to, and will not suffer insult or contumely from any one. (Cries of "bravo," and great confusion from a party of Whige and Tories, which were mingled with the rest.) I will not take up any longer of your time, and I hope you will pay the greatest attention to my young friend, Mr. Samuel Porter, of Bath, who then came forward, amidst great cheering, and spoke nearly as follows: - Friends and Fellow Citizens, - We are met to-day in defence of the noblest principles for which heroes ever fought, patriots ever bled, or for which maroften taken the field in defence of liberty; but we freedom, but we are met with arguments as our for which we are fighting. (Great cheering.) We are met—[At this moment, the greatest confusion ot, they made this overture with a view to deceive was spread over the meeting by a band of bired ruffians and others, which had congregated together at one corner of the meeting, and a peace-officer struck one of the Chartists: this became a signal for violence, and in less than three minutes the Market-place became one pugilistic scene. The Chartists were victorious, and compelled the leaders of their opponents to take shelter within the walls of the Commercial Inn, where they quietly remained till the meeting dispersed. Order then being restored, the speaker then resumed - Mr. friends. I was about to observe that we are met to-day to laugh tyrants in the teeth; and though they may have their myrmidons at hand to break the heads of those that would endeavour to spread political knowledge amongst the politically ignorant, and that would endeavour to show the working classes the degraded position in which they are placedthat our principles are worth disseminating-are worth living for-are worth fighting for-and, if occasion requires, worth dying for. (Cheering.)
He then explained the principles of the Charter, but observed—the Charter is not in itself the remedy for all your evils; it is only like the foundation atone-something on which you may build. The Charter-will prove a foundation stone to a good government. From bad government arises all our political ills. The few legislate for the benefit of the few; while the rights of the millions are disregarded. We are told that we are too ignorant to the spot eigned the petition, and the determination would subject the parties to the penalties of the law. in the National Convention was unanimously voted choose men to look after our own interests. If they thought so, they would give us the Charter to-morrow. (Hear.) But let them look at the Convertion, and there is the lie for them at once. The Concention looked more after the interests of the working classes in one day than the rotten House of Commons in twelve months. The Convention is chosen by the people, is paid by the people, and looks after the interests of the people. This is what a House of Commons ought to be. ((Hear, and cheers.) Men of Westbury,-Will you stand by the Convention, and give them both your moral energies and wear physical, if required. (Gries of "we will.") The Convention is met to demand justice for the labouring millions; but if the Government will not listen to their petitions, nor grant them their requests, but attempt, by force to stop the tide of political agitation, then we will meet their force by fary. (Loud cheers.) We will push back the tempestuous current till every wave flee to its fountain. If they dare to lay their hands upon the just representatives of the people, then, I say, "Up, rouse ye, then, Ibid. ye merry merry men." (Teemendous cheering.) Justice is one eause, and under its sacred banner its sacred banner of this place were visited by Mr. Robert Knox, Americans to arms, but because justice was denied (the County delegate,) Mr. Reaves, of Sunderland, them? What drove the Canadians to arms? Be- and Mr. Watson, of Haswell, to explain to them cause they were denied justice. And what will at the principles of the Charter. About 500 people length excite Englishmen to arms, but because they are denied justice? Wat Tyler is dead—William Tell is dead; but I trust their noble spirits are yet Tell is dead; but I trust their noble spirits are yet addressed by the respective gentlemen, and it disalive to animate their surviving heirs. Men of addressed by the respective gentlemen, and it disalives to animate their surviving heirs. Westbury,—are you determined to act in unison played the greatest enthusiasm throughout—Itid. with the men of the North-with the men of the

enimated by the same desires as patriots and martys who have heretofore bled in the cause of freedom; and I swear, before God and you, my countrymen, that this life, while life shall last, shall be the happiness, and the welfare of our much-loved country. (Very loud and continued cheering.) My friends, -you have given me your word that you are ready when liberty calls you to be then stedfast to your promise. We have truth and justice on our side. In conclusion, I would say go on, and by your blest example convince the world,

That whatever storms of fortune are decreed,

That treth and justice shall at last succeed the next evening, at the Running Horse, Duke- He then retired, anidst great cheering. Three cheers were given for Peter Bussey, three for the Convention, and three for the champion of the people's rights, Mr. Henry Vincent' and the meeting peaceably seperated. The moor Tories, which had received a threshing at the beginning, had been to the magistrate and informed him of what had happened, which so frightened the nervous gentleman, that he immediately began ewearing in special constables, who were just ready for work by the time there was nothing for them to de.

NORTHERN POLITICAL UNION .- The Council met on Wednesday evening, Mr. Thomas Hedburn, Vice-President, in the chair. The following subscriptions were handed in: - From the coachmakers, &0s. 6d.; from Newcastle, collected in the various books, £1 19s. 4d.; from Sheriff Hill, 3s. 4½d.; from Type Main Pottery, 1s. 10d. Rent, Mr. Jordan, 2s.; at Liberator Office. 1s.; at D. France's, 8s. 6d. Mr. Charlton reported that the meeting at Howden Pans was most encouraging. A large number, chiefly ship-carpenters and keelmen, were gress?-Ibid. present. The landlord of the Queen's Head was in the chair. A druggist and an exciseman endeavoured to disturb the meeting, but owing to the moderation and spirit of the people, they did not produce the confusion they intended. Mr. Ayre moved, and

upwards of two thousand additional signatures to Mr. Kay seconded, a motion to apply for an additional £15 to the Convention, for the purpose of carrying out the Northern Agricultural Agitation. Mr. Devyr suggested that £5 in addition to the £5 tained to be promulgated, especially in the rural already in hand, would be found adequate for the districts, to gain the general support of the people. purpose. Mr. Watson moved, and Mr. Moody land, should the Convention, as is extremely protection. Two delegates, J. B. Hanson, of Carlisle, and seconded, that £5 be the sum applied for. On a bable, determine on holding simultaneous meetings Charles Smith, of Wigton, held public meetings in division, the £5 was fixed on. On the application on Whitmonday. - Ibid. the towes of Maryport and Whitehaven, where the of the men of Fatheld, Messrs, Hume and Charl-National Petition and People's Charter were una- ton were appointed to attend there on Tuesday nimously adopted, end the former is now in the evening, at seven o'clock. Messrs. Ayre and Moody were appointed to attend a meeting at Dunston on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven. Messrs. Thomason and Devyr were appointed to seven o'clock. Messrs. Thomason and Moody were slightest, will be effected for the masses, till the tide appointed to attend at Birtley, on Friday (last night). Messrs. Charlton and Elliott to Elswick House of Corruption.—Ibid. and Benwell. On the motion of Mr. Ayre, seconded by Mr. Mason, a committee was authorised present position of the Government, and the pros- to send the pamphlets to Ireland, and pay the expense of carriage. Messre. R. Ayre, John pects of the people of this country. His subjects expense of carriage. Messrs. R. Ayre, John have been varied, but in all he strongly promulgated Mason, and James Ayre, were appointed on this the doctrine of the greatest possible happiness to committee. A most spirited and interesting disthe greatest number. His original manner of cussion took place upon the expediency or inexpetreating all subjects which have come under his diency of meeting the middle classes in friendly discussion, explaining to them the definite meaning quence have made a deep and lasting impression on of Universal Suffrage, and discussing the justice or the minds of his numerous hearers. But what is injustice of the practical reforms which the people still more laudable on the part of this humble intend to carry out. Mr. John Blakey stated, that individual (for we understand he is only a poor man) he had that morning been called upon by Mr. L. is, that he has, in many places, succeeded, after his Harle, for the purpose of ascertaining these points,

consider him a most useful agitator at the present anything in them that would not be supported by time. The petition against the Poor Law, recom- what is termed the Durham party, he (Mr. Blakey) mended in the Northern Star, has been copied had told Mr. Harle, that Universal Suffrage, meant and widely circulated, and is now in course of qualification of three months residence, and twentyone years of age in every man unconvicted of crime, Secession Church (which was freely granted,) at Westfury.—Teiumph of the Chartists:

The Whig Imbediate forms be could not give a precisely definite of the Uniform Physical Force.

The Whig Imbediate of the Charter Association, held in J. Malcolm being called to the chair, he introduced to the Council of the Uniform Physical WHIGS AND TORIES.—On Tuesday week, one of opinion, but, of a certainty, they must be very ex- Sunderland, on Thursday evening, the following Mr. Alexander Orr, from Kilbirnie, who addressed New Poor Law Amendment Act, describing it as shook his head, and at once demanded why I did tensive and bitterly disagreeable to the Placeman, resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy the meeting in a short, but impressive address. Mr. the most accursed and anti-christian law that ever the Pensioner, and Sinecurist, end Jew swindling ordered to be sent to Mr. A. White, requesting him Thomas M Queen, of Barkess, was next introduced, disgraced the Statute book of a civilized state— Harle seemed to wish that the people and the middle classes would meet and discuss there matters
over in a friendly spirit. He (Mr. Blaker) was of
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over the friendly spirit. He (Mr. opinion that much good might result from the dis- and not as it ought to be, secured to the people. of Ayrshire is now organized for the furthering of he acts, will by their perversity drive us to the edge cussion, as at present the middle classes were warring | And moreover, as that administration constitutes the | the people's cause. against principles and things they did not understand. Mr. Devyr fully concurred in the views and opinions of Mr. Blakey. Mr. James Ayre said, that from this source, to oppose all measures of real rehe would suspect any man who proposed such a discussion of impure motives, the French working people had gained a revolution, and the middle

> classes of England. Mr. Mason said, that Mr. Avre was mistaken as to matter of fact and history, the French revolution was a revolution of the midthe people. Mr. Devyr said, that according to the sufferings."-Ibid. views of the gentlemen who spoke on the other side

classes same in and deprived them of its fruits, such,

he doubted not, was the intention of the middle

public discussion or were they not?" If they considered that the Whigs were more intelligent and 4s .- Ibid. could cajole or bamboczle those leaders, then were they perfectly right in avoiding the discussion, but if they considered that in the ranks of the people, there could be found men as intelligent as the Whigs, then ought they to meet them at once, they having every thing to gain and nothing to lose by the discussion. This seemed to be almost the unanimous opinion of the meeting, as it was a late hour, however, Mr. Mason entered a notice of motion on the books, and the subject stands over for discussion at the next Council Meeting. The Council

Mr. Robert Knox, the delegate, and Messrs. of resisting the laws, or for the purpose of com-Williams and Batchelor, of Sunderland. The mitting any act which is deemed by law an offence. people flocked in hundreds to the place of meeting; are liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour. It other in the enthusiasm displayed; and though some liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour. Satis- meetings that has taken place in this town for some may think such a spirit tame and harmless, yet the factory proof of such combination, or of such sell- years, on the Charter and National Petition, which strength of the association, the members, who on manifested by the leading men of this district affords I beg further to observe, with regard to the use of and signed by the chairman, on the account of the ample testimony of the growing spirit of liberty. arms, or training for the purpose of using arms, that if meeting, when a vote of thanks was unanimously The meeting was severally addressed by the respective gentlemen at great length, and with much

adjourned .- Northern Liberator.

SEAHAM IN THE HANDS OF THE CHARTISTS. lawful authority, are prohibited. And every per-On Tuesday last, a most numerous gathering of son who shall attend any such meeting for the par- admittance, where the Bailie addressed them for toration of the social and political rights of the most meeting, and a considerable number were enrolled respect to any seditious meetings in their neighbour- the petition. members of the County Charter Association .-

HASWELL.-Last Saturday, the Chartists of this

said about the manner by which we shall gain our hear Mr. Robert Knox, The meeting was ad- named. Some other preliminary business was dis- Chairman of the meeting, and transmitted to Dr.

also given us right arms to defend them. (Cheers, the people of this place, and addressed a crowded and a voice from the crowd, "You are a brave young meeting of "honest men and true" in support of the Union held a Soiree on Monday evening, in the Charter. Mr. Atkinson was in the chair, and the Caledonian Hall. At eight o'clock, about 400 Kilbarchan.—The Working Men's Association sation; it is true, I am young; but what then? I utmost spirit was manifested. We shall try if we persons sat down to tea, among whom was a large tion of Kilbarchan got up an entertainment, conam not too young to feel, and to be made sensible of cannot get a Radical sermon preached here some of show you that I am influenced by the same motives, to be the "unco guid."-Ibid.

devoted in opposition to tyranny, and for the benefit, of public feeling in favour of the People's Charter. -Ibid.

> AYCLIFFE.—On Saturday evening, Mr. James Reaves, the Sunderland missionary, held an excellent meeting at this place in support of the Charter and Convention. He addressed the meeting at great length, and a resolution was passed in support of the Charter, and numbers enrolled their names as to the chair. Excellent speeches were made, which members of the association. The linen weavers of this place are in a dreadful state of destitution, not averaging more than 2s. 6d. per week!!! In some instances the lives of honest men-guilty of no crime depends for existence on the charitable hand of the pastor. We forbear saying any more about these poor men at present, as we understand the County Association intend making further inquiries, and laying these horrifying facts before the People's Parliament.— Ibid.

WEST AUCKLAND. -- An out-door demonstration of the good people of this district took place last Saturday afternoon, to support the movement. There was a multitude of people present, warm, and enthusiastic in the good cause. Messrs. Reaves and Watson, the missionaries, addressed the people, and established a numerous district association.

tion. The cause rolls on-who can stop its pro-

SERMONS were preached in the Wesleyan Association Chapel, West Auckland, and at Aycliffe, Defence Fund. Collections were made, and the great.—Ibid.

Mr. Frost's Visit to the North .- An excellent letter has been received from this gentleman by a Sunderland friend, from which we rejoice to learn it is his intention to visit the North of Eng-

BEDLINGTON .- We understand that the active democrats of this village have divided the neighbourhood into districts, for the purpose of facilitating the obtaining of signatures to a petition against the renewal of the accursed Poor Law, It would be useless, however, for the people in general to make attend at Heworth Shore, on Monday night, at a movement on this question. No good, not the

> was held in their new Reading Rooms. The meettions.—Northern Liberator.

plunderers, and how much more safe the property when protected by the affections of the people than upon the middle classes to think of their critical of the People's Charter, a public meeting having observing that Universal Suffrage was not only a position, satisfied their true interests and the people's been previously requested to meet in the United natural but a civil right—a right which had been are identical.-Ib.

present Ministry's sole claims to support, who have had the baseness to employ the popularity acquired form to the people of the United Kingdom, it is the Ministers is necessarily involved in the coming discussion, and therefore it is the duty of the people's representatives either to abstain altogether from voting, leaving the corrupt factionists to fight till they exhaust themselves, and earn the thorough contempt due to their respective measures and cupityrs ever died. (Cheers.) Our forefathers have dle classes into which the people were merely brought dity; or distinctly, and emphatically, to protest as assistants, therefore it was that the middle classes | against the continuance of the system of humbug are not met to-day in arms to advocate the cause of were able to take all the fruits to themselves; it and swindling practised by the present Ministry. would be very different in England. Dr. Hume was | And also to take immediate steps to expel them swords, truth 23 our shield, and justice is the object of opinion that the middle classes generally were from office, relying on the moral energy of the people as amply sufficient to subjegate all, who shall not, they made this overture with a view to deceive dare longer to trample on their rights, or despise their

> NATIONAL RENT.-DELEGATE FUND .- The of the question, narrowed itself into this:—" Were the leaders of the people able to meet the Whigs in Messrs. Williams and Binns, from the country Societies: - West Auckland, £1 4s. 93d.; Shildon,

SALE OF ARMS IN MONMOUTH .- Copy of letter written by the Secretary of State, and addressed to the Lord Lieutenant of the county of mitting any act which is deemed by law an offence. and at the hour announced for the meeting, there is, I conceive, equally clear, that any person sellcould not have been less than 700 persons present. ing arms, who advises and induces others to buy All classes and both sexes seemed to vie with each them for the purpose of resisting the laws, is also ing of arms, which of course will be necessary, was unanimously adopted, and a vote of confidence the use of arms, they are guilty of an offence under | After which he immediately started off for Creetown, ability, and we doubt not the seed which has been the provisions of the training act (60 George III., where, in the short space of half an hour's notice, sown there will produce a goodly harvest .- Northern | c. 1,) which enacts, that all meetings for the purpose of training or drilling to the use of arms without was crowded to excess. Great numbers were hood, at which any excitements to resist the laws may be addressed to the people.'

SCOTLAND.

(From the True Scotsman.)

Mr. Jamieson Stewart, Mr. Adam Stewart, Mr. James Watson, and other members of the Union. Ahove the platform the tri-coloured flug was diswere much applauded. The proceedings altogether were extremely harmonious, and the meeting sepa-

rated about one o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, a public meeting of the Chartists was held in the Caledonian Hall, for the purpose of hearing Messrs. Sime and Adams in illustration of the principles of the Charter. Mr. James Saunders, weaver, in the chair. Mr. Adams addressed the meeting at considerable length on the necessity of agitation for the promotion of the principles of the Charter, which he insisted was the only real and efficient remedy for all the national evils and grievances under which the nation laboured. He strongly power." counselled the Radicals of Dundee to be united, as the want of Dundee taking a lead in the agitation | carried unanimously. Watson, the missionaries, addressed the people, and stablished a numerous district association.

"The people bye and bye will be the stronger."

SHILDON.—Mr. Watson had a neble meeting on considerable length and their different effects on the happiness of government which and their different effects on the happiness of the meeting. A vote of thanks was then given to the two Charter—and succeeded in forming a good associa- of the communities over which they are placed. He then went into a lengthened argument to prove the inherent right of man to vote in the election of his Messrs. Adams and Sime were loudly cheered sympathy existing for the persecuted patriot is very throughout their speeches, and the thanks of the

town to form a " female political union." Association was held in the Gardeners' Hall, on meeting of the democrats of this awakening town, strains, man's natural claims for liberty. As you infant, as it reclines on its mother's breast,

WHITBURN .- The Whitburn Political Union resolved, at a meeting held lately, to make some exertion to get the people of West Calder organized in behalf of the People's Charter. A deputation opinion of this Council that the general conduct of will be sent from our Union to aid them in forming an association; and the secretary was instructed to in point of situation and natural resources, and that write to some of the most influential Radicals in that place, apprizing them of the intentions of the land, with all her boasted greatness. After reading Union. This is as it ought to be. Every local a number of extracts from the Morning Chronicle of association should strain every nerve to get the 1831, recommending an armed resistance on the people in the neighbouring villages united; for it is part of the people to the oppression of the aristoonly by union that their long-withheld rights can be cracy, he proceeded to speak of the Corn Laws. It attained.

ALYTH.—The committee of the Alyth Radical Reform Association met on Tuesday, the 26th ult., argument made use of by the cotton lord himself, he for the purpose of hearing Messrs. Cree and Robertson, as a delegation from the Perth Radical Council. The meeting being constituted by the president taking the chair, Mr. Cree then stated, that owing following subscriptions have been received by Petition, the Perth Council had agreed to send out village, and two to accompany Mr. Robertson in the thing of the prophetic character, but depend upon some mischievous intent, I deem it right to call in the Secession Church, when Messrs. Cree and your attention to the subject, and I request you to Robertson would address them on the all-important recommend to any magistrates in the county of question of the National Petition and People's Monmouth, with whom you may think it advisable Charter. It was the largest and most spirited meetto confer, to keep a watchful eye on such proceed- ing ever held in this place since the commence place were apprized by hand-bills of the arrival of persons combining to procure arms for the purpose with great eagerness to the speakers, when they various villages they had visited, and warmly cheered them throughout the whole of their speeches.

GATEHOUSE.—We have here been visited by Bailie Craig, who addressed one of the largest public a meeting was held in the Town Hall there, which obliged to stand outside, as they could not obtain

set upon a nation of freezen. Unite, and gain political knowledge; for union is strength, and knowledge is power. There has been a great deal crowded meeting ever held at this place was held to named. Some other preliminary business was discommended to Dr. said about the manner by which we shall gain our rights. Believe me, there are only two ways by which we can gain them. By right & by might: by reason or by force. Tyrauts may choose; but by the God that made us, we will have them by one or the other. (Tremendous cheers.) If they ask us who gave us those rights, we noint to Him who

and several comic songs were sung in the course of Association, viz., Universal Suffrage. It took condition-

BISHOP AUCKLAND .- On Thursday last, Mr. | the evening. The great good humour and un- place on Friday evening last, and was a real Robert Knox, in conjunction with Messrs. Reaves interrupted harmony of the meeting showed that the bumper; upwards of £5 was taken, although the and Watson, the association missionaries, visited excellent and ample arrangements of the stewards price of admission was only sixpence. All the this place, and had a most glorious demonstration were fully appreciated. On the platform we ob-

NEWTOWN DEMONSTRATION .- On Tuesday evening week, a large meeting of the working classes, with a sprinkling of the middle classes, took place in the Public Rooms, which were crowded to excess, upwards of 2,000 being present, whose orderly conduct did honour to the cause they seem so anxious to obtain. Some little impatience was displayed in consequence of the speakers not arriving at the appointed hour. At eight o'clock Mr. MEETING IN THE CALEDONIAN HALL .- On speakers, and assist him to keep order.

Mr. Powell moved :- "That this meeeting having perfect confidence in the Convention, pledges itself to support it by all the means it has in its

Saturday evening at this place in support of the existed, and their different effects on the happiness here to-night, in such vast numbers, conveys to me a pleasing proof that the cause of Radicalism is delegates amidst several rounds of applause.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman progressing among you; that you, at least, what-ever others may say or do, adhere still to your prin-for his conduct in the chair. In returning thanks he representative, as a civil right, to which he is ciples—principles which, however they may at pre- said he felt much obliged for the attention paid to entitled in a place of the natural rights which he sent be stigmatised and laughed at, are destined, by Mr. Watson of Haswell, in support of Stephens's surrenders by entering into the social compact. nevertheless, when all others shall have failed, to rescue our beloved country from the ruin and dismeeting were voted them by acclamation. Mr. Working Men,—What has legislation done for you? they could—forcibly, if need be. Jamieson Stewart then stated that in consequence of It has enacted laws by which you are steeped to the the issue of a handbill of an extraordinary nature, lips in poverty, and then, as if the cup of misery were by the Dundee Tee-total Society, a number of the not full enough, followed them up by others by members of the Political Union had resolved to start | which you are punished as felons for being poor. It a political tee-total society; and that the Council has called God a liar-religion a fraud. (Hear, had resolved to call a meeting of females of the hear.) In the plenitude of its power, it has trodden under foot the holiest ties of consan-LEVEN .- A general meeting of the Radical guinity, laughed to scorn the best affections of the heart, erected dungeons for old age, prisons for 13th ult., for the purpose of taking into consideration poverty, and, as a climax to its atrocities, prepared the now very important state of our beloved country. a grave for honesty,—(great applause,) and—God of The vice-president opened the meeting with a very heaven, when will men learn to love truth for its eloquent and satisfactory address, the contents of own sake!-because we will not bow the knee any which I am unable to give you at present. Mr. longer to this monster idol, this destroyer of men's James Kilgour and James Dawson, of the Radical hopes and polluter of men's minds, we are called Association of Kirkcaldy, next addressed the meet- infidels, revolutionists, and I know not what beside. ing on the beauty of the present movement, and Because we will not accede to the principle that the also the folly of the now nearly "never to be heard mandates of heaven are less stringent than those of MORPETH.—On Thursday evening, a numerous of" Whig clap-trap—showed in lively and energetic man, we are branded as outcasts, and the very desire your correspondents to study brevity, I need | taught to lisp our name with the lip of scorn. What ing was ably addressed by Mr. Wilson, to whom a und trouble you with their speeches. The meeting does this prove? That unless all history be a lie, vote of thanks was awarded for his patriotic exer- was well attended. Many females were present, and historians so many dirty knaves, the cause in and every countenance seemed to be brightened with which we are engaged being a righteous one, neces-THE CRISIS.—We have it on the best authority satisfaction and delight at what fell from the speak- sarily subjects us to misrepresentation and contumely

the most accursed and anti-christian law that ever then by heaven they shall take it. (Tremendous pendants, is the sincere wish of, cheering.) He here drew a contrast between the state of Norway and Denmark, observing that the former, in consequence of the superiority of her laws, was in a far more flourishing condition than the latter, notwithstanding its superior advantages

is said, he observed, that an abolition of the existing Corn Laws would better the condition of the labouring population. What is the fact? What is the who is so clamourous that the "damned spot" should be blotted from out the Statute Book? "I find," he says, "that in consequence of the cheapness of food and labour in the continental nations, that unless the same effects be produced condition of the working man! Was ever such

both were in a much happier condition than Eng-

lie. (Loud cheering.) Mr. John Owen, a working man, in a long and and best thanks. eloquent speech, moved the following resolution :-

"That this meeting do hereby pledge itself to support the Convention in any ulterior measures which will give to the working man a just remuneration for his labour, and the manufacturer an adequate profit for his capital."

meeting. He commenced stating that they had met

to accelerate the cause which aimed at a full res-

Mr. John Hughes seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

useful and most industrious class of the community. the people took place here, in support of the People's Charter and the National Convention. drilled to the use of arms, shall be liable to be There could not have been less than 600 persons transported and imprisoned. In case of any such were expecting bim at six o'clock. A vote of thanks would convince them it was their duty to make centre and eastermest ones, came to the ground present, who listened with the utmost attention to training or drilling, the magistrates should take the was likewise given to Mr. Craig, and to the chair- common cause with their humble fellow-country present, who listened with the utmost attention to the speakers who addressed them. Mr. Robert the speakers who addressed them. Mr. Robert Knox, delegate to the Convention, addressed the mesting in a long and powerful speech, which will not be readily forgotten by the Marquis's best of the speakers who addressed the most prompt and effective measures for the appreman, after which the Bailie proposed the ladies of man, after which the Bailie proposed the ladies of men. All good men of every class of society were hension of the offenders. I shall be desirous of receiving, from time to time, any information which in the speakers who addressed the most prompt and effective measures for the appreman, after which the Bailie proposed the ladies of mow ready to admit that the nation's affairs were not managed as they ought to be. Distress was now you may be able to give as to the state of the county was found beneath the loom weavers, but afflicted the agricultural labourers. not be readily forgotten by the Marquis's best you may be able to give as to the state of the county most influential individuals of the place formed themfriends. Mr. James Reaves, of Sunderland, and of Monmouth. It is likewise desirable that magis. selves into a committee, and adopted the National loom weavers, but afflicted the agricultural labourers, rubbish, dreadfully crushed. Workmen had been Mr. Watson, of Haswell, afterwards addressed the trates should endeavour to procure depositions with Petition, when some hundreds immediately signed the mechanics, and artisans, and ere long would reach the middle classes, and involve all in one com-BARRHEAD.—On Wednesday, the 20th of March, a meeting of the inhabitants of this place was held the civilisation of the age. It was disgraceful to the Christian profession of the country. The New band. The opinion is very prevalent, indeed, that in the Secession Church, (Peter Crawford in the Testament declared that "That the labourer must the arch ought not to have been of brick at all, it chair) to hear Mr. Craig, missionary from the less to have the largest share: it also declared that, worthy job. This opinion has been still further Universal Suffrage Association, Glascietion was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Association, the following resolution was held to the convention, the following resolution was held to the convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Association, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of the Convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of the Convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of the Convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of the Convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of the Convention, the following resolution was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, and the that will not work, neither shall he eat," and the preachings of our religionists, had brought about a state of the country, and the preachings of our religionists, had brought about a state of the arch, which are of stone, remained standing after the brick part of the arches had fallen in. The purpose of the degraded in the Lyceum Room, Nelsonstreet, and the that will not work, neither shall he eat," and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, and the preach 'yet the legislation of this country, an street, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Association, and the Convention, the following resolution was and receiving from Mr. Moir, Convention delegate for Glasgow and Lanarkshire, an address in reference to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation, and the means to be meeting being convinced from the manner in which ence to the present agitation.

Convention the Convention** the South—with the men of the North—with the men of the South—with the men of the East—and your brethren of the West? (Cries of "yes, yes.")

Then be assured, the waves that best upon our shore shall soon cease to succear tyrants, and the sun that now risesupon a ration of freezen. Unite, and a most numerous and spirited meeting, a good collection to sun that now risesupon a ration of freezen.

HASWELL.—Last Szturday, the Unarusis of the South as men of the President, Mr. Cullen, one of the President, Mr. Cullen, one of the industrious classes, that it is well described and from the that these were but secondary causes, and that the surface of the presidents, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary laid before the funds was made.—Itid.

HASWELL.—Last Szturday, the Unarusis of the Convention has hitherto discharged its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well described its well described its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well described its was the monopoly of the meeting of the minutes, and the support the Convention has hitherto discharged its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well described its well described its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well described its was the monopoly of the industrious classes, that it is well described its was discourted the throng of the vice presidents, occupied the chair. After the free warmest thanks and most ordinate the industrious classes, that it is well described its was the convention has hitherto discharged its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well described in the industrious classes, that it is well described in the vice presidents, occupied the chair. After the industrious classes, that it is well described in the industrious classes, that it is well described in the industrious classes, that it is well described in the industrious classes, that it is well described in the industrious classes, that it is well described in the Convention in the industrious classes, that it is wel THORNLEY.—On Saturday last, the most house, and Rutherglen, when gentlemen were becomes the law of the land; and that an address, nopoly of the machinery, as instruments of productions to source of the place. Source of the place of the pla tion, and of the still more glaring injustice of the monopoly of law-making, as an instrument of distribution. He then, in a very humourous strain, adaysed. A little girl was seen passing through, and gentlemen stending account to look at something, and was thereby duced a variety of facts and anecdotes illustrative of a gentleman standing near was about to cry to her the extravagance and wickedness of the system of Government acted upon in this country. He combatted the idea that the poor was an enemy to the held his peace, and the girl was about a feet clear that the poor was an enemy to the held his peace, and the girl was about a feet clear. who gave us those rights, we point to Him who spread over us the canopy Heaven; and we tell them that that Being who gave us those rights, has the canopy Heaven and we tell them that that Being who gave us those rights, has the canopy Heaven and we tell them that that Being who gave us those rights, has the canopy Heaven and we tell them that that Being who gave us those rights, has the conded and carried by acclamation.

After which, Mr. compliment paid him, and concluded by proposing a batted the idea that the poor was an enemy to the rich merely because he is rich. The poor man's vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which is the idea that the poor was an enemy to the vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which is rich merely because he is rich. The poor man's enemy to the people, who are determined to be free.—Ibid.

Shinky Row.—On Saturday last, Mr. Robert them chartened to be free.—Ibid.

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Shinky Row.—On Saturday last, Mr. Robert them chartened to be free.—Ibid.

Shinky Row.—On Saturday last, Mr rich merely because he is rich. The poor man's when the arch fell. Several others had narrow esthe Chairman, the meeting separated in good mies to the poor man's rights. To strip a poor man POLITICAL SOIRER.—The Dundee Political feeling and in high spirits, resolved to have Universal of his rights is to strip him of his bread, of his clothes, of his case, of his comfort, of his power of acquiring knowledge, of his self-esteem-in short, of every thing that constitutes the charm of human existence. A poor man deprived of his rights is proportion of guidwives and bonnie lassics. The sisting of vocal and instrumental music, to raise reduced to a more deplorable condition than a the wrongs I feel; but I stand before you to-day to these! Sundays, to stop the success of those who affeet Dundee hand was in attendance; and the Chartist, funds for the furtherance of the grand object of the beggar. Byron has thus beautifully depicted his

The most despised, wrong'd, outraged, helpless wretch,
That begs his bread from door to door,
If 'tis relused by one may win it from another kinder heart;
But he who is denied his rights,
By those whose business 'tis to do no wrong,
Is poorer than the rejected beggar—HE'S A SLAVE!

What class of society then can we expect to stand prominently forward to improve the condition of the working classes? Will the aristocracy? Will the landholder? Will merchants, bankers, or manu'acturers? None of these will apply a finger to relieve your burdens. If the millions are to be emancipated, they will owe it to their own intelligence. union, activity, and courage. The millions carried the Reform Bill, in spite of Lords and Commons; they abolished Negro Slavery, in spite of the traffickers in human flesh and blood; they carried Catholic Emancipation, on the principle that, though they disagreed with the Catholic religion, Evan Davies (a working man) was called to the they would not tolerate civil disability and persechair, and stated that a meeting was called for the cution, on account of difference of opinion. It is purpose of hearing the Missionary of the Conven- the millions, then, who must abolish church rates tion, Mr. Hetherington, explain the wishes of that body. He hoped all would be attentive to the establish an enlightened system of National Education. It is the millions who must pay the National Debt, by appropriating church property for that purpose, and abolish the degrading Poor Law by establishing a labour-rate. Mr. H. then proceeded to shough a landing rate. With the line is its shough to support it by all the means it has in its power."

This was seconded by Mr. EDWARD JONES, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Change of the Mr. Edward for North carried unanimously.

rights, and he was glad to perceive from the spirit evinced that they seemed to be unanimous in their grace which so portentiously threaten her. (Cheers.) determination to have their wishes peaceably, if The meeting then broke up without the slightest disorder having taken place during the whole time. We are sorry to say that the conduct of the keeper of the rooms-the notorious Blink horn-was of that description that might have been anticipated from his well known character. He delayed the opening

the several speakers. Their orderly behaviour proved their anxiety for the attainment of their

of the doors until prudence suggested to him the propriety of no further prolonging the experiment of measuring the forbearance of the public by the offensiveness of his insolence.—Cambrian Reporter.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-By giving publicity to the following

distressing facts, in your next number, you will confer a benefit on the public, enhance the value of a useful establishment, and oblige your deeply afflicted servant,

On Tuesday, March 19th, Mrs. Dunn, midwife, employed by the Lying-in Society, Cow-hill, delivered my wife of a male child, at about 5 o'clock in the THE CRISIS.—We have it on the best authority that nearly all the country banks are contracting their issue, and merchants and tradesmen are drawing in their balance, apparently paralyzed by fear. How much more noble were they to come forward instantly to join the people, in the struggle with the CHARTIST ASSOCIATION AT LARGS.—On Thursday, the 4th instant, a deputation of the Kilit can possibly be under the guardianship of the blue mercenaries. Once more we earnestly call pose of forming an association for the advancement to the accursed tree. Mr. J. then proceeded to fruitless appeals, and stating I would pay him myburney be middle classes to think of their critical pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would but attend, I lest, and called on pose of forming an association for the advancement of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he would be advanced by the principles of the People's Charter, self if he w young Mrs. Elwin, who said if she could do anything in the case she should claim the certificate. Secession Church (which was freely granted,) at enjoyed by our Angle Saxon ancestors, and which on arriving, however, she said she could not, nor occurred. After waiting some time, he told me to Stockholder, this, however, he could say, that the to support the same :- "That whilst the Council of whose powerful address made an impression on the being a direct contravention of the 43d of Elizabeth, call him at any time in the night should a change change would involve nothing which would not be a this Association consider the administration of Ire- minds of the audience which will not soon be for- the only Poor Law deserving of the name. From take place, which being the case, I called him: he great advantage to the country in general, and to land, under Lord Normandy, has been characterised gotten, as was evident from the manner his the Poor Laws he proceeded to notice Lord John attended, administered some brandy, but had no trade, and the middle classes, in particular. Mr. by humanity, and, abstractedly, is entitled to credit, humourous and sarcastic hits were responded to. Russell's rural police system—a system which, hopes of her life. He left at near three o'clock, and That this may lead to stricter attention, as far as

of the precipice, and if we must take the leap, its officers, and thereby benefit its unfortunate de-

Gentlemen, Your deeply afflicted servant,

Peafield, March 29, 1839.

THE FUSTIAN CUTTERS AND THE CORN LAW AGITATORS.

To Mr. R. J. Richardson, representative of the people

of Manchester, in Convention assembled. Sir.-I wish to correct an error into which you have fallen in respect to you saying the Fustian Cutters had out of despair petitioned for a Repeal of the Corn Laws. I must here state, that about two months ago, one of the Anti-Corn Law Committee sent for a member of our trade, and desired him to call a general meeting of the Fustian Cutters for the to the delay of the presentation of the National Petition, the Perth Council had agreed to send out missionaries to the various villages in the county, in order to obtain, if possible, additional signatures to the Petition. After hearing both delegates, the the Petition. After hearing both delegates, the the Petition of the working man both delegates, the the Petition of the working man between the price of labour in the same ratio as that of food, we are gravely assured is calculated to improve the are gravely assured is pany Mr. Cree in canvassing the one-half of the absurdity heard of? He did not pretend to any- after the petition had been moved and seconded, an Monmouth :- "Sir, - Having been informed that other. The result of our labour next day was an it, want and suffering have driven the unhappy after a long debate, we came to the vote, when there persons have lately been going about the country addition of 234 signatures to nearly 600 sent to millions to such a pitch of excitation (if he may be appeared for the petition fifty-three, and for the persons have lately been going about the country addition of 234 signatures to nearly over sent to partition of the country employed, either as agents or on their own account, Perth formerly. The committee also agreed to call allowed the expression) that their feelings, ere long, amendment, fifty-one, so that out of three thousand, will burst forth, and, "like a long-tailed lion unthere is fifty-three in despair. Rest assured, my chained," bear down all and everything that may friend, the Fustian Cutters are nine out of ten happen to stand between men and their rights. To Chartists, and nothing less. We think that to repeat avert so direful a calamity—a calamity that is as the Corn Laws while our land is taxed, tithed, and certain of befalling us as that there is a God in over rented, would throw our soil out of cultivation, heaven, unless some change be effected, and that and our agricultural labourers out of employ, and SEARAM.—On Monday last, the public of this ings. I apprehend there cannot be adoubt that any ment of the present agitation. The audience listened that he had irrefutably shown that an abolition of when our land shall be as free as that of other the Corn Laws would not meet the emergency. countries, and then we will alter those obnoxious laws, were detailing an account of their success in the What then, he repeated, was to be done? Reduce and I trust every other evil that afflicts our unhappy Taxation, destroy Sinecures, curtail the Civil List. country. With respect to the postponing of the If these means fail, then indeed should be be con- National Petition until the coming longer days and tent to confess that truth was a fable, philosophy a warmer weather, was both wise and prudent, and the Convention is worthy of the country's support

Yours, with due respect. GEORGE FITTON. 5, Great Mount Street, April 1st, 1839.

IT IS SAID that the system of imprisonment lately adopted in the army instead of flogging has been the means of greatly diminishing the number Mr. HETHERINGTON then presented himself to the of offences.

> FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE .- WOMAN KILLED .- Between five and six o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the railway bridge which crosses employed during the day removing the supports that bore up the coombs, but it would seem this had been capes-some by having passed through, and others, by some apparently trifling cause, having been prevented from entering. A good deal of regret is felt, and even some animadversion is expressed, that the passage through the arches was not completely stapped when the first symptoms of yielding were observed. Some precautions indeed were taken, but nation,-Paisley Advertiser,

Beetry.

NATURE versus MALTHUS. Sperting through the forest wide; Playing by the water side; Wandering o'er the heathy fells; Down within the woodland dells; All among the mountains wild, Dweileth many a little child; In the ban n's hall of pride; Py the poor man's dull fireside; Rid the mighty, mid the mean, Little children may be seen, Like the flowers that spring up fair. Bright and countless, every where In the fair isles of the main; la the desert's lone domain: in the savage mountain glen. Mong the tribes of swarthy men, Wheresoe'er a foot hath gone; Wheresoe'er the sun hath shone, On a league of peopled ground. Little children may be found! Blessings on them! they in me More a kindly sympathy,

With their wish-s, hopes, and lears; With their laughter and their tears.

MARY HOWITT.

ON DEATH, (BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH.) Man's like a tragedy; his mother's womb, From which he enters, is the 'tiring room; This spacious earth the theatre; and the stage That country which he lives in; passions, rage, rolly, and vice are actors; the first ery The prologue to the ensuing tragedy.
The former act consisteth of dumb shows; The second, he to more perfection grows; I'th' third he is a man, and doth begin To nurrure vice, and act the deeds of sin; I'th' fourth declines; i'th' fifth diseases clog And trouble him; then death's his epilogue

BEAUTY.

Its home is not in things that fade, Nor the silvery flash of the light caseade. When it dances down the spring deck'd gien; Though its iris tints be brightest then, Ther need the touch of the tinsel ray, And pale when the day beam dies away. Nor doth it dance on the lowland lake,

When the woods from the winter's spells awake, Green winding woods b. nature set Round the loveliest gem in her coronet : The cloud o'er the water flings its shade, And the forests, alas! how soon they fade Its home is not in the dawning East, When day, like the young rose, open her breast; Nor the mountain robe of glittering snow,

When red in the sunset's golden glow; The dawn must yield to the sultry noon, And the light of the evening face too soon I saw it once in a soft, young eye; But not when its lightening darted by, Nor its languishing glance, nor its gleam of mirth: And I thought if beauty could dwell on earth,

Here, sure, if the spirit should deign to roam From the land of light, it might fix its home Twas illed with the pitying tear for one When the wrath of the proud had rested on— Whom the world had left, like a wounded deer, And, oh, there was beauty in that tear!

THE REV. DR. WADE AND HIS CON-STITUENTS.

Bat that look from my heart can never lade!

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN.-We shall feel greatly obliged, and esteem it a greatfavour, if you can find room for the correspondence with the most renal portion of it, send it only to those papers on whose honesty we can rely. Accept. Gentlemen, our hearty thanks for your undinching advocacy of the poor and oppressed. and that you may ever deserve them is the earnest prayer of

Your obedient Serven.

W. HALL. Secretary to the Nottingham Working Men's Association.

"Rev. Sir,-In accordance with a resolution passed almost unanimously, at the weekly meeting of the Nottingham Working Men's Association. held March 11, 1839, the painful duty devolves upon measures savouring of physical force. Not wishing active of poments to condemn us, his late constituto cause anything like division in the Convention, I had considered it best to let the affair rest for a few was opposed to bloodshed, rapine, and plunder? weeks, expecting time would bring to an issue so Besides leaving these false insinuations to attach to important a question; but, observing in the Char. us and the Chartists generally, he also saystist newspaper, of March 23, the following para-

his constituents, and that they returned for answer reckless a line of conduct, or at least the principles and sav. That peace, law, and order are our motto; and that by moral force, in every practicable way. ought to be pursued the objects set forth in the consequences—or that the political amelioration of

People's Charter.'
"Mr. Hetherington suggested that Dr. Wade should

we should from our previous conception of your character, and indeed scarcely can, believe you capable. When you wrote to us, inquiring our sentiments on the questions of physical and moral force, and whether you was to consider yourself as a free-agent, Jou will recollect, and, on reference to the answer allaced to, find, that we were willing to try all moral means; "but that we were determined to have our rights, come what may," and consistently with such determination, we are prepared and shall abide by the decisions of the Convention, be the course what it will, and as we do not wish to deprive the Con- as to allay the fears of the weak and timid, which a ground for exultation to our opponents. I am avail themselves to alarm. Thus this line of conduct ordered respectfully to request, if you cannot con- aided those enemies, who doubt the sincerity of

Trusting that the above will meet with that con-

"To the Rev. A. S. Wade, D.D."

London, 20, Pembroke Place, Vanxhall Road,

Pimlico, Saturday, March 30, 1830. DEAR SIR.—I beg the favour of you to inform the enabled them to rise above their fellows were alike industrious classes of Nottingham, Sutton-in-Ash- implicated, although their redoubted position were field, and Mausfield, who honoured me with the dis- precisely constitutional—the same principles which finction of being their delegate to the General Con. the Doctor claims of having entered upon his serviagree with the opinions of the majority of the delegates, that I would abetain from any opposition to vention had already bound itself to await the result so important a question as that of physical torce," confirms me in the propriety of the step I had already taken. I entered upon my services to you on the accepted principles of "Peace, Law, and Order." and the use only of legal and constitutional means to obtain the objects of the National Petition and justice and humanity, as well as to ensure to all the Having shewn that his conduct is inconsistent at variance, to their mutual ruin, I wish to see dence with those otherwise than Chartists opponents employers prosper, and the employed to have "a in our neighbourhood, who appear previous to his fair day's wages for a fair day's work," with every letter to the crabbed cacophony of the Mercury to means of comfort, and happiness, and recreation. have corresponded with-still the Nottingham How, then, can I accept your personally well in- Working-men's Association-the only reputed tended offers of free agency in minor matters, and to patriotic and disinterested public body in the town, be gagged in the free expressions of any opposition and the medium of communication to his late constito the weightiest and most dangerous doctrine of tuents, both in the town and the further organizedphysical force. He that throws a firebrand amongst yet charged by the Doctor, with setting employers combustibles, must answer for the consequences; against the employed. May we ask him in addition to but "if" I stood silently and tamely by, and saw the farewell blessing, to give us the correspondence tunity of knowing .- Dublin Evening Post. the firebrand thrown into a neighbour's house, I of the informant, or stand convicted of the should be account and a villain. No, Sir, if I stood unfounded calumnies himself. As to the secretary's alone, which has not been the case, as a very res- performance of what you style the discharge of a Pectable minority of real working men coincided disagreeable duty—we desired him to inform you with me, but if alone, I would not witness, without that we wished you to abstain from an opposimajority trespass beyond those legal and constitution means might be made available to obtain the objects nonal landmarks interposed by divine and human of the National Petition and People's Charter.

Suthority between Christians, peace and social order on one side, and civil war, bloodshed, and all its like base Douglas, he resigns his situation, and bideous offspring of crimes on the other. I will even the manner in which he does that requires herer cease. Sir, maintaining against every calumny another disagreeable discharge of our duty, or the

democrats, because whilst the latter so vehemently children. To ensure ourselves from such consecondemn aristocrats for adopting that ultima ratio regum—for appealing to physical force, even the last day's work," are the reasons why we are Chartists, resort, they actually commence their struggle by threats of arms. In your commission to me, as your from the appearance of aristocrats, remedy national delegate, you gave me full liberty to try all prac- abuses, consequently we are for Universal Suffrage tical moral means to obtain those rights set forth in the National Petition and People's Charter, which you justly say you ought and are determined to enjoy; but before one-half of those moral means are attempted, which would ensure you success without shedding one drop of human bloed, you would prevent me from opposing the physical force doctrines, because there happens to be not an unanimity of opinion against me, but merely a majority composed of the monntain party, against a minority of rational moral force men. The effect will be that such a majority will injure the success of the Uni-

And the second second second second second second second

"Such as the sample is such will be the sack." Yes, Sir, that majority in the Convention will obviate national opinion, which is now your friend, and ception to the speculative theories of wild, ignorant, which, assisted by the growing discontent of the and visionary enthusiast Whigs and Tories. Yet, middle classes, will become your assistant to over- like these pitiable mortals, he has been led astray throw your tyrants, if you do not, by the talse from the question, and, like a sheep that mistrusts steps of violent language and conduct, afford tyranny the good intentions of the shepherd, wanders from a pretext, and throw your cause back for fifty

Moral force must in all cases be antecedent to brute force, for even Napoleon allowed that the "morule" constituted nine parts of the "physique," only one part of the means by which a nation's rights can be maintained.

The cry of arms, without antecedent moral opinion and union of the middle classes with you, would only cause misery, blood, and ruin to your wives, and children, and friends, as well as to yourselves, and with this moral opinion and union of the middle classes with you, then physical force would be as inordinate wallowing in the wealth of other people's unnecessary and superfluous as it is unchristian, brutal, and infernal. Hoping that through the medium of your weekly Notingham newspaper, you will do me the justice constitutes the admired state of peace, law, and at Brussels, by travellers from France, England to let all my late constituents know my sentiments, order. Yet, notwithstanding that these acts ensure Germany, and Russia, particularly in old lace in and that I am still a Chartist, though a moral force | such pacific intentions—that one tranquillity perone, and that I take my farewell, praying God's blessing and protection, and that he will bring them

their wives, and children, to happiness here, and to eternal joy in the world to come, I remain,

My dear Sir, With many thanks for the kind manner in which you have discharged a disagreeable duty, Your obedient servant. ARTHUR S. WADE, D.D.

P.S. Oblige me by sending the copy of the newspaper in which you insert this letter. To Mr. W. Hall, Bridlesmithgate, Nottingham.

P.EPLY. We would that this letter, assigning the reasons of the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Wade, had been less characteristic of detraction, and thereby prevented us from any other reply than that of silence. But the insinuations of attributing violence to all those Delegates and Chartists who yet remain firm and no surrender to the patriotic and christian principles. for whose advocacy Stephens is already in bonds, and which the enemies of place, law, and order, seem bent if possible to annihilate; in order to the preservation of that system, which a morning paper, under the head of a few nice pickings, asserts, that the Beaufort family annually receive £48,000. Thus all those characters whose a simus is the annihilation enclosed correspondence in the pages of the Northern of the Chartists, is either from motives of a pure or consequences, like Etna and Vesuvius, from either Star at the earliest convenient opportunity. We were impure nature, and not a few to gratify their own crater—decreeing destruction to themselves and to give the Rev. Dr. Wade's letter to the Nating—orthodox vanity or aristocratic ambition, in order to the desolation to the country. But how stands ham Press for publication; but, from the fact of his preserve the exemplary apostolic manner in the desolation with reference to the Doctor's supappointment of State Bishops. If we wanted any and from our knowledge of their habits of sup-above letter of the clerical Dr. Wade corroderates which, though a thing impossible, yet gravely the fact.—" I. says the Rev. Dr., entered upon my enough pre-supposed by a Doctor in Divinity—yet services to you upon the accepted principles of peace. law, and order, and the use only of legal and constitutional means to obtain the objects of the National Pention and People's Charter :" And we ulterior measures by the adoption of the amendhesitate not to say that had the Rev. Doctor's conduct in Convention squared with the basis here! stated, and which his superior education enabled those nighty gitted talents to command, then his conduct must have given satisfaction to his constituents; for who, besides the adopted motto of peace, law, and order, selected him upon the supposition of his employing all those legal and constitutiona. means for the specified object? Yet it does appear. that the Dr. accepted a distinction, without giving me of addressing a few admonitory words to you credit to the moral emotions of the patriotic men respecting your condemnation of "all ulterior who universally elected him, or why grounds for

ents, for requiring his resignation because he alone "Abhoring as I do the idea of setting employers and employed at variance to their mutual ruin" just "The Rev. Doctor stated that he had written to as if ourselves had been in the habit of pursuing so calling into existence the National Petition and People's Charter were fraught with such un English Dr. Wade and his late constituents; inasmuch as

mankind, was an undertaking malevolent of good, In order to prove the inconsistency of the Nev. constitutional means Englishmen can employ for read the whole of the letter, in order that the Con- Doctor's conduct, is to show that those principles, the maintenance of natural birthrights and liberties. Tention might gather more clearly the sentiments of upon which he claims to have accepted and entered guaranteed by a free Constitution when invaded upon the public service, were not afterwards prac-"Dr. Wade folded up the letter with wonderful fised in the discharge of his Conventional duty, question, satisfactorily answered, would shew what alacrity, and it instantly disappeared in one of his that is he did not bring into practice, the theory of all those legal and constitutional means to obtain I could no longer, consistent with prindence, and I the objects of the National Petition and People's the general feeling of dissatisfaction amongst your | Charter that might have been expected from talents constituents delay the performance of my duty. In sounquestion, ble, and which already testify the sigthe first place, I must inquire if the above paragraphs nal position of procedure. To prove this with regard are a correct report of what actually took place? As to his public conduct, we remind him of the the affirmation of this query would evolve a important motion brought forward by Mr. Bailie charge of sisingenucusness against you, which Craig, whose motion bears cirect upon the case— "That a committee be appointed to take into consideration what ulterior measures the Convention shall resort to or recommend to the industrious classes pious nobleman will succeed in his virtuous and for speedily obtaining and finally securing those chivalrons enterprise, for we learn by a letter which political rights, should it unfortunately happen that reached our office this morning from the county of the Delegates fail in the attempt to convince the members of the House of Commons of the justice of the principles of the People's Charter and

National Petition. Now Sir! the above important motion was negatived, and which was brought on early and previous scientiously accord with the sentiments of the ma- straightforward, hones, and moral christian patriots, jenty of the delegates, you will at least abstain from whose motto ever is, as the election and subsequent any opposition to the discussion of so important a conduct verified, peace, law, and order, yet notwithstanding this deleat of ulterior measures by the adoption of the amendment-the Convention was which continue's to breathe the same spirit of opposition-attributing like the base hirelings of the provincial press—the worst possible motives to the placed Chartists; while those having seats in Convention, and whose exertions and splendid talents, and upon physical force—absurd, because the Conof presentation or new instructions. Still the Doctor continues an opposition, as if to frustrate the views of the avowed leaders of the people, whose fame appears to have much mortified him, for not

and every prejudice, my firm convicuon of the inefficacy, nay, the inevitable, destructive tendency of
physical force to the great democratic cause; and,
the most expensive tendency of
the suburbs, town, and districts might farmer was so pleased with the honesty of the poor
physical force to the great democratic cause; and,
the most expuisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
to the most exquisite colours, a pair of boots, the
the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
to the most exquisite colours, and antiquity was found, upon admeasurement, to be 15
ing money, the property of Wm. Farmer; and wearthe most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
to the most exquisite colours, with perfect accuracy where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman
to the most exquisite colours, and the most exquisite colours, where the altar was found. The most exquisite colours, and the most exquisite colours, therefore. I communicate through you to my late much respected constituents, my opinion that the moratic cause; and, bearing as we do, the basmoral force advocates are the only consistent demo.

The still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worder, and please the still invincible upon the accepted principles of worders and a feed to standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to stand the standard to retain and a feed to standard the standard to retain and a feed to standard the standard to retain and a feed to standard the standard

crats, and the physical force men inconsistent mutual happiness, and misery to their unoffending quences, and procure "a fair day's wages for a fair knowing full well that Universal Suffrage alone canupon constitutional principles, come what may and The association, established under our auspices

and guidance, not withstanding the line of conduct,

our rules, and if faulty, let them point out the errors in order to their rectification, and, if sincere in the professions of English liberty, join us in the noble and patriotic cause in which we are engagedin which we mean to die; but before that epoch arrives, bequeath liberty as the competency to an ardent lover of liberty, and consequently an ex- fined there. from the question, and, like a sheep that mistrusts the fold, and, lost in the confines approaching the forest, unceremoniously bleats the misery of its fugitive mind to the delight of the grateful wolf, who whets his appetite accordingly. Thus the Rev. Dr. has wandered from the practicable public duties he entered upon, namely, the employment of all those egal and constitutional means to have been made available for the specified objects; yet actually assumes the extraordinary idea, the revolutionary position of the country, and that while ninety-nine bloated aristocrats and families are still in the industry, binds them conscientiously and religiously to the support of their own order, even to the pass-ing of the New Poor Law and Rural Police, which vides the lot and mansion—yet, the Rev. Dr. assumes the revolutionary position of the country. You would prevent me (says the Dr.) from opposing physical doctrines, because there happens to be not a unanimity of opinion against me, but merely a majority, composed of the mountain party, against a minority of a rational-force men.' Now had the revolution taken place—had the delegates gone in a body to Westminster, with the armed people at their back, like the Barons-with Feargus O'Connor like Fitzwalter at their head, and the Queen igned Populi Charti, then nobody afterwards but an ambitious assembly, composed of priests and lawyers would have dreamt of a mountain party; for the pretty gracious young virgin having signed, affixed the royal signature, the very sight of whose name and elegant hand writing, allays the angry passions of the placid Chartists, as they gaze on the pretty and admirable specimen of the exciting good nature and a love of the classics, With these impressions the people with unanimous soice would put their physical army in motion, to the delight of their fine moral bodies, accomplishing a quick step homewards to the tune of "Britons yeast. strike home"—while the meddling priests, factious scribes and facetious lawyers would collect together those lawless gangs of idle porters and reporters, and cunning editors of Whig and Tory journals, who would have composed a mountain party. Foam-like combustibles, would have been hurled from these dotards, cowards, and villains, regardless of the idea of a French revolution occurring in England, however, admitting the most illusive imagery possible to be conceived, to be as the Rev. Doctor assumes,-does not Mr. B. Craig's motion annibilate ment? Most certainly! Then why were not the accepted legal and constitutional principles proceeded with, to obtain the objects of the National Pention and People's Charter, seeing those questions so oft mooted by the Doctor, were altogether foreign, superfluous, and unnecessary to the question? The duties of a Conventionist being the use of legal and constitutional means, the principles upon which the Rev. Doctor asserts he enters upon his services to promote, yet shamefully deserts, his duty; for there is no difference of opinion upon the hasis of procedure, as acknowledged by the Rev. Doctor-that is, the use of all legal and constitutional means for the restoration of the rights and

liberties of Englishmen. By order of the Working Men's Association, W. HALL, Secretary. Committee Rooms, Halifax-place,

Nottingham, April 8th, 1839, N.B. It appears from the above remarks, that there is no difference of opinion between the Rev. impolitic conduct is apparent from the investigation. The question answered what are all the legal and and when remonstrance is unattended too, such real difference there could be.

IRELAND.

DEPOPULATION SYSTEM - LORD LORTON .-Lord Viscount Lorton is determined, even after the signal defeat he sustained in his encounter with the Widow Murphy, nevertheless to obtain a victory over his tenantry of Ballinamuck. We think this Longford, that his agent, having made application to the competent authorities, has obtained (it is a trade. matter of course, we believe) a posse of one hundred of the Constabulary, two hundred Infantry, and two troops of Dragoons-for what?-to level to the ground thirty-five miserable cabins, and to disperse knights, else they will not be allowed to break a brains protruded. The unfortunate youth was imtwo hundred miserable creatures to the mercies of rention of your counsel and services, and thus afford the open enemies of constitutional liberty ever the bitter wind—to the road side—to the shelter of pages and a host of retainers. the ditches and the bogs. It is not alleged that these creatures owe any rent, for they hold no lands. line of the North Union Railway, at Coppull, by But, having been domiciled in the place, as on a common—if indeed, they have not a commonage from its body. This is the third which, since the right by prescription—and belonging, moreover, to the Ancient Faith, it has seemed good to the good sideration which will be most consonant with the still being accused of blood, rapine, and plunder, and plous Lord Lorton to sweep their dirty hovels feelings and interests of all parties, I remain, Sir, by all such papers as the Chronicle, while the line from the face of the land, with the double view of your obedient servant, on behalf of the Nottingham of conduct persevered in by the Doctor appeared to clearing the estate, and settling a Protestant Colony Working Men's Association, from the face of the land, with the double view of confirm the Chronicle's views. Thus the Doctor's in the place. This is one of the first instances which conduct in Convention is like this last public act, will be presented to the Lord Lieutenant of the manner in which your Irish landlord would secure the tranquillity of the country—it is one of the first instances of the tender mercies which his Excellency will have to witness of the condect of your thorough Protestant Proprietor. "Property," to use the celebrated passage in Mr. Drummond's letter to the Tipperary Magistrates, "has its duties as well as its rights." In Lord Lorton's opinion it is his duty vention, that I resigned my seat last Thursday; and ces, yet never brought the theory of them into pract to turn two hundred men, women, and children, on your letter, which came to hand vesteriay, con- tice, but laboured with fiery zeal to obstruct their the road side—for the law gives him the right to do taining a request that "if I did not conscientiously progress, by mooring or provoking absurd discussion so; as to owing any duty to the ejected tenants. so: as to owing any duty to the ejected tenants, his Lordship or his agent denies that they have any claim upon his forbearance, inasmuch as they are a ragged and destitute set of devils, and moreover papists. He thinks priests and popery the curses Rowe, chief justice, at Spanishtown, for abduction ending on 14th March last, has amounted to the of the land, and he will do his utmost to extirpate fame appears to have much mortified him, for not sufficient with what the privilege of debate allowed the latter, at least. This is the day of the clear-latter, and least the privilege of debate allowed the latter, at least. This is the day of the clear-latter, whom it is the privilege of debate allowed the latter, at least. This is the day of the clear-latter, whom it is the latter, at least. This is the day of the clear-latter, whom it is benefits. The relief has been in flour and coals; and coals and coals; and coals are letter to the Morning Chro-latter to the Morning Chro-latt the People's Charter. I cannot, as a Christian minister of peace and goodwill to mankind—wishing not to pull down any class, or injure any indibut to raise up from their degraded state the industrious and oppressed, and by giving them a constraint of peace and goodwill to mankind—wishing not to pull down any class, or injure any indibut to raise up from their degraded state the industrious and oppressed, and by giving them a constraint of peace and goodwill to mankind—wishing not to pull down any class, or injure any indibut to raise up from their degraded state the industrious and oppressed, and by giving them a clern are peace and goodwill to mankind—wishing not to pull down any class, or injure any indibut to raise up from their degraded state the industrious and oppressed, and by giving them a clern are peace of action, for the purpose of preserving the senseless, was enabled to complete the offence. Two females, servants of Captain Baynes, were accessory to this outrage, having as minister of peace and goodwill to mankind—wishing and the ponce and the villed duty—will be drawn up—a delightful and dignified duty—will be drawn up—a delightful has been very considerate. He has taken care that sister, who slept in the at me room, a draught which his Commissariat should be well supplied. Bread, rendered her insensible to the violence used in earrying protection of life, person, and property. Abhorring, with the acknowledged principles, which he states cold ham, porter, and other vivres, are supplied in off the victim, whose cries were stifled by the officer's as I do, the idea of setting employers and employed he entered upon his services—while his correspon- abundance for the use of the soldiers and police, hand on her mouth. The intruder was admitted into during the exercise of his Loroship's right, and in the fulfilment of his sacred duty to the people placed under his controul. We do not learn that any of these good things are provided for the out-going Griffith was very lucky, the jury having returned, tenantry—but n'importe. There will be no resis- in the face of a very strong case in evidence, a vertance. Down the cabins must come - and out the diet of not guilty .- Limerick Chroniels. people must go. Whether the county of Longford will be tranquillised by these proceedings, the Lord Lieutenant, we apprehend, will soon have an oppor-

Foreign and Bomestic Antelligence.

SPAIN.

The operations of Van Halen against Segura, where Cabrera has fortified himself, and 10,000 of the elite of his troops, cause great anxiety in the minds of the Queen's partisans. The united force under Van Halen consists of the divisions of Ayerbe, Parra, and Mir, and, including the generalflourish and increase; and we invite all men of in-chief's own division of the army of the centre, he genuine historic and English feeling, to examine musters no less than 14,000 men. The attack was expected to commence on the 2nd inst.

The Carlists, who have possession of Chelva, lately invaded the country surrounding the city of Valencia, which had so irritated the inhabitants of gers were all on the quarter-deck, and escaped as a surface drain. The floors of the bath and that place that they rose in a mass against the auversal Suffrage system of legislation, inasmuch as our enemies will say, "Look at the Convention as a specimen of the violence we must expect if we grant liberty discredit these our intentions from the was feared they would recommence the scenes of liberty discredit these our intentions from the liberty discredit these of legislation, inasmuch as ensure happiness to our heirs, and prosperity with armed bands, attering seditions cries, and it ignorance and prejudice engendered in their intem- slaughter lately enacted by breaking into the perate begotten natures. We did think the Rev. Dr. citadel, and murdering the Carlist priseners con-

> The provinces of Toledo and La Mancha are all overrun by Carlist bands, headed by Palillos, who has been been exasperated by the late execution of his son. Letters from Alcandre state that Espartero had promised to move.

> All the letters from Catalonia concur in stating that the Baron de Meer and his troops, whilst escorting a considerable convoy on Solsona, were compelled to fall back from Tauras, and re-enter Manresa. Solsona is said to be surrounded by numerous band of peasantry and some regular corpe, and to have been in want of provisions for the last two months. The exterior fort had been abandoned, and the whole of the garrison shut up in the place.

BELGIUM.

The lace trade in Belgium is now extremely active. Immense orders have been given, we learn, the style of the 17th censury. When genuine old lace cannot be procured, or is too dear, the makers produce new lace, or imitation, which, although more beautiful in itself, is less valued. France.

IN FUTURE, letters by packet to and from North America, are to be charged one shilling

ing law, has provided that the capital stock may be paid in negroes .- Morning Herold.

AN EWE belonging to Mr. Moses Wardell, of Welham, near Malton, a short time ago, dropped pretty name Victoria, which has the effect of four fine gimmer lambs which are all doing well.

> MUSGRAVE, who was left for execution at York, for rape and robbery, has been respited, during her Majesty's pleasure.

> THE FUND SUBSCRIBED for the maintenance of the children of Millie, the assistant-clerk in the Newcastle Savings' Bank, amounts to one thousand

EDWARD FORD, of Liverpool, has taken out a patent for improvements in the construction of Alcite much sympathy. We should like to know

THE CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer intends to bring in a bill this session for the entranchisement CERTAIN SPECULATORS in Londou have pre-

pared an apparatus for hatching chickens, by which hey expect to create one hundred lives per day. A Young Lady at school, engaged in the study of grammar, was asked if "kise" was a common

roun. After some hesitation, she replied, "it is THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL is retained to defend the homicide Medhurst; it is stated that his retain-

ng fee is 300 guineas. MALT. - The falling off in the consumption of malt, in 1836 and 1837, compared with 1835, was very nearly four millions of bushels.

Hourstow.—Till lately, upwards of seventy coaches passed through Hounslow daily, but now there are only nine or ten.

THE LEGISLATURE of Barbadoes have re-enacted the barbarous punishment of flogging. Thirtynine lashes may be inflicted on any presoners for any breach of prison discipline, at the discretion of any magistrate.

A GOTHIC chapel in perfect preservation, and of very ancient date, has been recently discovered in the city of Chester, by the clearing away of ruins. THE JAMAICA negroes will not work for less than 2s. 6d. a-day. This, the planters are not wil-

helped to make England a hell upon earth. OWING PROBABLY to an improved mode of living among the West Indian negroes, the trade in Scotch pickled herrings has almost entirely fallen off. It is a punishment not uncommon in slavers, where refractory slaves, and even sailors of the crew, divested of the least rag to protect them from the heat of the noon-day sun, are alternately dipped

under water and run up to the yard-arm. A lingering death often follows this diabolical treatment. It is reported that twenty small brigs are to be brought forward to put down the Portuguese slave

A TOURNAMENT in the fashion of the olden

A HARE WAS KILLED on Tuesday week, on the the mail train running over it, and severing its head railway opened, has fallen a victim to the pursuit of

the steam-hounds. PUBLIC PETITIONS .- The 13th printed report of chair was taken by the Rev. W. R. Hay, of Manthe committee on public petitions brings the state- chester Notoriety, who nominated Mr. Thos. Ward, ment of petitions presented to the House of Commons this session down to the 22nd of March. The total prove as efficient a workman for the church in number were 493,609, whilst those to the former are be churchwarden." The last named is a " Reformer' only 290,154. The petitions for an extension of the of the first water. An amendment was moved by elective franchise in Ireland are 47, with 52,494 signatures; against any system of national education | Wilkinson, "That Wm. Swann, be churchwarden," not connected with the church, 96, to which 8,063 and on a show of hands Mr. Waites was declared signatures are attached; for the repeal or amendment | duly elected. of the Beer Act, 57, with 6,420 signatures; and in favour of the Sale of Beer Bill, 76 with 26,216 sig- Office:—Relieved 559 persons with £11, 18s. 10d.

Capt. Baynes's house at night, after the family had retired, by the servant. After an investigation of

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL .- inches from the floor of the bath; the wails round BURSTING OF THE BOILERS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER, UNGENT:-About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the usual hour at which the mail leaves for Dublin, a dreadful accident befel her Majesty's steamer, Urgent, Capt. Emerson, which was appointed to convey the mail-bags of that day, by the sudden and unaccountable bursting of both her boilers, by which nine men were very severely small squarestone; another drain was also discovered scalded, though, we are happy to say, none of them coming from the east of this bath, probably commudangerously, with the exception of one whose life is inicating with another bath in the immediate neighdespaired of, and whose name is Peter Hughes. At the time the explosion took place the passengers of a small chamber, the floor of which was raised and mail bags were on board, and the vessel on the about 18 inches above the floor of the bath, and there eve of departure; fortunately, however, the passenwithout injury, a great portion of the steam chamber were lais on a foundation of broken stone. escaping through the funnel. The whole of Several coins and other Roman relics have also been the nine persone scalded belonged to the vessel, and were all below in the engine-room, at the time. All the unfortunate men were conveyed without loss of time to the Northern Hospital, the establishment where all persons meeting with ing supper on the previous evening, went about accidents are provided for; but, unfortunately, there twenty minutes past three o'clock to the Bay was some delay in rendering relief to them by that Horse public-house, in Petergate; they were all establishment being full; they were accordingly intoxicated, and called for a quart of ale; the landthe mail and passengers about eight o'clock.

INQUEST .- On Thursday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs and a highly-respectable Jury, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Miss Eliza Blair, of 39; Welbeck-street, Cavendishsquare, aged 25, who was killed whilst riding on horseback in Hyde Park, on Monday afternoon. Mr. David Jones, of 27, Albemarle-street, harnessmaker, stated that he was riding in Hyde Park, in Large purchases of lace, principally procured from a phæton belonging to Mr. Payton, an officer of the altar cloths, have been made for the Empress of Russia, and a considerable quantity sent into o'clock on Monday afternoon. The deceased lady, whom he had never seen before, then passed him on a horse who was cantering along the Kensingtonride towards Piccadilly. The animal's pace was not so rapid as to excite any extraordinary attention. When the lady came near the lodge at Hyde Park corner she rose out of her saddle, as if in a THE GEORGIA legislature, under the free bank- fit, and fell upon her head either against the iron railing or the curb-stone. Whilst she was descending her bonnet also fell. Witness immediately this case happens to be a horse. A poor man of the leaped out of the phæton and ran to assist the lady. He found her senseless. With the help of some bystanders he raised her, and conveyed her within three minutes to the hospital. The only sign THE BELLMAN recently announced in the public of life he observed was a movement in the eyes. streets of Otley, that the innkeepers had come to He did not think that any person was to blame for the determination not to supply Tee-totallers with the calamity. The horse did not seem at all vicious. The sister of the deceased and her riding-master arrived at the hospital soon after him. Verdict, "Accidental death." Decdand on the horse, 1s.

THE HAVES MURDER. - Medhurst, the homecide, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, in the House of Correction, at Coldbath Fields, for stabbing Mr. Alsop, his fellow pupil, at the Rev. Mr. Sturmer's academy at Hayes. The prisoner was accomodated with a chair during the trial, and his unfortunate situation seemed to exposition of a mountain party. The delirious kali works whereby the poisonous gases will be ren- whether any extraordinary indulgences would have heen accorded under like circumstances to one who, in addition to the crime of murder, had been guilty

> IT IS WORTHY of remark, that the Hindoo, who, amidst the multitudinous worship of 33,000,000 Gods, defines Brahm, or God, as "the Almighty, Infinite, Eternal, Incomprehensible, Self-existing Being-he who sees everything, though never seen -he who is not to be compassed by descriptionwho is beyond the limit of human conception and from whom the universal world proceeds, whose work is the universe, and who is Lord of the universe-He who is the light of all lights-whose name is too sacred to be pronounced, and whose power is too infinite to be imagined—the one unknown true being, the creator, the destroyer of the universe." PROLIFIC POTATO. - In the course of last spring, Mr. H. Thomas, farmer, of Forddeg, near Beaumaris, picked up in his grounds, a stray potato which from its unusually large size, it weighed 54lb. he determined to cultivate apart, and accordingly cut it up for seed. At digging time, the produce of this single potato was found to be three and a half bushels, or 237 lbs. weight .- North Wales Chro-

FALKIRK.- DEATH OF A MISER.-Elizabeth Frizel has been long known here as a woman of very penurious habits, and although she was considered to be in possession of money, it was not till after her death, which took place last Monday, that the amount was known, which was nearly £1,100 sterling. The money and bills were found about her bed, wrapped up in an old stocking, &c. executed a will, making bequests to several useful nstitutions, such as the Charity School, the Female Society, &c., with the residue to the poor of the parish; the document, cannot, however, as yet be got, and many are now claiming kindred with Elizabeth, who hitherto did not know her, which will, probably, yield some profit to men of business.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT .- Thursday afternoon, as Henry Knight, a youth aged about 17, in the employ of Mr. Ashwell, wine and spirit merchant, No. 20, Shoe-lane, was cleaning the outside of one of the windows of the second floor, he by some means over-balanced himself and fell to the pavement, a distance of thirty or forty feet. He was immediately payment of 1s. 6d. per week. time, is fixed to take place at Eglinton Castle next | picked up, and presented a most frightful appear-September, knights of course they will be, regular | auce; his skull was fractured, through which his lance. Each knight is to come attended by two mediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, but on his road thither he expired.

ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, AND OFFENCES. LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

CHOOSING CHURCHWARDENS AT ACKWORTH. -A public meeting was held on the 11th instant to the present robbery... choose churchwardens for the ensuing year; the his own joiner, as his own warden; whether he will Mr. Thomas Topham, and seconded by Mr. Thos. LEEDS.—Monthly Report of the Leeds Vagrant

MALTON CHARITIES.—The relief to the poor ABDUCTION AND VIOLATION .- Lieutenant | people in Malton, during the eight weeks of incle-W. G. Griffith, 37th, was tried before Sir Joshua ment weather, beginning on the 17th January, and and violation of Frances Eliza Baynes, daughter of sum of £167 6s., and 343 persons have experienced

in forming the York and North Midland Railway, Turner. were excavating in Mr. Dackhouse's gardens, not three days, his brother officers considered Lieutenant far from Micklegate Bar, near the site of the Roman Temple, sacred to the heathen god Serapis, and from the house of Sarah Kitchen, and a spakeshave. where afterwards stood a monastery of Begging from Thomas Mathews. ROYAL PRESENT FROM PERSIA.—A splendid high, and more than one foot thick, with the follow. Atkinson. Benjamin Farrar, M. for stealing a flute, the property of Charles Kent. James Chappel,—steamer. It consists of between fifty and sixty shawls woven in the looms of Shiraz and Ispahan. and exhibiting proofs of skill and taste that fully Roman altar, dedicated to the Goddess of Fortune, Honesty Rewarden.—A poor widow woman, authorise the Schah to anticipate a favourable recepwho had been purchasing some eggs and potatoes at tion for the "rich gifts" he has transmitted. The bably placed there when the temple to Serapis was of Wm. Guest. Patrick Concily, 12, for stealing two protesting against their conduct, the most tyrannical tion in order that those legal and constitutional Northallerton Market, on Wednesday week, observed borders of some exhibit, in all its details, a triumphal standing, more than 1500 years ago. There was a half boots, the property of Reter Tolson. a farmer, on taking out a letter from his pocket, procession; trains of camels and Arab steeds, skeleton and part of a leaden coffin near it, but evialso pull out a very small paper parcel, which fell sumptuously caparisoned—elephants carrying pa- dently in no way connected with it. The whole had been out on bail, for stealing a pair of shoes, to the ground. This she immediately took up and lanquins, musicians gathered in groups, and the were more than eight feet below the surface of the the property of Joseph Fisher.

examined, when she found it to contain three sovecountless attendants of many mighty chiefs, being earth. The altar was removed to the Yorkshire to be the property of Joseph Fisher. reigns; she followed the farmer, and on overtaking all pourtrayed with equal fidelity and splendour. Museum; and the workmen soon after discovered bim, presented him with what he had lost. The These striking and complicated objects are weven the remains of a Roman bath, not far from the place

the bath were built with Roman bricks, cased with cement, formed of fragments of brick and lime, and about three inches thick. At the centre of the north end there was a lead pipe, over which was a discharge arch, of fine Roman tiles, about 18 inches long, 12 inches broad, and 12 inch thick. From the pipe there was a drain 18 inches wide, built of bourhood. On the south of bath were the remains was a channel in it, which probably had been used found during the excavations within the city walls. York paper. DEATH FROM FIGHTING-One day last week several workmen who had been keeping up a rear-

sent to the Infirmary, where seven of them were lord was out at the time, and the charge of the bouse taken in, and the other two were taken to their devolved on the landlady, who had also to attend to homes. The Urgent was considered the finest boat three young children; not daring to refuse the on this station, and was undoubtedly the fastest. men, she drew the ale, and they had not been long The cause of the accident appears at present sat together, when a quarrel arose between Thomas unknown, and it is the more unaccountable from the Mordan, an Irish labourer, and Thomas Fawcett, a fact that the steam had not been stopped from joiner; words were quickly followed by blows, and escaping more than a few moments when the ex- some fighting took place in the house, the glasses plosion took place. As soon as the agent heard of and pots being squandered in all directions; at the accident, he took immediate steps to forward length, by entreaties and threats; the landlady inanother of her Majesty's steamers with the mail duced them to go out into the street, where the fight bags; and accordingly ordered the Shearwater to was resumed, and Mordan received a violent blow, be got ready, which was done, and she sailed with which rendered him insensible. A number of persons witnessed the transaction, but not being aware of the extent of the injuries inflicted, they took no steps to apprehend Pawcett, who immediately left. the spot. Mordan was then taken into the house, and medical assistance was instantly sent for; several surgeons were shortly in attendance, but before sheir arrival the man had expired. Mr. Pardoe, superintendent of the police, was on the spot a few minutes after the affray, and having ascertained the particulars, he despatched several officers in pursuit of Fawcett, who it appears had immediately left' York. He was traced out of Micklegate Bar. along Scarcroft, and across Knavesmirz, where all clue to him was lost. There is, however, little doubt but that he will be apprehended.

THE MAN AND HIS HORSE .- Doubtless most of our readers have read, or if not so read have at least heard, a tale headed "The Man and his Ass." A similar ocentrence took place in this city on Saturday last, with the exception of the ass, which in name of Atkinson, who gets his livelihood by keeping a horse and cart, on Saturday afternoon last, with his better half and his horse and eart, were wending their way along Fosogate, when suddenly the horse either from the effects of hard work er some other cause, fell down in the harness apparently lifeless. The owner, Atkinson, with great presence of mind, (whether by, through, or at the instigation of his said better half, we know not) immediately loosed the harness, nor of the brightest, from off the beast, and deposited the beast in the cart, taking the precaution to tie him down. Atkinson then took the horse's berth, his wife lending her valuable assistance at the cart's tail. We do not know whether the horse is still in the land of the living, but we hope so, as we believe the loss of the imal, though not of great value, would be felt by Atkinson, he being only in poor circumstances.-York Chronicle:

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. BEFORE ROBERT BAYNES ARMSTRONG, Esq.

Recorder. These Sessions commenced on Monday last, at the Court House, Leeds. The following gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury :-

Mr. Wm. Smith, cloth merchant, Foreman. Mr. Samuel Clapham, commission agent. Mr. John Baker, of Nassau Cottage, farmer.

Mr. Wm. Cadman, gentleman. Mr. Francis Clough. Mr. Richard Henry Cowell, paper merchant.

Mr. James Crossley, blanket maker. Mr. John Heaps, gentleman. Mr. Richard Hebblethwaite, c.oth merchant.

Mr. Charles Thos. Jaques, brewer. Mr. Stephen Mitchell, cloth merchant.

Mr. David Rider, cloth merchant. Mr. George Robinson, canvass manufacturer.

Mr. Israel Roebuck, cloth merchant. Mr. Wm. Dinsley Skelton, cloth merchant.

The usual proclamation against vice and immo-The RECORDER, in the course of a brief address to the Grand Jury, regretted that there was a very heavy calendar to be disposed of, from which, however, he did not consider it fair to infer that crime was on the increase-a longer period than usual having elapsed since the preceding Sessions, and offences were now tried at Quarter Sessions which formerly were cognizable only at the assizes. There were two cases of this description in the than 2s. 6d. a-day. This, the planters are not will about her bed, wrapped up in an old accounting, with intent to do some canital against labour, similar to that which has extreme of want. Several years since she had lately, were subject to capital punishment, and therefore could only be tried at the assizes. The Learned Recorder then made a few observations on the case of John Hargreaves, who stood charged with stealing a purse, a letter, and some money, which had been lost in the street, and found by the prisoner's son, by whom it was transferred to his father; he explained the law bearing upon the case. as laid down by the authorities. He referred, also, to the case of stabbing, and to a charge of burglary, but no point of peculiar interest was presented

The other cases were of the ordinary description. Several applications in bastardy were then disposed of in the usual manner, by orders being made for the money advanced by the parish, and for the The following are the sentences :-

Transported Ten Years :- Daniel Rickard, 22 James Outhwaite, 32, and William Ely, 24, for an audacious robbery in the Woodpecker, public-house, Marsh-lame, on the person of John Leaf, of Scholes, near Barwick, from whom they stole sovereign, a half-sovereign, some silver, his watch, and other articles, on the 20th of March. The prisoners were defended by Sir Gregory Lewin. The two former had the "benefit" of a revious conviction, and the latter was a prominent performer in

Transported Seven Years .- John Gill, 22, for stealing silk handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. G. C. Hutton, draper, Briggate. It was also stated that the prisoner, though never convicted, had been prenumber presented amounts to 4,445, of which 2,919 spirituals, as he has done for the old parsoa in were against the repeal of the Corn Laws, and 339 temporals, is yet to try. Mr. Ward then moved, in favour of the repeal; but the signatures to the latter and Mr. Gully seconded, "That Mr. John Waites along with Albert Helliwell, four waistcoats, the property of Samuel Milnes. Jonethan Clegg, 50, for stealing a pack-sheet, the property of the Aire and Calder Co.; there were three previous convictions against him. Imprisoned Six. Months :- Richard Keeling, 59, on

two indictments, for stealing butter, the property of John Renton, and a pair of shoes, the property of Hugh Kirby. Wm. Jowett, 23, for stealing beef, the property of John Burrell. Mary Wetherby, 41, for stealing linen and shoes, the property of Frances Foster and Wm. Hodgson,

Imprisoned. Three Months .- Albert Helliwell. 18. for stealing (along with Wakefield Thomas) four waistcoats, the property of Samuel Milnes. Benrelief given in floar was only one-half, those who had a stone allotted to them, having to pay half the cost price, the charity paying the residue.

INTERESTING ROMAN RELICT.—On Monday property of Stephen Wilkinson. Charles Mortey, as the workman who are employed 22, for stealing a coat, the property of William

Immissaed Two Months .- James Wainwright, 44, on two indictments, for stealing a brass gas pipe,

Brewer, 16, and Richard Shillito, 15, for stealing

Imprisoned Seven Days, -Ellen Sedgwick, 22, who stealing, and John Garbutt, 5%, with receiving knowing them to have been stolen, a pair of boots, the

UNITED STATES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. (From the New York Herald, of the 25th.) RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND-MAINE NOLLIFI-CATION.—The accounts from Maine received during be last two days, possess the deepest importance, But only to the peaceful relations of England with this country, but to the permanence of the Union. The Maine House of Representatives have passed strong resolutions on the subject of the boundary which are now before the Senate, nullifying the power of the general Government in several points. By these resolutions, when passed, Maine will take the ground assumed by the Hon. Daniel Webster in the Senate in fact they take the whole subject out of the hands of the general Government, and set

On these proceedings the Boston Daily Advertiser. has the following remarks :-

saide the constitution at a single dash.

"The American Government and the British minister have entered into an agreement as to the course which Maine and New Brunswick shall pursue. Maine refuses to comply. The Governor of New Brunswick agrees to comply until he shall receive the orders of his Government; but in the mean time takes strong possession of Madawaska, and all the disputed territory North of St. John. Maine, not content with opening this new ground of controversy which is precisely what the British Govern-ment must have wished, if they felt that their former ground on the point which was in negociation was on the 31 inst. weak, takes this opportunity to declare the right of that state to exclusive jurisdiction over all the diswrited territory, and that no agreement which has or may be entered into by the Government of the Union can impair her preregative to be the sole judge at the time when, and the manner in which,

that right shall be enforced."

Of what use then is further negociation, and a what use then is thitten negociation, and it was special embassy? It is to Maine that Creat Britain and it was special embassy? It is to Maine that Creat Britain tall year all since would Bombar. must send a special embassy, if she would have peace with her. The Legislature of Maine not only assert their own exclusive right to settle the question in dispute, but they amounce, by resolution, what is is the duty of United States to do, to enforce the acquiescence of the British Government in their decision. Will Mr. Van Buren do his duty as the Legislature of Maine understands it, ores he has already declared he himself understands #:? We shall see. These remarks are just. And we may add that Maine is rapidly assuming the same nullifying ground which South Carolina did in the Tariff controversy. Indeed she is on fall blooded nullification ground-"sole judge," &c. It is not time for the rest of the States of this Union to inquire whether they shall be dregged into a rainous war, to establish the nullification of the General Government by Maine?

WICK.

The following correspondence between Mr. Fox of New Brusswick.

MR. FOX TO SEE JOHN HARVEY.

"Washington, Feb. 27. "You will perceive from this correspondence that the American Government is now prepared clusive exercise by Great Britain of jurisdiction ever the disputed territors, pending the negociation for the settlement of the boundary.

The two Governments are thus placed pointedly at issue upon this schordinate branch of the boundary question. It is only by direct negociation and they could. The Admiral then went himself with free discussion between them that a definite under- the troops, and they fired on one of our boats, which standing upon the point at issue can be arrived at.

Was full of men. but lackily missed her. But the followed by Sir R. bateson, Mr. Grote, Mr. Gibson, Sir E. L. followed by Sir R. bateson, Mr. Grote, Mr. Gibson, Sir E. L. Hall Balwer, Mr. Litton, Mr. Paget, and Mr. Shaw; after which 25 the servants of a Sovereign whose generous opened on: fire, as did also the Algerine, and we the d bate was again adjourned, on the motion of Mr. Morgan forbearance is unequalled in the history of nations, fired fifty shots, and knocked the wails pretty fairly to refrain from further action until time shall have been afforded to her Majesty's Government to at- began to run, but we had pickets placed, so that we

SIR JOHN HARVEY TO MR. FOX.

"FREDERICKTEN, MARCH 6 .- Yielding to circumstances, which I admit with your Excellency to constitute a sufficient justification for a departure from the strict letter of the instructions from her Majesty's Government, under which it is made my duty to act in reference to the territory in dispute between Great Britain and the United States, on the south-west frontier of this province, and I will add to the anxious desire which I have always felt, that matters of obviously secondary and minor import connected with that great question should not be allowed to involve this province in border collisions with the State of Maine, which might lead to a national war, I do not shrink from the responsibility imposed apon me by those instructions of deferring all offensive measures, as relates to the occupation by the militia of the State of Maine of a certain portion of the disputed territory, for a period which may be sufficient to enable me or your Excellency to receive the decision of her Majesty's Covernment upon the subject. My measures shall accordingly be confined to the protection of the communication of our obtaining batta. between this province and Lower Canada, through the Valley of the Saint John, and of her Majesty's subjects of the Madawaska settlement.

The 11th Legiment, from Quebec, has arrived on the St. John. The number of regular troops now under marching orders for the frontier is nearly 3,090. The transport bark Numa, arrived at Si John with a detachment of the 69th Regiment. A company of the 23rd left Halifax for Annapolis on the 12th, for which more than 30 sleighs were volunteered. The 37th and 67th Regiments were hourly expected at Halifax from the West Indies.

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

We have received the Yarmouth Herald of the 18th instant. The ship of war Crocodile arrived at Shelburne on the 8th, for the purpose of conveying to St. John the detachment of the 69th regiment, which had been landed there from the disabled trensport: Rizabeth. The whole regiment will proceed to the frontier on

their arrival from St. John, and will be followed by other troops from Halifax. The 69th has its full complement of 600 men, having been recently strengthened by a large draft from England, and appear to be a fine body of men.

(From the same of the 26th.)

dents, which by accident is in advance of the Boston journals, we are gratified to find that the nullifying and acknowledging the paramount authority of of the Senate:-

"Whereas, in consequence of the recent movement in this state, the national government has rentence of death was communicated officially to seriously and earnestly entered up n new negotiations for the adjustment of the north-eastern bonn- cot, F. Y. Prevost, David Gagnan, Charles Rossin, dary; and whereas this state, ardently desirous of and Andre Papineau, a nephew of the celebrated a speedy settlement of the leng-delayed and agitat- Louis Joseph Papineau. Desire Bourbonnais, and ing question, will do nothing to impede or embarrass the general government in bringing it to a happy conclusion; therefore,

Resolved. That the Governor be, and he hereby is, authorised and requested to withdraw from the disputed territory the military force of this state on heing notified by the authorines of New Brunswick that the British troops have been or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not extempt that the British troops have been or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not extempt that they will not extempt that the beautiful troops have been or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not extempt that the beautiful troops have been or will be immediately withdrawn, and that they will not extempt the control of the contr to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over it during the pendency of negociations.

"Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Governor of New Brunswick to protect the property on the disputed territory from depre-These are moderate, and we trust will be adopted.

The following are our dispatches:-"Augusta, March 22, 1839, 9 a.m. "The resolves relating to our boundary difficulties stood beforehand, the house refused to adopt the

alterations of the Senate, and adkered to their former

gote passing the resolves to be engrossed: The next step proposed was so appoint a Committee of Conference, to meet one on the part of the Senate, and endeavour amicably to adjust the disagreement between the two branches. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Vose, one of the Whig leaders, for which he received a pretty severe castigation from different members-bir. Allen, the Speaker of last year, and a prominent Whig, giving him a thrustwith his lance for his want of patriotism excitement of this kind. at this momentous crisis! The question on refusing a conference was ordered to be taken by year and mays, when fire only, out of one bundred and sixty, were found with hardihood sufficient to rote against Mr. Vose himself could not stem the torrent,

and actually voted for the measure. The House accordingly appointed a Committee the proposition to the Senate, they readily ac-

The Committee have been in session all the morning and I enticipate a satisfactory adjustment of the whole matter, before the mail closes. Howeser, let it torn as it may, I shall keep my letter open till the last myment, in order to give you the latest proceedings.

Half-past Eleven, a.m. The Conferees on the part of the House have reported to agree wit the Senate, upon the resolves. The proposition is being stoutly contested by the Whig members, and advocated by the Democrats.

The Democrats will sustain the report, and they regular street walker. On the present occasion having a large majority in the Legislature, can carry any point on which they may unite. The result and so riotous as to attract the attention of the e this, then without any doubt on my part. The House will accept the resolves adopted by the Senate, a copy of which I sent you yesterday. and those will be the resolves that will be approved by the Governor.

EAST INDIES.

ENGAGEMENT AT KARACHEE. RON THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OF THE STH FEBRUARY.) We are enabled to present the following important ews from Scinde, brought down by the Berenice.

rived this morning. Karachee has dared to offer the first insult-reof rains. The Admiral, on landing the force, had instantly poured in her broadside upon the devoted town, and, as we are informed, with terrible effect. The destruction, however, is, we believe, limited to

"Her Majesty's ship Wellesley, off Karachee,

Feb. . . "I sit down to write you this after a very tolerable day's work, comidering that we have battered the

tell you all since we lest Bombay.

"Imprintis.—We embarked Her Majesty's 40th. Regiment on Sunday, the 27th inst., left the ship at duck in the evening, and pulled into the landingplace at Mandavee. There did not seem to have been any previous arrangement made, for we just took as many soldiers as we could into our bonts. and stowed the poor fellows into the first paternar we could find, and I think you will allow we did our work very decently; we began embarking about 10 p.m., with the men, and they were all on board the ship (which was lying three miles and a half from shore) at i past 2. On the 20th, p.m., we sailed for place called Hujamree, at one of the mouths of he Indus, where we found the Berenice with the 2d Grenadiers, who had disembarked, and were actually over the bar, and about to land, when the Admiral received despatches from Sir John Keane, which were worded just as I should have imagined from his character, and as all HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NEW BRUNS, orders should be-viz, Proceed to Karachee. and take it.' There was no mistake in these orders; no reading over twice is required in that sort of order. We sailed from Hujamree on the 31st, and and Sir John Harvey, shows us the present position arrived here last evening. At eight this morning we began disembarking the troops, and cleared for action-by the bye, they fired on our guard-toat last night, but hart no one. We sent a flag of trace, but the Admiral wished to spare them, for they to vote. could make no resistance, as they had only seven categorically to deny the existence of an agreement guns and twenty men. We have since heard that to the extent as understood by us respecting the exthey were to have an augmentation of 100 men this evening. But to return. To the second flag of truce they returned a message to the Admiral, savthe second time, but they were determined to abide by their former decision of holding it as long as about their ears before they quitted, and then they tempt the adjustment of the difference by friendly took the whole twenty prisoners. We have now means."

(seven, p. m.) a boat with a flag of truce in her.

> the Indian navy. February 3. "Our boat, with the flag of truce, returned this morning, and they have, I am sorry to sav. acceded The head of the place has written a glaring account to Hydrabad of the bravery of the Governor of the fort we battered, in which he says he held possession for an hour and a half against the fire of a 74-gun ship and 5.000 sailors, for which he will most probably get promotion. I believe the 40th take possession of Karachee to-day, but about their further movements I know nothing as yet. I have just heard that the fort would have been given up to us had we sent up to the town at once, which is at the distance of six miles from us; but I am very glad we fired a shot, as it will, I am in hopes, be the means

"The Berenice sails for Bombay this evening, with the whole account, which I suppose will be in print. There is no knowing when we shall return.

UNITED STATES. BOUNDARY QUESTION. (From the Private Correspondence of the Morning

General Scott, of the United States army, a gal-Augusta, the capital of Maine, and has exercised a very pacific influence on the counsels of the State Government By the Eastern mail of this morning we learn

that there had been a communication between General Scott and the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, and that a letter from Sir John giving strong assurances of an amicable adjustment of all difficulties, reached Augusta for the general on the

The Orpheus has been detained by adverse winds, and I am thus enabled to append a word or two to my letter of yesterday. We have a continuation of pacific assurances from

the North-East. Sir John Harvey has written a letter to General Scott, with which that gentleman By the following despatches from our correspon- is eminently gratified. The general entertains an elevated opinion of Sir John as a gentleman and soldier; and the spirit, liberality, and good sense resolutions of the Maine House of Representatives with which he has managed this affair, make him en the boundary question have been negatived, and appear to very great advantage. It is a pity that that those of the Senate, couched in a moderate tone. Scott and Harvey could not be joint-commissioners for the two countries, to arrange the question. They the general government, had a fair chance of could do it in ten minutes time; while, if it gets being adopted. The following are the resolutions into the hands of negociators and diplomatists again t will not be settled in another half-century.

From Lower Canada I hear that on the 14th inst., five more of the Beauharnois prisoners: Louis Tur-Michel Longtin were recommended to mercy by the court martial, and James Perrigo and Isidore Trenblay were acquitted; Louis Bowden, Louis Turcot, and Francois Guntin, of St. Cesaire, were found guilty and sentenced to death. On the following day the types and press of a little seditions French Mr. Ellice has disposed of the seignory of Beaukar-

MURDER AT LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY EVENING .- A horrid sistance to the former.

The circumstances connected with this frightful outrage are of a very serious nature. It appears other case is that of a Mr. R-b-ne, liquor merthat the assailant, whose name is Daniel Cole, a chant, and retailer of poison. When the collectors lumper by business, resided with his wife in a court saked him for his donation he was outrageously inoff College-lane, and that on going home, about solent, and amongst other things said, "if Stephens ten o'clock last night, he found his wife in a most disgraceful state of intoxication. The reputation of both, in their neighbourhood, is very bad—he is described as a violent and drunken character, and is said to have been already in custody on a charge The question will be settled n'ar'y on party grounds, racter, and known to the police of the district as a at all.

their quarrel was of an unusually violent nature, police. The unfortunate deceased entered the house, and, seeing that Cole was armed, it is supposed withdrew to procure assistance. He had no socer turned his back than the prisoner ran out of the house, and attempted to escape. He was pursued, and on being overtaken by the deceased in Hanover-street, he made every possible re. sistance. In the struggle, he stabbed the deceased with a knife in the throat, which immediately prostrated him to the earth. On raising the body, to discover the nature and extent of the wound, it people's enemies, that they may be avoided with the was found that it had been inflicted with a knife resembling a shoemaker's. The cororid artery was completely divided, and such was the sistance we cannot call it - to the British flag. That rapidity of the flow of blood from it, that the mediwretched town has already paid the awful penalty, cal gentlemen, (Drs. M'Intyre and Callan.) the being, as we are informed, at this moment a heap two gentlemen who were called in, stated that all human assistance, even at the instant of the inflicgreen orders to hold everything in readiness to punish tion of the wound, would have been sutally unavailany attempt at resistance. Some matchlocks were able. The name of the policeman is Bailley. He unfortunately fired on the troope; the Heliceley is a native of Yorkshire, and has left a wife and two residents of the streets in which he patrolled give him the most unexceptionable character, for prothe buildings. Her Majesty's 40th Regiment and priety of condect and peaceableness of demeanour in the discharge of his duties. The wretched 2d Grenadier Regiment, No. 1, occupied the place without further obstruction. The town capitulated woman, whose dissipated and irregular course of life led to this horrible murder, was dreadfully mangled about the neck and throat by her husband The wounds inflicted upon her bled profusely, and she died soon after being taken to the Infirmary. A silor, who also interfered along with the policefort of Munhara down as decently as any thing man to save the woman, received several wounds on could possibly be done. I am sailing largely from the hands and face from the prisoner, and it was to restrain him from committing further violence. He was finally, and with considerable difficulty, taken to Bridewell, and was instantly handcuffed. his hands being pinioned behind his back. On being visited, in a few minutes after, by one of the officers, it was found he had contrived, in a most adroit manner, to pass his body and legs over his hands, and thus succeeded in getting his arms in front of his person. His arms were then secured in their fermer position, and he became perfectly quiet. He appears to be quite unconcerned about the

HOUSE OF LORDS.

matter to-day, and last night he seemed to be alto-

gether unconscious of it.

Wednesday, April 17th. After the presentation of some potitions, the two Mutin bills were read each a third time and passed, and the Conson dated Fund Bill was read a second time. Their Lordships their

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Wednesday, April 17th. A long conversation arese as to the right of members to

ete upon Railway Bill Committees who had signed the de caration required, but had not been present when the chair man was elected. It was finally determined that, in the offering them terms, which they would not accept; special cases referred to, the members should be allowed Sir ROBERT INGLIS presented a petition from Mr. Burge, the agent for Jamaica, praying to be heard against the bill for suspending the constitution in that colony.

A number of petitions were presented from Ireland in favour of Lord Normanby's administration.

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON presented a petition from the ing that they were much obliged to him for sending Lord Lieutenant, Sheriff a, and forty-four Magistrates of the King's County, asserting the existence of a conspiracy for the destruction of life and preperty, and appealing to the murder of Lord Norbury in proof of the fact.

The third night's debate on the state of ireland was then

Mrs. Norton, and of Lady St. Maur, has been appointed clerk of the council and secretary of the gone up to summon the town. To-morrow I shall Court of Exchequer, in the island of Barbadoes. give you all particulars, but I must tell you the The office is one of the numerous colonial appointfinish. We ceased firing at half-past twelve, and a ments in the patronage of the Marquis of Normanby, prettier piece of work could hardly have been done. Our flag was planted in the fort by Lieut. Jenkins, of to whom Mr. Speridan was private secretary during

LOUISA, THE LAST SURVIVING DAUGHTER of the great naturalist, Linnmus, died at Upsala, on the 21st ult., aged 90. She has left some fortune, to our terms, so that there will be no more fighting. which goes to the two great grand-children of Linnæus, widow Martin and Mrs. Ridderbjelke.

his vicerovalty in Ireland.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT .- On Saturday evening, about half-past six o'clock, just as the crowd who attended with fatal consequences, occurred directly opposite in the Old Bailey. As a large tilted van belonging to Messrs. Hansons, Smith, and Heather. warehousemen, St. Martin's-le-Grand, was proceed- obey with pleasure, rather than from coercion. ing along at a steady pace, a respectable-looking female, about thirty-five years of age, named Roussall, the wife of the chief turnkey of Newgate, was pushed off the pavement by the crowd, and before she could recover herself, fell under the wheels lower part of her person. She was immediately picked up and conveyed to the shop of Mr. Sharp apposite, when it being found that, notwithstanding lant and discreet officer, has been for some days at where, on examination, it was found she had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and the

> sidence in the county of Tyrone. His lordship's I shall in nowise interfere with their full exercise, death will cause a vacancy in the representation of while I shall at all times oppose any state grant for the county of Tyrone, by the elevation of Lord Alexander, his eldest son, to the Peerage.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MACCLES-FIELD, BOLLINGTON, AND THE SUR-

will be called upon, as a portion of the people of Great Britain, to decide whether you will be spellbound by the infernal fetters of a tyrannical faction, who devour the produce of your labour, or whether you will take your affairs into your own hands, and secure to yourselves what the Eternal has been sadly and dangerously overlooked, the about 1d. per pound less: but from the great increase use and comfort. It behoves you in the meantime. therefore, to look about you, and be aware of your enemies; one of your best friends has been seized by the merciless grasp of your oppressors, and very giad indeed would they be could they behold him in his last expiring struggle on the scaffold. Why do they wish to glut their vengeance on innocent blood? It is because he has pointed to the spirit of be has said that religion ought not to be the stalk-ing-horse of ambition, nor turned into a trade by upon labour, applied to an undefined and unstable as nign as 140.) middling and ordinary at a shade less. Good wether mutton sold readily at 8d., middling and ordinary 74d. to 7½d. per lb. persecution arising out of written creeds-because to search out the misery of the land, and to heal it system of production, without regard to demand, is sinking the offal.—Number of beasts, 1318; sheep, at its source—because he has said that the ap- the great evil under which manual labourers are pointed pastors of the people ought to be their com-forters in affliction, their "city of refuge" when oppressed by cruel governors; in a word, because he in the present Corn Laws until I am satisfied that wheat demanded 4d. to 6d. per 70lbs. above the quois a true Christian, and glories in promulgating the labourers themselves, and not the landlords, or tations of this day se'nnight, and few transactions Belletille, was lodged in prison. It is reported that Mr. Ellice has disposed of the seignory of Beaukar nois for £150.000 sterling.

We have important news from Sooth America. A this from Rio Jaserio, sailed 1st February, reports that information was received that day, and generally credited, that the Franch squadron had commenced the bombardment of Buenos Ayres.

New Orleans, March 12

Intelligence of a very painful nature from the coast of Mexico, was received in two, hast evening, by the house of M. Zacharie and Co. One of the house of M. Zacharie and Co. One of the control of the dealers are declarations. The house of M. Zacharie and Co. One of the control of the seignory of Beaukar is a true Christian, and glories in promulgating the landlords, or the which passed the Senate in the shape given you in the house of M. Zacharie and Co. One of the mediately to storming the castle of corruption. The my letter yesterday, came up for the consideration judges at Languna de Terminos had ordered the props are rotten—the cement is decayed—the founin the house during the afternoon session. Without arrest of Mr. Langdon, the American Consul at dation is in a ruined state—the whole system is totmuch discussion, the subject being very well under- that place. After his arrest, Mr. L. was so cruelly tering, and it only remains for us to give one unaniscourged by a negro under the authority of the mous push at the whole fabric to hurl it into the judge, and that he surrived the flagellation but a deep, dark abyss of oblivion. And now let us refew day. One account says that he excepted from mind you that you must do all the work yourselves; the dangeon into which be was thrown and died in a the middle classes will not assist you in the least; small village, between Laguna and Campeche. as a proof of which we will just state the following Mrs. Langdon had been ordered back from Cam- cases, which we hope you will take into your serious peche, whither she had fled, to answer certain consideration, and act as common sense and procharges preferred against her deceased busband, dence shall dictate; for, remember, you ought not The feeling in all parts of Mexico is said to be very to support them who are endeavouring, by every strong against the French and the Americans. It is means in their power, to crush the last remnant of supposed that this outrage was committed under an British liberty: -On Sunday last, when the collectors appointed by the Defence Fund Committee were in Bollington, where they met with tolerable success. they called at a public-house not a hundred miles if necessary, by the right arms of the people, in- demands. Oats have met only a limited enquiry, The collectors asked the landlord for a donation.
"No," said he, "if Stephens was this moment murder was committed last night in this town, on hanging upon the gellows, and one halfpenny would the bodies of a weman, the wife of the murderer, bring him down, I would not deliver him." We instead of the den of the slave. Conference, consisting of three and sending and a policeman, who endeavoured to render as shall make no comment, but leave the monster to instead of the den of the slave. be dealt with as the people of Bollington may think

proper, or rather not to be dealt with at all. The

comes to this town destitute and in poverty, and

The committee have canvassed a good part of both Macclesfield and Bollington, and those persons who have not seen called on, may expect a visit in a short time We hope they will be prepared to do their duty, as the cause of Stephens is the cause of the peop se, and the cause of the people is the cause

We remain, friends, yours eternally in the cause of freedom, THE DEFENCE FUND COMMITTEE.

Macclesfield, April 10th, 1839. P.S. It is intended, when the collection is closed. to give some public notification of who are the greatest care.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

GENTLEMEN,-The death of SIR JOHN DUN-LOP has caused a vacancy in the representation of your County, and you will shortly be called upon to children to deplore his premature death. The exercise your respective rights -the electors to vote, and the non electors to use their influence, in the principles may square with yours, I know not; however, if solicited, I shall offer myself for your Suffrages, when I sh: Il fearlessly meet my opponents, and endeavour to prove my superior claim to your

I am induced to embrace the present opportunity of testing the electors' opinions upon the principles of Democracy, in order that that portion to 18s. 6d. per boll. of the community with which I am associated may fully understand their position. I am perfectly aware that the old cry of "don't divide Reformers" by this deceitful appeal; as none are Reformers, save those who at once and unequivocally declare for the five great principles of Reform, upon which the people have set their hearts, and the justice of which none can deny by texable arguments.

I hold that upon every struggle it is the duty of the Radicals to stand alone; and, therefore, I shall court neither Whig nor Tory support. I shail offer | Shaw's, 13 3d per weigh of 48lbs. myself upon the same principles which, upon two former occasions, secured for me the confidence of Straw, 4d. to 41d. per stone. the largest constituency in my native country; and shall, if bonoured with your confidence, act upon market of to-day has been extremely flat of all sorts

I shall not spend any upon you; and, thereservices must purchase a right to command them, tion in prices can be quoted.

If returned to the House of Commons, I shall be discharge the duties incidental to both offices. chester Guardian, of Wednesday. MR. FRANK SHERIDAN, brother of the Hon From the poor I shall learn, and to the rich I shall impart that learning.

> each Session of Parliament, and, having ac. of enhancing the value of all descriptions of Grain Examiner 2 counted for my stewardship, shall tender my resignation in the several towns within your county, many farmers at this day's market, but most of them Bell's Life in Lonand, if accepted in any, I shall resign for all, as I are purchasers of Seed Corn. On the new samples hold that an approval of the representative should be unanimous, or at least so far general, as to speak per gr. on Wheat; 1s. to 2s. on Barley; ½d. to 1d. per stone on Oats; and 1s. per load on Beaus.

With respect to the financial Church questions, State considerations, I shall vote for the immediate exclusion of the Bisnops from the House of Lords, articles. of the van, which passed over her legs, and the from the conviction that those Prelates cannot serve God and Mammon; and that, in their devotion had a very large supply of Fat Beast and Sheep, to the latter, they have lost sight of all thought of and although there was a good attendance of buyers, the deep straw with which the carriage way was the former. I shall vote for the complete, entire, yet the market was heavy, and many remained Debret's Do. covered, she was most seriously injured, she was and unqualified abolition of tithes in Ireland, from a conviction, that they are unjust in principle and destructive of the object which they are supposed to other much bruised, besides severe internal injuries | accomplish, namely, the furtherance of religion. I

In order that I may remain perfectly unshackled, I shall not accept of any place, pension, or emolument, from, or under any government, FRIENDS,—The time is not far distant when you but shall fearlessly do my duty, so as to ensure

My knowledge of Agriculture, will afford me In the early part of the day beasts sold readily at an opportunity of representing that interest which effect of which has been to merge the interest in number, and the very heavy prices, there have of the farmer, the labourer, and the nation at been a good few beasts, of middling and ordinary large into that of the landlord. I am one of quality, left unsold. The supply of sheep has been those who from experience has learned that con- much about the same; good sheep were earerly sideration of foreign interests has been forced sought after, and all sold up at an early hour. The upon us by neglect of our domestic resources; best beef may be quoted at from 63d. to 71d. (saving and I believe that overgrown taxation for the support as high as 7 ad.) middling 6 2d., and ordinary at a suffering; and therefore I shall oppose any alteration in the present Corn Laws until I am satisfied that wheat demanded 4d. to 6d. per 70lbs. above the quo-

as will place all upon an equality, and ensure to a scarcity, commanded an advance of 2s. per load. York: Jaques, Battye, and Edward word. for every man in this country a fair day's wage for a moderate day's work; and, in the event of not being able to procure that work, such a provision as a human being should not blush to accept, or lose his liberty and his connexions with family, friends, and the world, by accepting.

Gentlemen, in conclusion, I beg to say that I am for the Altar, for the Throne, and for the Cottage; and, with a subsequent supply of about 18,000 qrs. that I wish to see the Altar the footstool of God, instead of the couch of Mammon; that I wish to see the Throne based upon the hearts, and supported, stead of by the whim, the prejudice, and the caprice I have the Honour to be.

Your obedient servant, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Leeds, April 12th, 1839,

THE BEER BILL. The Chancellor of the Ex-

calls at my house for relief, I may be induced to relieve him, but I will never subscribe to shield a guilty person from punishment." We shall leave this likewise without remark, as most people know tions applicable to Beer-shops and Public houses. amount to 19,350 bags.

WIGTON.

passed:-- That having perused from time to time, with feelings of delight and satisfaction, the manly and determined spirit displayed by the members o the National Convention, and having full faith and confidence in our delegate, the unshrinking and tried friend of the people, Dr. John Taylor, we do hereby pledge ourselves to support him and his brother delegates in their arduous task for regaining the long lost rights of Britons, by every means in our power, and to use all our persuasions in stimuating our husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers to persevere in attaining the rights of freemen, as embodied in the People's Charter."

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

Our supply of Wheat to-day is considerable; the general tone of the trade is very dull, and buyers act choice of a representative. How far my political with the greatest caution. Prices must be stated fully 2s. per qr. lower than last week. Barley is scarce, and is, per qr. dearer. Oats, Shelling, and Beans, do not vary, on the whole the business done to-day is very trifling.

> DARLINGTON MARKETS .- At our Fortnight Fair, on Monday last, the supply of Cattle and Sheep was small, Beef, 5d. to 5/2d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7d. per lb. In the Corn market the supply of Grain was large, sales pretty brisk. Wheat, 17s. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been

again less business transacted on Saturday and Tuesday, than on the preceding week, though the will be raised; but, Gentlemen, I shall not be scared however, is felt, but hopes are still entertained of a

TALLOW.—The price of Tallow in this town, remain at 5s, per stone. PRICE OF SOAP AND OIL .- London mottled,

57s., pale yellow, 53s. per cwt. Rape Oil per tun, PRICE OF POTATOES IN LEEDS .- American Natives, 1s. 7d. to 1s 8d; Scotch reds, 1s 6d; and

PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, is 6d. to 7d.;

HUBDERSPIELD MARKET, April 17th .- The precisely the same principles which I have professed of goods, although the stock in the Hall and wareboth in and out of Parliament for the last houses is low; little or no orders have been given, all appear anxious to await the result of the confidence of the Ministry. There is very little doing As I do not intend to make money of you, in the wool market, prices still remains stationary.

DEWSBURY CLOTH HALL .- On Monday, fore, those who wish to have my unpurchaseable the business transacted was limited, and no aitera-

STATE OF TRADE. - The impression that the attentive to my duties and to your interests. I shall present price of cotton cannot be maintained, and sit with the Speaker, and rise with the House. I goods and yarn would be unsafe, appears to become shall, as a Member of the General Convention, more general every day, and to exercise a most gather public opinion during the day, and shall give injurious influence upon business in this town; expression to it through the night. I would not upon the Liverpool cotton market. The demand vacate my scat, as a Delegate to the Convention, both for yarns and goods, was exceedingly limited to ensure the representation of your County; but yesterday, and the business done was, in almost all Chronicle I trust that my constitution will enable me to cases, at declining prices; and the general feeling in the market was gloomy in the extreme. - Man-

YORK CORN MARKET, April 13 .- A continuation of cold weather, aided by very short supplies to I shall appear before you at the close of the principal consuming markets, has had the effect Spectator. 2 Copies. Naval & Military during the week, and a very extensive business has John Bull...... 3

HULL CORN MARKET, April 16 .- We have Upon the several questions of finance, I shall not had large arrivals of foreign Wheat since this invariably vote for all reductions in the national day week, and the supply from the farmers still York Chronicle 1 national consideration. I shall vote for the descriptions moved slowly, about 1s. per qr. higher. abolition of all sinecures, and for such a code of Really fine quality is comparatively scarce, and is laws as all can understand, and as all can free sale at high rates. Beans, Barley, and Oats meet an increasing demand, and each article was Bradford Observer taken freely at an advance of ls. per qr., and in some partial instances, extra samples made more. which have been so unfortunately mixed up with Flour is 5s. per sack dearer. The late cold weather has increased the demand for Linseed Cake, and the town is nearly bare. No alteration in other

unsold; Beef may be quoted a trifle lower, but Chritehett's Land Dictionary.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, April 13 .- The arrivals of Wheat this week are only moderate, and from which very little hope is entertained of her shall vote against them because they lead to the derable sales were effected during the week at shedding of human blood, and there is no sure improving prices. Wheat met a ready sale at an The Earl of Calebon died lately at his re- foundation set in blood. As to your religious feelings, advance of 2s. per qr. on the prices of this day week; fine foreign was 2s. to 3s. per qr. cearer. Fine Rye is 2s. per qr. dearer. Malting Barley was in good their propagation, being convinced that salvation demand at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Arrivals on Friday, the Twenty-Sixth Day of April, at cannot be measured by the acre, the rood, or the Barley, 1,087 qrs Oats, 50 qrs. Beans, and 565 perch.

In order that I may remain perfectly nn. qrs. Rye, 30 qrs. Beans, and 188 qrs Peas.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, APRIL 15.—There has been an increase of beasts on Wednesday, the First of May, at Twelve at market to-day, and the quality generally pretty o'Clock precisely, to appoint a Committee of good: the demands have been large, there being Management for the emuing Year, and on other many country huyers present, who bought largely. last week's prices, but towards the close of the market beef of middling and ordinary quality was bought at rather less than the preceding week, and prices

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, April

15 .- The improvement which had taken place in the Wheat Market at the issuing of our last week's report, was followed on Tuesday by a further advance in prices, the inferior qualities of Wheat realizing 9d. to 1s., and the finer descriptions 6d. per bushel above the quotations of that day se'nnight; this increase of value, however, rather checked the vend. from abroad, in time for entry before the rise of duty to 6s. 8d. per quarter we have had less business passing, with a disposition on the part of holders of the general runs of Foreign to yield a little in their but there have been few of really fine quality offering, such are worth 3s. 10d. to 3s. 11d., whilst fair runs may be bought at 3s. 7d. to 3s. 8d. per 45 lbs. The best Irish Oatmeal is held at 35s. per 240 lbs. 50s. to 54s. per sack may be considered carrent rates for Irish Flour. Malting Barley has been in fair request at 42s. to 47s. per imp. quarter, according to quality; and Malt has experienced a better sale than of late at 68s. to 70s. per quarter. Beans and Peas as last

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 15 .-The demand from the trade has been moderate, but speculators have purchased more freely than for some chequer has set his face most decidedly against the time past, and the market closed steadily at an adattempt to put down the Beer-houses, and says he vance of id. to id. upon American, but without how to deal with their enemies, or rather, as we shall oppose every clause of the bill, now before change in other descriptions. Speculators have of stabbing—she has been a most abandoned chassaid before, know it is better not to deal with them Parliament, that makes a distinction in the regula-

LEEDS CORN MARKET, APRIL 16. THE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Female Radical Association, held on Wednesday, the last week; other kinds of Grain smaller. The finest white and red Wheat has been full as well sold, but all other descriptions have been in the converted lower. Waring her has been full as well sold, but all other descriptions have been in the converted lower.

criptions have been is per quarter lower. Bariey has been in good demand, and he per quarter lower. Sariey has been and Beans full as well sold, WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60ths.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 65, 68, fine 73s, wht. 76s 83s Lincolnshire and Cambridge do 64s, 68s, do 72s do 76s, 62s Vortshire do 61s, 68s do 70s, do 75s 78s Old do 65s, 66s, do 70s, do 74s 82s do 62s, 66s, do 70s, do 74s 80s BARLEY per Quarter of Right Imperial Rushels. Lincolnshire, do 57s, Yorkshire, Weld & Boroughbridge, do 37s, Pear, White Do Grey,.... BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel.

Ticks,......de 40s, 42s, do 40s 43s 44s OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Potato,new, 25s, 26s, old 27s SHELLING, per Load of 2611bs,...old 34s 35s new -s to -s

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK. Wheat 5519 Malt 30

Tares....

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING APRIL 16, 1839. Barley. Beans. Bys. Peas. 1423 1167 1011 70s. 10id. 27s. 5id. 40s. 1id. 41s. 3id. 60s. 0d. 60s. 0d.

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MORNING PAPERS. Times 6 Copies. Post 5 Copies. erald...... 5 ,, Advertiser 2 EVENING PAPERS. Courier 3 Copies. Sun 5 Copies. Globe 5 ,, Standard 6 ,, WEEKLY PAPERS. Gazette 1 Patriot..... 1 Record Do..... 1 Watchman 1 Railway Times 1 don 1 ,, COUNTRY PAPERS. Lincoln and Stam-

Lee's Mercury 5 Copies ford Mercury .. 1 — limes 3 Newcastle Courant 1 ---- Northern Do. Journal 1 Birmingham Gaette...... 1 Oxford Journal .. 1 Cambridge Chro-man 1 Dublin Evening Manchester Guard-Post 1 Dublin Mail ... 1 Dundee Chronicle 1 Liverpool (Gore's) 1 Belfast News Let-

Do. Courier 1

Do. (Myers) 1

Do. Mercury 1 COMMERCIAL LISTS. Custom House, Lloyds, Pest Office, Trade, London Gazette, Price Current, Hull Customs. WORKS OF REFERENCE.

ter 1 "

Burke's Pecrage and Baronet- | Black Book. Capper's Topographical Directory. Gazetteer of the World. Robson's Dictionary & Street Do. of Yorkshire. Peterson's Roads (by Mogg) Leeds Directory. Arrowsmith's Atlas.

> Evidence on Banking. MAPS OF

Europe, Asia, and America. N. B. The principal Part of the above Newspapers will be SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. THOMAS HARDWICK, at the News Room,

A GENERAL MEETING of the PRO-PRIETORS of the LEEDS COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS will be held in the Committee Room,

By Order, RICHD. BROOK, Superintendent. Committee Room, April 18, 1839.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, April 12: BANKRUPTS. WILLIAM LENNY and GEORGE TYRELL ALDER SON, Southwark, ale-merchants.
GEORGE THORBURN, Saint Mary Axe, London, corn-JOHN SHYNN, Liverpool, hotel-keeper. BUZABETH HAYWARD, Cirencester, draper.

MOSES JACKSON, Liverpool, victualler.
GEORGE PEACH, Northampton, wool stapler.
THOMAS LANE PARKER, Elgbaston, Warwick, coal-FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, April 16.

York: Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Ely-place, London; Wood, York.

GEORGE OXLEY, money-scrivener, Rotherham, Yorkshire, May 1 and 28, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Butterfield, Gray's Inn-square, London; Potter, Rotherham. WILLIAM BUNTING, cotton-spinner, Stockport, Ches-

ter, May 2 and 28, at two, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Willis, Bower, and Willis, Tokenheuse-yard, Lothbury, London; Johnson, Cross-street, Manchester. MORDECAI LAZARUS, glass-merchant, Cutler-street, Houndsditch, London, May 3 and 28, at two, at the New Royal Hotel, New-street, Birmingham. Harrison, Edmund-street, Birmingham; Chaplin, Gray's Inn-square,

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Office one Premises. All Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office

Leeds.

Saturday, April 20th, 1839.