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SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

PRICE POURPENCE HAMPPENNY Five Shillings per Quarter.

which, what those rules are by which, what those regulations and in titutions are after which it has formed-none of them were made to be vicege-

rents or representatives of God here upon earth.

by the enlightenment of my fellow countrymen at the weightiest when and the mellow countrymen at the weightiest when the second poor, to the second poor, and the need the nee without exception at this time, by far the weightiest. You enough we all your reasonable wants, and a grid most important subject that can engage our at little to spare, that you may give to those that for price. I have set myself to night in continuation; a time may require your more especial charity.

of what I said this morning, to speak, from the I observe in the next place—for I must go step by door together; they are playmates together, they are playmates together. of what I said this morning, to speak, from the Worl of God, on the lawfulness and the unlawfulness and the unlawfulness and the unlawfulness are bediellows together, and there may be a great expense of exercition for its way life. It shall strive to find out tream to take away life, and when to take away life would be a sin arxinst our brother man and against the common fadter of us all. To this end it will be an against the next place and the burnan family in the memory I have greatly life, and of the long of the world and the made us in this way, arranging and constituting the process of the propagation of the wind family in the memory I have just described, in order that man should know nothing to his fellow-man, but triesdebily, and brotherly kindness, and charity, and smortal story, the destiny of the great universal family, ascertain what those principles are upon. Has that law ever been repealed:

I observe in the next place—for I must go step by sep try leisurely to-aight, although we are out of the wisters way life, and then the wisurely stored the active for indicating the surface of its and the strip of one blood all the mations of the earth: we are a libretire; and the mains not the subdetes of man to his brother man on account of the visible were and the wise deduce. The constitution of the spirit of the visible would all brettire; and the mations of the earth: we are dod not on the active way life. The side of the winds as the sum as fact the flood and more the main who had the sum as such that flood ways the sequence of the winds as the sum as fact the flood on the term was because of the winds as the sum as fact the flood on the sequence of the winds as the sum as fact the flood on the active war labely to the winds as the sum as fact the man should know nothing to the winds as the sum as fact the man of the ear Has that commandment of the Old Testament been slew his brother. What said God to it? No sooner set aside by any commandment or privilege of the was the blood of Abel shed than the smeke of it ado; I will do my best to tell every man in the lood of Abel shed than the smeke of it ado; I will do my best to tell every man in the lood of Abel shed than the smeke of it and, instead of drawing his sword for that law, to removed from Birmingham to Leeds, and will be regulations and in-titutions are after which it has pleased God to make the world, to uphold the world, to uphold the world, to keep the world ever agoing until the wheels of telling you, when you set before them standard, the ground and the mass abordinal, everlasting, immutable, laws of Goden fulfilled, and the mass are after which it has been fallilled, and the mass are after which it has not in the please of the world of the world, to uphold the world and the said to Noahand his family, "I will not again curse the ground any more for that law, to fire his musket again tit; instead of firing his said that God came forward and wab. The voice of it ross to heaven, and went into the nostrils of Jeho.

Ohas no dear the flood it is said that God came forward and the said to Noahand his family, "I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake. While the ground any more for man's sake. While the said unto him, "Cain where is the ground any more for that law, to fire his musket for that law, to fire his aid unto him, "Cain where is the ground any more for man's sake. While the ground any more for man's sake. While the ground any more for man's sake, and unto him, "Cain where is the ground any more for the said unto him, "Ca by the hand of God was it said let us make this or drew as a screen and curtain over us—we who stand blood crieth unto me." I wish you never to forget and I would be thankful to be cursed with to-night, Aye! he came into your house did he! He came these portions of the earth which God has given to a blast clear and lond, and long, shaking the earth, us for our subsistence in order that we might have and moving the heavens; and God has heard it; and the wants of the body constantly and abundantly Got is now looking down to see whether the cup is Ba: after all these were fermed by the creative supplied, and bless the Lord for his goodness, and full, and then he will pour it out in anger and daptrap. of humbug. of gross delusion, of abomina- Malkhusian prohibition—any Malthusian restriction into your town from more healthy and less cursed look the fact that after the flood, God said, "I will parts of the country than yours; or when you look not again curse the ground any more for man's the priesthood of England-I heed not of what with mawkish moralising-with filthy philoso- into a book, and see a picture in it of what a man sake." While the earth remaineth "seed time and lepeak as a Christian, and I require to know—is demand of them—they shall canswer, or being dunty and the same time—(near, hear)—is the principle of early marriages? Is there anything about early marriages? Is there anything about early marriages in the New Testive wherein this likeness of God in man consists which wherein this likeness of God in man consists which wherein this likeness of God in man consists which wherein this likeness of God in man consists which we can handle?—is it anything we can the marriages? Is there anything about early marriages in the New Testive which we can handle?—is it anything we can the marriages in the New Testive which we can handle?—is it anything we can the marriages? Is there anything about early marriages? In 1836, after having stood a nine years campaign. It was for, or what the summer, and the winter, and the summer, and the was for, or what the summer, and the winter, the day and the night were for, if the centure is the property of early marriages? Is there anything about early marriages? Is there anything about early marriages? Is there anything about early marriages? Is there any thing about early marriages? Is there any thing about early marriages? Is there anything and property of early marriages? Is there anything and broken, and one your are strucken; your are stru trapping thing that creepeth upon the face of the the commandment "be ye fruitful and multiply and the commandment "be ye fruitful and multiply and your blood, to take back your life; and your mother tended to give Brougham and Russell, and Bedford, mitted to occupy, any parish houses, on proof of a given all things into your hands." Now, you will lives, and the blood of your lives, unto the God that of the public robbers of this nation, their thousands, granted, Jenner, the churchwarden, with seven is) And that is some hing we can see; that is see that the life which God had thus given to man gave it; and God is about to come down to the and their tens of thousands, and their hundreds of And that is some hing we can see; that is see that the life which God had thus given to man gave it; and God is about to come down to the something we can handle—to have the power to do was dear to God. His likeness in man—his image murdering Cain of this district—of this country—thousands of pounds every year of their lives from his wife, and four children, out upon the common—the fowls, with the cartle, with the cartle, with the cartle, with the creeping things, too valuable for the God that made it to disregard thy brother's blood crieth unto heaven, and cursed, it down, live on lumpers and sea weed, and occa
The wife, being enceinte, miscarried and with the whole earth. That is a likeness to and to leave it to take its chance without prevision | cursed, cursen shalt then be." God worth living for to enjoy, and worth dying for being especially made for their protection and This was the first act of violence committed in and harvest? Can any man make be believe that God to recover to our posterity, if we have not the power its perpetuation. You will, therefore, find this world of which we have any account. You have that this great gift was dear to God and read how it was committed, and what was the in the heavens, having stopped the water floods, and Now it is my business in few words, in hasty became proportionately dear to man likestratches, and without much order or regularity—it wise. All the powers of body as well as of mark upon Caia; told him that the very earth himself down from heaven, and talked with our

became proportionately open to man like must be must b Word of God for it; and, when you have adversary that is wrestling with us for our own existing with us for our own exist. the Word of God for it; and, when you have adversary that is wrestling with us for our own existing with us for our own exist. Come down for the down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down for the best English Authors, and so are come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down for the best English Authors, and so are come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the foregoing with us for our own exist. Come down from heaven to avenge us of the fo discharge and different specifies, and brethren of your different specifies, and ask them to read the Word, to look at the Book along with you; and, whether Stephens are the Book along with you; and, whether Stephens are the Book along with you; and, whether Stephens are the Book along with you; and, whether Stephens are the Book along with you are the best to seek and best to seek redress in a court of law, which even the came down trom nearen to avenge the death of slaughtered to the House of Lords. The here-down duickly.

It is very remarkable, too, that after the flood his whole person may be chopped, and hacked, and his whole person may be chopped, and hacked, and his whole person may be chopped, and hacked, and his whole person may be chopped, and hacked, and murdered millions I may say, in Englant—God will you have another repetition of the original com-down mandment—"he fruitful, and multiply and murdered at the time was a bitter the Book along with you; and, whether Stephens his whole person may be chopped, and nacked, and pressed to a munmy, yet man will come down and will mightly average you of your mandment—"be fruitful, and multiply, and restriction of the fruitful, and after that comes a new finding his cottage door open in last autumn, and I am very happy to find that those plain and there is hope beyond it. New God provided that things are so, or not. I met with one case this its fruit to man for meat to fill up his daily wants, morning and I meet with cases every day, and and to ward off the diseases to which otherwise he impost every hour-I met with one case this mera- might have been liable. The beasts which God ing, the case of a Wesleyan Methodist, in Stock- had made, though many of them were of greater port, who had followed the blind leading of his buik and of greater strength than man, were kept soever is angry with his brother, without a cause, will cut your throats, or blow out your brains, at Law hell-hounds, however, made a motion in court hine guide, and had always understood that "the under. God, it is said, put upon the brute creation powers that be" were to be obeyed in every thing a dread of man. There is something in man, killing, if it be murder, if it be blood guiltiness, to Home Secretary; are these poor half-starved boys. Would give security for the costs. Mr. Rodgers that be "were to be obeyed in every thing a dread of man. There is something in man, killing, if it be murder, if it be blood guiltiness, to Home Secretary; are these poor half-starved boys. Would give security for the costs. Mr. Rodgers they commanded and insisted upon, because they whether it be in the look, or in the brow, there is hate our brother, let us ask what hating means? (for they look as if they had not had a full belly for showed cause, and discharged the rule, but the were of God; that obedience, and submission, and something in man, so lovely, so majestic, so divine, We are told in the Word of God, that hating means months, for years, hardly one in their lives—I hope were of God; that obedience, and submission, a bow what beside, was the duty of every Christian. First tyranny, and oppression, and injustice, and which we ought to bear to him, and show to him, but which we ought to bear to him and strong to protect the broken but which we wrongfully and wickedly hold from heard it before; and as soon as this sermon is put but what will crouch and quail even before a child him. If I take advantage of your ignorance, or of into their hands—and I will put it into their hands—and I will put it into their hands—or of the soldiers. Soldiers! will your brothers in order to hear the degree of the crime is not an order to him and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, and the degree of the crime is not an order to him, are transfered.

a sermon which occupied nearly three hours in its delivery. Among the crowd we recognised sversel of the 10th light infantry, for whom the sermon was more especially intended. The evening was exceed the 10th light infantry, for whom the sermon was more especially intended. The evening was exceed in the 10th light infantry, for whom the sermon was much endowment, any such grant? Is there any much endowment, any such grant? Is there any such endowment, any such grant? Is there any such endowment, any such grant still they think as you rebe, see by your whole look and bearingthat they think as you are beginning to maderstand the Word of God such end with they think as you are beginning to maderstand the Word of God such the word of the Lord is pure, and they can all this, they do not wife, and we twain shall his brightness until he gradually such charter for any individual, or for any family—in the great human family? There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family? There is no suck grant given to any man. God has one all this, there as turn might be a sent winkling in the family in the charter of any individual, or for any family—in the great human family? There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family? There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. There is no suck grant given to any separate family—in the great human family. T

question commander when he was expounding the commander that liveth shall be meat" for me, am I to under-commander that and rescuing those ordinances of stand that it means meat for somebody else? Are shelter. Mr. Roberts seeing the illegality as well as What says Jesus Christ? He says-"It is written thou shalt not kill; but I say unto you that who- loth regiment, and sent here in the hope that they tried at the next Winchester assizes. The Poor hath killed him already in his heart." Now if it be the bidding of an unconstitutional and treasonable the other day to stay proceeding, unless Mr. Rodgers Figure 1 as read the second of my sermons which I that has been made in the likeness and after the pour necessity, or of your helplessness, to defrand if they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, but they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such as a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such as a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such as a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such an atrocious, such as a savage than I can't they remain in the town. (One of the soldiers, order to keep up such as a savage order to keep up such a

SERMON BY THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS.
AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, ON SUNDAY
EVENING, June 9.

On the morning of Sunday, the 9th inst., the Rep
Mr. Stephens intimated be his congregation at Stapbridge that he intended, on the evening of that day,
to prach a sermon at Ashton, specially inhended for
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Britan sermon at Ashton, specially inhended for
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repeal it; no Act of Parliament can repeal
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it; no Act of Parliament can repeal
it; no Act of Parliament can repeal
it; no the connon's mouth—to resist, even to the
was made to she world God's gory, and to be subservicent to man's true welfare and happiness. Man
was made to she world of a sam as murderer in the sight of
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God, and am as guilty as Can was when he
What were the arrangements—the provisions which
have the arrangements—the provisions which
had when the reform the would
of the human
family—ire the cannon's mouth—to resist, even to the
was made to she world of sundy and the single death of the world of God, and am as murderer in the sight of
God, and am as guilty as Can was when he
had a man guilty in your case for what he
had a man guilty in your case for what he
had a man guilty as Can was when he
had a man guilty as Can was when he
had he man death having th was literally surrounded by people, many of whom had walked a considerable distance to hear him. Notwithstanding the illness of Mr. Stephens, he resolved to preach in the open air, and a cart was consequently procured, which was placed at the back of the chapel, at the head of a large square, which was placed at the back of the chapel, at the head of a large square, which to the house tops. There could not be less than from the book at gives to me moore land, more gold, more gold, more gold, more gold, more clothes, more drink, more clothes, more drink, more clothes, more houses asymon which occupied nearly three hours in its segmon which occupied nearly three hours in its segmon which considerable of the dath of the dath of the dath of the manor—master of the earth—to the head of the manor—master of the earth—to become lord of the manor—master of the earth—to become lord of the manor—master of the earth—to because thou wouldst be a giant in thy day and to the dath of them being design glorg with them, old search that women should be bone of our flesh; that she should be to the solemn reckning; "Where is Abel thy to the house of the manor—master of the earth—to the eart he gave it to Adam and Eve, he gave it to all man. Therefore shall a man leave his father and add house to house, field to field, factory to factory, invite two or three of your neighbours, and if you

New Testament:—for they have a new-fangled rose to heaven, and went into the nostrils of Jeho- after the flood it is said that God came forward and draw his sword against it; instead of firing his Published by him, at his Office, 5, Market-street,

field to-morrow, if we knew that after working from

the higher powers," and he says he has gotten a at the same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers," and he says he has gotten a at the same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a at the same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of that creating the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of the higher powers, and he says he has gotten a latthe same time, prevent any portion of the higher powers, and he had been all the higher powers. the higher powers," and he says he has gotten a least the same time, prevent any portion of that creating the light (hear, hear); and now he has found that confirm rising up in successful rebellion against form rising up in successful rebellion against form rising up in successful rebellion against form my heart; that is to say, I do not love you, my neighbour, as I love myself; I do not treat you, my neighbour, as I love myself; I do not treat you, my neighbour, as I love myself; I do not treat you, my neighbour, as I would that you should treat me, your neighbour, haven to life, any syll to man could arise, was from the love, those sermons, and any other good little books you can lay your hands upon; that is all I place on Saturday, at the Freemannia' Tayern (Love).

the Oid Testament—(aye)—but Christ has come; this beings which the Lerd our Gol has made things are done away with." What! did Christ tone to thing sare done away with. "What! did Christ tone to thing sare done away with." What! did Christ tone to thing sare done away with. "What! did Christ tone to thing made shews forth his wisdom, his skill, greatness, his goodness, and his love. There is the greatness, his goodness, and his love. There is the shade by him that does not, more or less thinging, more or less impressively, more or less impressively more or less impressively and brautifulty, illustrate the perfect chancers of Gol, as a Bigg of infinite wisdom, and gence, even for a moment, and truth. All that God has made is good. He fail the same things work and make thing works. The law,—that commandment—"B-himself cast his all-searching ever upon the world, and saw every thing that he had made, an himself cast his all-searching eve upon the world, sand and said have we who are here standing before God on the answered. ("He will.")

and saw every thing that he had made, and said have we who are here standing before God on the answered. ("He will.")

Behold, it is very good." But of no being made early that he gave to us, under the heavens that he curse was a very great blessing; such a one as you he wad want carryin out.—Hear, hear, and laughter.)

This Day is Published, 12me., Price Two Shillings by the hard of God was it said let us make this or drew as a screen and currant over us—we who stand that in our own likeness, but of man. The sum, the here have a right to subdue the earth; we have a ladrop of your sweat, not a drop of your milk, not a drop of your sweat, not a drop of your sweat, not a drop of your blood—and all three have flowed—we lead to take if needs be by force and are lovely, all are wonderful; but none of from those who would unlawfully and wickedly not a drop of sweat, or milk, or blood has been shed lift the pistel off the shelf; if the draw your bolt, and the pistel off the shelf; if the pistel of the pistel off the shelf; if the pistel of the pistel hem were made in the likeness of God—none of the march—aye and in England too—the tongue of ten thousand trumpets—it has sounded should merrily, merrily carol on our way to the beware! and Lord John Russell! beware of sending policemen here to shoot the legs of my little sun up to sun down, we should have, for every piecers. So surely as they shoot the legs of my stroke we struck, for every blow we gave to the earth, little piecers, as they have done at Bury, so surely corn and wine, and oil back again in return for our will we try whether we can't take a better aim power, God said—"Let us make man in our own for his mercy which endureth for ever." My friends, righteons indignation upon their heads. "Where is labour. (Aye, aye, that's all we want.) God somewhere else. They told the magistrates, that he want in the likeness, do you in the New Testament to which these new thy brother?" Oh, bear in mind this, heart Almighty! of thy great mercy be pleased again to they shot over the people's heads, and hit one of hieress, after our image;" and in the hieress, after our image; and in the hieress, and there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; the body is the body in the leg. (Hear, hear.) Very bad district that is not heart broken; you don't look like a man; there's hardly a man in this district that is not heart broken; you don't lo by the tools of the Poor Law Commissioners, which made a deep impression upon the congregation :-Church—I heed not to what party they may belong; phising, as they would now dignify their nasty and onght to be. you can see for yours-less that there's harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day obscure rubbish under the name of philosophy?

A discnarged soldier, named riegries, returned to harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day obscure rubbish under the name of philosophy?

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A discnarged soldier, named riegries, returned to harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day obscure rubbish under the name of philosophy? "A discharged soldier, named Hearsey, returned to the home of his father, a cottage and fruit garden, demand of them—they shall answer, or being dumb, Does Jesus Christ ever fithily philosophise about a man. Your bodies are broken, and your hearts tell us what seed time was for, or what the harvest The cottage had been built, and the garden planted

> granted, Jenner, the churchwarden, with seven upon the door. The wife, being enceinte, miscarried from fright, and her health was destroyed in all probability for ever; and fortunate it was that Mrs. Osborne, the widow, and an occupier of the adjoining cottage, invited her and her infant to share her bed, otherwise the consequences might have those poor Irishmen that have been scraped and the fiendish brutality of the Poor Law authorities, swept out of the pigs of Ireland, and enlisted in the commenced an action against them, which is to be

> > Our readers may expect the remainder of this

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE OF SUNDERLAND, on the TOWN MOOR, on SATURDAY, June the 22nd, at HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING.

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That arrangements are made to insure a constant and regular Supply of the Morning Newspapers, when published too late for the Morning Mails by sending Special Expresses (for which no additional Charge is made).

192, Strand, London, ? 17th June, 1839.

Halifax,

MANN'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

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Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two In Syntax, the formation of the English Lunguage is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a

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THREE CHALLENGES, BY RICHARD CARLILE, Who undertakes to prove in Leeds, Birmingham, or elsewhere.

TO THE CHARTISTS, -That the document L called the People's Charter does not contain one single principle of Radical Reform, in relation to the Constitution of the Legislature and Government of this country; and, consequently, that its advocacy must terminate as an abortion:

TO THE SOCIALISTS,

That the character of the good Man, wherewith to form a better state of society, must be formed by him and upon his individual responsibility, and cannot be formed for him; thus negativing the dangerous, frightful, and unsocial doctrine of Robert Owen and his followers, that "the Character of Man is formed for and not by him, and that he is not properly the subject of praise or blame, merit or demerit, or of moral responsibility:"

To the Preachers of all Denominations, That the Bible is not a Book of History; but a Book of Science, and that to read and test on it as is and that it is first the duty of every Christian to life, any syll to man could arise, was from to boy the law when lawfully used; but, self-is fellow man. The sun was made to shine upon used to book you can lay your hands upon; that is all I which I ought to yield to you and to make known to have to give them more if we would give them more if we would give them more by and bye. (Aye, ness the Duke of Sussex presided.

| About the first the duty of every Christian to life, any syll to man could arise, was from books you can lay your hands upon; that is all I plece on Saturday, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great have to give them more if we would give them more if we would give them more by and bye. (Aye, ness the Duke of Sussex presided.



## THE REV. J. R. STEPMENS.

N consequence of the strong desire manifested by I the Working People to possess a correct Like-ness of the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, J. DOHERTY, Bookseller, Printer, News Agent, &c., Hydes Cross, Manchester, begs to annunce, that on Saturday next, April 27th, he will publish a Full Leagth Likeness, taken expressly for J. D., by an eminent London Artist.

In order that every person may be enabled to possess a copy of this valuable Portrait, J. D. has determined to sell them at the unprecedentedly low price of Threepence Prints, Preofs Sixpence. Sold by Mrs. A. Mann, Central Market, Leeds; J. Doher v. Manchester; and all the Agents of the April 2 1839.

### CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

F.R. BAXTER, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please to observe the name) who has restored to sight so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom has been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and fortyfive years, begr to announce to the Public, that in Make. consequence of the many invitations that he have received, it is his intention to travel, and the piaces he in ends to visit will be weekly stated in this paper, and he will pledge himself to cure the external Dis-

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amsurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes after the first Application I make to the Eve.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Holl, who had been blind of one Eye for ten years, which originated from an inflammation, and had been under three Oculists in London and many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all Made. hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was made perfect in two months.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienns-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for twenty-five years, affer having been under Mr. is a treatment only a fortnight, was able to read. This was not external complaint, but proceeded freia a compression of the nerves by redundant hammars, which, had they not been drained of.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood narivalied for forty years. The case last mennoned was the first placed under the present M:

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year 1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hespitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. his experience for twenty-five years. N. B. Mr. B. XTER may be consulted for the

next two months, at the last house but one, in Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerbiil Si ring. and three minutes wait from the Manchever and Belten Raitway.

N B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he is not in partnership with any individual whatsperer, neither does he employ any one to yend his medi-

## YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION



Look at the cut-it represents a Stone expelled by Yoland's Solution on the 25th of October, 1838, and the proprietors challenge the whole world to produce a case in parallel. It weighs one ounce and a haif, and is three and a half inches in length, and is four and a quarter inches in circumference. The patient had suffered for years, and had instruments passed without success; but a short continuance of Yoland's Soutien relieved, and finally removed all her sufferings. She was miserable, but is now happy, and desires per case to be made public. Hername and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane. 5, Bedford Street, Blackwall, and the medical gentleman who attempted the she more advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful speration, Mr. Christopher Tatham, of Poplar. If you and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in doubt, apply to me patient; call, or desire some friend to do so, upon the proprietors of the Bolution, at 138, HOLBORN, near Furnival's Inn. London. who will gladly afford every facility to enquiry, also show the stone, which is now in their possession. YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacions in all the diseases for which it is recommended—it never fails,-read the testimonials,-try it, and you will very soon add yours to the thousands it has already oured; no matter how long you may have suffered. or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually repeatedly offered FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD to any one who could equal it, but no one could. It has established itself upon its own merits alone, for the empirical method of puffing not require it.

TESTIMONIAL. Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our public and private practice, for prethral discharges. we readily bear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; stogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all urethral disrased. 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 Paines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office. Ireds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Shei-Reld; Horst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in the ringdom, wholecale by Hannay & Co., 63, Oxford Street, London, Prepared and sold retail by Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &co. Heaven, GRAHAM & Co., 138, Helborn, near Firmival's Inn, London, where the physician may be consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily, by which a more Effective and Smoother Joint is consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily, by which a more Effective and Smoother Joint is and News Agents.

EXY MATTERW FLETCHER, Dated at Westminster the 20th Day of May, 1839.

BY MATTERW FLETCHER, Dated at Open to the Surgeons, &co. How and they had expended a round in me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually ladour and money, without possessing a legal title doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely wondered at the cause of this premature destriction. I have been under several experienced a relarge, which evidently resulted sible of my miserable situation. The horrer of ment to take some measures respecting the Crown and News Agents. chester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s. made with greater facility than by any other method, and patients in the country will be corresponded with and with a saving of Ten per Cent. of the whole until cured.

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of the Agente for Yoland's Solution, Price 4s. 6d. rests, to be made in writing. ani 10s.

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B. J. in again presenting himself to the notice of his Friends (the Public.) deems it needless to renew and he will pledge himself to cure the external Dis. any former professions—his principle and method of doing Business are so well known, and so highly eases of the Eye, Dimmess of Sight, &c., without approved of, that he need only revert to the past as a pledge for the future. It is a maxim of old, those blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of that BUY CHEAP can SELL CHEAP, and on this principle the Proprietor sets his claim to preference. Diet.

Of the Priority of this Establishment there cannot be a doubt, as the returns of the last year have been many THOUSAND POUNDS more than any one year preceding it. How has it increased? It is and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcerfrom the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the ations of the Neck, Sore Breasts, and all disorders smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with.

TO LARGE FAMILIES, and these residing at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the irritating Eruptions of the Skin, open Wounds and lost importance, not only covering all incidental Expenses, and realising a Saving from 30 to 40 per Sores, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of atmost importance, not only covering all incidental Expenses, and realising a Saving from 30 to 40 per Cent., but likewise combining Economy with Elegance and Durability. Families requiring MOURNING, no House in the Kingdom can equal. At all times READY General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago,

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None but experienced Workman, of first-rate talent, are employed, or materials, but of the best would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta Description, used; the whole being placed under the superintendence of Culters of the first celebrity, from the most Fashionable Houses of the West End of London, on whose abilities the utmost reliance can be placed, rendering almost nugatory any chance of not realising those expectations which any Gentleman, patronising this Establishment, must naturally expect; and in order to remove the remotest possibility of its securring otherwise, he begs leave to state that NO GARMENT NEED BE TAKEN WHEN MADE IF NOT FULLY APPROVED OF.

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This soldier will bear out, from all that is now sta ed. | consideration to give universal satisfaction, and retain their valuable custom. The following is a brief sketch of Prices:--

Frock Coat, Waistcoat, and	resses, nearly Braided, consisting Trousers acket, Waistcoas, and Trousers	- 14 6
any Colaur, from		. 21 0
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	£. s. d. £. s. d.	£. s.
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IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE In every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published by

MESSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS, Great Charles Street, Birmingham; 23, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Bale Street, Manchester; and given greats with each Box of

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box.



CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS-TRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical

and Ils., are well known throughout Europe and America to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered, for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorthea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; they have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have fulled; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the Venerual Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in

the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

It is a melangholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unekilfulness of disterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mersury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face and body, dimness of right, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes

on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to In those dreadful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indiscriminate indulgence of the

oassions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail en its votaries all the enervating imbesilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delosive and destructive habit, or how had your case may appear, for it effectually of renouncing the fellowes of idealing to the means have failed. The proprietors being determined to prove it in every way, repeatedly offered FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the and the remainder of the Week at his own House, dreadful results arising from these melancholy eases.

MESSRS. PERRY & CO., SURGEONS, may be consulted as usual at No. 4, Great Charles has never been resorted to—indeed preparations in. Street, Birmingham, and 23, Shater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country two. Encouraged by his successful mode of treatment, rinsically valuable, such as Yoland's Solution, do required from a country two. Encouraged by his successful mode of treatment, in the cure of a few prevalent complaints, which has and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. Letters for advice must be post paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

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

Sold at the Intelligencer Office, Times Office, and by Heaton, Leeds. N. B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be applied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Butler, 4, Chempside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; can with confidence offer a firm, safe, and speedy Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all other wholesale restoration to sound and vigorous health. In recent

BY VIRTUE OF LETTER'S PATENT.

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think it their duty to guard the public against a firm above Machine and that surreptitiously obtained; Bolton, May 28th, 1839.

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be had aluse of all booksellers, or at Mess. Graham's six months' notice, 33. Proposals for Mortgages as above. The Axu-consumptive Liniment may be obtained land, or for the Sa'e of Life and Reversionary Inte-

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand.

### PACPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER, FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of preserving health and the domestic treatment grounded, and permanent cure. of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the

industrious classes:

# LEEDS SOKE.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that pursuant to the provisions of an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for discharging the Inhabitants of the Manor of Leeds, N. B. The sole right to make use and vend such in the Township and Parish of Leeds, in the County Machines being secured to us by patent, the patenteer | of York, from the Custom of Grinding Corn, Grain, and Malt, at certain Water Corn Mills in the said Maner, and for making Compensation to the Proprietor of the said Mills," a PUBLIC MEETING of such of the Inhabitants of the said Manor and Township, and other Persons as are liable to be rated to the Rates by the said Act authorised, will e held at the Court House, in Leeds, aforesaid, on MONDAY, the 24th Day of JUNE, Instant, at the Hour of Ten in the Forexcon, in Order to elect and choose Nineteen Persons qualified as required by the said Act, to be the Trustees for carrying the said Act into Execution.

ATKINSON, DIBB, AND BOLLAND, Selicitors for the said Act.

Leeds, 15th June, 1839.

N. B .- The Qualification required for a Trustee s that he be an Owner of Lands or Tenements within the Township of Leeds, of the annual Value of £20 or an Occupier of Lands or Tenements within the same Township, rated to the Relief of the Poor HARGROVE'S, No. 9, Coney Street, York. at not less than £40 per Annum.

## WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

MIDSUMMER SESSIONS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the West-Riding of the County of York, will be opened at Skipton, on Tuesday, the Second Day of July next; and by Adjournment from thence will be holden at Bradford of Mednesday, the Third Day of the same Month, at Ten of the Clock in the Forencon of ELEBS the Younger, Esquire, Recorder the Bradford of the same Days; and also, by further Adjournment from thence, will be holden at Rother tham, on Monday, the Eighth Day of the same Month, at Eleven of the Clock of the Forencon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, respite future-fame upon any other basis than when all Jurors, Suitors, Persons bound by Recogaizance, and others having business at the said several Sessions, are required to attend the Court on the several Days and at the several Hours above

mentioned. And Notice is also Hereby Given, That at the said General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden at SKIPTON aforesaid, an Assessment for the necessary expances of the said Riding, for the half-year commencing the 1si Day of October next, will be laid at the Hour of 12 'Clock at noon.

C. H. ELSLEY. Clerk of the Peace.

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Wakefield, 13th June, 1839.

POR the Cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, attended with painful swellings, or with morbid and the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Morbid Secretions, MADE, from 200 to 300 Suits of Black, of all qualities; or Suits of Clothes made to Measure at Five Less of Appetite, Indigestion, or where the constitution has been injured by excesses, or diseases of any kind, Mercury, or other injurious treatment and in all those cases in which Sarsaparilla, or Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have invariably proved far superior to any other Medicine.



Have attained unparalleled celebrity, and are especially sauctioned by the Faculty, as being, without exception, the safest and best Alterative and Tonic ever discovered, thousands having been radically cured by their unerring powers, after all other means Health and purity of Blood, their strength being advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimonials will satisfy every one of their efficacy. "We have in our practice for many years, wit-

## nessed the unfailing powers of C. S. CRECDON'S

Famed Herbal Tonic Pills. In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can confidently recommend them as the very best Tonic administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all total ignorance of the general principles of medicases we have seen, they have produced their effects cine, rain the constitution, by suffering the disease with great rapidity, and without requiring the least to get into the system, where being carried by the

Numerous Testimonials from persons cured may

be seen at the Agents, and which accompany each

Agents.-Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Bookseller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds Hargreave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield: Hurst, Wakefield; Harrley, Hahrax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadiily, Man-chester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a 63, Oxford-street, London.

the

This valuable remedy, the divcovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be directions for an effectual and speedy cure with case, secrecy, and safety, without the aid of medical assistance.

PERKY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

The secondary of the Lungs of medical assistance and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent too earnestly depicted. For in these unhappy cases that in spite of his vigilance, Paris swarms with the chest. Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical reputation esteems. and Stomach, which it effects without producing cal, and all the enervating imhecilities of old age, tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly, are its general attendants, the atmost endeavours safe, and is applied by gentie friction, and so extra- should be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to ordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; certain misery, which invariably accompany these as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs, alone to restore, and which frequently hurries its published, on the new method of curing Dropsy and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all regularly educated member of the medical profession; Booksellers, or at Messrs. Granam and Co.'s, as

MAY be consulted every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inc. BRADFORD, and every SATURDAY, at 29, Petergate, Yonk, opposite the Minster, from ten till six, 13, TRAFALGAR STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till been strengthened by the experience of many years in his extensive practice, sensible of the happy effects resulting to the public by Medical Men confining their attention to a certain class of Diseases, induces Mr. Wilkinson to continue to with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feel-Mr. W. is regularly educated in the profession, he cases a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no charge made for medicine after that period; and in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other prac-titioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, well COPY OF A LETTER.

and am now wishout fear of any return of the complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my with which you spoke of my recovery. fellow creatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as omit my name. Yours respectfully,

Lee.s. October 4th, 1838. Mr. Wilkinson's Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d. per bottle, for the cure of the above disease, may be had with printed directions, rendered so plain and easy, that patients of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow Sold as above and by Mr. HAYCRAFT, Advertiser Office, Hull: HEATON, Bookseller, Briggate, Leeds: HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax: and

. All Letters must be Pest Paid.

at which time and place all Jurers, Constables, restrict future fame upon any other basis than Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons simple fact that upwards of FIFTY THOUSA Bound by Recognizance, and others having Business BOTTLES of it are annually sold in Great British at the said Sessions, are required to attend.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN. That entries of all intended Motions or Applications relative to the Maintenance of any Illegitimate against, and a Cure for, those complaints to wh Child or Children, must be made with the Clerk of the Peace, some Day prior to the holding of the Difficult Teething, Convulsions, Rickets, &c.

That Applications in Bastardy will be heard gress of the Hooping Cough, the Measles, the C mmediately on the opening of the Court; that all Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation. Appeals will be heard immediately after the Applications in Bastardy; and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the Sessions.

JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 3rd June, 1839.

To those afflicted with SCURVY, VENEREAL or SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMA-

&c., having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, to the successful

#### Wreatment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases.

and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, continues to be consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at

No. 271, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS. had failed; whole families, from the child to the and country patients requiring his assistance, by adult, of both sexes, have been by them restored to making only one personal visit, will receive such well as the most painful Complaints, which

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treat- esteem they are now held in. ment 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 Humble, Land, Marriott, Perring, Stanley, Trante FOR speedily caring genorrhæa, gleets, strictures, irritation of the kidneys, biadder, prostrate gland, and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and other eminent Physicians and all diseases of the urinary passages, and all diseases o resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs their dreadful sufferings.

and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent certain and effectual remedy for every stage and Medicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., symptom of the Veneral Disease, without confine-4s. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hunnay and Co., ment, loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many surprising cures, not only Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. in recent gonerrhoa, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messrs we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to others, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering quently haunt the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising With each bottle will be given the Essay lately victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy, above; and patients in the country corresponded vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them

> 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 can only be obtained, as no hookseller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vander is supplied with them.

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

The following letter has just been received, and by 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.

ing of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, however, has been so singularly complete, that I felt it assembled, had become involved in a fresh quarrel would be an act of gross injustice to your character with the Governor. They had not been in Session and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark. a week before the House of Assembly acted in such able perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respect- address from them, and threatened to adjourn the able public seminary, where, for some years, all House unless certain resolutions respecting the right went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortu- of the Crown to appoint their officers were renately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, scinded. the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many In Prince Edward's Island, also, much discentent Mr. Wilkinson,—Sir, having had the misfor-tune, about four years since, contract a long-to-be left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around from Crown lands on which they had expended sible of my miserable situation. The horror of my from patched-up and improper treatment, or some situation increased every renewed day with the cause secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted, of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ul- a change of torments - the many hours of darkness cerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with horrors indescribable. I longed far day—with day I great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of now satisfied would soon have proved faral. After unqualified affliction, I journezed upwards of ninety taking your medicine for a fan weeks, my sores 2s- miles to have a consultation with you. I need not samed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a grateful claim on my memory), or of the confidence

> "You directed me a packet of your invaluable Medicine, and by persevering in following your directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I am now in every sense of the word BECOME A NEW Government Paper. MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and for the benefit of others who may, unfortunately, he 172 be., was sent as a present to a gentleman replaced in a situation of similar wretchedness. You siding in Chichester. This extraordinary regetable may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are production was grown in the rectory garden at Amat liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir, with every berley. sentiment of regard, yours truly,

"CHARLES NEWTON."

27%. ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

INFANTILE DISEASES REMOVED. TT has been well and truly observed that "he makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, is a real benefactor to his countre Can any enlogy, therefore, be too high for the man, who, with the blessing of God, is enabled

For the prevention and cure of those disord incident to Infants, it is a pleasant, innocent efficacious Carminative; intended as a Prevent Infants are liable, as Affections of the Bowe an admirable Assistant to Nature during the

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

BILITY.

BILITY.

Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. 1, Market place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 1

Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Cariata Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (neph be had wholessle of the proprietor, and at the usu medicine houses in London.



HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

DENNIS'S CELEBRATED FAMIL PILLS for Bilious, Liver, and Stoma Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, &c. 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. the Box, duty included. It is a fact, that some of the most dangerous. off these complaints, having deservedly gained t

Prepared and sold wholesale by Dennis and Sor York : and retail by J. Hobsen, Star Office, Bain and Newsome, Reinhardt, Heaton, Smeeton, Be and Brooke, Allen, Bean, Clapham, Bilbroug Tarbotton, Townsend, Carter, &c. &c. Leeds, an

Foreign and Momestic Entelligence

presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly of the conspiracy, is supposed to be in England the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely but Barbes, a very active and resolute leader of the insurgents, is in custody. This man has repeated! been in trouble in consequence of his invetera and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheu-hostility to the Government. It is said that the matism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated Court of Peers have obtained most valuable information. and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to mation respecting the origin, growth, and number of many secret societies in France; whose aim is establish a republic, and as a necessary prelude, overthrow the Orleans dynasty on the first oppor

> Seven persons, charged with attempts to instigat the disaffected to assassinate Louis Phillippe, I articles published in the Moniteur Republicain an L'Homme Libre, were tried in the Seine Court Assizes, on Wednesday; and five were found guilty Their sentence was five years imprisonment an

five years surveillance by the police.

The students in the Polytechnic School have been disarmed, and the utter extinction of that favourity institution is menaced by the Government. Altogether, the accounts from France wear gloomy aspect. Louis Philippe has been taught

is scarcely a man of political reputation esteems him as any thing more respectable than a clever

charlatan.

The accounts frem Constantinople have once more assumed a warlike character. The Sultan was fitting out an armament, very superior in every respect to any which of late years has been seen in Turkey. Six sail of the line and five frigates had left the arsenal to proceed to Galtipoli, there to remain till joined by the rest of the squadron. On board of this fleet there would be 10,000 marines besides scamen, and it was fully supplied with munitions of war. The universal belief was, that the Sultan meditated an early attack upon Mehemen

The state of commerce in Turkey and the Levant is represented as deplorable. Not a sale of any consequence kad been effected by a firm in Constantinople during the spring; while the marke's were glutted with English merchandise, of which an incredible quantity had been sent out, in the hope of reaping the first fruits of the new commercial treaty with Turkey and Austria.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late accounts from Lima and Callao state that the defeat of Santa Cruz was occasioned by the treachery of a general officer, who admitted a strong body of Chilians through a pass, which he was appointed to defend. In this way, Santa Cruz was surprised in the centre of his camp; and a dreadful strugule ensuel, each party fighting at close quarters, with bayonets and short Spanish knives.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland papers, dated the 24th of May, state that the Legislature of that island, then lately a manner that the Governor refused to receive an

AT A VILLAGE in the wilds of Kent is written over a door, "Burdon, surgeon, carpenter, man midwife, and schoolmaster; likewise fine pens and teeth drawn by the maker. Also a curious assoriment of

blacking balls." " MOTHER." said a little fellow the other day, "is there any arm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask?"

"Cause I dropt the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolk." Mr. BARTLEY has been appointed by Charles Matthews and Madame Vestris to be stage manager of Covent-garden for next season. The principle members of the corps dramatique of the

Olympic Theatre will follow their fair leader to the National Theatre. SIR JOHN CONROY ceases to hold an appointment in the household of the Duchess of Kent.

A FEW DAYS SINCE, a head of broccoli, weighing

BY THE DEATH of Sir James Monigomery, the office of Presenter of Signatures in Scotland has become vacant. We understand that this office is

no longer to be conducted by deputy.

Mrs. Martyn, for the Park Theatre, New York. Thurso under favourble appearance.

VERY LARGE quantities of lobsters, crabs, and periwickles are now experted from Berwick, by the MURDER OF MR. WESTWOOD .- No intelligence

has yet been discovered of the murder of this Mr. THESIGER and Mr. AUSTIN are reteined Liberatur. 25 counsel for Mr. Clive, in the Ludiow election

IT IS REPORTED that Lord Hill is about to rerire from the Horse Guards, and that his place will be taken by the Marquis of Anglesea.

THE SUM REALISED AT DEURY-LANE THEA. TRE for the benefit of the widow and family of the late Mr. Haynes Bailey, exceeded four hundred pounds.

THE HON. CHARLES GORE, private secretary to Lard John Russell, has been appointed Commisgioner of Woods and Forests, in the place of Sir B. Stephenson, deceased.

PRINCE MILOSCH is stated by the Augsburg Gazette, to have crushed a still-born projected revolution, the object of which was to have declared him absolute.

A YOUNG MAN, of the name of Seton, has been taken up for swindling. He assumed the name of his brother, Lieut. W. C. Seton, of the 94th (Irish) regiment.

THE EXPENSE INCURRED BY MACREADY in getting up King Henry the Fifth, is not less than

THE LONG CONTEMPLATED MEASURE of abolishing the Palace Court is about being carried into effect, in consequence of the great failing off of

business in the Court. WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE the capture of mouth harbour .- Globe.

AT THE CONCLUSION of the grand Marylebone and Sussex cricket match, in Lord's Grounds, a splendid archery medal was shot for. Some of the best archers in England contended for this prize; it was won by Mr. Betty, the celebrated actor.

lery embarked last week for America, on board the middle class men. - Northern Liberator. Sakesby transport. The troops going out are to fill up the casualties in the different detachments staneed on the American continent.

ANOTHER LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT has happeaed on the Danube. A letter from Vienna announces the loss of a sailing packet, with sixty- Ibid. four passengers on board, the greater part of whom were drowned, but the spot where this sad occurrence took place is not specified .- Galignani's

## STATE OF POLITICAL PRESING.

has been deadly felt by the workmen of this place, treasurer has at present in hand about £60. It is right to state that many of the middle classes, such as shopkeepers and publicans, have subscribed most handsomely towards this case. Indeed there are very many of them, who are not advocates of the Charter, yet have given money towards the defence the English people of seeing fair-play done, and no doubt believing there was an earnest terire on the part of the great unpaid, to please Lord Finality in this matter. Indeed, we might say of the county of Monmouth, that if the loyalty of great folks is to be measured by swagger and taik, and activity and zeal to do dirty work, men no county but itself can be its parallel; not king ago one of the worthies, who is very valiant as a man of some standing in the county, concluded a ganpowder speech with these remarkable wordslearn their horses to stand fire.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES .- The Chartists of this spirited town having presented a requisition to the Eayor to call a public meeting for the purpose of taking the state of the county into consideration, and his worship having thought fit to decline com-Prinz with their request, they immediately decided mealing the meeting themselves, when the followinz resolutions were unanimously adopted:-1. Elves to endeavour to remove, by all lawful and meeting recommends the immediate adoption of extheire dealing, and the instant withdrawal of all monies from the Savings' Banks." 4. "That this meering is of opinion that the plan of the Delegares Istore internal peace, and insure protection from te horrors of foreign invazion.'

en on the labour of the people in this neighbour. carion by some Tory-Whig, frequently attempted to bod, seem to have thought that the movement interrupt the speakers, and kick up a row. The answer to Sir W. Somerville, said that it was his which the Honourable Member was placed, perhaps would wear itself out and the people once more chairman, however, caused the service delinquent intention to introduce a bill on the subject of they would see that there were grounds for granting by allowing a set of knaves and trafficking polihowever, are beginning to convince them that the transferred to "durance vile" in the Station-Externent will not cease till justice is done to the house. We must add, that the democratic spirit of tickers are beginning to attack the champious of Ibid. the people's cause. Mr. Cronin has been the first! SWALWELL. On Tuesday evening, a thundering

and advocates of the People's Charter, to which Messira Harney, M'Bean, Byrne, and others, were Brited. It having been announced that Mr. Harby would address the people in the Market-place, L'eight o'clock, long before that hour a large concorse of people had assembled. Mr. James Adams, timer, was called to the chair, who briefly spened the proceedings, and the meeting was addressed much length and with great ability by Messrs. Hilley, M. Bean, and Byrne. The long room beimping to Mr. Young, in the Market-place, where tea was given, was crowded to excess, and Emy had to go away who could not gain admittance. the motion of Mrs. Greives, seconded by Mrs. Dans, Mr. James A. Anderson, chemist, was the given and responded to in the most enthusame manner:—"The Peuple, the only legitimate bare of sovereign power."—"The Convention, and peedy termination to its labours."-"The Rev. and our enemies. — Feargus O Conner, Esq. As usual the particle blank was on the qui vive. Incl. 1280,000 signatures, the result of that house with 1,280,000 signatures, the result of the particle blank was on the qui vive. Incl. 1280,000 signatures, the result of the particle blank was on the qui vive. brutal Whigs."—"Dr. John Taylor, and the People's Representatives of New
high and the Whole vinage was on the whole vinage was on the whole vinage was on the year of the process than 500 public meetings, which had been beld in support of the principles contained in this punction for their evil doings. Probably they have been awakened to a sense of their folly by a joint
out process than 500 public meetings, which had been beld in support of the principles contained in this punction for their evil doings. Probably they have been awakened to a sense of their folly by a joint
out less than 500 public meetings, which had been beld in support of the principles contained in this punction for their evil doings. Probably they have been awakened to a sense of their folly by a joint
out less than 500 public meetings, which had been beld in support of the principles contained in this punction for their evil doings. Probably they have been awakened to a sense of their folly by a jointout universal anxious cry of distress—distress, he must say, long disregarded by that House, yet ex
printed.—Agreed to,

PRICE HAS ENGAGED MISS INVERABITY, now Harding Beaumont, Cartwright, Cobbett, Hunt, and the village, and which affords every man who puts isting for many years—distress which had caused all deputied patriots, who have struggled in the in 10s, no less than 12s worth of "household stuff" much discontant amongst the working people, and THE HERRING FISHING has commenced at cause of the people."—(Dead silence.)—"The at the shopkeepers' prices. However this may be, Queen, and may she soon see the necessity of dis- we are giad to note that the haughty speer of the and grievances which that class of the people and missing from hir Councils both the factions, and of middle class has faded to a serious, bordering on the were responded to by Messis. Byrne, Harney, and boldest thought were as Burns has it-M. Dean. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, who briefly returned thanks. A violin tand was in attendance, and dancing commenced and was continued till a late hour .- Northern

STANHOPE - On Friday, June 7, Mr. Knox, delegate to the General Convention for the country of time were ably recommended by the respective Darham, and Mr. Reeves, of Sunderland, held a speakers :- 1. "That this meeting hereby express the result in the presence of their delegates, who had Chartist demonstration at Stanhope, at the Market their determination to aid and assist in obtaining been allowed to be present to witness its presenta-Cross, at eight o'clock. Mr. Reeves opened the the People's Charter without delay, peacefully if tion: and it would be most painful for him (Mr. business in a speech of impassioned oratory. With they can, but forcibly if they must." 2. "That Attwood) to have to state such a result, and to gradation of the toil-crushed sons of Albion, inflicted by a heartless, worthless, brainless, moneygrubbing, blood-sucking, time-serving, plundering, pocket searching crew, the Aristocracy of England. He was loudly cheered throughout, and closed an impressive address by introducing to the "gathering" of 400 the M.P. for the "canny pit-lads," Mr. R Knox of Darham. (At this stage of the proceedings a would-be Jack the Chartis; killer and moral means, or by their right arms if neces- for by the estates to which they succeeded from their a yell like terrific thunder, dumb-tounded the Toryism-praising, moon-struck piece of frail humanity.) band, and the chairman, (Mr. Wilkinson,) the at all the meetings which had been held, the per-Mr. Knox stood, he said, the humble but zealous meeting separated .- Northern Liberator. advocate of one of the largest estates in the nation the working men, and the determined, unflinching denouncer of the maw-worms who prey and fatten SINCLAIR MADE HIS debut at the Park Theatre, on the toil of unrepresented industry. In a speech New York, on Monday, April 29, in Redwell's of nearly two hours he traced, in an animating and opers of the Lord of the Isles, and was well masterly style, the working of the "system," with the measures and objects of the Convention. The the measures and objects of the Convention. The the Canadian prisoners, complaining of the arbitrary and illegal manner in which they had been dealing were powerfully recommended and re- treated. sponded to. The meeting then separated, and the white slaves departed to their respective homes "re-

solved to meet some ither day."-Ibid. INTIMIDATION .- The following notice to quit, was sent to the Political Union of South Shields, on Menday afternoon: -" Dear Sir, -Two or three persons have hinted to me this morning, which hint 2 Russian slave-ship by one of her Majesty's I have every reason to believe is from an influencraisers. The prize is now safely moored in Ports nal quarter, that if your meetings are continued at our house, that in all probability our license will be suspended; therefore, consulting our own interest, we will feel obliged by your providing yourselves with another room elsewhere. I am yours traly, M. A. Bottley."—" Mr. Greives, for the into interesting and impressive details upon the Political Union."-On Monday evening, the room subject. in question was garrisoned by Mr. Robb, captain A COMPANY of the 4th battalion of Royal Artil- of the police, in South Shields, and a number of

SEAHAM HARBOUR .- A meeting was held in this place, at the front of the Terrace, on Tuesday last. There was a large attendance, and the meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Montague, of Seaham, Messrs. Binns and O'Neil, of Sunderland.-

GATESHEAD. - On Wednesday evening, a large meeting of the working classes was held at the need of Oakwellgate. The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Embleton, who went over the points THERE IS AT PRESENT a scarcity of seamen in of the Charter, and clearly explained their justice Liverpool. The scarcity is chiefly owing to the and necessity. Mr. Cleugh, local Baptist Preacher, in Scotland, asked after the expiration of the existing sollings having been numerous and the arrivals few, followed in a splendid strain of eloquence, and patent, what course the Government intended to purthe easterly winds having new prevailed for several showed the base injustice and cruelty of those whe on this subject.

We have heard of optward-hound ressels who at present arrogate the entire controll of the Lind MELINUTANE repeated, what was heretohear against the Gudless oppressors of the poor, and effect which we have rarely seen equalited. The old rotten system of corruption may well tremble in its darkest recesses. of Scotland, dec. MERTHYR TYDYIL, GLAMORGANSHIRE. The Every locality is pouring out its thousands to the ment of Mr. Vincent and his fellow-patriots combat of righteousness, whilst from the conl pit Brougham's inquiry, said that the Government had and the farnace men start forth and display powers It is paraly a week since the collection towards to rouse, and intellect to guide the people's who were unable to emigrate to places where ampler their defence fund has been commenced, and the energies. We can hardly help laughing when we wages were to be produced; but it was hoped that find the poor Whig and Tory paid hirelings of the the local assemblies would be induced to revise their press telling their deluded followers that the agitation is subsiding. Why, the men of the Tyne and Wear never presented such a front of determination as they present at present; and so convinced are they of their power to have everything honestly of these men, acting on the well known spirit of and speedily settled, that the very women are exclaiming against us for trifling so long. The sooner Lord Finality sets about conceding Universal Suffrage the better for himself, as nothing lessnot a single jet-will do, and that, too, right suidenly. Mr. Harney was also present, and addressed the meeting at considerable length. which stood firmly to the end of the proceedings, loudly cheering at intervals, though the rain came down smartly on their unsheltered heads .- Northern

Ouseburn .- On Thursday evening a large out-That it was necessary to keep their powder dry, and door meeting of the inhabitants of this district was held at the Ballast Hills. A waggon surmounted by banners, &c., formed a platform, from which the speakers addressed the numerous and enthusiaction crowd. Mr. Southern, long and creditably distinguished as Secretary to the Shipwrights' Union, was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the proceedings in a clear and argumentative address, and was followed by Mr. Armstrong, in a steech little calculated to serve the tyrants. Mr. Harney "That this meeting adopt the Manifesto issued by time, and was loudly cheered throughout, though the tie General Convention." 2. "That the past contain was descending in copious showers. He moved that of the Ministers of this country, both Whig a resolution in favour of exclusive dealing, which and Tory, has been such as to deprive us of all, was seconded by Mr. Thomason. At this period confidence in them in future, and we pledge our the shower became a torrent, and the meeting was adjourned to Mr. Nicholson's large room, where peaceful means, every Ministry that will not grant Mr. T. resumed his discourse, and with great ability the just demands of the people." 3. "That this recommended the resolution. Mr. Devyr spoke in support of the resolution at considerable length, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously. Tounks having been voted to the chair-man, that active and long-tried democrat returned of the General Convention are best calculated to thanks in energetic terms, and the meeting quietly dispersed. We should here remark, for the honour of the chairman, that at an early stage of the pro-BEDLINGTON.—The long-eared gentry who fat- ceedings, a drunkard, probably charged for the ocwest it en out and the people date more to be handed to the police, by whom he was quietly banking (Ireland) as soon as he had the opportion indulgence in the matter. ectory. Hence the ferocity with which the blood, the men of this district is rapidly on the improve.-

ricam of persecution, so far as the petty power of meeting of the hardy productives of this important E employers extended, he has been dismissed from village was held in the open air. The patriotic band his employment; but even here we are glad to find was put in requisition, together with some half a that the writhings of the tyrants only place them in dozen banners, a procession was formed, and committee at great length, occupying a large tion. Although he most cordially supported the aworse position than before, as Mr. Cronin has marched through the various streets to the sound of portion of the remainder of the sitting. The report petition, was ready to support every word contained been created Radical schoolmaster, and in that martial and patriotic airs, whilst cannon were fired was presented. Expanity will be able to exercise a much greater as the procession reached different points. The and more widespread influence than ever he whole village was on the alert; and when crowded exercised before. Oliver, too, the fellow at whose in front of the platform, the dense mass occupied house the Democrate usually held their meetings so a space of forty yards by twenty-seven. Mr. R. bag 23 the said Oliver thought the agitation would Ayre, of Newcastle, council delegate for Swalwell, and in joke, this Oliver has deprived the people of took the chair, and Mr. Turnbull, local preacher the the of his room, but in doing so it is somewhat and secretary to the union, moved the first resoluconsolatory to reflect that he also deprived himself ion. In the course of his eloquent observations, of the pence of the people. The village is in a state Mr. T. detailed the cruelty of the local Guardians a excitement rarely witnessed. A fraction of the of the Poor in removing the aged paupers from their after which the House adjourned. so-called respectables, holding midnight conclave to village, and immuring them in a prison workhouse derise dark schemes for putting down the spirit of in the parish of Whickham. I visited the aged Electry, whilst hundreds of the productives visit in miserables a few days afterwards (said Mr. T.), the light of heaven the shops of every species of and when they saw me they burst into tears. I bidesmen, giving them to understand that if they know not, he continued, whether they have met expect the support of the people they must not pre- their deaths by foul means; I know not whether time to set themselves against the people's rights. they were poisoned by a mixture of skilly and rosin; Most of the tradesmen have become members of the I know not whether the foul air of their prison-house Union and promised to vote for Chartist candidates, acted upon them as a pestilence; I know not whether to have the circumstence of a carriage wheel, and only adopt his views and respond to his voice—if they more frequent than triennial, and let us test affairs are likely to resume their wonted their hearts were broken by being parted for ever was rolled solicly round a straight axle, supported would send up similar politions from every parish in tel of quietness, but not that kind of quietness from all they loved on earth; but this I know, that by transverse up Thich the "respectables" anticipated .- Northern few of them at this moment survive to tell their unhappy tale. (Great sensation.) Mr. T. concluded cheers. He said, in rising to present this very ex. create such an action on the public mind. which South Shields Female Democratic Transparent as speech of much force and purity, by moving the following resolution:—"That this meeting has full confidence in the National Convention, and pledges which it referred now the subject to which it referred now the subject to which it referred now to referred now the subject to which it referred now to referred now the subject to which it referred now to referred now t itself to assist them in obtaining the People's Charter-' peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.' The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bell, and carried unanimously, amid loud acclamation. Dr. Hume, in a speech of great vigour and perspicuous on presenting petitions, and confine himself to a reasoning, moved the second resolution, as follows: statement of the substance and contents; and then, system of exclusive dealing, and not support any shopkeeper who sees himself in opposition to the people's rights." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Devyr, and carried amid loud cheers. Thanks were then voted by acclamation to the chairman, who briefly and appropriately replied, and the meeting left the ground with band playing and colours flying. The Newcastle visitors partook of the and the chair, and the following sentiments hospitality of that thick-and thin old Democrat, Mr. signatures of 90,000 honest, industrious men; and ther an early hour .- Northern Liberator.

WINLATON .- On Saturday evening, the hardy

" \_\_\_\_ a hankering swither To stan' or rin.

A procession was formed, and, when arrived at the place of meeting, there were over 1,000 people on the ground, who listened with the greatest attention and enthusiasm, whilst the following resoluin order the more fully to carry the foregoing resoution into effect, this meeting deems it advisable to form a Female Political Union; and the females any symptoms of disregard or disrespent by that House. The men who signed the Petition were f and to support the said union." 3. "That the men and women of Winlaton having the most unduties of good members of society and loyal subbounded confidence in G. J. Harney, do hereby jects, and who had always obeyed the laws. Genand are determined to support him by all pecuniary sary." The above resolutions were all carried by forefathers, could have no idea of the privations acclamation. Thanks being voted to the Winlaton suffered by the working men of this country. Yet

### Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, June 13. Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from

of the Clerks' of the Peace Bill, but it was opposed and negatived.

Lord DENMAN said that, in consequence of the amendments made by the Commons to the Borough

that he should introduce another Bill in a form which he hoped would be less exposed to ob-Earl STANHOPE then presented important peritions from clergymen of five adjoining parishes which they believed to form the original and coustiin the county of Kent, from Thomas Coombs, &c., complaining of the provisions and operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act. His Lordship entered

The petitions gave rise to some desultory discussion, in which the Dakes of Richmond and Wellington, Lord Brougham, &c. took part.

Their Lordships afterwards adjourned. Friday, June 14.

The royal assent was given, by commission, to several B.I's, chiefly private.

Lord MELBOURNE, in answer to an inquiry from Lord Brougham, said that he still entertained a hope that peace in the East would be preserved; adding that po intelligence of any collision had been received, aithough affairs wore a more menacing attitude.

The Earl of HADDINGTON, a petition having

having been prevented from sailing for several days public business to themselves. Mr. C. brought the fore stated in the Commons by Lord J. Russell, that one-fourth of the value of their labours. Not only whole artillery of the Bible and Christianity to arrangements would be made to secure the purity of did the country do that, but some of them had only the printing and its ch-apness, by means of a corpo- three days' wages in the week, and hundreds of whether or not this gentleman is a specimen of that n constituted for that purpose, consisting of the Lord Associate, the Moderator of the General Ass and taxes. Such being the case, the house would semoly, two diviace, and two laymen of the Church The Marquis of NORMANBY, in answer to Lord

directed attention to the condition of those negroes laws on the subject.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-Thursday, June 13. Mr. DILLON BROWNE presented a petition from the "Archoishop of Tuam," &c. Mr. LAW objected to the petition on the ground

John M. Hule, and that he had erused, with the was a constitutional right. (Cheers.) It further doctor's leave, the accompanying description of declared that agreeably to the acts of settlement, Archbish p of Tuam," in order to give no cause or "idle discussion;" but, he subsequently stated, he had no authority from Dr. M. Hale to withdraw is claim to the title of Archbish p of Tuam, the be paid for their attendance in Parliament—(langh- upon which all can agree, without compromise.

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed its reception. After considerable discussion on the point, the itle being thus claimed, the House divided on the question "that the petition do lie on the table," and the motion was negatived, the numbers being-

Ayes ...... 82

Majority against it...... 83 The petition was consequently rejected. Mr. LAW gave notice that on Monday next, as

the order of the day, he should move that the detropolitan Police Courts Bill be committed that lav síx montes. Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to inquiry from Mr. Hodges, said that it was the intention of Government to introduce a Bill to amend and explain the Tithe Commutation Act. Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would move the

third reading of the Jamaica Enactments Bill on Monday, instead of this 'ay, as previously arranged, and that he would propose the "Education Vote" on Friday.

Lord STANLEY afterwards gave notice that on that occasion he would move an address to her Majesty to revoke the order in council for the forma-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in Sir R. PEEL stated that the sense of the House

would be taken, on the third reading of the Jamaica Bill, to omit the whole of the first clause. Lord J. RUSSELL, after abandoning the two resolutions, moved for leave to bring in two bills on the subject of the Canadas, considerably differing, however, from what was previously intended. The Metropolis Police Bill was considered in few words in explanation of his own peculiar situa-

The House went into committee on the Imprisonment for Debt Act Amendment Bill, in which say that many reports had gone abroad in regard Whigs have not the nows to practice one good provision was made, on the motion of Mr. BAINES, to arguments said to have been used in support of the seconded by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, "to petition on different occasions, which he distinctly addition of a bad juggle; as in the present instance give opportunity for insolvent debtors to tender disavowed. (Hear.) He never, in the whole course of warm has mixed in the Rellet with Triangial sureties in the places where they had been im- his life, recommended any means, or inculcated any prisoned, instead of being compelled to attend in doctrine except peace, law, order, loyalty, and Parliaments. The Windsor Castle Stables Bill went through committee; and the other orders were disposed of,

Friday, June 14.

The gallery was not opened until twenty-five mights at each end.

enter upon any general statement on the subject to which it referred, nor to go into a defence of the great principles which were there set forth. (Hear.) He should, therefore, endeavour to keep strictly within the rules prescribed by the House, as the proper line of conduct to be observed by Members -" That this meeting is determined to adopt the perhaps, the House would include him by permitting him to say a few words (cries of "no, no!")—a lew words only—in explanation of the circumstances as regarded his own personal position in connection with the Petition. (Hear, hear.) The Petition originated in the town of Birmingham. It was adopted there at a very numerous meeting on the 6:h of August, last year. Having been so adopted, it was then forwarded to Glasgow, where, in a short time, it received no less a number than the Robson, and returned to Newcastle at a late, or ra- it afterwards received the signatures of nearly the same number at Birmingham and the neighbourhood of that town. He held in his hand a list of longer on their time, but moved that the Petition be laid. ROEBUCK was ousted; FAITHFUL was 214 towns and villages, in different parts of Great now brought up. This produced loud laughter, from ousted; Major BEAUCLERK was ousted; and those and determined men of this place, assembled to

which discontent was created by the long suff-rings order.) He hoped the House would listen to what House resolve itself into a committee of the whole he said, and would afford due attention to a Petition so universally signed; that the House would not say, because the petitioners were merely humble working men, that their opinions should be disregarded, and that their grievances should not be considered and redressed. (Hear, hear.) He sincere y trusted that such would not be the case. It would be a most serious grievance and offence to these carry back a report to those who had entrusted the Petition to his hands, that it had been treated with honest and industrious-of sober and unblemished tlemen enjoying the wealth handed down to them sons attending them had confined themselves strictly to the legal pursuit of their constitutional rights, for the purpose of remedying the extreme sufferings which they had endured so many years. They had seen no attempt to relieve them, whether hand loom weavers, artisansor agricultural labourers -no matter what they might be, still there was no relief. They met with no support, or even sympathy, from that house, and therefore they felt themselves bound to exercise every legal and constitutional effort within their power to recover the whole o Lord REDESDALE proposed the second reading their constitutional rights. All that those honest men said was, that the members of that House by birth, parentuge, habits of life, wealth, and educa-tion, had not shown that anxiety to relieve the sufferings and redress the wrongs of the working Courts' Bill, he should not press that measure, but classes, which they believed to be their rights, as enjoying the privileges of British subjects. Therefore they had adopted the extreme course of entering upon that separate course, with the view of endeavouring to recover those ancient privileges mentary Report. tutional right of the Commons of England. For many years they had hoped and trusted that such an effort on their part would not be needed. They hoped it might be spared, and they placed their confidence in that hope to the protection which they ooked for, and which they were taught to expect they should receive at the hands of the gentlemen of England. (Hear, hear.) He should now read a brief extract from the petition. It stated that they only sought a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and that if they could not give them that, and food and clothing for their families, then they said they would put for and every means which the law allowed to change the representation of that house; that they would use every effort to act upon the electors, and that by these means ultimately, reason thus working upon influence, they should produce such a change as would enable them to succeed in the accompli-hment of their riews and wishes. He trusted in God they would succeed and obtain all the objects sought for in the petition. (H:ar.) The first thing sought for by these honest men, every one of whom produced by his labour four times more to the country than they asked for in exchange, was a fair subsistence—and yet their country refused them them were paying 400 per cent, increase on debts not be surprised that these honest man should have used rather strong language under trying circumstunces. The first clause of the perition was for Universal Suffrage; that representation should be co-equal with taxation—the ancient constitutional ments Mr. WARD now asks us to unite with the most law of Eugland. It said that they had been bowed down to the earth for a series of years. That capital produced no profit—that labour afforded no be deprived of due reward—that the labourer must laws which made money dear and labour cheap must be abolished. The petition next domanded Universal Suffrage, in the language of their foreof the illegality of the description, as no Roman right. Then it showed that the constitution guaor Bishop of any diocese.

Mr. D. BROWNE said that the signature was absolutely necessary, and therefore Vote by Ballot Parliaments were ordered to be triennial, or more vote for them without being liable to the frequent; and therefore the petition asked for Annual

liament, and the petitioners were of opinion, until that right was restored, they should not have mem-

most sincerely hoped that by the progress of public opinion the day might not be distant when the whole of those five points would be granted to the weight and measure, and no mistake about the matter. (Cheers and laughter.) Sir G. H. SMYTH rose to order. The Honourable Member had transgressed the rules of the House. It was a distinct rule of the House that no Member should make a speech on presenting a petition-(oh, oh!)-and he could not believe that!

("Chair," and "order.") The SPEAKER, as the Honourable Member had appealed to him, must certainly say that no tion of a heard for the superintendence of national Member had a right to speak at any length on pre-

Sir G. H. SMYTH, as an individual, must enter

his protest against the course adopted by the Hon. Member for Birmingham. (Oh, oh.)

pass a few minutes longer upon the attention of fur, we would scout as a Whig mask. power in order to carry it out into a law, he must union, and always in good faith, not holding one face out of doors and another in that House-(cheers)—but always in the same manner, and in the same feeling, fairly and openly doing all that

House, and placed on the floor near to the lower arms-(hear, hear!)-he wished for no arms but the end of the front opposition benches, where Mr. will of the people, legally, fairly, and constitution—their postponement according to Whig arithmetic.

Thomas Attwood had taken his seat. It appeared ally expressed—(cheers)—and if the people would Elections since the Beform Bill have been England, and go on using every argument which Mr. T. ATTWOOD rose, and was received with justice, reason, and wisdom dictate, they would was more Radical than the Parliament of 1835, and would again act upon the members of that housethat giving due allowance for the prevalence of generous feeling among English gentlemen and the English people, if the people would act in that manner, if they proceeded wisely and discreetly, washing their hands of all insolence and violence—he was confident they would ultimately secure the attentive consideration of that House. Having said so much, he should now read the prayer of the petition which was to the following effect:-" That it might please their honourable house to take the petition into their most serious consideration, and to use their utmost endeavour to pass a law granting to every man of crime, the right of Voting for Members to serve in Parliament; that they would cause a law also to be passed giving the right to Vote by the Ballot; that he curation of Parliaments might in no case be of greater duration than one year; that they would abolish all Property Qualifications to entitle parties to sit in their honourable house; and that all members elected to sit in Parliament should be paid for their services. (Cheers.) He would trespass no longer on their time, but moved that the Petition be

it on the clerk's table.

The SPEAKER asked if the Honourable Member intended to found any motion on the petition? Mr. ATTWOOD said he did; and begged to a committee of supply, he should move that the consideration.

The netition was then taken from the House, and it required twelve or fourteen men to carry it.

Many potitions were afterwards presented, chiefly against the Government Plan of National Edu-

Lord ASHLEY said, with reference to the "call fore, would not trouble the House by enforcing

the Select Committee on Printed Parliamentary Papers to make a report.

Lord STANLEY, on the question that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, moved, by way of Amendment, that an address be presented to her Majesty to revoke the Order in Council of the 10th of April, 1839, appointing a committee of council

education. They were followed by Lord F. Egerton, Mr

Slaney, and Sir W. James. Mr. WYSE, at midnight, moved the adjournment of the debate. On which the galleries were cleared for a division but, though the strangers were out for some time, none took place.

The debate, however, was adjourned, after much conversation, until Wednesday next. The House was, after having disposed of several orders, "counted out."

Saturday, June 15.

Lord HOWICK presented the second report of the printed papers committee regarding the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard." The substance, so far as it could be collected from the clerk's reading of very defective manuscript, appears in the Parlia-

## THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

THE WEEKLY CHRONICLE AND THE BALLOT.

For some time past this beldame has been so big with the fate of England, and the Whige, that, upon her confinement, we were led to expect the coming of a second DANIEL. The event has taken place; and behold, however, instead of a DANIBL, or even a mouse, the mountain has produced a rattrap. We could be facetions with the Chronicle upon the subject; but really, when we consider that GEORGE HENRY WARD is Editor of that Paper, and also a Member of Parliament, whom report of which is to reform the Referm Bill,—to improve its machiclass upon whose faith we are to "sink all minor differences, and unite as Reformers for one practical

Upon the questions of the Ballot and Triennial Parliberal section of the finality-mongers; and we have a right to hit him hard; for though vanquished at remuneration. They came, therefore, before the Sheffield, he has challenged us once again to the combat. We had some difficulty in rescuing the have a return in wages for his labour and that the confining working classes from the snares which were laid for them in the paper calling itself " The People's Paper:" and as we have happily rescued Parliaments. Then it declared that members should charge of inconsistency. The point is at last hit. thrice repeated, we are to have the swagger of dispeople: and that they would have them in full appointment, as a rallying point for another more practical section of Reformers. We have given above the concluding sentence of Mr. WARD's Ballot bait, and let us now comment upon the first

"We stated last week," says the Member for any Member, with that ridiculous piece of machinery, would be permitted to adopt a course that had been uniformly refused to himself and others. and we added, with infinite satisfaction, that it was a course in which we could cordially concur." What, then, is the course in which "we cordially senting a petition. But when the House considered | concur"? Why, nothing more or less than the determination of a Whig Government to hold office ticians to hoodwink the country, by supporting a Ministry in general depravity, which has merely changed its opposition to the Ballot from a positive Mr. ATTWOOD said he was thankful for the to a negative character; thus ensuring certain indulgence extended to him, and would only tres- damage for mere speculation; and which, if success-

It never has been our lot to read a more wishy-washy piece of rubbish than the article upon which we are in it, and was determined to use every means in his reluctantly compelled to waste our time. As the WARD has mixed up the Ballot with Triennial

Now let our readers bestow a little reflection upon Triennial Parliaments. Frequency of settling he could as a man, a patriot, and a Christian, to accounts is paraded as an essential: and we agree, work out the principles which he maintained and provided we had any share in the settlement; but accounts is paraded as an essential: and we agree, The gallery was not opened until twenty-five minutes past four. The object which immediately attracted attention was the National Chartist Penamount, are, upon those settlements, invariably tion, which had been previously brought into the precated all such notions—he repudiated all talk of made to appear as debtors, we rather prefer their postponement according to Whig arithmetic. the Parliament of 1835 was more Radical than that of 1837. Here then are three Parliaments in four years and six months, from December 1832 to July 1837, and what has been the effect? Why the very best men who were returned upon the cream of the Reform Bill were owsted upon the first opportunity: and their defeat has operated as a powerful corrective and sedative upon those who were previously Radicals. The best were ousted, and the second best were made Whigs by example. So much lawful age, sound mind, and uncontaminated by for frequent elections with the present electors

We have always stated that the House, bad as it is, and Heaven knows it is as bad as needs be, is more than a liberal representation of the opinion of the constituent body. Year after year they have been pruning. In 1835, SHARMAN CRAWFORD was expelled, or the foundation of his expulsion laid. ROBBUCK was ousted; FAITHFUL was tongue upon a false scent; and the pack. speedy termination to its labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours."—"The Rev. and determined men of this place, assembled to labours. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and Mr. Charlton. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and it was now presented to and signatures in the gigantic dimensions of the Petition. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and Mr. Charlton. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and it was now presented to and signatures in the gigantic dimensions of the Petition. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and it was now presented to and signatures in the particular distribution of the result of the gigantic dimensions of the Petition. The honour receive Dr. Hume, Mr. Harney, and Mr. Charlton. As usual the patriotic band was at the post of that House with 1,250,000 signatures, the result of the patriotic band was now presented to a sufficient patriotic band and signatures in the post of the patriotic band and signatures in the post of the patriotic band and signatures in t were the four most Radical members in the and follow to whither so ever they shall lead, being coming forward; and many more changed their tone from a dread of the charge of liberality. In 1839, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, one of the most upright whence the information proceeds. men in existence, is threatened with ex-

andering services for the state of the services which are the control of the services with the first side of

pulsion for having, manfully done his duty and therefore before any defence can be set up give notice that in the course of next week, on the for triennial parliaments, advance in liberality must calling to her aid her people." These sentiments were responded to by Messis. Byrne, Harnay and freely grant that a dissolution upon the question of House, for the purpose of taking the petition into the Ballot, would be a popular measure, if we Radicals were out of the way; because as a natural consequence, the electors voting for their own disguise would be very liberal to themselves; but the adoption of the Ballot by the constituent body rather proves their desire for irresponsibility than their of the House," his object had been answered by love of liberality. Mr. WARD anticipates that a securing a full attendance of members; he, theredissolution and an election upon the rat-trap, would give the Whigs an accession of 65, thereby increa-Lord J. RUSSELL, instead of moving that the sing the Ballot "minority" to 300. Shallow Mr. House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday, moved WARD! Do you, either imagine, that we are going to rest satisfied with minorities upon delusion, or that the country may be tricked into confidence in old offenders by the refuge which love of office has cempelled them to seek in deception. Try the country, and mark if the sword will not prevail to superintend the application of any sums voted against the scabbard. We regret that our opponent by Parliament, for the purpose of promoting public did not wait for our article of last week, for therein It led to an extended debate, Lord MORPETH be would have found his flimsy advocacy of the opposing, and Lord ASHLEY supporting the Ballot anticipated, and smashed to atoms. We he would have found his flimey advocacy of the shall here insert three badly written paragraphs from the Chronicle, all being repetition of the old twaddle about "union of Reformers," "Radical measures," "fitting time," and God knews what-They go on thus:--

> "It is a matter of pride and satisfaction to us to reflect that, from the first hour of its birth until the last of its disastraus existence, we have waged war against this herest, in whatever shape it has appeared. We were the first to denounce Lurd John Russell's declaration in 1837. We expressed nounce Lurd John Russell's acclaration in 1837. We expressed last week, without equivocation or reserve, our conviction of the fatal consequences to which a perseverance in the course at first taken upon Sir Hesketh Fleetwood's motion, must have led. But we have never said, or thought, or required, that a standard of opinion should be established, by which all Reformers should be bound. This would be to substitute finality in another shape for the finality of which we have just got rid, and to set up a Radical doxy against the doxy of the Whigs. We wish for mothing of the kind. We wish to find out, not the points upon which Reformers differ, but the points upon which they can agree; and to indiffer, but the points upon which they can agree; and to induce all to unite with us in the endeavour to carry certain things which we believe to be at once practicable, and essential to the advance of the popular cause.

In this there must be some system,—some concert,—some In this there must be some system,—some concert,—some role. England is not a country is which great changes can be effected at once. Lord Durham, whom we regard as the housestest, and botdest of that Liberal Aristocracy, to many meabers of which England owes a debt of gratitude, which ought not to be effaced by any errors, or obstinacy, on the part of that branch of the Legislature collectively, to which they belong,—has always upheld the necessity of making mutual concessions where differences of opinion exist amongstonen, who concur in their general principles, although they may differ in degree. In this Lord Durham is right; but practical men, wishing to act together as a party, must depractical men, wishing to act together as a party, must de more. They must look not merely to their own opinions, and desires, but to the things, for which the country is prepared. In striving to lead opinion, they must not proceed with so much precipitation, as to throw opinion back. They must give time for facts, and experience, to work; and demonstrate y the advantages of the one step, the desirableness of those

Upon this principle, we are prepared to maintain that those who go farthest in their ulterior views,—those, who look to the Melorm Bill as but a first step, and a small step in the greater changes, which they desire, and design,—may with and also a Member of Parliament, whom report of which is to reform the Reference of its operation, by modifying the clauses, which now make the franchise an instrument for collecting the King's taxes in all the large towns,—to do away with the annotances of annual registration,—and to contain the large towns,—to do away with the annotances of annual registration,—and to contain the large towns,—to do away with the annotances of annual registration,—and to contain the subject to the annotances of annual registration,—and to contain the annotances of annual registration,—and to contain the annotances of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and the second to the annotance of annual registration, and a second to the annotance of annual registration, and the second to the annotance of annual registration, and the second to the annotance of annual registration. ple all these things with a free discussion and a free vote, upon the two great questions of Ballot and Triennial Parlia ments, the beneficial working of which no man of libera epinions can doubt."

Now can anything be more childish and disgusting than to talk to us about collecting opinion, and referming the Reform Bill, after seven years of woeful experiment? No; it is a tree which has borne unwholesome fruit and we will hew it down: and cast it into the fire. The engineers who have worked their own machinery so clumsily, cannot be expected to work ours judiciously; and therefore. with Mr. WARD's permission, we will manufacture and work our own in future. What; begin fathers, as expressed in the celebrated petition of them from the danger, it is but right that we should again to be bamboozled after seven years-villany? Catholic is allowed to assume the title of Archbishop ranteed freedom of election, and contended that to point out the fate which they have so narrowly No, no; bait your hook for simple fish as secure freedom of election, Vote by Ballot was escaped. For some time past WABD and his party you please; but none but the universal have been beating about the bush, how they could fly shall ever have a nibble from us. abuse the Whigs, without weakening them, and We challenged your party and beat your best juggler upon the question of the Suffrage; and now we challenge you all, upon the question of the de scription that was retained in the heading of the ler)—as was the case in the days of Andrew Marvel, And what is it? Why, that the masters will liaments, without the Suffrage. Your party may Ballot and the "shortening" the duration of Parproper in Birmingham. That was the ancient law, allow their slaves to open their mouths, and the as well give in, Mr. WARD; for you are dead Members were paid by those who sent them to Par- Ballot is to be an open question, while the Whigs beat, and can only live in an artificial atmosphere. are to remain a close corporation. But mark the Let the working classes be assured that henceforth bers who would properly feel and understand the most flattering anticipation of the unmuzzled erew, they have nothing to expect but from their own wants and real interests of the people. The fifth "It will be most disgraceful to the Liberal party if exertions for themselves; and that before any law demand was that the Property Qualification of members should be abolished. In all these five points the minority falls short of 235," quoth Mr. WARD. can make them more comfortable, they must make the he (Mr. Attwood) most cordially agreed, and he What then; we are to commence with flattering law for themselves. We would not to-morrow minorities; and when the farce has been twice or give up Universal Suffrage, if you expunded the National Debt, repealed the Poor Law Amendment Act, disbanded the army, and abolished all taxation; and for this simple reason; that what has been may be, and you would soon substitute some other as poor grinding property-defending system. This is very plain speaking, and must be answered to the satisfaction of the millions, before they unite with old offenders. or are converted into Whig dupes.

Is it not extraordinary that the Ballot, which is an innovation upon the Constitution, should be thus attempted to be forced upon the country, while the Franchice, Sessional Parliaments, Aboliti n of Property Qualification, and Payment of Members, which form the basis of the Constitution are obstinately denied. The cheers which followed the mention of the Ballot upon the presentation of the National Petition, by Mr. ATTWOOD, would lead us to suppose that Honourable Gentlemen, will pick the pie and leave us the crust, or rather the pie dish; but we beg to remind them that our demand is for a principle which must be obtained before we allow them the selection of the machinery by which it is to be worked out.

Nothing is so necessary for the fame of a statesman as an undeviating, straightforward course; and it would appear to us as though the Hon. Member for Sheffield had too many strings to his bow to produce the desired concord. Should the Baronet and the Duke assume the reins of Government, the presentation of their Portraits to their slaves may be pleaded for their patronage: if Durham. MACAULAY, and Company come in, then the columns of "the people's paper" will be referred to, while popular approval will be claimed, from the ardent desire ever expressed by Mr. WARD. that the people attained sufficient knowledge to qualify them for the appointment to office and disposal of place.

Some men require training, which, no doubt, will be accomplished by the Whig Corporate Normal Schools, preparatory to entering the national kennel, Those schools are to politicians, what the mountain cover is to the sportsman. There the pupples, before entrance to the pack, are trained to the dodge and the trick of the cub, before they are considered qualified to run the traverse of old Reynard; over the wild heather they may fling with impunity, and riot on the nose, but when once promoted, they must be keen on the scent, steady at their work, ready to lead in the entapis, or follow in the cry. But when they skirt, and fling, and babble, in the rear. they take the staunch ones from the chase, till repetition leads to their expulsion, and causes them to be cast. We would conclude by strenuously recommending the consideration of the face of the babbling hound to sportsmen and politicians. Let them, like the well-nosed dog, never give confident in their truth, will acknowledge their chossure that the game is a-head; while the bubble of the offending puppy but causes the staunch ones to throw up their heads, to discover the quarter from

#### PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION.

THE Petition-that Petition which thousands upon thousands of the people have resolved sha! be the last has, at last, been presented. THE DEMAND OF MORE THAN A MILLION AND A QUARTER OF ENGLISHMEN, that the brand of slavery shall be removed from their brow, has been made in due form. Their voice has been heard, even in defiance of the besetted recklessness, and sullen doggedness, which had entrenched itself with forms by which the expression of the people's will was destined to die away in distant murmurs, that the ear of tyranny and plunder might not tingle with its barshness. ATTWOOD nobly did his duty in lending to the voice of public wrong a tongue which, worthy of being gained, either by an individual, or mangre the gagging rules of the House, gave a nation. It is certain that a true and proper inutterance to the truth. Referring to the hundreds of public meetings at which the Petition had been deliberately discussed and adopted, he said :-

"At each of those meetings there had been one universal anxious cry of distress—distress, he must say, long disregarded by that House, yet existing for many years—distress which had caused much discontent amongst the working people, and which discontent was created by the long saff-rings and grievances which that class of the people had endured, and so long utterty disregarded by the people's representatives in

This was close cutting for the representatives of money-making face-grinders, and, as might have been expected, the cry of "Order" reminded the Hon. Member that he spoke among those who were dead alike to feeling and to deceacy. Undaunted, however, by the crowing of the cravens, he continued to bear honourable testimony to the character of English working men; to give the lie to all the mendacious ravings of the factions about the designs of Chartists upon property; and to reiterate his charge against the self-styled people's representatives of totally neglecting their only and important duty :--

"The men who signed the Petition were hancet and indus The men who signed the Petition were hancet and industrium—of other and anbiemished character—men who have uniformly discharged the duties of good members of society, and leyel subjects, and who had always abeyed the laws. Gentlemen sujying the wealth handed down to them by hereditary descent, whose wants were previded for by the estates to which they succeeded from their forefathers, could have no ides of the privations suffered by the working men of this country. Yet at all the meetings which had been held, the persons attending them had confined themselves strictly to the legal pursuit of their constitutional rights, for the purpose of remodying the extreme sufferings which they had endured so many years. They had seen no attempt to relieve them, whether hand-leem weavers, artisans, or agricultural labourers—no matter what they might be, still there was no relief. They met with ne support, or even sympathy, from that House, and therefore they felt themselves bound to exercise every legal and constitutional effort within their power to recover the whole of their constitutional rights."

The Honourable Member then proceeded to inform the House of the demands of the Petitioners, and to express his own unqualified assent thereto:-

" He should now read a brief extract from the petition. It stated that they only sought a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and that if they could not give them that, and look and clething for their families, then they said they would put forward every means which the law allowed to change the representation of that House; that they would use every effort to act upon the electors, and that by these means ultimated to the should be accounted to the should be should mately, reason thus working upon influence, they should produce such a change as would enable them to succeed in the accomptishment of their views and wishes. He trusted in God they would succeed and obtain all the objects sought for in the Petition. (Hear.) The first thing sought for by these honest men, every one of whom produced by his lab our change, was a fair subsistence—and yet their country refused them one-fourth of the value of their labours. Not only did the country do that, but some of them had only three days' wages in the week, and hundreds of them were paying 400 per cent. increase on debts and taxes. Such being the case, the House would not be surprised that these houses men should have used rather strong language under trying

Proceeding then to enumerate the several points of political demand contained in the Petition, beginning at Universal Suffrage, the honourable gentleman

44 In all these five points he (Mr. Attwood) most cordially agreed, and he most smeerely hoped, that by the progress of public opinion the day might not be distant when the whole of those five points would be granted to the people; and that they would have them in fall weight and measure, and no mistake about the matter: (Cheers and-long Mer.) " Sir G. H. Smyth rose to order. The Honourable Member had transgressed the rules of the House. It was a distinct rule of the House that no Member should make a speech on presenting a petition—(oh., oh!)—and he could not believe that any member, with that ridiculous piece of machinery would be permitted to adopt a course that had been uniformly refused to himself and others. ["Chair," and

"The Speaker, as the Honourable Member had appealed to him, must certainly say that no Member had a right to speak at any length on presenting a position. But when the House considered the circumstances of the case, and the position in which the Honour-ble Member was placed, perhaps they would see that there; were grounds for granting

" Sir G. H. Smith, as an individual, must water his protesi against the course adopted by the Henourable Member for

If our readers had before known nothing of the composition of the heartless crew to whom they have so long committed the making of the laws and the keeping of their purses, we imagine this report would give them sufficient information. The respecuful solicitation of a million and a quarter of men-"honest and industrieus men-men of saber and unblemished character-men who have uniformly discharged the duties of good members of society and loyal subjects, and have always obeyed the laws''--the respectful petition of a million and a quarter of such men is received by the honourable house with laughter! The cry of distress from a whole nation is laughed at! The humble perition of the poor man that he may have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work is "laughed out of the house"! and by one titled ruffian denominated "a ridiculous piece of machinery"! We commend the careful consideration of all these cirto his home with happy feelings, and would spend the palate of their eager and devoted listeners.

It was considerably after eight o'clock, when the not yet made up their minds that this shall be the last petition to a House of Commons constituted like the present one. We commend the "laughter" of their "nonourable" patrens to all the noodles who hope for favour or amelioration from the wretches who at present rule us, or from any who are likely to withhold the power of accepting it. The people, the most sanguine expectations of the friends of replace them by a heartless, money-mongering constituency of bricks and mortar, tapes and cotton-balls, pint pots and gin bottles, or candleends and smuggled tobacco. For our own parts, we thank their honours for this laughter- not that it gives as any enlightenment, but because we think that if there be yet living one working man who is dols enough to hope for help from these, this must undeceive him, and shew him the necessity of "laying aside every weight," and girding up his loins for the assistance of his brethren in the grand struggle for UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE which shall come and that quickly.

EDUCATION FOR THE PEOPLE. "The great purpose of education is to form the man and the citizen; that he may be virtuous, happy in himself, useful to Society."- HONE.

WE have hitherte most religiously abstained from all comment on the various schemes of educational wiedem, which have emenated from the brains of our inventive Legislators. We well knew how often our sapient Parliament, like children at play, raise a bubble, merely that it may amuse for a time and then burst iuto-nothing. We were unwilling to waste our columns or the readers' time in unprofitable speculations on the height, to which, by dint of much blowing from the makers, these bubbles might ascend, when they are apt to fade into empty air, as soon as created.

But it is better to regard this present question of education as the bastling of Lord Jour. We were long in doubt, whether this preduction would fall still-born into its grave, or be se spoilt in the nursing as to be crippled and deformed during the whole of its existence. The latter appears to be its soom, for, if suffered to live on any condition, it will have to endure the precious moulding of the Tories, to whom it has been surrendered by its merciless parent. Verily the dwindling away of this grand question reminds as of the fable-

" Montes parturinat, pasoitur ridiculas mas."

"The mountains labour, and a little mouse springs forth." The beneficial effects of proper instruction we

have ever advocated, and they are self-evident to the lowest comprehension. What is education? It is the cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties, and the depression of the baser propensities. By its influence, all that elevates and enpobles man may be called into action, while all that degrades him by vice, or destroys him by crime, may be rooted out for ever. By its exercise, strength and solidity is bestowed upon reason, the moblest gift of the Almighty-a spark of divinity-that dwells alike within the peasant and the king. "Knowlege is power," and is a treasure, struction can give peace in the place of anxiety, joy in the place of wretchedness; that it can encourage virtue, and open sources of infinite pleasure

and of lasting advantage. That the labouring classes are entitled to education as a right, none but fools or knaves can doubt. The welfare of the people is the supreme law, and the good of the many is the main end of Government; their welfare and their good can in a great measure be ferwarded by education.

Instruction can be obtained by two courses;first, directly, as by teaching the people at once, without any further change in their condition. Secondly, indirectly, as by improving the state of the many, and then allowing them to educate themselves. The first plan is that adopted by the present Government; they desire a public grant of the people's money, with which they are about to effect a moral regeneration of the modern Babylen, as they style their country. They wish to build schools to select teachers, and to teach "spelling, writing, and arithmetic," to the young of all willing. The Tories come in with their exclusive degmas, and declare that none but high-church professors shall be taught, but that the tax shall be levied on all. They even dure to raise the old worn-out cry of "No Popery," with which they are accustomed to frighten old women. They assert that the gunpowder plot is to be re-acted, that the Martyrs are about to burn again, and that the Pope at the head of an army of Cardinals is going to besiege the Tower!

Tory rant is quite beneath all notice, and we are decidedly opposed to the plan of the Whigs. We are no friends to Government education, which is merely a lesson in the art of being slaves. They would teach passive obedience, divine right, a love open at the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, LEEDS. water; from the position in which the child was when the commercial shortsmen, and admirers of Splendid Birds, will I saw it, I should say the child had been tied find a Grand Treat. amusement was only equalled by our indignation, when we read the following words:-"To give such a character to the matter of instruction in the school, as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants." Had they not better may slaves at once? But this proposal luckily cannot be carried into execution. The people, server of the day."- G. C. Oxenden, Esq. oppressed as they new are, will not accept the offered "schooling." It is folly to talk to starving beings, of the beauties of literature; or to tell those, who are sinking in body, to improve their minds. Mental cultivation requires a light heart, a freedom from urgent care, and a power of abstracting the attention from surrounding of abstracting the attention from surrounding the Radicals of the above town was held on the objects. Go into the poor man's cottage; see the squalid misery, that prevails there; the whole family crushed by extortion and oppression, and present; and Mr. Feargus O'Connor arrived from borne to the very earth by want of the common Carlisle at hal past five o'clock, and was received necessaries of life. Would it not be mockery to No:hing could surpass the marked attention paid tell there to study books and to become men of to the representatives of the people, and no more letters? Let there be no contribution for this mummery; let not the people be diverted from their grander objects by this bamble.

The course of education which we advise, is that mentioned above as the second plan. Let the people have their rights, and those comforts to and the unanimous opinion of the inhabitants was which they are so justly entitled, and they will instruct themselves. Let their hours of labour be country was safe. It would be an invidious task, diminished, and they will have time and inclination and indeed a difficult one, whether they should award the palm of superiority to any of the gentlefor intellectual pursuits. Let them receive their due wages, and they will have the means. Above all, sarcasm of Lowry, upon privileged abuses—the let each have a share in the state by Universal Suffrage, and they will have a grand object for the Collins and the splendid summing up of O'Conimprovement of themselves and their children in O'Connor equally command our admiration and praise. The speeches were of the first order of every way. They will have an interest in learning the best policy and in always acting on the sugges. tions of reason. They will be urged onward by the dressed the meeting upon his resignation, and was necessity of keeping the position, which they shall will be that which is voluntarily sought by men rendered peaceful in mind and free in action. Ameliorate the condition of the oppressed. Give Upon the whole, it was a proud day for Edin-them their rights; let a good day's labour carn its borgh. Many of the middle classes were present, merited reward, increase the comforts of the poor, while the worthy delegaces were addressing the and then leave education in the charge of those, for people. Nothing could surpass the marked attenwhose benefit it is intended.

Moral, social, and intellectual progress, will quence and talent. We can only say that if such follow physical improvement. The children, instead men are sent to represent the views and motives of of labouring during the whole of their existence, power-stand but a poor chance. Difficult as it is to becoming crippled and sickly, would have some hours, at least, to devote to the neighbouring school. the evening in social converse, and in examining It was considerably after eight o'clock, when the the progress in all that is advantageous made by tea and fruit purty, of which it will be too late to

These are the means which we advocate; and as all have a right to adacation, so are they entitled to is now adamantine, and should the cause require it. the means; as it is absurd to give a thing, and yet that the "blue bonnets will come over the border." therefore, on these, as on so many other, grounds, are entitled to an immediate improvement of their condition. Let their amelioration then be our only thought; to this end let all our exertions be directed. The attainment of their liberties; by Englishment, will be a glorious era, that will usher in brighter days, and more giorious events, political and intela lectual, then have ever tet shoud upon Britain, or been recorded on the same of history.

Minutes of the Committee of Council."

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS. TO CONRESPONDENTS.

con est grout as of serios talle nonicorrect that and confused manager in which the various communities ions to this Office are addressed. In all large voncerns, regularity and system are included by we must beg, therefore, westing not only electronic to me, but of dissecond the compelves, all parties having semnumications of may hind to make to this Office, will observe the following directions: ALL COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED FOR INSERTION IN THE Northern Sur, MUST be directed for the Editor, (THE REV. W. business letters, must be directed for the Publisher, (Mr. J. Hobson.) If the same detter parties promunications for both Koltor and Pablisher; they must be perfectly distinct and separate, so that they can be ent off and sent to the proper parties without difficulty. ALL LETTERS EITHER FOR THE BDITOR OR PURILISHES, MUST BE POST-PAID, OR THEY WILL NOT BE RECEIVED. All communications for the Editor must be in the Office on Wedneeday night. If these directions be attended to, there will be no disappointments, and our friends will have no and the number reason to complain of their letters being unnoticed: if they be not, let them remember that the fault lies, not the clause 10: with us, but with themselves.

JAMES DUCE -Next week.

CHARLES GRIMSHAW .- We will thank him for the " list" alluded to in his communication, at his earliest coavenience. It may be useful. BENRY DE COURCY.-Mr. O'Connor is not in Loods; but by all means go en with the same.

SHEFFIELD, W. M. A.—Their address to the Chartists of Birmingham was received last week; but not in time. They will see that us have noticed it and given the resolution of their meeting elsewhere. They must excuse our insertien of the address, our columns being tro fell.

THE ALTERATION in the Leeds Soke Advertisement came too late to be attended to. JAMES GUEST got his full number of Plates, deducting Cotterell and Harding.

TO ASENTS.-The Orders to Agents in the Star of June the 8th, should have been all above 200 pay every fortnight.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC .- Mr. O'Connor will attend the meeting at Leeds on Tuesday. He will address the people of Sheffield at half-past seven on Thursday; the men of Nottingham at the same hour on Friday; the men of Long aborough at the same: hour on Saturday; all open air meetings. The principal subject to be and-mitted:—The advantage and necessity of a National Defence Fund. Mr. O'Connor will not be prevented except by ill health or death, and, therefore, we must asticipate triumphant meetings.

F. O'CUNNOR. ECEIVED from Mr. Johnson, writer, Dumfries, the sum of £1 ls. for the Rev. J. R. stephens.

STEPHENS'S DEPENCE FUND .- We are constantly receiving letters complaining that various sums of money raised in different places and handed to the Treasurer for this as well as for the National Rent Fund, are not acknowledges in the Northern Stor. We have said again and again, and we now beg that our reiteration of the same thing may be noted—that WE ACKNOWLEDGE NO MONEY IN THE "STAB" BUT WHAT WE RECEIVE at the Office. We cannot keep accounts for the whole country. If any parties where collections or subscriptions have been made, will take the trouble of writing a line or two of a paragraph, stating the fact, the sum collected, and the manner of its disposal, we will gladly publish them, but we cannot promise to do more. We write this not only for general information, but specially in reply to the following from a correspondent at Macclesfield:

They have given me a copy of a receipt for some money which was sent to Mr. rielden, but which has never appeared in the Star. Whose fault or neglect it is, they cannot tell, but if it had been, there would have been us much more before this. I hope if you can you will give some satisfactory answer, and it, will be better for the collection on Sanday, as some of them feel dissatisfied."

(COPY OF THE RECEIPT.) Manchoster, May 20th.

Received on account of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, the sum of £15 Ss. from Mr. Wm. Barnit. Secretary, for Macclesfield, as also a note or bill for £2 Ss. St.

Tonge, for expenses. Cash......2 15 11s. 62. Bill ...... 2 6 6

For Mr. Fielding, C. RHODES. wall we can say, the money never came to us, and we never beard a word about it until we got this letter. SKIDMORE.—His plate will be sent to Matthew Jarvis, Lawn, Mansfield; he can get it by sending or calling DONERTY .- The Order to withdraw bis Advertisement

STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.

he collection at Leicester, amounted to £ 2. 5c. 2d.; Expense of printing 2s. 6d.; leaving a balance of £2. 2s. 81., which was acknowledged some weeks ago. B., LOUGHBOROUGH .- His news should have come month since to be useful—it is rather state now H., OF HEYWOOD is either a feet or takes us for one than are we to know that the paragraph he had sent us is not a lie? and it true what good can we'de by pub-

WIGAN RADICALS .- We are sorry we have had no oppoint tunity of communicating with Mr. O'Connor on the subject of their invitation. He is now in Scotland. HE DEWSHORY RADICAL ASSOCIATION MINST EXCUSE US. Their resolution is rasp, ill-timed, and ill advised. hope they will re-consider it.

OHN CLEAVE .- We will send for the two he speaks of. OBLE, TROWBRIDGE.-His plates were sent to London with

ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM. YORBETT'S MUSEUM OF NATURAL

A BRITISH and a FOREIGN COLLECTION for "I never saw anything so correct to Nature as your work is."-King of the Belgians.

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GREAT RADICAL DEMONSTRATION IN EDINBURGH.

(From our own Correspondent.) On Wednesday last, a glorious demonstration of bappy selection could have been made for the Scotch duty.: The speeches of she several dele-gates literally assounded us. We could have had no notion that men belonging to the working classes were so capable of laying down the law, and exposing his mystery with the precision of practised barristers. However, so it was, that it the Scotch Delegates were a fair sample of the ability and talent of the Convention, that the

eloquent denunciation of all tyrants by Busseythe straightforward and comprehe sive views of dogrence, and seemed to give unmixed satisfaction. Mr. Sunkey, late delegate for Edinburgh, also adwell received, and patiently listened to, and justice the sut, was elected in the room of Mr. Sankey. and literarly stood amazed, and in breathless anxiety, tion with which the delegates were received, and the delight which was manifested at their elevary so hacknied a subject as Radicalism and old abuses, yet were the several orators quite capable of dressing the old dish, and serving delighted assemblage broke up to meet again at a send you suy notice this week, and, indeed, I am now pushed for time to catch the post, and must conclude by assuring Englishmen that the Union liberty, with the one solitary exception of Dunferm-line, where the moral nonsense of Mr. Hally would, it seems, have prostrated the physical energy of the people. But the majority of the brave men of Dunfermline are nor to be moralized out of their rights.

HOUSE OF LORDS. Wednesday, June 19. The House did not assemble to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, June 19 Many petitions were prescrited against the Government plan of national education, many of them

list, (for Private Bills,) and that they report to the House. The object was that the evidence might be graceful, nobody hearing the evidence, and yet all being required to vote as if they had heard it. Several members having spoken on the deficiency of the present system of conducting. "Divorce"

third time, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, after which Mr. GOULBURN moved the oppission of the three first words of the first clause of the bill. After some discussion thereon the House divided,

and the numbers were—For retaining the clause as, it stood, 267; against, 257; majority in favour of The Bill was of course passed. The side was or course passon.

The side of country were present. The business then resumed, Mr. Was opened the renewed pess, which has occupied their attention during the Mr. C. Buller, Mr. Actand, and Sir S. Lush-

DEATH OF LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.—We regret | also been made to form two lodges in Hull. to announce the death of Lord William Bentinck, hich took place yesterday evening, after a long iliness, at his residence in the Rue Chausée d'Antin. His Lordship was in his 66th year, and his death will be a subject of deep regret, not only to a very extensive circle of private friends, but to his country at large, which he had honourably served in nearly

adjourned to Thursday.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS

SUPPOSED CASE OF INFANTICIDE AT LEEDS, On Wednesday week, a young woman named Ann Barker

who had for some time been a servant in the family of Alired Birchall, Esq. in York-place, was brought up at the Court-House, after the usual business had been disposed of, and charged with having had an illegitimate child; Mr. Samuel Flood, surgeon, attended, and stated that on the Thursday night privious he had been called in to attend the girl, who, it was his few temperature had when he was her year the it was his firm conviction; had, when he saw her, very re-cently been delivered in someoneers, however, of her-denial of such an event, and of the entire absence of any trace of the body, the enquiry could at that time go no fur-ther, though from the suspicious nature of the case, the magistraces thought it necessary to require bail for her ap pearance, should anything transpire to criminate her. On Friday moraing, the body of a male child, tied up in a handkerchief, was taken out of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, near Kirkstall, in the township of Bramley, notice of which was given by the Bramley constable at the Police-office, and Inspector Hainsworth, who before had the girl in custody, proceeded thither, and on afterwards showing the handkerchief to the Misses Birchall, those ladies recognised it as similar to one which they had lent to their late servant. Under these circumstances, the girl was placed in custody to await the result of a corner a inquest.

The inquest was held on Monday morning, before John Blackburn, Esq , at the house of Mr. North, the Unicorn inn, at Brainley, whither the body was removed after being taken out of the water. Very considerable excitement prevailed in the village, and hundreds of persons of beth sexes, were congregated in the neighbourhood of the house, anxious to obtain a glimpee of the unfortunate female who had thus brought herself into notoriety, and when she got out of the cab; the exertions of the police, (several of whom were in attendance,) were required to support her through. She was

taken into the room previous to the swearing of the jury,

and remained during the whole enquiry. The following are the most material facts adduced in evidence:— Thomas Rayner .- I am a labourer, and reside near Castleton-Mills; on Friday morning, soon after six e'clock, as ! was going to my work, on passing along the canal side, near Thompson-bridge, I saw a bundle flucting, which I got out; it was tied up in a handkerchief; on opening it I found it to contain the body of a child. The handkerchief was roduced by Inspector Hainsworth, and identified as the one found.] I lett the bundle with some men who were near, who promised to send for the constable. Mr. Samuel Flood, surgeon.—I know Ann Barker; I saw her about six months ago, but did not then know her name; she asked me at that time for some medicine to produce abortion. I did not of course give any. I was sent for on Phuraday night week, to Miss Birchall's; I found a patient in Thursday night week, to alies Birchall's; I found a patient in bed, whom I recognised as the same who had previously applied to me, and immediately suspected what was the matter with har; teharged her with having had a child, which she denied; I remained with her till two or three o'clock in the morning. A further examination convinced me that she had had a child. I mentioned my suspicious to Mr. Birchall; she persisted in her denial, and beyond the usual appearances, there was no child towed I strenger. usual appearances, there was no child lound. I atterwards sensulted Mr. Price; our joint opinion was that there had been a seven or eight months' child; I have seen the child now laid at this house; my spinion is that it is full grown.

Mr. Price, surgean.—Linave, in company with Mr. Flood, examined the body of a child now laid in this house; I conider it a full grown child, the body and extremities were quite natural; the head partly decomposing; there was no external marks of violence, except what were natural; the lungs were inflated and of a bright red colour, and from the suppearance of the liver, heart, and other viscera, jointly with the state of the lungs and the external appearances, I conclude that the child had respired, or was born slive. I can form no opinion how long the child had respired, nor can I give a positive opinion as to the cause of death; it might have arisen from suffocation; that is perhaps the most rati-onal way of accounting for it; the state of the vessels in the rgion of the heart, favour that supposition; the probability is, that had the mother of the child been properly attended, the life might have been preserved. The child could not cer-HISTORY, from 61, PICCADILLY, is now tainly have been alive when it was thrown into the so as to force the chin down upon the breast, which would have caused its death; but it is more probable that it died

> Hannah Barker .- I am the wife of Joseph Barker, coal with her till five o'clock in the merning. She did not say a word to me of what had happened, nor was I aware she was pregnant. I went again on Friday noon, when Mr. Flood told me she had had a child; she denied it to me. She came bail. home on Friday evening, about seven o'clock. She still denied having had any child, nor was I aware it was true until the policeman came to our house on Friday night. Miss Mary Ann Birchall .- Ann Barker lately lived servant with us. She was ill on Thursday week, when Mr. Flood was sent for. I was not aware what was the matter with her till informed of it by Mr. Flood. She left our house on Friday

Mr. Flood corroborated the evidence of Mr. Price, as to the

from natural causes previous to that.

like mine. I have not seen the handkerchief which I lent her in the house since she left. Miss Sarah Birchall gave similar testimony to her sister. There was no mark upon the handkerckief produced from which she could identify it as the one belonging to her sister. It was similar to it in every respect.

James Gregory .- I have known Ann Barker since January last. I know nothing either of the birth or the death of the child. [This witness came voluntarily forward, in coasequence, we believe, of being charged as the father of the

Joseph Hainsworth.-I am a police inspector. I first say the child here on Friday, about five o'clock in the alternoon.

The handkerchief produced was laid under the child. I took Ann Barker into custody the same night. I asked her chall had lent her. She said she had left it in the cupboard asked her if she would know it again. She said she should had been found in the canal at Kirkstall, with a child wrapped in it. She then said that she had taken it there that she passed over Wellington Bridge, and along the canal side, dropping it into the water close to the wall under a bridge—that it was born on Thursday afternoon, and that it was dead when it was born. She further said that there was no one in the room with her—that she put the child at the foot of the bed, and kept it there till she left on Friday

The CORONER, in summing up, entreated the Jury to dis them, sait was the cuse that Coroner's juries not unfrequently returned verdicts not only at variance with the facts, but Duncan, the chairman, one of the inoblest souls in and in going through the evidence, pointed out such parts existence, honest as the sun, and indestigable as habore most strongly upon the case. The question of concealment of birth was one with which they had nothing to do: it

> violence, and expressed a conviction that the child they had seen was the one berne by Ann Barker. On Thursday, Ann Barker was placed before the magistrates at the Court House, on a charge of concealing the birth of her child, when the depositions being read over, in substance as above, bail was taken for her appearance at the Sessions, to take her trial.

20s. and costs. ODB FELLOWS .- The Council of P. G. M.'s of the Leeds District of the Grand United Order of Odd. Fellows, paid their annual visit to the order at Rothwell, on Saturday night last; they were received with kindness by the hosters and the fraternity, and were glad to find them in a very prosperous state-being on the increase in number, their funds augmenting, peace and good will dwelling

BRAMLEY NORTHERN UNION. - A public Bills, the motion was agreed to and the order diseither Whig or Tory influence.

United Ancient Order of Druids .- The beinnial delegated meeting of this Order commenced motion was carried amidst loud cheers. Mr. on Tuesday last at the Volunteer Inn, bottom of Lady-lane, in this town, when representatives from was then resumed, Mr. Wyse opened the renewed discussion. He was followed by Mr. Colounoun, week, is expected to be brought to a close this day. Lodges in connection with this Order have recently been established in most of the principal towns in On the motion of Mr. D'Isnagus the debate was the North, and we understand that another is about to be opened at the Black Swan Inn, Peasholme, York, during the ensuing week. Application has

> man named Samuel Empson, a wandering sailor, Three cheers were given for the Convention, and property of an efficer's servant at the barracks, who contrives to gain a livelihood by chalking three hearty cheers for Feargus O'Connor and the several days ago. After hearing a part of the figures on the flags, was fined in the penalty of Northern Star. It was announced in the room that evidence, Spencer was admitted a witness; the £4 10s. and costs, or in default of payment sent to divine service is regularly performed in the Association was produced by a private soldier in the Wakefield for two months, for an assault, on the tien room every Sunday, at half-past two, and half- Hussars, to whom it was sold by Coleman, and it

THE YORKSHIRE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM .--This unique and interesting collection of zoological rarities now exhibitize in the Commercial Buildings, is exceedingly well worthy of public estimation and support. Many years of most patient labour and research, and an immensity of money, must have been expended by the spirited and talented proprietor, in the bringing together of so many rare and valuable specimens of almost every description of bird and animal. For the collection of a private individual it is really vast, and we do think the nublic will be greatly wanting in that justice, to terises a British public, if the proprietor of this should be chosen. Carried unanimously. museum do not find his visit to Leeds a profitable one. We suspect this has not yet been the case. because we received from him, at our visit on Tuesday, an intimation that his stay in Leeds was not likely to be long. We are sorry for it, and can assure our frience that if they permitthe opportunity to escape, they will lose a treat, the place of which will probably never be supplied to them.

MEETING AT LEEDS .- The Committee of the Leeds Northern Union are making arrangements for helding a Meeting on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at which, Messra. O'Conner, O'Brien, Frost, Bussey, and Dr. Taylor are expected, on their return from Scotland.

LEEDS DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION .- This association, heretotore known as the East End Union. met on Tuesday Evening, at the London Tavern. Richmond Road, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and rules adopted, churches in this town on the Socialists, Lloyd Jones after they had been spoken to by Messrs. Rider, Bottomley, M'Quigg, and Thackray-Mr. David Black, chairman .- 1. "That this meeting deems it to he the bounden duty of every sincere friend of liberty to be vigilant, bold, and determined, at the present momentous crisis; as every imaginary subterfuge and stratagem will, doubtless, be resorted to by our oppressors, their minions, and the pseudo-Radical agitators, to subdue the energies of the people, and perpetuate our thraidom: and, as the not sufficient evidence in favour of the historical success of the present movement entirely depends on the efforts of the labouring portion of the community, it is necessary that every working man prepare, instanter, for that physical struggle which must precede the overthrow of tyranny and the esbeing alike regardless, of the rhodomontade of the in his challenge) were present: None of them, how moral force agitators, as of the ebullition of Whig and Tory ire, resolve to hoist the standard of pure Democracy; and, in conjunction with our brother Democrats throughout the country, embrace the earliest and most effectual means of freeing our fathe roles now read he adopted; and that henceforth this Union be denominated 'The Leeds Democratic Association.' ' 4. "That sections be established in various parts of this district; and a suitable place be engaged in which to prepound and defend the persecuted, Democrat, Major Beniowski, be bonorary members of this Association."

SHOPLIFTING .- On Wednesday, a youth named with stealing two gold seals and a key, from the

South end Northern Union. - This Union commenced its proceedings on Tuesday evening last, at the house of John Sowden, Holroyd's-yard. Meadow-lane, Leeds, when the following resolutions were put and carried unanimously; Mr. Oswald afternoon. She left the house without saying that she was going; it might be between four and five o'clock. The hand-terchief produced did belong to me, but I lent it to her. There is no mark on it to which I can positively swear. It is all business to be concluded by ten." 2. "That the members of this Union do enter into a subscription for the General Defence Fund of those individuals who have been arrested for propagating the principles of the People's Charter; and further that we, the members of the Union are ready, if cocasion should call for it, to support them, not only with our purse, but with our right arms.'

PUBLIC MEETING AT LEEDS .- A public meeting, convened by placard, was held on Richmondhill, to consider the propriety of elect ng a member to the Convention; at the time appointed a large number of the members of the Leeds Northern Union repaired to the place of meeting, and on finding that the parties who had called the meeting had made no arrangements, they enquired the cause, and were informed that the Mayor had sent a message to Wm. Rider, ordering him not to address a meeting at that place, and that the meeting would be held in a beer shop called the London Tavern. The persons assembled refused to go to a beer-shop, and determined on proceeding with the business. Mr. Stansheld was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by calling on those assembled to give every man an impartial hearing; be called upon Charles Conner to propose the first resolution; Mr. and apply themselves strictly to the evid-nee adduced before | Conner proceeded at some length to expose what he considered to be the factious motives of the originators of that meeting, who must, in his opinion, have known that they were acting in apposition to have attained. The true and profitable education course be felt it his duty to pursue. Mr. John He then laid down the facts which were for their consideration. seconded the resolution, and observed that whatever the meeting might have been called for he was determined that those assembled should hear the principles of Radicalism explained. He proceeded to The Jury retired for a few minutes, and returned a verdict explain two objects of the Charter, and the benefits to be derived by the industrious portion of the community were the Charter the law of the land; he concluded by agreeing with the previous speaker, that the election of another delegate was unnecessary and concluded by seconding the resolution. At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Bottomley stood up and stated that the principal reason why Wm. Rider would not address them was, that CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS .- On Tuesday, the the Mayor had ordered him not. Mr. Chas. Conner following persons, whose weights had been " tried then arose and denounced Rider as an inconsistent in the balance and found wanting," appeared before man, for charging some members of the Convention the magistrates at the Court House, and in addition with dishenesty, who were imprisoned for doing that to the forfeiture of the deficient weights, were fined which it seemed Rider dare not do, and declared his in the penalties affixed to their respective names : determination to advocate the principles at all places -Thomas Merryweather, 10s. and costs; Robert in defiance of the Mayor, the horse, or the ass. Mr. Stonehauen, 10s. and costs; Archibald Jackson, Rider rose to explain, but the meeting, by a shew of East Lane, 20s. and costs. This person had a hands, refused to hear him THERE, but adjourned weight which he used as a two ounce, but the weight the meeting to the association-room, York-street. of which was only one and a quarter ounce; he On arriving at the room, it was plain to see the exwondered that he should be fined, and said he was citement that existed; the room was crowded to doing his best to get a living. William Myers, suffocation. The chairman took his place on the Somerset Street, 20s. and costs; Alexander M'In- platform, and called for a fair hearing for Mr. Wm. tyre, 10s. and costs; Jeremiah Robinson, Hope Rider.—Mr. Rider at great length entered into all Street, Leylands, 5s. and costs; Jeremiah Francis, the six points of the People's Charter. He shewed Bridge Street, 10s. and costs; and James Wright, its provisions to be not only consistent with reason and justice, but also with religion, (he was at times interrupted with cries of "why don't you act up to that,") and concluded by stating his willingness to answer any questions that might be put .- Mr. Saml. Fletcher stood up, and questioned him as to his reason for stating that there were but eight honest men in the Convention. Mr. Rider stated that he thought so still, and that if the whole body were as they should be, there would be no necessity to spend ment plan of national order in Council appointing a to the two great objects of the order—to maintain few remarks condemnatory of Mr. Rider's conduct, their sick and to bury their dead. The Council Mr. Sowden moved the following resolution:—"It is the opinion of this meeting that the members of among them; in fact, they were found fully alive After a few more questions by Mr. Sowden, and a mr. W. PATTEN moved that the order on Alispending an agreeable evening under the roof of the Convention are deserving of our implicit confison's Divorce Bill be discharged, and that it be re- Mrs. Walker, they left Rothwell highly delighted dence, and that we, the Chartists of Leeds, do pledge ourselves to support them by all the means in our power, so long as they continue to act with the same dis of the unfortunate man was driven with such vioduly examined, as, he alleged, the way in which meeting of the inhabitants of Bramley was held on cretion and determination with which they have hither- lence against the wall, as to fracture his skull, of the business was conducted in the House was dis- Stockhill, on Tuesday evening last, which was ad- to acted; and should the tyrants sentence any of the which he shortly after died. Verdict, Mr. Charles Conner, of Leeds, and Mr. aforesaid members to imprisonment, punishment, or death." Stansfeld, of Wortley; the meeting was well attended death, we are determined to call upon our brethren although it rained hard. We would recommend the throughout the country to assist us in their rescue." inhabitants of Bramley to do as their neighbours of The resolution was seconded by several individuals. Bills, the motion was agreed to; and the order discharged accordingly.

Armley are about to do, appoint one of their body

Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from meeting places implicit confidence in those members."

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Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning, stolen a cloth cap, from the stall of Mr. Rider moved as an amendment, "That this having, the same morning are compared to the stall as the same morning are compared to the same morning are cloth cap, from the same morning are cloth cap, and the same morning are cloth cap, a the house licensed under the new beer act; by this bers of the Convention, who have honestly permeans, at a very small expence, they can have a formed their duty," and was seconded by Mr. house to carry on their business independent of Bottomley. After a good deal of altercation and cross questioning, Mr. Rider's amendment was put, trial.

Charles Conner then proposed the following resolu-

tion, which was seconded by Mr. Houldsworth, and

carried unanimously :- 2d. "Resolved, That it is

the epinion of this meeting that the Borough of

Leeds is sufficiently represented by Feargus O'Con-

nor, Esq., in connection with the other West Riding delegates; that we feel satisfied with their

representation, and consider there is no necessity

whatever for Leeds to withdraw itself from the

West Riding, which would be the case were we to

members, the meeting quietly separated.

ARMLEY .- A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, on Armley Moor, and, notwithstanding the rain, upwards of a thousand persons listened attentively to the addresses of Messrs. White an Illingworth, of Leeds, and loudly cheered th speakers. It is all up with Whig and Torvism in Armley.

WEST END NORTHERN UNION. -The mem pers of the West End Northern Union met usual, at their place of meeting, Mr. Franci Phillips in the thair. It was proposed and seconde say nothing of generosity, which usually charact that a new committee, secretary, and treasure

> OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRE TENCES .- On Wednesday, a boy, not more that thirteen years of age, named Samuel Ellwood, wal examined at the Court House, on a charge of having obtained three copper kettles, and some other goods of Messrs. Singleton and Co., iroumongers Briggate, in the name of Mr. Bradbury, School Close, without any authority from him. The goods were obtained at different times, by the prisone nd another boy in company, but the other could not be found. The Magistrates decided upon committing Ellwood for trial; but on his father appearing and effering to make reparation, it was ltimately agreed to discharge him, after a severe flogging, to which his father submitted, rather than his son should go to Wakefield.

THE SOCIALISTS.-Attacks having been repeatedly made from the pulpits of various Christian their missionary here, publicly challenged the clergy to meet him at the Social Institution last Wednesday evening, when he undertook to prove against them, and all comers, that there was no sufficient evidence to justify a belief in the Divine authority of the Christian Scriptures. Before the hour appointed for the commencement of the dis cussion, the room was thronged to suffocation. Mr Lloyd Jones then attempted to show that there was facts recorded in the Bible to prove the most common-place circumstance to an intelligent and im partial jury, much less to establish the supernatura events which are recorded in almost every page of that volume. He then asked whether any of the tablishment of freedom." 2. "That this meeting, clergy (seven of whom had been particularly named ever, thinking fit to come forward to substantiate their attacks, Mr. Richard Carlile addressed the meeting. This gentleman, who was formerly wel known as a publisher of Deistical and Radical work in London, appears to have adopted an entirely novel ther-land from the curse of despotism." 3. " That view of the Scriptures. If he is to be believed, they have no historical value whatever, being simply dramatic narratives, which, rightly understood, contain all that is necessary for the happiness of mankind Mr. Lloyd Jones, in reply, declined entering int discussion with Mr. Carlile, as his desire was t Demorratic principles. 5. "That Citizens Harney, combat the generally received notions of the Bible Mariden, and Coombe, together with that brave, but and these that gentleman differed from as com pletely as himself. Another gentleman then addressed the audience, and, as a layman, expresse his regret that the Christian ministers shrunk from William Brian, was charged, at the Court House, advocating the cause of truth on this occasion, and thus gave her enemies occasion to blaspheme. He shop of Mr. Galloway, in St. Peter's Street, the then proceeded to speak at considerable length, bu same morning. He went into the shop under pre- candour compels us to state that his address wa appearances, and agreed in the opinion that respiration had tence of getting a watch regulated, and during the rather an appeal to the feelings than to the reason time Mr. Galloway was engaged, he contrived to of his hearers. Mr. Lloyd Jones remarked thi Hannah Barker.—I am the wife of Joseph Barker, coal open a glass case, and abstract the articles, in doing in his reply, and after the Chairman had again Mr. Birchall's. I was sent for there on the night of Thursday which he was observed by a servant girl, who called on any Christian, whether lay or clerical, to week. I found Mr. Flood there with my daughter. I stud gave the information to her master, and he followed come forward, the meeting broke up. The great the prisoner and gave him into costody. He was majority of the audience were working men, and, committed for trial, but afterwards admitted to considering the exciting nature of the discussion

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE. - On Thursday a Jury was empanelled at the White Swan Inn, Church Row, before John Blackburn, Esq., to inquire con cerning the death of John Herton, son of Mr. Horton, joiner and butcher, in the Calls. The unfortunate young man, who had been from home for some weeks, was found by his father's workmen, on entering the shop on Thursday morning, suspended by a piece of sash cord from a beam, his feet touching the ground, and his knees being bent under him. He had not been seen by any of his friends previous to committing the rash act, nor were they aware he was in Leeds, the last they had heard o him being from London, nor did any person see him enter the premises, to accomplish which he had to climb either a high gate or wall, and thence from the roof of a shed through a window into the workshop. On one of the benches was found a piece of inch deal about fourteen inches long, which was written on both sides with chaik. On one side appeared-" I left Hull, at eight o'clock on Tuesday night, and I got here at twelve o'cleck last night." On the other side-· Forgive me that I've done the deed, for had I lived I would have been in misery. Adieu. Adieu. For ever, John Horton." The jury were sworn, and proceeded to view the body, and the place where the deed had been committed, when, there being no evidence at present of any kind, an adjournment took place till Friday morning next. The Coroner issued his precept for the interment of the body.

A RUNAWAY, On the 8th instant, a man named Edward Hickson, a bookkeeper at the White Horse Coach Office, in this town, absconded with a considerable sum of money, the property of his employer, Mrs. Dorothy Hollings. A description of his person was published, and a reward of five guineas offered for his apprehension. On Friday last, a man answering his description, who was spending money pretty freely at houses of illtame, was apprehended by the police authorities of Wigan, and on searching him a pawn ticket for some property pledged at Leeds, besides a sum of money was found upon him. A letter was accordingly sent to Leeds, announcing his capture, signed " John Whittle, chief-constable," and on its receipt, Mr. Read, our active chief-officer, proceeded at once to Wigan, to bring the delirquent home; he arrived there early on Monday morning, and on applying to "Mr. Whittle," he was told by that functionary, that neither he nor any other of the magistrates could find a clause in the Act of Parliament to justify them in detaining him, and as he had represented himself as a merchant's son, and threatened him with an action for false imprisonment if he dared to keep him, he had given him his money and let him go-taking only the bail of another person for his good behaviour during the time he night honour the town of Wigan with his presence! We have not heard whether this veritable Dogberry continues to sign himself "Chief" of the police force of Wigan. Of course, Hickson took care to make himself scarce, and has not since been

INQUEST .- On Wednesday morning, an inquest was held at the Cardigan Arms, on the Kirkstallroad, hefore John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of John Brien, an infant twenty mouths old, who, on the previous evening, fell into a ditch and was suffocated before it could be rescued. Verdict, "accidental death." On the same afternoon, at the Nag's Head, Chapeltown, on the body of Peter Hogg, a joiner of that place, who retired to rest in his usual health about half-past nine o'clock, on Tuesday evening, and was found at half-past ten, by his wife, quite dead. Verdict, "Died by the visitation of God. On Thursday afternoon, at the Ball and Mouth, Armley, on the body of Abraham Farrar; on Wednesday, the deceased was employed in holding a horse, which was under the farrier's hands, and for this purpose he had a twitch on the animal's nose, and was standing with his back to a wall. The horse gave a sudden jerk, and the head

STEALING & CAP.—On Saturday last, a little boy named John Donevan, an old offender, was apprehended by policeman Haigh, on a charge of the stall of Mr. Edward M'Ginnise; in Briggate. The prisoner was seen to take the cap and run off with it by a neighbour, and when before the magistrates it was identified, and be was committed for

FUBIOUS DRIVING .- On Tuesday, at the Courthouse, a person named John Greenwood, of Wetherby, was placed before the maristrates on a charge of furious driving, committed on bunday evening. He was in a gig, and drove at so furious a rate along Bond street, Commercial street, and down Briggate, as to cause the gig to upset near the Buil and Month; the danger to the foot passen-gers was very great. He was fined twenty-skillings and costs.

West Riding, which would be the case were we to straling a Watch.—On Tuesday, two girls nominate another delegate to the Convention. This of the town, named Ellen Coleman and Catherine meeting, therefore, is of opinion that the election of Spencer, were placed in the dock at the Court Assault on the Police. On Wednesday a shother delegate is annecessary and uncalled for. House, charged with stealing a silver watch, the at large, which he had honourasty served in nearly previous evening, on Policemen Hudson and Outh- past six e'clock. After the envoluent of several being identified as the property of the prosecutor, she was committed to take her trial.

DEATH BY DROWNING .- An inquest was held on Monday afternoon, before John Blackburn, Esq. at the house of Mr. Thomas Jennings, the Nag's out of his depth, when, being unable to swim, he drowned before he could be rescued. It apthe youth went in, the water is very deep, and he had not bathed there before; he had no sooner got in therefore, than he was placed in danger. The jury returned a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS .- On Monday last, Edward Crossland, servant to Mr. Richard Crosson the previous Friday, ill-treated four sheep, and New York. severely with a besom shaft. In addition to a reprimand from the Bench, he was fined 5s. and costs for the offence.

STEALING A TILL.—Four boys, the eldest only sixteen years of age, whose names are Jeremiah Sowery, Patrick Davis, Jeremiah Parkinson, and Parick Conolley, were yesterday committed for will for stealing, on the previous afternoon, a till and some money, from the shop of Mr. Wm. Jowett,

PRICEFUL DOVE .- The Honourable Order of the Peaceful Dove, No. 28 Lodge, the Stranger's Refage, held their first anniversary at the house of Mr. J. Walker, the Rose and Crown Inn, Armley, on Monday last, when upwards of sixty members of the above lodge sat down to an excellent dinner, to the great praise of the host and hosters, to whom they returned a vote of thanks for their handsome entertainment. The Armley Royal Victoria Brass Band were in attendance, and the evening was spent in peace and harmony, till the hour of halfpast twelve, when all separated orderly and quietly. Their wives and sweethearts sat down to an excellent tes, on Tuesday, where all were so highly gratified as to state, they never experienced such a treat. On rising from the table, a vote of thanks were given to the hostess and host, and the evening was spent in harmony, and all separated highly gratified with the peace and mirth of the evening.

GOSFORTH.—The fair democrats of this place have presented Mr. Harney with a most beautiful alk handkerchief, as a token of their approbation of his services in the people's cause, more particuistly for his able advocacy of the "Rights of Women."

#### DONCASTER.

PEBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting was held on Tuesday week, and was very well attended, when the following resolutions were passed. Mr. Barker and Mr. Crabtree spoke at great length; and the people declared their sorrow that they had not come into the field sooner. 1. "That this meeting expresses its confidence in the National Convention, and pledges itself to support the principles of the People's Charter by all the legil means in is power, and will never give up its exertions till that bill becomes the law of the land." 2. "That and fined the defendant five shillings and coats. this meeting will adopt such means, assisted by the people in other parts of the country, as shall cause the Queen to call to her Council such men as will goard the interests of the whole people."

appreciate his exertions, and give him every encon-

OASTLER .- The splendid picture of our old king, Richard Oastler, will be ready for inspection, at Mr. Binns's News Room, Pack Horse Yard, on Saturday, the 22nd, and will remain for inspection the whole of the week following. The friends of the ting are requested to come and see him, all but alive, as it is one of the most splendid paintings erer preduced.

SHORT WRIGHT .- On Friday morning, a handbom weaver of Almondoury, sent his son, aged eleven years, to an ironmonger's, to purchase lib. of wire, to make a swift to wind weft. When the boy got home, it was an article which no one could use for the purpose, it being rusty, crooked, and unfit for anything but waste. The father went back to exchange it, but the shorkeeper refused to either give him his money, or exchange the wire; and, further, the very article was 3cz. short of weight.

NORTHERN UNION .- A delegate meeting of the Hudder-field District of the Northern Union will be held on Monday evening next, at even o'clock, in Dickenson's Room, when all the surrounding villages are requested to send proper persons for the purpose of appointing a delegate to Bochcale on the day following, on important business; also, other business to transact connected

Drson c. MILLINES.—On Tueslay, George Sikes Drson, deputy registrar for the Kirkheston district, first summoned, and eventually by warrant, brought up John Millines, of Glassell Hall, m answer to the charge of not giving proper information on the register of a child. Mr. Clough attended on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Floyd, Fould abandon the case.

## DEWSBURY.

SPINKWELL RADICALS .- At the meeting of the Spinkwell Radicals it was moved by Francis Law, seconded by Wm. Wilby: -" That each person pay no less than sixpence per man towards the National given to Thomas Attwood, Esq., for presenting and of six hundred persons of both sexes. so ably supporting the National Petition in the House of Commons.'

HANGING-HEATON.—At the meeting of the Mesers. Hollingsworth, of Gawthorpe, Baker, of sed to by the brave men of Hanging-Heaton.

PUBLIC MEETING -On Tuesday evening, a prolic meeting was held at Gawthorp, Mr. John Haigh in the chair. Mr. Healey, Mr. Wilby, of Dewabury, and Mr. Crabtree, of Barnaley, were

thon :- "That Thomas Attwood and John Fielden, Esque, have done their duty in presenting and a loaded blunderbuss. Epporting the National Petition, and that they de-

he Revds. Meesrs. Digley and Kay; while those nected with the Union. Tho had a taste for dancing kept it up till ten o'cleck, Then the assembly broke up.

FOOT RACE.—A foot race for £5, distance one poor man ont of employment, for vending the Norle, between John Stephenson and John Wilford, thern Star amongst his shopmates or follow-worke, between John Stephenson and John Wilford, Wilford fell within 150 yards of the winning-post, mi Stephenson in consequence won the race.

## SHEFFIELD.

DAN. O'CONNELL AND THE SHEFFIELD the Association, held on the 10th, the following bolution was unanimously adopted :- "That the banittee of this Association be empowered to rite to the Chartists of Birmingham, requesting to consign the crafty address of the Big "Eguman' to the traitor's rubbish heap; and to cease agitating for the Charter, the whole comes the law of the land." The resolution has accordingly transmitted by the Secretary, wood, alias Tinker. This race was won by knowledged in the Star as received, and will, of John Stephens, street keeper, upon being sworn, empenied by a letter from that functionary.

#### HULL

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Thursday, the 13th inst., as Mr. Willam Palmer, the letter bag carrier be-Head, in Hunslet, on view of the body of James tween Hull and Grimsby, was in the act of serving preparations made by the Government, assisted by ESTABLISHED IN THE PEOPLE'S HALL.—On Head, in Hunslet, on view of the body of sames, who was taken with some refreshment, he dropped down, and extense o'clock. The deceased, after dinner, went into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the water to bathe, near the dam at the lock, into the act of serving a passenger, on board the Pelham steam-packet, with some refreshment, he dropped down, and expired instantly. Dr. Chambers, of Hull, was on board at the time, and crimsopy, was in the act of serving a passenger, on board the Pelham steam-packet, with some refreshment, he dropped down, and expired instantly. Dr. Chambers, of Hull, was on board at the time, and crimsopy, was in the act of serving a passenger, on board the Pelham steam-packet, with some refreshment, he dropped down, and expired instantly. Dr. Chambers, of Hull, was on board at the time, and crimsopy, was in the act of serving a passenger. Palmer was highly respected; and, being a member he was interred with the honours of the Order, on peared from the evidence that at the place where Sunday last, when about two hundred members at five o'clock in the evening. Delegates attended from Hull attended.

EMIGRATION .- Every steam-ship which arrives here from Hamburgh brings large numbers of emigrants, for the United States of America. On number, who proceeded via Leeds to Liverpool. land, butcher, Shambles, appeared at the Court | We hope shortly to see the necessity for this House, by summons, to answer to a charge pre- round about conveyance obviated, as it is the intenferred against him by No. 4 Policeman, of having, a regular line of sailing packets between this port tion of the Hull Shipping Company to establish

working classes.

MASQUERADING .- At the Police Court, on Thursnothing of which the magistrates could take cog-Lizance, and the prisoners were discharged, after receiving a severe reprimand.

Shaving v. Hairdressing.—Thomas Barker Hudson was charged by Joseph Smith and Wm. Thiselton, with exercising his worldly calling on the Lord's-day, by shaving at twenty minutes past | C twelve o'clock on Saturday night, or rather early on Sanday morning. Mr. Thempson, solicitor, who was engaged for the defence, took an object: n to an informality in the wording of the summons, which was not in accordance with the Act of Charles the Second. Mr. B. S. Johnson, en the other side, granted that the detendant was charged in the summons with hairdressing, and that the evidence only proved shaving; yet he contended that the mowing the hair of a man's chin with a razor was, to all intents and purposes, hair cutting, and consequently came within the meaning of the statute. The magistrates overruled the objection of Mr. Thempsez,

## HALIFAX.

NEW PELLON.-It is intended to hold a public ion met at their room on the 18th, when it was it may ultimately become the law of the land. resolved, with only one dissentient voice, that £2 Persons from the neighbourhood are invited to People's Charter. He concluded by moving the be contributed towards the National Defence attend, and take part in the proceedings, as the Radicals of these parts have determined to give it address. Mr. Campbell seconded its adoption, in a speech of considerable power. The address was then be reprired manager of the all the support they can, believing, as they do, that The THEATRE.—The spirited manager of the their political salvation, as a part connected with taking committee was formed to carry out the objects less that has been for a long period submitted to a line millions, depends entirely upon it, and the of the address; and the meeting separated, after

Robbeur.-A few days ago, some villain or villains broke into the house of Mr. Thomas Aspinall, of Northowram, near Halifax, and stole a ham, with some other property, and £20 in cash. and Pilkington Radical Association, on Monday Several other robberies have also been committed, evening last, it was agreed to recommend, through or attempted, in different parts of the neighbourhood the medium of the Star, to all Sick and other Socieof Halifax, but of no serious amount. One person, ties, and also to all private depositors in the Banks who heard the thieves in the house, got up, and throughout England and Wales, the necessity of the People's Charter should be the boast of our succeeded in lecking them up in the cellar, but when withdrawing their deposits, in accordance with the posterity. His conclusion was much cheered; and he went out to seek assistance, in order to secure recommendation of the Convention, and the resoluthem, they escaped out of the cellar window.

## BRADFORD.

POSTPONEMENT .- We understand that the pubic meeting which was noticed in last week's Star. has been postponed to Monday, the let day of July, information having been received that the gentlemen

Suicide .- On Sunday last, Mr. Joshus Wainwright, butcher, Hope street, put a period to his existence by hancing himself. It appears that the wife of the deceased had left home for the purpose of attending a Primitive Methodist camp meeting, and that during her absence he committed the rash act. He was found by his daughter, who immediately gave an alarm, but all to no purpose, the vital spark had fled. The cause of this rash act we have not been able to learn.

PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting of the Bradford Moor Branch of the Northern Union was held at the house of Mr. Clifford, the Hatter's Arms Inn, Bradford Moor, on Monday evening last. Several speakers from Bradford and other places the minority clerk, for the plaintiff, and on behalf attended to address the meeting, but finding that the of himself as superintendent registrar. Mr. Clough | time allowed by law, for keeping open the house in proved that neither Dyson nor Floyd could produce | which they met, was nearly gone, a proposition credentials that they were the registrars. Floyd was moved and carried that this meeting do adjourn arked leave for time to produce them; but after to an open piece of ground adjoining the house, and bing away an hour, came and announced that they | used as a brick garth. They were here interrupted by a person of the name of Dewhirst, (a Whig) who had some little authority respecting the ground on which they met. The consequence was, the people were ordered to leave the ground, this being the only manner in which he could revenge himself on a few poor working men.

who swore against Dr. M'Donall."- Carried una- the high price of provisions, The lecturer handled his himonale. Moved by Harry Stapleton, seconded subject in a masterly manner, and gave great satis by Thomas Mirchell, "That a vote of thanks be faction to his audience, which consisted of upwards

BRADFORD FAIR .- This fair commenced on Monday last, the show of horned cattle was but Fund, by Mr. Isaac Barrow, from Bolton. small and inferior. The horse fair was the reverse, Hanging-Heaton Radical Association, on Monday | for we do not remember ever seeing such a show of evening last, Mr. Edward Newseme, in the chair; draught horses as on this occasion. Hackneys were not very plentiful, and of an inferior quality. Part Oxett. street-ride, and Wilby, of Dewsbury, gave money changed hands, some of which was extracted saimated and pointed addresses on the prespect of from the pockets of the fair-goers without asking that at the present time, which were loudly respon- permission. Several of these depredators were taken is the act by the police, and have been committed to durance vile for the offence.

RATE PAYERS OF NORTH BIERLEY, - Enquire into the conduct of your liberal Guardians at their last present, and addressed the meeting, which loudly that a Bastile should be built in the Bradford Union, Fesent, and addressed the meeting, which leading send word, proposed to the sentiments they advanced. We pended to the sentiments they advanced by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and was seconded by Mr. Richardby, of Bradford Union, and We are determined to carry exclusive dealing in the day for the stomach and They were warmly opposed as an amendment, that no Bastle should be built in this Union. The votes meeting of women in nearly every stream of the Northern Union.—The members of the Northern Union, held their weekly meeting on Monday late, Mr. Peter Heey in the chair. Mr. Crabust, Mr. Peter Heey in the chair was from the next find was free day for the stomach and the day for the sto tile, now in the course of erection, was gnarded by Jones, and seconded by Mrs Waddington, and friends and their friends only. We had the Rev. brought in a verdiet, "that the deceased died from

Tyranny.-We are informed, that a certain firm, nos twenty miles from Union-street, have turned a

Anniversally.—On Monday last, the members of the Star Lodge, No. 60, of the Bolton Order of Odd their country who are now under heavy bail, or the very able and gentlemanly conduct on the presentation to the appointment of two justices of the peace for Cromarty, sentation of the People's Petition in the House of who were accused of abducting a voter during the close of the peace of liberty. I am happy to say there was a subfourth anniversary, when sixty Brothers sat down to an excellent and substantial dinner, which was tion, on Tuesday evening last. Now, if you, served up in a style that reflected the greatest credit through your valuable paper, will appoint some on the host and hostess. After the cloth was drawn, place where we may safely deposit our money when on the host and hostess. After the cloth was drawn. the evening was spent in harmony and social inter-

eauree. FOOT RACING .- On Monday last, a foot race for £1 a-side, took place at Wibsey Bank Poot. The parties met at the house of a well-known black-log, not twenty miles from the Woodman Inn. The outer, and nething but the Charter, until it distance run was one mile. The competitors were John Wilkinson, alias Dodey Egg, and John Green- done, any sums collected and sent here shall be ac-

Tinker.

### BOCHDALE.

preparations made by the Government, assisted by ESTABLISHED IN THE PEOPLE'S HALL.—On their tools, the Whig magistrates, to silence the Sunday last, the 16th instant, three sermons were Henry Wilkes addressed the people till about five voice, and put down the movement of the people, preached by Mr. Fenton, of Ashton; also on Mon-letters were hastily sent to the different districts of day, the 17th instant, a lecture was delivered by South and North Lancash re requesting them to Mr. Taylor, of Rochdale, when collections were send delegates to attend a meeting to be held in the made for the support of the above school. It is but of the Sovereign Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Grimsby, room of Mr. Wheeler's Printing Office, 9, Whittle- justice to state that both the sermons and the street, Manchester, on Saturday, the 15th instant, from the following places, viz.: Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Middleton, Ashton, Hyde, Staly-bridge, Padiham, Burnley, Colne, &c. &c. After

Signed on behalf of the meeting, TIMOTHY HIGGINS, Chairman. JOHN RAWSON, Secretary. MANCHESTER.

NATIONAL RENT FUND.-The following subscriptions have been received by the Manchester

ouncil:-	. 114	Lauc	neare	•
Mr. Bethell. No. 2 district. Penalebury.	0	4 16	0 5 81	
A Friend		2		

Hulme Branch, by Mr. John Rouch.

IRISH CATHOLIC MEETING .-- A meeting of Irish Catholics was held on Friday evening, June Great Britain. The room was crowded to suffocagiving three cheers for the Convention.

## PRESTWICH.

THE BANKS .- At a meeting of the Prestwich tions passed at the various meetings held throughout the country. Several Societies in this neighbourhood have already withdrawn their money.

MR. EDITOR,-You will much oblige a number of your constant readers here, by inserting the who had promised to attend could not till the time following items from the different Associations in specified above. The meeting will at that time take the Colne district, towards the support of the place on a piece of open ground on the Thornton delegate to the General Convention, in your able and invaluable paper, the Northern Star :-

Clithero ..... 3 0 0

Burnley 2 10 0	
Barnoldswick 1 2 9	
Mareden 0 14 51	
Grindleton 0 10 6	
Haggate 0 13 0	
Wheatley-lane 0 14 21	
Barrowford 0 7 0	,
Padiham 0 19 0	
Ackrington 0 4 0	:
£15 5 11	
Expenses 12 4 •	
Balance in Treasurer's hand 3 1 11	
Yours most respectfully,	
JOSHUA WATSON, D. S	

to state, as it is consistent with our knowlege, that Wigan and various other towns are about to adopt the same plan. A sermon will also be fife, to the meeting, in the Cattle Market. preached in the Methodists' School Room, Daisy Hill, on Sanday, in aid of the Stephens Defence

## BLACKBURN.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,—The people of Blackburn are anxious to get up a Demonstration. They number more than 40,000 inhabitants, have also a populous vicinity, and have bitherio, though living in the heart of Lancashire, been wholly neg-lected, by the sgitators in the present movement. They request the attendance of some of the Delegates now in the North. There is O'Coasor, O'Brien, Taylor, Bailie Craig; and others, any one, or more of whom, would afford by their presence great satisfaction. It is hoped that you will insert this degree of their in your pages, believing that is minister. this desire of theirs in your paper, believing that it might be seen by them, they not knowing where they could direct a letter for the purpose; and trust that some of them will kind y send word, to Mr. Mickle, King street, Blackburn, when it would be in their power to attend, and they will fix the day for their Demonstration accordingly.

passed unanimously, that "We, the members of Mr. Stephens's sermon road last Sunday to upwards starvation, and exposure to the inclemency of the Delicate Meeting.—We are informed that a the Northampton Female Badical Association, view of 2,000 from Satton and Mansfield; it was excelmenting of delegates from the out districts, connected with horror the wretched and degraded condition lently read by Wm. Munk, a working man, and a CATHOLIC TEA PARTY.—The Cathelic Female
Soles; and their friends, to the number of 150, took
the together at their School Room, on the 12th
Instant. The company was afterwards addressed by
The Cathelic Female
The With the Bradford Northern Union, will take place at the working classes, which we are convinced to the working classes. The working classes to the working classes, which we are convinced to the working classes. The working classes to the working classes, which we are convinced to the working classes. The working classes to the working classes to the working classes. The working classes to the working classes to the working classes. The working classes to the working classes to the working clas

penses attendant on the trials of those patriots of scription set on foot at the Working Men's Associacollected, you will much oblige the Working Men's Association, and yours, a constant reader,
G. Jones.

[This must be determined by the people themselves. Let a delegate meeting be summoned, and course be forthcoming when wanted.—EDS.]

IMPORTANT MEETING .- In consequence of the lecture were of the most eloquent description.

DUDLEY. Public Meeting .- On Wednesday, June 12, a meeting was called at Woodside, near Dudley, an animated and interesting discussion, the follow. and, though but half an hour's notice could be Tuesday morning, the Ros Roy brought over a large ing resolutions were agreed to:- 1st. That this given, 400 persons assembled. In consequence of derive from a more equal system of representation, meeting having taken into consideration all the intimidation, the usual beliman could not be premeeting having taken into consideration all the intimigation, the usual periment countries and someting is but a working man for the money.

Rebert Hall, street-keeper, corroborated the statedeputies from all the Radical Associations in the respectable tradesman, was unanimously called to counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, and Derby, the chair, who, in a very able address, stated the shall be held in the house of Mr. Robert Holt, the objects of the meeting. He stated, in a most satis-ANTI-CORN LAW LECTURES .- On Wednesday and sign of the Hark-up-to-Glory, Clover-street, Roch- factory manner, how the pence collected for the Thursday evenings, the 12th and 13th inst., Mr. dale, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock Political Union had been expended: that Tories, Craig of Lands and the last residual dale, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock Greig, of Leeds, gave two lectures, in the Goildhall, in the foreneon, for the purpose of considering the whom he knew, had paid a single penny, and then audience was only very small on each evening, not filling one quarter of the Hall. We observed some or the money they had some or the money they had filling one quarter of the Hall. We observed some or the money they had organization throughout the Northern districts of subscribed? and proved, from Holy Writ, that the best means of creating a better and more effectual enquired what had become of the money they had trade men and shopkeepers, but not many of the England, for preventing the further arrest of any of working man ought to be well fed and clothed before the advecates of the people's cause, and for estab. the idle Aristocracy received a fraction of his earnlishing a national defence fund for the support of all ings. He concluded by introducing Mr. Chance, and it was his intention not to meet there again. day, Richard Swindy, attired as a woman, and Sarah Chartists who are er may be arrested; to decide of the Working Men's Association of Stourbridge. Beau, dressed as a man, were placed at the har, also on measures relative to the Rural Police, and During the chairman's address, a constable, of the when Policeman 28 informed the Court that he especially to consider the position occupied by the name of Baker, made some senseless efforts to disfound the prisoners on the Humber Bank, at one Conventien, as well as to ascertain and declare our turb the attention of the assemblage. Mr. Chance in the morning. Not being satisfied with the ac- capabilities for carrying out the ulterior measures commenced by showing the evils of society, as count they gave of themselves, he took them into recommended in the Convention's manifesto, and to arising chiefly from those who were so well paid to count taey gave of themselves, he took them into custody. Mr. Parker (to Swinby)—Are you a man decide upon the best possible means of co-operating or a woman? Prisoner—A man, Sir. We were going on board a sleep to call on another man, as we with our brethren in all parts of England, Scotland, practice. "Bor," said he, "the body is but the Wales, and Ireland, for the purpose of securing, as servant of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the servant of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the mind; and it would be folly to extend in United States of the mind; and it would be folly to extend the mind; and it would be folly to ex wanted him. Mr. Parker (to Bean)—You are a seon as possible, the great charter of the people's pect the supporters of an established church—eswoman, I presume? What were you doing on the Bank, and where did you perform your toilet? Prisoner—We had been at a public house in Beverley Road, and agreed to exchange clothes; so he pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock, which I put the principles of the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock the principles of the pulled off his trowsers and smock the principles of the princi on, and I pulled off my clothes, which he put on. newspapers for publication. Let every Radical the influence of unjust laws, or whose labour reit appeared they had exchanged dresses near Mr. Association do its duty by sending a delegate to the quired less skill. The interruption continuing, the Earl's cement works on the Humber Bank. The above meeting. The notice is short, but our all constable frequently calling him a liar, he said he woman subsequently ran away, and went to bed; depends upon it, and we can do a great deal in a but Inspector Cudworth made her get up, and put short time.

Independent notes of the Tories, felt that his craft was in danger. It Defendant was bad education, and a bad system, that brought such a mouthpiece into a public meeting to oppose the just demands of a patient industrious people. The people, he said, were daily acquiring intelligence, though school knowledge was kept from the majority; and in that was the hope of the philanthropist—for a well-educated people would prevent partial legislation. After recommending the People's Charter as the substance of representative principle, he sat down amidst enthusiastic plaudits. The chairman then informed them that they had new an opportunity of hearing a member of the Working Men's Association of Dudley, and called upon W. Smith Lyndon. He, (Mr. Lyndon) addressing himself to the men and women of Woodride, said, The sum of £2 2s. 11d. has been paid into the with a smile, he wished always to meet his enemies with good humour, for his cause was good will to mankind; and it was only those who were losing their unjust influence who need show anger. He wished his friends to remember their motto—"Peace, Law, and Order,"—this was their strength. He exposed the audacity of the Tories in robbing the people to give pensions to those who ought to have been punished in bridewell. He laid bare the bytheir unjust influence who need show anger. He 14th, in the large room, Whittle-street, to take Law, and Order,"—this was their strength. He NEW PELLON.—It is intended to noid a public meeting at this place, near Halifax, on Monday next, to take into consideration the quastion of Universal Suffrage, and the best means to be adopted in order to bring about the Charter, so that the intended to noid a public meeting at this place, near Halifax, on Monday next, to take into consideration the quastion of Universal Suffrage, and the best means to be adopted in order to bring about the Charter, so that the intended to noid a public meeting at this place, near Halifax, on Monday next, to take into consideration the quastion of Universal Suffrage, and the best means to be adopted in order to bring about the Charter, so that the intended to noid a public meeting at this place, near Halifax, on Monday next, to take into consideration the quastion of Universal Suffrage, and the best means to be adopted in order to bring about the Charter, so that the first manner of paying them assistance in their power to their English brethren, and out," and their manner of paying them assistance in their power to their English brethren, the five wealth become the land.

Mr. Walled to were not held in the streets, and he did not believe any one did. The meetings in the Bull Rings was the land out," and their manner of paying them assistance in their power to their English brethren, the five wealth become the land.

Mr. Walled to were not held in the streets, and he did not believe any one did. The meetings in the Bull Rings was an amendment, a removance to a variety of persons, and if they would be prosecuted.

Mr. Walled to were not held in the streets, and he did not believe any one did. The meetings in the Bull Rings was the limit the was the power of the House, and the provided in the streets, and he did not believe any one did. The meetings in the Bull Rings was the limit and out," and their manner of paying them as a same and out," and their manner of paying them as a same and out," and their manner of paying them as a same and out," and their manner of paying them as a of Good Hope; upon which, Mr. Lyndon condescended to notice the nuisance, and the bully left the place under the lash of native wit. After showing how mistrust would quench public spirit, if the police were systematically introduced, and what further taxes were likely to be imposed on the people the Dr. said what a shame it was such meetings the resolution, 97. to support them, he asked them if they were not slaves to a bad system and bad laws, and requested those who thought so to hold up their hands—every one present held up a hand. He reminded them that to acknowledge themselves slaves would not redeem them; they must unite and persevere; and as one Charter had been the boast of our ancestors, the meeting dispersed in an orderly manner. An

#### attentive people. SCOTLAND. austory lead

AGITATION,-The work goes bravely on. Dr. John Taylor, and Mr. Collins of Birmingham; visited many towns during the last week, with much effect. The very spirit of the botder and the Covenant seems about to re-animate the bold descendants of an ancestry of whom the world is proud.

## CUMNOCK IREST OFF

VALUABLE PRESENT TO O'BRIEN On the 12th instant, forty members of the Working Men's Association walked sixteen miles, to affend the meeting at Kilmerneck, for addressing the Queen, &c. Previous to the hour of meeting, they assembled in Mr. Oliver's, imakroper, and sept J. King, J. Miller, J. B. Crawford, and G. Whyle, as a deputation, to wait upon Bronterre O'Brien, in order and costs 11s. 61., together with 9s. 6d., the expenses to ascertain when it would be convenient for him to and time which was inflicted last week, said he meet the body. Although just arrived; and exclusived he must remain in their hands, tremely fatigued by over-exertion; Mr. O Brien | Then Magintrates signified their intentions of very kindly consented to an interview, and imited letting him at liberty without the money being paid, distely proceeded with the deputation to Mr. Oliver's, if two sureties for payment by Monday next could where the body was in waiting to receive him. On the obtained, and Messrs. Musto and Hopkinson entering the room, he was received with cheers; were then bound for payment. very kindly consented to an interview, and immeafter which, the secretary read an address; and John Miller, on behalf of the body, presented him with a box, made from a piece of the celebrated oak it. After conversing a short time, Mr. O'Brien given by the police spies was totally false.
took his leave amidst repeated cheers. The body. Mr. Fassell made a similar application, and the

PROGRESS OF AGITATION. - This town which has been almost dead to its own interest is at last aroused from its slumber, and bids fair to be one of the first in coming forward hand and heart to ob-tain their just rights and privileges. A few friends invited the Rev. Wm. Easton, of Stocknort, to preach two sermons to the people of Macclesfield; and all peared that decessed was the daughter of Irish netoriety in the town that day, there came in the afternoon between 5 and 6,000, and in the country land chiefly subsisted by begging. The child had upwards of 10,000 of apparently well satisfied than three weeks prior to its death, and it was taken hearers.

thanks was unanimously passed to Thomas Attwood, Esq., M. P., and John Fielden, Esq., M. P., for subject.
The Earl of HADDINGTON again called attention to

## BIRMINGHAM.

Police Office, Monday, June 17.—Magistrates present:—The Mayor, P. H. Muntz, Thomas Clark, Thomas Bolton, and Samuel Beale, Esqrs. This morning, Henry Wilkes (whose examination week,) appeared at the office to answer to a charge of having, since the last penalty was imposed upon him, held large meetings in the said street, thereby

obstructing the road, and causing much inconvenience to the inhabitants.

IMPORTANT MEETING.—In consequence of the OPENING OF THE BURY SUNDAY SCHOOL person got up and read a newspaper, and continued reading and speaking till half-past; another man minutes after nine. The passage down the street was completely interrupted by them.

Mr. Gem, (Magistrates' Clerk) to the defendant-Have you any questions to ask the witness?

Defendant—Can you give any reason why I addressed the people on that night?

Witness—No; I heard you make some reference

as to the time and the summons. Defendant said that they might recollect he was fined on a fermer occasion, and had not it in his power to pay the fine. He was addressing the

ment of the former witness. Mr. Muntz-Could carriages pass without the

people going out of the way? Hall—No, they could not. Mr. Gem, to the defendant-You see you are summoned not for the language used at those meetings, but for obstructing the street.

Defendant said he did not think that they were acting impartially to bring him before the justices on that indictment. He was merely appealing to the public to pay the fine which he was then under, Mr. Muntz said their object in summoning him was not for what he was speaking, but for obstructing the road.

Defendant said it seemed very strange that the people should be so persecuted new, when those who took an active part in 1832 were not so persecuted. Mr. Muntz-Were the meetings held in the Bull

Defendant-No: but when the newspapers were read in Union-street and New-street, on various occasions, he (defendant) had seen men with horses, waggens, and carriages, obliged to turn back and go another way.

Mr. Bolton—Was there a proclamation against it by the Magistrates? Defendant-No: because the influential gentle-

men were leading them on. Mr. Muntz-And don't you think influential gentlemen are liable to the law the same as any Defendant-No.

Mr. Muntz-Ah! then you are mistaken. It's merely in defiance of the orders of the Magistrates you meet there, and it cannot be allowed, and will

not be. Defendant-I know that the gentlemen on those occasions were not persecuted, and I think that the gentlemen who are now persecuting the working men were the leading gentlemen on those occasions. Mr. Muntz-I know who that remark is applied to-(a laugh)-and I will ask you a question, because was one who took an interest in politics in this town. Have you seen me presiding over any meeting, or speaking from any street of this town?

Defendant-From Radenhurst's Hotel. Mr. Muntz said it was at the time of an election, and that was altogether a different case. The laws were never strictly adhered to at such times. Mr. Clark thought it proper that they should keep to the question. What they were talking about had nothing at all to do with it.

proceed with holding the Bull Ring meetings; he the debate. merely went on the Wednesday evening to appeal to the public to pay the fine.

Mr. G. Redfern (head of the police) stated that should be held there. They would not allow such

meetings in Scotland. Defendant-I think the gentlemen ought to have waited another day to see whether I persisted in attending there or not. Mr. Redfern-No gentleman has troubled himself

about it. It was one of the Commissioners' servants. If a man refuses to give his name—and one did so out-door meeting never was held to more anxiously been taken on Saturday night, had it not been for

meet outside of the town; where they had never

been interropted.
Mr. Gem, in answer to a question put by the

Mr. Brown, the Birmingham delegate who was under arrest, and for whom ball has, during the past-week, been obtained, then appeared before the

planted by the immortal patriot of Scotland, William of that Court, he wished to have a copy of the de-Wallace, Knight of Elderslie. Mr. O'Brien then positions which were taken against him. He was a TETOTAL CHARTISTS.—On Monday last a public meeting was held in the Catholic School Room, Hindley, for the purpose of forming a Society on the above principles. Speakers from Wigan, West Houghton, and Hindley, addressed the meeton the above principles. Speakers from Wigan, with thanking them for the present, being the first be had ever received from any body of men, and plaint against the magistrates, as they had acted with the greatest courtesy towards him, only as of Government, until they would reform themselves, unto the death. The reply altogether was one of required. For he was placed without the pale of that Defence Fund, for the purpose of assisting all arrested Chartists."—Carried unanimously. Moved by Maurice Jones, seconded by John Watson:

by Maurice Jones, seconded by John Watson:

by Maurice Jones, seconded by John Watson:

in the open air, near the Fleece Inn, Great Horton, in the open air, near the Fleece Inn, Great Horton, in most cogent, lucid, and argumentative manner labeled without the pale of that exciseable liquors, it was only upholding the system impossible to describe with justice, and will be often violated. He did not much care what his punishment might be, for the evidence against him often converging as short time. Mr. O'Brien in the open are totally false. respected the enormous amount of their which they required, for he was placed without the pale of that constitution, which has it had been said, he had so ordered to be referred to a select committee, and the commit-

afterwards marched in procession, with drum and parties then left the office. Upon their appearance is the street, they were loudly cheered by a large conceurse of persons who had been awaiting the left seems conversation, the Order of the Day was then result of the proceedings.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Monday evening last, an inquest was weld before Dr. Davies, boroughcoroner, to inquire into the cause of the death of Sarah Macannalla. a little child about four years THE PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE. An female in about four hours afterwards. Mr. Norris, surgeon

## Emperial Barllament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, June 17. in every possible way to cause the same to become the law of the law of the lawd."

MESSES. ATTWOOD AND FIELDEN.—On Mon-day evening last, at a general meeting of the by a noble lord, whose family had been Roman Catholies, observation made in another paper, that there ought to be one general fund towards defraying the ex-Lord MELBOURNE proposed to make inquiry into the

the two justices.
The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that the three

The Earl of HADDINGTON said that their Lordships for holding meetings in the Bull Ring we gave last would judge whether such individuals were fit to be

appointed.

Lord BROUGHAM having moved the third reading of the Beer Act in Part Repeal Bill, found himself rather hard pressed, wirhout receiving the support of the Bishops on which he had calculated. Irritated at this desertion, the bishops of Large I and indulged in the following observa-

seven o'clock, a number of persons were collect done other matter which just about this period of the evening, together round Nelson's monument. At eight, a they had generally deeper at heart—something more intimately connected with the nobler parts and functions of many reading and speaking till half-past; another man then spoke till a quarter before nine, and then then the spoke till a quarter before nine, and then then the spoke till a quarter before nine, and then the spoke till a quarter before nine, and then the special reading the manufacture with the spoke till a quarter before nine, and then the special reading the manufacture which just about this period of the evening, they had generally deeper at heart—something more intimately connected with the nobler parts and functions of many of their Lordships—(a laugh)—and it was not the lay Lordships—(b) the Right Reverend Prelates were the second the matter which just about this period of the reading materially deeper at heart—something more intimately connected with the nobler parts and functions of many of their Lordships—(a laugh)—and it was not the lay Lordships—(b) and the lay Lordship Bench (a laugh): the Right Reverend Prelates were the especial guardians of the morals of the people, and had implored him to come ferward in their behalf in this matter. He had yielded to their wish—he had consented to become their tool—he had brought forward this measure; and new, out of the twenty-six Right Reverend Prelates, two only had sacrificed their dinner—(a laugh)—their love for their bellies—their belly which was their god!"

The Marquis of SALISBURY rose to move that the words be takendown; but

be takendown; but
The Noble and Learned Lord, professing that he had no
objection to repeat the words, contrived with some dexterity
to put their Lordships on a wrong scent, till the time had
gone by for taking the words down. The bill was ultimately recommitted.

## Tuesday, June 18.

Mr. S. RICE and others from the Commons brought up the Windsor Castle Stables Bill, and the imprisonment for Debt Act Amendment Bill, which were read a first

A Bill "for apportioning the spiritual duties of elergymen having the cure of souls in two or more parishes," was presented by the Bishop of EXETER, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, it was ordered that there belaid before the House, copies of the answers to certain queries promulgated by the commissioners appointed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a Constabilary Force, as to whether the operation of beer-shops had been be neficial or otherwise. Also a return of the number of petitions presented against the Beer Act in the sessions of 1807, 1136, and the present session, by magistrates assembled in quarter sessions, grand juries, &c.

Lord DUNCANNON, in answer to the question which had been put to him on the preceding evening by a Noble Mar-

been put to him on the preceding evening by a Noble Marquis (Westmenth,) stated, that the £100,000 which had been advanced to the Board of Works in Ireland, out of the £1,000,000 Clergy Loan Fund, would be repaid, and the Esclesiastical Commissioners had applied for the On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the rules of Proceed-

On the motion of Lord DENMAN, the rules of Proceeding (Borough Courts) Bill went through Committee.

Lord BROUGHAM postponed the Committee on the Colonies Legislation Bill, which stood for last evening, till Friday, the Education Bill (second reading) till Monday, and the Committee on the Beer Bill till Tuesday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR laid on the table two Bills and for the better regulation of precastions in the Court one for the better regulation of proceedings in the Court of Common Pleus, the other relating, af was understood, to proceedings in Chancery. They were severally read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on

riday.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Monday, June 17. On the presentation of the report of the Corporation of London (Sale of Ground) Bill,
Sir R. INGLIS inquired whether the object of this sale was
not to enable the city of London to build a Roman Catholis
College in St. George's Fields. He had understoed that such

Mr. R. PALMER, who had presented the report, said that he could not answer the inquiry.

The Bill was deferred to afford an opportunity of inquiring

into the fact.

Mr. LEADER presented a petition from the Canadian prisoners, complaining that other persons had been tried for offences charged against them, and acquitted; and praying for redress, and an improvement of the Habeas Corpus law. gave notice that he should found a motion on the petition on

Tuesday, the 25th instant.

L rd J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. Pakington, fixed the second reading of the Beer Bill for Thursday week.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. Kelly's inquiry, said that it was not his intention to introduce any Bill on the subject of church rates. The House then proceeded to take into consideration the

accord report of the select committee on the case of privilege involved in "Stockdaler. Hansard," the debate thereon compying the whole night.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved a resolution declaratory that,

Sir R. Peel, the Attorney-General, Mr. Sergeant Wilde, Defendant stated that it was not his intention to Mr. Pemberton, Sir R. Inglis, and Lord Howick took part in The House divided, and the numbers, on the first reselu-

tion, were—for the resolution, 184; for the amendment, 166 majority, 18.

The House then divided on the second resolution, when

#### The House adjourned at two e'clock. Tuesday, June 18.

Mr. BROCKLEHURST was excused from attendance on An attempt to threw out the London and Blackwall Rail-

way Bill was defeated by a majority of 170 to 73.

Mr. HUME gave notice that, on Friday next, or on the first If a man refuses to give his name—and one did so on Saturday night—he ought to be brought here. I hope if the man is here now, that the Magistrates will have him brought before them. He would have been taken on Saturday night, had it not been for having to be locked up two or three nights before he could be attended to.

The Magistrates having retired for some minutes, to consider the matter, the Mayor said they had come to the determination to fine him 40s., on the ground that he did not attend any meetings in the Bull Ring again.

Mr. Wilkes said he hoped they would not interfere with the meetings in Smithfield.

Mr. Clark, as a Commissioner of the Birmingham Street Act, said that Smithfield was as much under them as any other part of the town. They could need that the the town. They could need that the the the town, where they had never

vint Stock Banks?

Mrs. # 16 Bigmids that it the Homoltember had been in the House when that a committee monanteneer nad over in the House when that a course had been before lasted, he would have known that he (Mr. Rice) stated that the course he introduced to pursue on this subject was to bring in a bill to continue the bill of last semismeter one year longer; in the course the course that the course defendant, said that if there was no comprant time the fall of tast some in the fall of tast some in the fall of the present week.

the Commissioners would not interfere with them if the Figure in Smithfield.

How Member, that the above mentioned Bill was the only increase being unable to pay the fixe of 40s. Increase in England, the ment, however, to introduce with reference to Joint-Stock Banks in England, the ment, however, to introduce with respect to Ireland which would make duce a Bill with respect to Ireland which would make some alteration in the Joint-Stock Banks in that country.

Mr. CRESSWELL moved the address of which he had given notice, relative to the Danish claims. It was opposed

by the Government, but was carried by a majority of 95 Mr. RICE, however, stated that until a money vote was affirmed by the House, he would naver be a party to any proceeding tending to hold out a promise upon the subject of these claims.

Mr. SLANEY withdrew his motion for providing public walks, &c. in the immediate vicinity of large towns, &c.

Mr. GHOTE then brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for taking votes by way of ballot at the election of Members of Parliament.

tee was nominated.

The Sugar Duties' Bill was read a second time.

On the metion of Mr. F. Mr. Life, that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Metropolis Police and Metropo-

## BLINDNESS.

iostponed. The House adjourned at a quarter past two e'clock.

MR. CHILD, Jun., who, with his Father, has been performing such extraordinary cures of Blindness, in Hull, Bradford, Halifax, Manchester, and many other places, begs to announce his intention of again visiting the following towns, viz.: Rochdale, Boar's Head, York hire-street, Monday and Tuesday, 24th and 25th of June. Manchester, 22, Kalkner-street, from Wednes-day 26th of June, to Thesday the 2nd July. Stockport, Angel Inc, Market-place, Wednesday and Thursday, 3rd and 4th July Pass Warrington, Millstone, Sankey-street, Friday

and Saturday, 5th and 6th July, From thence to Liverpool. Mr. Child will renew his visits every sight weeks. Advice gratis; hours of attendance from ten to

## MARRIAGES tredtil eved a W

On Tuesday last, at the Cathedral, Ripon, Mr. T. Ingleby, currier to Elizabeth, the only daughter of Mr. Pratt, all of York. Mr. Pratt, all of York.

On Monday, the 17th inst, at St. Mary's,
Whitby, by the Rev. J. Andrew, Mr. J. Sawdon, of
Pickering, to Miss Dobson, of Ings Cottage, On the 16th inst., in this town, Mr. J. Hutchinson, engineer, to Miss Amelia Nott, both of this On Sunday, the 16th inst., at Salthouse Lane Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. D. M. Thompson, Mr. John Richardson, to Mrs. Ann Allison.

## DEATHS.

On the 8th instant, at Audenshaw, near Ashtonunder Lyne, aged 76 years, Mr. S. Wrigley, senior, schoolmaster. His ability and kindness in discharging the arduous duties of that situation for upwards of 62 years will be long remembered by his numerous pupils. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, a sincere friend, and universally esteemed by all who knew him. On the 15th inst., at Richmond, in the 30th year

of her age, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Themas Metcalfe, of that place, plumber and glazier. On Thursday week, Hannah, wife of Mr. Samuel Sugden, of Bradford, boot and shoemaker, aged 38

venience to the inhabitants.

John Stephens, street keeper, upon being sworn, stated that on Wednesday, the 12th of June, about the privileges of the people, there was children to lament her less.

Wascu up use cancellated. If the following electron, the Sugden, of Bradford, boot and shoemaker, aged 38 to the following electron, the Sugden, of Bradford, boot and shoemaker, aged 38 to the following electron.

Sugden, of Bradford, boot and shoemaker, aged 38 to the following electron to lament her less.

SUNDERLAND.

(From the Sunderland Herald.) On Thursday noon, the inhabitants of this borough were thrown into a state of excitement by a rumeur, that the body of a murdered man had been found in the river; and on making enquiry, we found but too much reason to suppose the report to be correct. The body was discovered by a keel-man. named James Alderson, about thirty yards from the North shore, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the foreneon of yesterday, when the tide was low. near the off-side of the Atlantic of London, then lying off Mr. Mills's floating-dock, below the bridge. Alderson saw the head moving in the water, and giving the alarm to the people on board the Atlantic, a man, named Ralph Stafford, and another person, assisted him in raising the bedy, which was found to be tied to a large square piece of lime-stone, weighing upwards of a hundred weight, and which, by some mortar on one side, seems to have been used in building. The rope, which appears to be of foreign make, and to have been used in the running rigging of a ship, was tied tightly round the waist of the body, and both ends had been safely knotted in a very complicated manner about the stone, leaving about four feet of rope between the stoke and the corpse. On the body there was no other apparel than a pair of stockings, a flannel shirt, and a cotton shirt, to:n open, and marked at the bosom, with red cotton, "J. B.-1." Attached to the neck was a small camphor bag, and on the fourth finger of the left hand a plain gold ring. -The body being removed, by the police and the persons who found it, to the Monkwearmouth old workhouse, was soon after recognised by two of the crew of the brigantine. Phanix, of Stettin, as that of their captain, John Freidrich Berkholiz. This ship, which is in ballast from Leich, to the address of Messrs. Greenwell and Sacker, has been lying for some days off Mr. Alcock's building yard, a considerable distance below the place where the body was found. The captain spent Tuesday evening on board of a Prossian vessel lying alongside, and went on board given by his crew is, that the captain went on shore with me. at the ferry beat landing, on the north side of the river, about half-past four on Wednesday morning, of the Herald, and would much rather not be called the Captain on shore at four o'clock in the morning, dinand came on deck, and the mate took me to the had with him a watch, with gold chain and seals. From that time, they say, they never saw him alive, but his absence excited no uneasiness till yesterday morning, when the Phaniz was in turn for coals, it being supposed that the unfortunate man had gone over to Newcastle on a visit to some foreign captains of his acquaintance, now in that port. We have been thus minute in recapitulating the facts that have come to our knowledge, as their publication may lead to a discovery of the way in which Captain Berkholtz came to a violent, and, we fear, premeditated death. The right side of as follows:—Yesterday, I was informed by Ser- at the ferry-boat landing.

Sergeaut Paxton was sworn, and stated that death. Round the neck there is the mark of a cord, was a stone attached to the rope, and it was no. I asked him if the deceased captain had said the cook, who wished to be on beard, to ask Capt. also tied about that part to drag, or rather hoist the body. The appearance of the wound on the head, is such as to lead to the supposition of its having been inflicted during life; and the weight of the stone, the manner in which it has been fied to the partly beat in. There was a cut close adjoining to body, and the place in which the corpse was found. There was a cut close adjoining to Tuesday last, Capt. Berkholtz and he came on have done now."

The eye, about an inch and a half long. I attended board together from shore. I asked him if he would the prisoner was a cut close adjoining to board together from shore. I asked him if he would the prisoner was a cut close adjoining to board together from shore. I asked him if he would together from shore. all point to one conclusion - that Captain Berkholtz the body afterwards with Dr. Dodd, under the board together from shore. I asked him if he would has been foully murdered! The police are actively rirection of the Coroner, and Dr. Dodd gave it as come on board, but he said he would go on board and in the hope that some satisfactory evidence may death, and had been inflicted before death. Under poned to a future day. The unfortunate deceased was well known in this port. He had some property, and has left a family. He was a man of light but muscular make, and was between fifty and sixty heard Mr. Brown's evidence, and it is true. I have

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Half-past Eleven .- We have just learned, that late this evening, Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Police, went on board the Phanix, and, after conversing some time with the mare, requested to see the Captain's berth. The moment he saw it, he was struck with the circumstance, that the sheet over the pillow, which was without its case, he found on the tick of the pillow, a large blood-stain, and an appearance as if part of the tick had been sponged over. The woodwork at the head of the bed, seemed as if a handful of blood had been dashed upon it; the floor, near the bed-head, had been newly and hastily washed, but on the skirting board and under the bed, were splashes of blood. On making further search, he found a linen shirt of the Captain's, marked at the bosom, "J. B. 5," and on the upper part of the collar a large stain of blood. all foreigners, who were immediately taken out of

## EXAMINATION TAKEN ON FRIDAY,

Lothrington, Esq., Joseph Brown, M.D., Edward Backhouse, Esq., and Richard White, Esq. touching a charge made by Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Police, against the crew of the Prussian brigantine, Phanix, of Stettin, now lying in Sunderland barbour, of wilfully murdering their captain, Johann

Before the prisoners were introduced, Mr. GRORGE BOOTH presented himself to the magistrates, in his official capacity of Prussian Consul, to see fair and equal justice done to the subjects of His Prussian

Mr. BLECH was sworn as interpreter for the Crown, and Mr. Wassermand for the prisoners; and this bag was in the boat. It was a sculling these gentlemen, during the examination, interpreting the evidence to the accused.

justice, that one of the apprentices, named Muller, the bag on board. He spoke, but I could not chain of evidence being still wanting, it was thought abould be kept from having the slightest communi-exactly say what he said, I said "Yes, I will expedient by the Bench that Weidemann's statecation with his shipmates, five only were at first take the bag on beard for a few minutes." My ment should not be published. brought forward. These gave their names, ages, men and me came on shore. I hauled the bag on Scarcely, however, had we congratulated ourselves and residences as follows :- Jacob Freidrich Eblers, deck, and got the bag there. I cannot tell whether on resting from the labours of the week, when we aged 29, mate, from Bahrt.-Johann Christian the man was any one of the prisoners present. I were informed that Daniel Friedrich Moller, unable Freidrich Eichstadt, aged 28, cook, from Tiemplien. was in a great hurry to get the boat moored fast to to bear the tortures of concealed guilt, had volun--Daniel Freidrich Pust, aged 42, seaman, from Alcock's landing. We were delivering timber along- tarily offered to make a full disclosure of all the cir-Kopetz .- Johann Gustav Ferdinand Weideman, side of the boat.

aged 19, apprentice, from Uckermand.—Carl Wilhelm Huntersohn, aged 46, seaman, from Juselin. Mr. Brown, Superintendent of Police, being sworn, said that, being informed vesterday afternoon man at all; I was in a great hurry in mooring the that a person, whose body had been found in the boat. river, was supposed to have been mordered, and that Mr. Dodd, surgeon, after a careful examination of in the boat? the corpse, had given that as his opinion, he (Mr. Brown) deemed it his duty to investigate the matter most thoroughly. He accordingly went on board the Phænix, and, about half-past eight, went into the captain's cabin, and there found the bed made up; a cap was on the pillow, the clothes were turned down, and on taking off a sort of quilt, the sheet was observed to be perfectly clean, and as if no one had laid down upon it. On taking up one pillow, and turning over that beneath it, he observed a man who had the bag? was a roughness and dampness, as if a wet spouge had been employed upon it. Mr. Brown here produced the pillow, which was staired with blood and much discoloured, presenting the appearance described. He also noticed a stain of blood on a feather-bed, and on the partition at the bed-head, which was painted blue, he saw a splash of blood, as if some one had filled a sponge, and dashed it against the weod. There was also similar marks against the side of the berth; and the floor near the bed-head appeared as if recently washed. The splashes on the skirting, and some articles laying near, had not been washed off. Mr. Brown then produced a towel that hung in the captain's cabin, near the head of the bed, and which, reaching down to the ground, had one corner splashed with blood. While he (Mr. B.) was down in the cabin, the mate appeared anxious to go away, but he told him to remain, having little doubt that a murder had been committed. He therefore left the mate in the cratody of Hedley and Bailes, and went on shore for a sufficient force, with which he returned and took the whole crew into custody. He carefully examined their clothes, and on the mate's jacket he discovered several drops of blood, though the lower parties. part appeared as if it had been washed. The jacket was here produced. I searched him at the stationhouse. This is the cap (produced in court) which

MURDER OF A FOREIGN CAPTAIN IN have been this morning to search the ship, which I did very minutely. I discovered that a body had been dragged from the cabin, and put out of the window at the stern of the vessel. I traced smears or drops of blood at the small window at the stern f the vessel. The window had been opened and take notice. the body put out there.

By Dr. Brown-Was the body found near the Vessel P Superintendent Brown-No; it was found a con-

there it would remain. By Mr. LOTHERINGTON-As a proof that the body had been put cut of the window, were there any marks of blood? Superintendent Brown-I traced drops of blood she was delivering timber.

from the Captain's berth to the window. There was a flat there beside the window which had evidently bag from the cook in Captain Miller's ship. The been sponged and cleaned. Under these circumstances, I considered myself justified in taking the steamer was lying alongside of the Phænix. The river; and brought it into the boat. The mate desironly clothes of the crew which had blood on them. ship said that application had been made to Potts distance) and then told me to lay the oar by. In I examined them all. At the window at the stern about the bag. of the vessel. I found this piece of woollen (produced) as though a person's arm had been put through. I found it on the window of the cabin. Mr. Blech then interpreted to the crew the deposition of Superintendent Brown.

Superintendent Brown then further added - The izcket was marked with blood in several places, and the cap has blood upon it. I searched the versel, and found blood upon the window, as if the body had been put out of the window. I found that the piece of woollen which I discovered at the window corresponded with the shirt of the

interpreted to them, intimated that they had no answer to make to Mr. Brown's deposition. Superintendent BROWN again further added:-

There was a bolt on each side of the window by which the window is fastened, and there was a small portion of blood a each place where the bolts were in the window, where the body was supposed tendent Brown stated - that the evidence which he to have been put out. In corroboration of what I had against him was precisely the same as against where some keels were lying, and returned to the his own ship about eleven o'clock. The account state, I may say that Mr. Hardcastle also attended the others. He charged him with being a principle of the mate told me to say, I had put the

> upon to give evidence. Mr. BACKHOUSE - Are these bolts of wood or day, to disprove what he had said. The lad had stated that he put the Captain on shore on the

Mr. BROWN-Of iron. At the top of the first North side of Monkwearmouth shore. sash of the window there was a large smear of These additional statements of Superintendent Brown were also interpreted to the prisoners.

The Mayon - We are only taking the examination to show our reasons for detaining the prisoners | mation now, because, at the place where the boy for dinner, the mate went into the boat astern, but

the frontal bone of the skull, and the orbit of the right eye, have been driven in upon the brain by a riolent blow, and over the right eye is a deep horizontal cut short an inch and a half in length.

as follows:—Yesterday, I was informed by Serlar the lerry-boat meding.

Sergeaut Paxton was sworn, and stated that yesterday afternoon he was requested to go down on board Captain Miller's whip, when one of the many will be knew something of the captain. Cantal horizontal cut. about an inch and a half is length, same there and round the body or a man with a men said he knew something of the captain. Capt. Which appears to have been inflicted with some marked "J. B. No. 1." Around the body there the contain and the led said he set him sectors. sharp instrument. There is also a smaller cut on was a thick rope tied, a portion of which I have the captain, and the lad said, he set him ashore the forehead, and some triffing bruises about the here. It was tied on one side with a strong hot. at the gang-way, (as he called it it,) at the ferryface and the left hand. Mr. Dodd, the surgeon It was tied right above the hip. It was very boat landing, at half-past four o'clock on Wednesday who examined the body, has pronounced the injury rightly tied. The cook of the ship has seen the shirt marked "J. B." and recognised it. There any person on the quay at the time; the lad said back, and was afterwards bailed by a policeman and about eight or ten stones weight.

Dr. BROWN-Eight or ten stones weight! of the face that it was completely heat in down the shore again, as the tide was strong, and he was to the mate knew anything about it, either before or his opinion that the blows were sufficient to cause and take his boots off. He afterwards came on death, and had been inflicted before death. Under board to me, and smoked a cigar. It was about nine these circumstances I reported the matter to Superinterdent Brown. But I saw no instrument with on Tuesday evening. I saw him get on board his which it had been done. I was present with Mr. Brown on searching the versel last night. I have

nothing further to add to it.

Mr. Booth-Which of them said it was the cuptain 📍 Bailes-(Pointing to two of them)-They said they were satisfied it was he; and described him as | having a ring on one of his fingers. I mentioned it to the cook and another, and they recognised it as appeared clean and smooth, as if it had not been that of the captain. They both recognised him by slept on; and on drawing it down, and turning on the finger. The ring was on the fourth over the pillow, which was without its case, he found to the left hand. I went in the morning to Guy Potte, captain of the steam boat Tiger, to enquire about the bag which I was informed was left n his boar. I found the bag, and among other hings which it contained, was this bed-sheet. (The sheet was here produced, with marks of blood upon it) The sheet on the bed was clean, and had the appearance as if it had never been laid on. On enpairing the description of the clothes in which the captain was dressed the night before, he was described as baving on a blue pilot coat, grey trowsers, Mr. Brown thereupon requested two officers that ber of things in the bag, which was a very large

were with him to detain the mate in the cabin, one. The last time the captain was seen, it was force of the police to apprehend the whole crew, the chair, but not the watch. There are no initials upon the sheet. I also found a small box (prothe ship, and looked up in different cells. We learn, that in the course of yesterday, the mate had Among the coins was an Euglish sovereign. It was said that the captain the night before had two pair of boots nearly new. In the bundle I observed two pair of boots-one pair was nearly new, and one Before Joseph Simpson, Esq., Mayor. John pair was an inch longer than the other, and apboots are the shorter pair.

The evidence was also interpreted to the prisoners. Guy Potts was next sworn .- He said, in a hurried manner, "Well, gentlemen, I will not

The BENCH-Speak the truth.

tell a lie."

(Thursday) at nearly seven o'clock. Mr. LOTHERINGTON-Do you know that bag? quarter, and there was a foreign man in the boat, bost. I was making the stern rope of my boat fast, of his shipmates from a degree of suspicion, and to and he says, "Can I put this bag in your boat press the case with greater force against the mate It being considered desirable for the purposes of for a few minutes?" I understood that he wanted and the apprentice Moller. Several links in the

Mr. Backhouse-What was the dress of the man P Potts-I cannot say; I did not take notice of the

Mr. BOOTH-Did you take the bag from the man

Potts-Yes Mr. BOOTH-What made you think it was a foreigner? Potts-By his talk.

Mr. BACKHOUSE-Had he a red shirt on? Potts-It's no use me telling a lie-I cannot

Mr. Booth (pointing to the mate, who was dressed in a red shirt) - Does it strike you to be that | Prisoner engaged to give a fair and honest account Potts-No. There was a carpenter and the engine-man on board. The name of the engineman is Thomas Guest; I do not know the name of

the carpenter. Mr. LOTHERINGTON .- Did you leave the bag on deck? Potts-Yes; and the man went away.

Mr. LOTHEBINGTON-How long did it lie there? Potts-He went away at half-past two, and he was there again at seven o'clock. Mr. LOTBERINGTON—Did the bag appear to be

on board, and they said it was not their bag. I do of bed, and slung a rope round the neck. The not know the name of the foreign vessel alongside of rope was about the thickness of my little finger. which the steam-boat was.

Mr. Backhouse said, he would submit if it were not their duty to obtain all the information they could within the range of those walls, because some parts might not hereafter be forthcoming.

bag as if it had never been found at all.

Mr. LOTHERINGTON-Where were you? to ?" He said a foreigner had put it on board this to bring the rope round to the stern. When I had morning, and we had better tell them, and ask them got the boat round, the mate came down into the

Inspector Bailes said he got information of the

Potts-I gave the bag to Mr. Bailes.

however, had no name written in it. wear these clothes.

roner's inquest takes place. was warned by Mr. Blech not to say anything.

Captain Miller here stated, that the deceased capboard of his own vessel at eleven.

Mr. Backhouse-We must have every infor-

morning; I and Capt Miller asked him if there was anything as to where he was going, and when he Miller, in the next ship, and myself, to recognise was coming back? The lad replied, that the cap- the body. The captain only made one groun after Inspector Bailes -I observed on the right side | tain answered that he was to mind how he came on he was struck. None of the crew but myself and

> Captain Miller stated that on the evening of ing, by the magistrates, I should have said what I o'clock. He remained until ten minutes past eleven

own vessel—on his own quarter deck. Mr. BACKHOUSE- Was he perfectly sober? Captain Miller-Yes; he sat for three hours and had nothing but a glass of water. Mr. LOTHERINGTON-Do you keep a watch on

Captain Miller-Yes; but not a regular one, we do not depend upon it. The MAYOR-Was any one on deck on deceased's ressel when you saw him go on board? Captain Miller-Yes.

The MAYOR - Do you remember who? anding at four in the morning. Dr. BROWN-You saw certain clothes here-

could you identify them? Captain Miller-No. the bag on board, was you present? Captain Miller-No; the cook told the officers of

and they informed the police.

Captain Miller's evidence was then interpreted to The Mayor (to the prisoners)—It is my duty

This being interpreted by Mr. Blech, the Mayor thanked him and the other gentlemen for their assis-

The prisoners were then removed. The Chamber was crowded during the exami-

tarce, and the explanations given by them.

peared to belong to adifferent person. The captain's FULL CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS

Shortly after the close of the examination reported above, Johann Gustav Ferdinaud Weidemann, one of the apprentices on board the Phanix, expressed a wish to communicate to the magistrates all he knew of the mysterious affair which has filled this neighbourhood with horror. Accordingly, the Mayor, Potts-Well, I will. Well, yesterday morning Dr. Brown, E. Backhouse, Esq. and R. White, Esq. met immediately at the Police-station, No. 1, Sunderland, Mr. G. Booth again attended as Prussian Potts-Yes. A beat came alongside of our Consul, and Messrs. Blech and Rahn, jun. officiated as interpreters. The young prisoner entered into a long detail, which went to clear himself and some

> cumstances attendant on the horrid affair. Accordingly, at six o'clock, we attended the Mayor's Chamber, where Richard White, Esq. and Edward Backhouse, Esq. were the presiding magistrates. Mr. George Booth, and Messrs. Blech and Rahn, un., appeared in their respective capacities. Moller being soon after introduced, evinced the greatest firmness and composure, and delivered his important communication with remarkable clearness; though, at the same time, his demeanour was entirely free

Mr. BACKHOUSE explained to the prisoner, that he was ready to receive any free statement from him, but it must be without any hope or promise

of facts. He said, "I had the watch on deck on The stone would weigh above a cwt. We endea Tuesday night, from twelve to two. The mate came voured to carry the body with the stone, but we on deck about half-past one, and asked me to go could not. with him below. I asked the mate what I had to go down for, but the mate said 'Follow me.' He had a hammer. I went down, and the mate told me to hold a lighted lantern, which he had under his tight?

Potts—Yes. I sent the fireman on board the foreigner to see if the bag was theirs, and he took it remain here. The mate then took the body out The MAYOR—I think we have got as far as is knife which he drew out of his pocket. He opened

Potta's evidence was then interpreted to the pri- light) off. The mate was in the captain's berth see the bag when it was put on board; I did not mate ran after me, and when I was resting against inflicted before death, but were the immediate cause the roof, he cut a long cord from the gear, and went below again, and tied it round the body, and came Guest-I cannot say exactly. The other man on deck and pulled it up the sky-light, hand over was working the engine. I was not aware that a hand. I did not help to lift the body out of the man had come on board. I did not see that boy till cabin. The mate took up the body, and threw it siderable distance from the ship. It had not been two o'clock. Our master came for us to go away. over the stern. I heard the body plunge in the washed there by the tide. It had been carried, and When be came, he said, "Who does this bag belong water. The mate came up to me, and desired me water. The mate came up to me, and desired me if it was their bag. They said it was not their boat with the end of the line, and fastened it to the bag. I do not know the name of the foreign ship : boat. I then attempted to get away, but the mate held me fast. I had to take an ear and help to row the host to the south side of the river, where the ships are built. The mate went on shore, and Phonix was lying alongside of Miller's ship. A brought a square stone, that was lying near the whole of the crew. The mate's clothes were the Phwnix was in the centre. The cook in Miller's ed me to pull up the river, for a good end, (a good pulling up the river, the body lost off the bag and trowsers. The mate pulled the body, so that it was Mr. Bailey Sacker, merchant and broker, was above water, and laid a stone on it. All this was next sworn, he said-I believe I have seen this done by the mate alone. I did not see how the pilot coat and trowsers before-[Mr. Sacker here stone was tied to the body, because the mate was made a minute examination of the coat and trow- between me and the stone. He was on the starsers] - I swear to them; it is the dress he was in at | board of the beat, and I saw his hands move. our office on Menday; a gilt edged Lutheran psalm- He let the stone and body go into the water, and book was then produced, and which was recognised they disappeared. Then we both returned on board the by the prisoners as belonging to the captain; it, ship, and the mate told me to say I had been called he would call me up at four, as if to set the cap This was interpreted to the prisoners, and one of tain ashore. I went into the roof to my berth them began to speak in the Prussian language, but where all the crew were asleep. The mate called me at four o'clock, saying, "Fred, you must set Daniel Frellick Muller, of Janserin, aged 19, the captain on shore." The seaman, Pust, would was then brought into the chamber, when Superia. hear the call. When I came out of the roof, I went to the boat, and rewed to the south-side pal, because he was at watch upon the deck the captain on shore on the north-side. The mate Mr. Hardcastle said-I only attended as editor whole of the night, and he had stated that he put then called the other boy, the "cook's mate." Ferand he (Mr. Brown) should be able on a future fore part of the ship, and told me if I was asked how the captain was dressed, to say, he had on blue pea-coat, grey trowners, new silk hat, and short bright boots (little boots to brighten.) Then he told me to go to rest, and if I told anything tain had been on board of his ship (which lay along. he would murder me. I went to bed, and was side) that night, and that he saw the deceased go on | called up at the usual time. The mate has told me he has thrown the captain's watch overboard. Yesterday, at dinner time, when the boy was preparing for what purpose I do not know. A pilot called from the south side to say that a body had been found, supposed to be the captain. Then Pust and the cook went to recognise the body. I put them ashore. It was not the habit of the mate to go into the boat, and why he did so neither the crew nor I could tell. The crew talked about what the meanon shore, but Pust said, he and the cook would see the body. When I had set the men ashore, I went

The prisoner was then removed.

INQUEST HELD ON THE BODY, ON SATURDAY. The inquest on the body of the unfortunate Captain Be.kholtz, which lay at the Monkwearmouth Poor House, was held before Michael Hall, Esq., and the following Jury:—
Mark Lumsdon, Joseph Imisen, Gales Atkinson,

after. If I had been asked any questions this morn-

Thomas Lamb, Robert Fleming, John Huddleston, William Doxford, Matthew Thomson, Robert Mills. John Hedley, Richard Robinson, John Morrison, John Robson W. Ich, John Smith, James Catchasides. William Etherington; who having chosen Mr. Doxford, foreman, and been sworn,
The Coroner said—"Gentlemen of the Jury, by the common law of this country, it is ordered and directed that inquiry shall be made into the cause of all sudden, violent, or suspicious deaths. To Captain Miller-Yes, it was the cook. I was you, gentlemen, your country has deputed the duty present when the boy told Paxton that he pat the of making inquiry on the present occasion; and I captain on shore at the gangway, near the ferry-boat hereby charge and command you, in the Queen's

rame, to make diligent inquiry, when, where, and by what means, John Freidrich Bertholtz came to his death. Your first duty will be to take a view belong. I also produce the sheet which Superin-Mr. Lotherington-When the men brought the witnesses, to return me a just and true verfind upon it; and, from a careful examination of

The jury then retired to view the body, and on her Majesty's 'Customs that they had a bag there, their return, A juryman begged that the jury might sit together in one place.

Mr. BACKHOUSE-I think it will be needful to adjourn to a more commodious place. I think o inform you, that you stand remanded to a future the school-room near the chapel will be the best place.
The adjournment then took place to the Metho-

dist School, in Barclay-street, Monkwearmouth. The names of the jury were again called over, after which the Coroner said-Gentlemen, You have had a view of the body of the poor unfortunate man, and made the necessary observations. I shall now cali the witnesses, to whom I crave your best at-

Richard Brien' was sworn. He said, I am a sailor. About half-past eleven in the morning of Thursday, I was on board of a keel beside the brewery of Mr. Allison. I was told there was a body in the river. I went to the place, and found the body of John Freidrich Berkholtz, which I now know it to be. When we hauled him up, I found a rope round his waist, and that he was fastened to a stone. He was cut upon the forehead. His skall was fractured. He was then taken to the Workhouse at Monkwearmouth. The wounds on his head, I think, were the cause of his death.

By the Jury-He had a pair of worsted stockings, and a white flannel shirt. He had a ring on one of his fingers. We cut the rope at the ferry-boat landing, I think the stone would weigh five or six

Some hesitation took place as to the order in which the witnesses were to come forward. The Coroner said he was a stranger in the place, and knew not who the witnesses were to be. Mr. Kidson said, he would give every information he conld.

It appeared that nothing had been previously arranged on this subject by the proper authorities.

Serjeant Holmes, one of the police was sworn Last Thursday, near twelve o'clock, I was coming past the ferry-boat landing at Monkwearmouth. A gentleman came running down the street and told me that a body had been found in the river, and they were coming to the ferry-boat landing with it. men coming to the shore. I went into the boat, looked over the stern and saw a man in the water. The stone was in the boat, and it weighed upwards of a cwt. I raised the body up with a rope, and He gave three blows on the head of the captain. When of a cwt. I raised the body up with a rope, and from anything bordering on the reckless audacity of found it was naked except the stockings. On the a hardened villain.

from anything bordering on the reckless audacity of found it was naked except the stockings. On the right side of the head I found a large bruise, and the mate gave the first blow, the boy wanted to run the front appeared to be knocked in. There were one or two cuts—one especially large above the eye.

All the bruises appeared on one side of the face.

All the bruises appeared on one side of the face.

It is a bow, the boy wanted to run a subject to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, crying, "Mate, what are you doing?" The mesday morning week, a young woman, about 22 years of age, of the name of Sarah Forster, daughter to run away, and threatening to kill the properties of the properties with the properties were away, and threatening to kill the properties were away and the properties with the properties were away and the properties were away and the properties were away and the properties were away an

> By the Jury-It was a common rough stone-it appeared to be limestone.

me to hold a lighted lantern, which he had under his jacket, and we went into the captain's cabin, and thursday afternoon, I was called to examine the hody. After having done this, he unlocked the she had committed the rash act under the influence cabin door, and the witness took the opportunity of a troubled state of mind, brought of a troubled state of mind, brought on by impromer—(a macker.) I held the lantern, and the mate river. I did so. On going into the room, I was to run out. Whilst going out, he saw the mate take struck him three blows on the head. The captain struck with the shocking mutilation of the forehead. was lying in bed asleep. When the mate had struck him, I cried out, 'Mate, what are you doing point duced.] From the right of the fereneed to the left him, threatening to kill him. The material out, 'Mate, what are you doing point as the form the right of the fereneed to the left him, threatening to kill him. The material out, 'Mate, what are you doing point as the form the fereneed to the left him, threatening to kill him. The material out of the fereneed to the left him. duced.] From the right of the ferehead to the left him, threatening to kill him. The mate took the temple it was echymose, as we call it. The frontal sky-light up, and then took a small rope from a bone was broken and depressed considerably. The bones, to use a popular term, were smashed in.

There were three principal wounds on the forehead

There were three principal wounds on the forehead —the first about half an inch above the eye-brow, round the bag which contained the body. the first about hair an inch above the eye-brow, rope was about the thickness of my little finger.

He put a pair of stockings on the body, and a half, which would be alone sufficient to have and put on it a pair of blue trousers, then fetched a bag made of sail-cloth, and drew it over of the iorehead. It must have been done by an instrument partly sharp and partly blunt, as by a mate sant the mittage is the ship.

The mate came up again, and pulled budicrous accident occurred last week on the Birthe mate threw it overboard at the body up, hand by hand. When the body up, hand by hand. When the body up, hand by hand. When the body up, hand by hand instrument partly sharp and partly blunt, as by a mate sant the mittage is the ship. the body. I attempted again to go out, but he instrument partly sharp and partly blunt, as by a mate sent the witness to the fore part of the ship, breakers a head. On approaching this "wretk" hammer—an instrument having a flat end and a sharp to take the boat to the aft. He did so. When he ashore," it was found that the fore-axle of the one. I have no doubt the wounds and bruises were had brought the boat to the stern, the mate tied the head waggon, containing several tiers of boxes, temple, part of the left, and part of the right cheek. During the act of tying the rope, filled with Glasgow and Paisley manufactures, had the left, and part of the right cheek. The Mayor—I think we have got as far as is knife which he drew out of his pocket. He opened material to the case, as regards our detaining the the knife; it was a clasp-knife. I began to ery, and bone, and one part of the eye, was red and swollen been broken dewn, the goods being scattered in all the knife; it was a clasp-knife. I began to ery, and bone, and one part of the eye, was red and swollen. They were puffed, and red, and black. There was vessel, and made witness take one oar, and the mate Dr. Brown said that Potts's testimony left the bag as if it had never been found at all.

Potts (at the request of the Bench) looked again

The mate also said, "The captain has so much the captain has so much the cheek bone on the right are fractured to the boat. They rewed to a place where a ship bankment. We have no doubt the country people, bankment. We have no doubt the country people, bankment. We have no doubt the country people, and made witness take one oar, and the mate took the other. The body was then in the water, and the boat dragged the body, the rope being tied to the boat. They rewed to a place where a ship bankment. We have no doubt the country people, bankment. We have no doubt the country people, bankment. We have no doubt the country people.

By the Jury-I have not opened the body. The mate went on shore, and took a square stone which

did not find anything. I went to the ship the next ten o'clock, for eighteenpence. morning (Friday) at a little after eight o'clock. I examined the floor of the captain's berth, and found about when the mate struck the captain with the that it had been recently washed. I found two hammer. The mate had not a hat or cap on his tillers lying, which were likewise spotted with blood. head. When the mate came to witness, he came (The tillers were produced.) This towel (produced) was hanging from the hed-head, and touched the floor, and was much spotted with blood. I commenced searching the main cabin; and from the captain's berth to the stern of the vessel, I traced spots and smears of blood. The window opens and makes fast to the ceiling, and on the upper part of the case was a spot of blood, about the size of a penny-piece. On the lower part of the window-frame, was another smear of blood, about the size of shilling. A shutter to the window had two bolts to fasten ir, and on each bolt was some blood. On one side of the window-frame was a splinter; and on examining it, I found a pi ce of woollen, which I ound corresponded in colour with the mate's shirt. The piece of woollen was produced.) From further nformation which I received last night, I went to the ship this morning, and found on the skylight of the cabin, and on each side of the frame-work of the vkylight, two or three distinct smears of blood. I took the boy this morning to the ship, and he pointed out the place where the rope was taken from; and ing of that might be. No one spoke to the mate he says that the mate told him he had sold the re- it to another time. Any time convenient to you, I mainder of the rope to a dealer in crockery ware, will appoint." heard the body was found. The mate wished to go that was passing, for eighteen-pence. I was told Several jurymen named Monday next, when it that was passing, for eighteen pence. I was told this by signs. (The neck relief of the mate was here produced, marked with blood.) The bottom of the for neon of that day, to receive the verdict in a male's waistcoat and coat appeared to have recently formal manner.

been washed, and were scarcely dry.

John Bailes, inspector in the Sunderland police, swor:-On Thursday, about twelve o'clock, I was informed by Serjeant Holmes, that a body had been found in the river Wear, and that it was taken with a violent thunder storm, which occasioned to the Mankwearmouth poor-house. I want to the immense destruction of property, and some loss of place in company with Dr. Dodd. Upon examination, he believed the blows were inflicted before death, and, in consequence, I gave information to the Phoenix the same evening. On Friday morning, I was directed by Mr. Brown, to enquire of Guy life as a ploughbey. Potts, the master of the Tiger steamer, if there had not been a bundle left in his boat the day before. I found him, and he produced the bag from the cabin of the steam-boat, and which bag I now produce. A number of articles of wearing apparel were in it. I found a blue pilot coat and a pair of trowsers answering the description of the dress in which the captain was last seen. I also found a sheet with some blood upon it; also the cover of a bed. I observed in the cabin a pillow case, similar to this produced. (Here the two boys were brought into court, and were followed by great crowds of people.) I also produce a jacket, which has been burnt. (The jacket was produced, and had two holes burnt in front, near the top.) I produce a purse, made of small coloured heads, which I have reason to believe belonged to the deceased; also a watch-chain and a seal. I produce another purse, which I have reason to believe is the mate's. (This purse was produced, and was a splendid one, made of beads, and ornamented with gold spangles.) I have several other articles, but I do not know to whom they tendent Brown and I found on the bed in the cabin,

which does not appear to have been slept on. but not of the same quality. Guy Potts told me that his boat was lying inside of a foreigner, and that at seven o'clock on Thursday morning a foreigner whom he did not know, came alongside his vessel in

By the Jury-The large bag was tied, and Potts told me that he never opened it, and did not know what was in it. Mr. Bailey Sacker sworn-I have seen the de-

and the trowsers are his clothes. Guy Potts, master of the Tizer steam-boat, was called and sent for but could not be found.

foreigner by his mode of speech.

sworn. Mr. Blech interpreted to him the oath. Muller was told, that he need not answer any questions tending to criminate himself.

give a full confession without questioning. Resumed. I had the watch between twelve and two on Wednesday morning, on board the Phanix. About one o'clock in the morning, the mate came on deck, and desired me to come down into the cabin. I refused at first, and the mate drew out a bottle of brandy. I took some spirit and then went down. The mate had a lighted lantern under his jacket. The overseers refused to have anything to do with the jacket was produced, which the boy the matter.

(The jacket was produced, which the boy acknowledged to belong to the mate.) The light fell upon the face of the captain, and the one or two cuts—one especially large above the eye. All the bruises appeared on one side of the face. It appeared to me that the wounds were the cause of his death. Some men standing by fetched a board. We got some canvars and covered the body. The stone would weigh above a cwt. We endead the witness in the cabin, so that he could by her mother (whose feelings on the melancholy and medical aid not get out, and they both remained there. It ap. occasion cannot easily be described) and medical aid peared to witness that the mate was rather in immediately procured, but proved unavailing, as the liquor. The mate took the body out of the bed; he vital spark was then entirely extinct, and its tenetook a rope and tied it round the neck of the body. ment left a cold and lifeless corse. The unfortunate William John Dodd, surgeon, of Monkwear-mouth-shore, sworn:—At half-past three o'clock on a chest of drawers, and threw it over the whole slight indisposition, and it is generally believed that

part of the river, but it was up the river where the this miscellaneous mass.

when I took the opportunity of going on deck. The man on board the steam-boat, Tiger. I did not the bed, and rubbed the blood from the floor. The towards the bridge. When they were about the inflicted before death, but were the immediate cause of death.

Mr. William Brown, superintendent of the Sunderland police, sworn—On Thursday, at one o'clock trows is and the bag had disappeared. Witness, the mate featen the rone to the store had been say the mate featen the rone to the store. saw the mate fasten the rope to the stone, but at noon, I had information that a body had been found near Mr. Mills' building yard. Attached to witness cannot say in what manner the tying to k the body was a large stone, weighing six of eight stones. From a bruise in the head I was informed place, as the mate was between him and the stone. stones. From a bruise in the head I was informed by a surgeon that the man had been murdered. I mate threw the stone into the water, and the thought it my duty to investigate the matter, and the ship and went on board. When they went on board a Prussian vessel lying in the Wear. arrived on board, the mate told witness to named Phanix. The first person I saw on board was the mate. I attempted to converse with him, retire to rest, and he would call him at four o'clock, and being a foreigner, I motioned to him that I to set the captain on shore. This was at two wanted to go into the captain's cabin; I was accompanied by Inspector Bailes, and we went into the witness to go to rest, the witness answered, that he cabin. I first proceeded to search the captain's (the witness had to call the cook up at two, whose berth. The bed was made up, as though for the rewatch it was; but the mate said, he need not do it, ception of a person,—as if not slept in. I took off the quilt, and under it was a clean sheet which appeared not to have been slept in. I then found a pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and pillow at the head of the bed, without the case, and the mate said, ne need not do it, as he would keep the watch himself. The boy retired to sleep. The mate called witness up at four captain on shore. When the witness went into the appeared to be new. I then turned over another | boat, the mate told him that he had to say he set pillow without a case, and there saw marks of blood the captain on shore, on the north side of the river, upon it.—[The pillow was produced.] The pillow and that he was dressed in a blue pea-coat, grey appeared to have been sponged—in fact it was scarcely dry. I then searched further, and at the head of the bed, where the captain's head would be, head of the bed, where the captain's head would be, head of the bed, where the captain's new work. is a partition from the floor to the ceiling, and upon he (the mate) was taken. At four in the morning he this partition I found blood, as though it had been went into the boat, as desired, up to a place on the splashed. The mate was then in the cabin, and south side, where the keels were lying; remained a expressed a wish to go on deck, I put him back short time, and then came back to the ship. The owever, had no name written in it.

If was about two with my hand to a sofa, and motioned him next watch which had to come on deck at four o'clock, then came on deck, and he went to bed.

On discovering the blood, I thought o'clock, then came on deck, and he went to bed. ear these clothes.

The Mayor then addressed the prisoners, and ship, and when we got on board, he told me not to stationed Inspector Bailes in charge of the mate, till call him on deck, to put the captain on shore. The The prisoners, after being cautioned by the said—It is my duty, as Mayor, to inform you, that call the cook, whose watch it was, as he was not Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was we must remand you to such future time as the Comaterial material manager of the material call min on deck, to put the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was we must remand you to such future time as the Comaterial manager of the material call min on deck, to put the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was we must remand you to such future time as the Comaterial manager of the material call min on deck, to put the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain on shore. The material call the crew. Mayor not to criminate themselves, and which was dependent on the captain of the captain on the captain of mate, and found several spots of blood on his waist-coat. (The waistcoat was here handed to the Jury.) river, before they took the captain's body out of the I also searched his jacket, which had several spots cabin. Witness saw the mate sell the remainder of of blood on it. (The jacket was handed to the the rope and a block to a man in a crockery-boat, Jury.) I searched the rest of the crew minutely, but whom he did not know, on Thursday morning about By the Jury—The boy saw the blood spurting

out of his own cabin. The captain and mate had a quarrel about the mate not doing his duty on Tuesday afternoon. The mate had been three months with the captain.

By a Juryman-Why did you refuse to go down into the cabin when the mate called upon you? Witness I donot know. The mate had never said anything to him about attacking the captain. The mate said he might go down into the after cabin to fetch some wine up. Witness knew the captain had bought some wine at Elsinore, which had to be brought up. Witness never had a quarrel with the captain.

A juryman-Why did not witness give the alarm during the two days that elapsed? Witnessed answered, because he was afraid the mate would act upon his threat and kill him.

The evidence in the case being now concluded,-The Coroner rose and said-" Gentlemen of the jury, the whole of this proceeding will have to be put on parchment. It will take a great deal of your time, and I think it will be most prudent to adjourn

Accounts from Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, and

MR. GEORGE STEPHENSON, civil engineer, Superintendent Brown. I was with him on board the Phoenix the same evening. On Friday morning, I THE HERRING FLEET fitted out this year in

North and South Holland consists of 120 vessels. of which 79 are from Vlaardingen alone. THE LATE PRUSSIAN AMBASSADOR EXTRA-ORDINARY on the occasion of her Majesty's Coronation, Prince Von Putbus, is said to be the probable successor to Baron Bulow, as resident minister at

THE FIRST TRIAL for the amateur championship of the Thames in sculling, amaget the gentle-men of the University of Cambridge, took place on Wednesday. Mr. Vincent, of St. John's, came in first. The prize is called the Cambridge Silver Sculls .- Court Gazette.

THE BOOKSELLER'S Benevolent Society dined together on Thursday last, at the West India Dock Tavern, to celebrate the second anniversary of their creation. There were present upwards of 200 gentlemen connected with the literature, the publishing, and bookselling trade of Great Britain. It appeared that the funds of this society already amount to £8,000, but that they will remain intact By the Jury-These sheets are of the same size, until they reach £10,000, which will probably be

the case in another twelvemonth. SUDDEN DEATH OF MORI, THE VIOLINIST. -It is with deep regret that we have to announce a boat and asked him if he would allow him to set the death of this clever musician, who has for a the bag on his boat, for a few minutes. He did so, and as no one came again for the bag, and as he the musical world. Mr. Mori fulfilled his duties as could not find an owner for it, he put it below. leader of the band at her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday last, and his absence from the orchestra on Thursday night was understood by his professional brethren to have been occasioned by an attack of lumbago. As the ballet approached its termination, ceased's body, it is that of Capt. Berkholtz, of the at nearly one o'clock on Friday morning, Mr. Phanix, of Stettin. The pilot-coat now shown me, Mori, junior, who was then performing in the orchestra, was called away, by an intimation that his father was in a dangerous state; and when he arrived at the house in Bond-street, he received the Mr. Ridley said, that Potts told the magistrates that a man had left the bag on board, and that he to exist. The family of the late Mr. Mori consists of two sons and three daughters, for whom his great talent and indefatigable exertions have Daniel Freisrich Muller, of Ganserin, was then enabled him to leave an ample provision.—London Paper.

FATAL ACCIDENTS .- On Monday evening week Mr. Bleck said he had told him they would ask two boys were drowned in the Thames while bathing. him no questions. The examination then proceeded. One of them lost his life off Bankside, rear Lon-I am an apprentice to Captain Berkholtz. I saw don Bridge; the other nearly off Goding's Brewery, the captain on Tuesday night.—Captain Miller was above Waterloo Bidge. The accidents were attriconsidered by Mr. Blech, as likely to obtain in- buted to the dangerous state of the river for bathers. formation from the witness, and he therefore assisted On Tuesday morning week a similar accident ocin the examination. The boy said he wished to curred off Deptford. Several lads were bathing, and one of them suddenly got out of his depth and perished. It is a fact that last week the various Coroners in and near the metropolis had twelve inquests on persons who were drowned while bathing in the rivers and canals.

CONFUSION OF IDEAS.—In Westminster Abbey there is a monument, on which an old sea dog of a commodore is represented as Neptune coming out lantern produced was acknowledged by the boy to be the one used. The boy said, the mate and puffed. A Scotch sculptor once made an angel had not the jacket on him, but used it as a cover on a tomb-stone, with a similar article of full dress past the ferry-boat landing at Monkwearmouth. A gentleman came running down the street and told me that a body had been found in the river, and they were coming to the ferry-boat landing with it. I instantly went there and found a boat with two door of the cabin where the captain was sleeping. door of the cabin where the captain was sleeping. there is a representation of Tarquin, King of Rome, in a chariot, and an eagle flying over his head, with a tarpaulin hat hanging on his beak .- New York Disputch.

ALNWICK. -MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. -On Wedprieties, the result of which, as it became daily more apparent, preyed upon the poor creature's mind, and at last hurried her into a premature and unnatural dissolution. An inquest was held upon the body in the evening, and a verdict of "Temporary ineanity" returned.

house. This is the cap (produced in court) which the prisoners, and said, I cannot swear to any they said was the captain's. The captain's cabin at the prisoners, and said, I cannot swear to any they said was the captain's. The captain's cabin at the prisoners, and said, I cannot swear to any they said was the captain's. They rewed to a place where a ship to the skull. The wound on the right eye fractured was building, on the south side of the river, higher than he was building, on the south side of the river, higher than he was before daybreak, would reap a plentiful harvest from the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the river. Witness cannot exactly say in what the prisoners, and said, I cannot swear to any the cheek bone. The face generally and the prisoners and tumbing down the country people, and the prisoners and tumbing down the cannot swear to any the cheek bone. The face generally before daybreak, would reap a plentiful harvest from the cheek bone. The face generally before daybreak, would reap a plentiful harvest from the cheek bone.

### Beetry.

PRINTING OFFICE MELODY.

- THE PRESSMAN. PULL up, my boss! turn quick the rouxes, And let the work begin; The world is pressing on without, and we must press within;
- And we who guide the public mind, Have influence far and wide, And all our deeds are good, although The DEVIL'S at our side.
- Let fly the fristet now, my boys! the are more proud than we, While wait the anxious crowd without, The force of power to see?
- So pall away, -- none are so great As they who run the ear, And who have dignity like these Who practise at the tar?
- And you who twirl the roller there Be quick, you take man;
  Cit Time is ROLLING on himself,
  So best him it you can.
  Be careful of the LIGHT and SHADE,
- Nor let the sheet grow pale-Be careful of the MUNKY looks of every HEAD and TAIL.
- Though HIGH in OFFICE is our STAND, Ani Pl-ous is on Case,
- Win woods not east a ginr on those,
- Who fill a lower space:
  The gaping world is fed by us,
  Who retail knowledge here;
  By feeding that, we feed ourselves,
- Nor deem our fare too dear. Pall up, my boys! turn quick the rounce. And time the close we'll join; We have deposits in the bank,
- Ou drawers are full of cucin : And who should more genteely cut A figure or a dush! sonetimes we who press so much.

Ourselves me pressed for cash.

### Literature and diebiebs.

BLACK WOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE FOR JUNE.

cessors of Fox and Somers, after having solemnly declared in both Houses of Parliament that they did not possess the confidence of the country, and siter recommending the Queen to call a Tory the number is the paper entitled "Same Account existing of Himself. By the Irish Oyster Exter." It contains an ad nirable expose of the wretched manner in which Ireland is governed. The writer says:-"Ir land is the land of job. From the highest to ballidings, with three doors to the trent; the centre the lowest every person in the remotest degree conwhereof they are the Polich nellos-the Lords attache to the establishment. Chancellor job with the swarm of seedy, needy.

gery for life; but in all cases, and under all circumstances, it is expected that to gain an appointment in heland you must be a native of England. The bett. I to succeed in official duties among the people. von are required to know nothing of them, and only to entertain for them the highest contempt; and the more effectually to serve the country, you! the alman ac that curonicles their places.

To assist the bumpkin statesmen in the proper

through their hands the public money is invariably

The Oyster-Eater then narrates that a vacancy having occurred under the Board of National Navigain, he was fortunate enough, to shain the is often applied to the witnesses, it is not difficult to pswerful recommendation of the Earl of Clangalsaher, whose second son is private secretary to the sworn away by the witness, that he may save his Lori Lieutenant. The Commissioners of the Board own. The chief crimes which are noticed by the dire not reliase to bestow the appointment on him; Inquisition are those of sorcery, heresy, blasphemy, marks, Mr. Collies sat down amid loud and longbut it is necessary that he should be examined as and what is called Judaism.' to his qualifications, and there are six-and-fifty candidates besides himself. The following extract describes his examination, and is indeed a bitter GREAT RADICAL DEMONSTRATION AT saure on the mode in which public business is con-

ducted by our aristocratic rulers:--"If I live a thousand years, I never will forget

Educal Navigation entered the apartment, and have people, began to assemble in their respective localing called out my name in an authoritative voice. I lies at an early bour. Commissioners, when I entered, desired me take a

". Hum ha just so exactly so exense us. mister, - 2h :- you kno #-hum-ha-that it is a part of our-hum-duty-to-ah! ah! enquire-into the hum-qualifications—hum-of candidates—nt this-hum-election—ha-hum," observed Viscomi Cremona, condescendingly.

"'A mere matter of form !" said the Right Hon. Authony Lumpkin Snake. "A mere matter of form!" echoed the Reverend

" The Earl of Clangallaher, sir," repeated I, with with another bow. "Tis a mere matter of form—but you'll excuse me, my dear sir. May I presume to ask whether flag, with the representation of a skull, cross bones, you have any other qualification?" observed the and two swords, metto, "Death shall be the tyrant's Reverend Jim Crow. "'Only the Earl of Clangallaher," I repeated, for the third time.

"'Hum-ha-have you-may I ask, any-hum -I mean any testimonials?" again interrogated the Viscount Cremona?" "'Certainly, my Lord,'" said I, "one from the Earl of Clargallaher." "'Have you any other testimonials?" enquired Mr. Lumpkin Snake. "Oh yes! sir," I replied; "two from the Earl of Clangailaher!!"

"By all means, sir, three from the Earl of Clangallaber!!!'" The Commissioners of National Navigation paused, and looked solemnly at one another.

"Hum-ha-I think." observed the Viscount Cremona, looking round the table, "the testimonials (!) and qualifications (!!) of this gentleman, are-hum-quite satisfactory."

the Rev. Jim Crow.

first description.

". Oa! quite satisfactory," replied the Right Honourable Anthony Lumpkin Snake. "'Oh! perfectly satisfactory," said the Reverend Jim Crow. "'Oa! perfectly satisfactory," echoed all the other Commissioners of National Navigation. Mr. Secretary, the gentleman may retire," their time would be fully occupied with speakers observed the Viscount Cremons, and Mr. Secretary whose opinions they had not heard before, and therebowed me out with ludicrous gravity accordingly. It is needless to say he obtains his appointment. There are other light articles in the number well

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE AND HUMORIST FOR JUNE.

periodical. We believe that gentleman commenced | honour they had conferred upon him. This number of Blackwood is unusually brilliant. Russell's Don Carlos, which we take to be the dramatic form. The continuation of "The Widon | grand, Married," by Mrs. Trollope, is worthy of that lady's high reputation. "The Life and Times of Suffrage Association, then came forward, and in a Peter Priggins' is a very amusing paper; and neat speech proposed the first resolution. Ministry, basely condescended to sneak into office New Monthly, there is nothing positively bad in it, to the numbers on the Green, compared with those ing from that assembly, because he represented a though we have seen much better numbers of the said up the back stairs, and suffered themselves to but the "Great Doisgs of Dr. Doolittie." The at the meetings on the visits of Earl Durham and constituency who lived by the same means, who be dragged back to place at the tails of two ladies paper thus entitled is a most execrable attempt at Mr. O'Connell to Glasgow, said he believed that worked nearly at the same sort of employment, and of the bedchamber. There is another political wit and humour. We subjoin the following deseription of the Inquisition at Goa, from Captain those meetings, at which there were 250,000, accord- there was a further claim—because the bulk of the which contains nothing remarkable but a stupid Marryani's "Phantom Ship," as it will afford our ing to be Whig press of that day. He seconded manufacturing population was going to wreck and parallel between the French Revolution of 1789 read-rs a pretty accorate idea of this in ernal in the resolution. and the era of the Reform Bil. But the gent of stration, in whatever part of the world it may

"The Santa Casa, or Inquisition of Gon, is situ-

ated on one side of a large square, called the Terra di Sabalo. It is a massy bandsome pole of stone one is larger than the two lateral, and it is through nected with the public service is a jobber by trade. the centre door that you go into the Hall of Judg-The Lords Lieutenant job with the supporters of ment. The side-doors lend to spacious and hand- that the principles they then avowed were not their Government, or rather of the Government some apartments for the Inquisitors, and officers avowed from the impulse of the moment, but that "Behind these apartments are the cells and dan- experience. (Loud cheers.) The base, lying, greedy, classorous gentlemen of the bar, exc-pt in goods of the haquisition; they are in two long gal- Whig faction had endeavoured to throw discord the case of Charcefor Hamib I, who jobs only I ries with double doors to each, and are about ten and division into the Radical camp, but the men of the men of the men of the pennies (the only with the ruit of his of n loins—the Secretory of State, feet square. There are about two hundred of them; Scotland were true to their principles, and determined by what they could raise from the music the shopkeeper loved to hear) ceased, and the his Under-Secretary, and the Under-Secretary's some and much more comfortable than the others, mined to accomplish the object they had in view book 2. The Government had accomplish the private of the property of the proper Private Secretary's also the Under-Secretary's as hight and air are admitted into them; others are
Private Secretary's Under-Secretary, job with wholly dark. In the galleries the keepers watch,
every living soul that will job with them, and not a word or a sound can proceed from any every living soul that will job with them, and not a word or a sound can proceed from any held in his hand made reference to the sufferings en.

As my friend Isaacs, the slop-seller of Honds cell without their being able to overhear it. The during by the process of this binder and the line of the binder and the line of this binder and the line of this binder. ditch, observes of his congenial avocation. "I treatment of those confined is, as far as respects dured by the people of this kingdom, and stated that rill buy you. "Y G sh, and by Gos's I vill sell you their food, very good; wreat care is taken that the that was one of the effects of exclusive legislation. al de same." The only difference between old nourishment is of that nature that the prisoners It also pledged the meeting never to relax their Issaes and the slop-sellers in Dublin Castle is, that may not suffer from the judigettien arising from exertions until Universal Suffrage became the law Government. One consequence was, that in Manwhereas the latter trails upon the public capital. Want of exercise. Surgical attendance is also per- of the land. Now, he was not going to incult the the Jew, more honest, carries on business upon mitted them; but, unless on very particular occa- men of Scotland, by talking to them of the necesmitted them; but, unless on very particular occasions, no priests are allowed to enter. Any cousosity for Universal Suffrage. (Hear, hear, and the people, like themselves, were on the point of starvation for want of employment. All these were the Radicals for allowing them to do it. (Cheered) the results are allowed to enter. wil zuer one vice-regal reign a civet-scented cox- lation to be derived from religion, even the office of cheers.) He was satisfied that they were concomb, a clerical scamp, or a captain with a turn for confessor and extreme unclion, in case of dissoluintrigue, will be provided for in preference to all tion, are denied them. Should they die during their
contests. One humanism of a Secretzer of State proconfinement, whether proved guilly or not of the chers. Our sumpkin of a Secretary of State pro- confinem nt, whether proved guilty or not of the their hands, and to show them that he at least was another puts his bastard son into a splendid anug. without any funeral ceremony, and tried afterwards; if then found guilty, their bones are dis- be with them while his life lasted, and while justice interred, and the execution of their sentence is was on their side (cheers); and so long as he ad-

passed upon their remains. There are two luquisitors at Goa: one the Grand port, he was confident he would not be deserted by Inquisitor, and the other his second, who are inva- them. (Cheere.) They had just been singing that richly chosen from the order of St. Dominique; the wicked slew the widow and the fatherless, and these two are assisted in their judgment and exa- assounding as the fact was, it was literally true, for are to the sall year can get, and cut out of it as fast minations by a large number selected from the rehe was prepared to prove that thousands of the upon these Banks, or to make any alarm in the as you possibly can. From the Lord Lieurenant below orders, who are termed deputies of the Holy down to the blook like blook of the Lord Lieurenant below orders, whose daty it is to examine all through the operation of the accursed laws, and no that the whole him is devoid of inclusive and published books, and accretain if there is anything produces nothing—there is not an insect in the in their pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the in their pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the in their pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the in their pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. There is not an insect in the inthir pages contrary to the holy religion. with the people of Ir land is also a public accesser, a procurrour of the Inquiwith their binest in any way, past, present, and such, and lawyers, who are permitted to plead the of their agitation, which was, that neither Whigs to come. They swarm round the viceroy, spectators case of the prisoners, but whose chief business of a pinishle puppet-show, take their salaries quare and interest it is to obtain their secrets and betray to find fault with the principle of Universal Suftern, and their very names are unknown save in them. What are termed Familiars of the Inquiterm, and their very names are unknown save in them. What are termed Familiars of the Inquisition, are, in fact, nothing but this description of wind, to turn the attention of the people from the people; but this disgraceful office is taken upon principle they were now advocating. A Tory parson distribution of this patronage, each Secretary of themselves by the highest nobility, who think it an State is ear-wigged by a knot of sturdy beggars; honour, as well as a security, to be enrolled among from the moment he arrives on the 'sod,' who ching the Familiars of the Inquisition, who are thus to be to lim like horse-leaches, sucking through him the found dispersed throughout society; and every carepublic money, and only dropping off to fasten upon less word, or expression is certain to be repeated to the next bumpsin statesman in succession. You the Holy Office. A summons to attend at the lu-Will see these fellows in the Lord Lieutenant's ante- quisition is never opposed; if it were, the whole room besieving his excellency; in the Secretary of populace would rise and enforce it. Those who are State's unto-room blocks ling the Secretary of State; confined in the dungeons of the Inquisition are kept in the Under-Secretary's cooling-room, dancing at- separate; it is a very uncommon thing to put two where it was plainly laid down that those rointed. terdance on the Under-Secretary. Ising in ambas I together; it is only done when it is considered that case under the Castle stairs, and uncovering to every I the prolonged soluture of the dungeon has created the prelonged solution of the dungeon has created whether the Ching to be given away be a peerage or whether the Ching to be given away be a peerage or applicant is place, it is all the same, the verming and policeman's place, it is all the same, the verming in motion, and t'e scretching from the created are instantly in motion, and t'e scretching irconstillarly begins. Such motion, where the construction of the first of the party of the poor rogues a vote, why and the previous of spirits as to endanger the intermediate they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick that they would be so foolish as to lend a man a stick they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights.) It was the with they had gained for every man his rights. (Chuestell they had gained for every man his rights.) It was the with they had ga ital dispensers of the patronage of Ireland had ever auticipating the same fate. The first question put performed, to entitle them to select the officeto a person arrested by the Inquisition, is a demand,
holders of the nation—if you demanded whether "What is his property?" He is desired to make un
their en wies had ever been directed to nable aims exact declivation of everything that he is worth,
or praise worthy pursuits—if they, or any of them and awear to the truth of his assertions; being inwere known in the remotest degree in literature or formed that, if there is any reservation on his part Mience, arms orarts, you must receive a reply in (although he may be at that time innocent of the the negative—place-hunting is their trade, and charges produced against him), he will, by his conprowling about the Castle of Dublin, the business cealment, have incurred the wrath of the Inquisiof their lives; nor are you ever informed of their tion; and that, if discharged for the crime he is existence save in some scurry rag of a newspaper, accused of, he will again be arrested for having Parliaments, and take up Triennial Parliaments. that mentions their names for hire, or at the tail of taken a false oath to the Inquisition; that, some humingging report to some humbugging comission. For the use and benefit of these men are and not interfered with. It is not without commissions organized in the perpetual succession, recason that this demand is made. If a person with the usual attendant army of civil mercenaries, accused confesses his crime, he is, in most cases. for their behand are old situations revived, useless eventually allowed to go free, but all his property

ones re-solutied, and new ones contrived—it is to becomes confiscated.

Them that the public money is voted, and it is By the rules of the Inquisition, it is made to appear as if those condemned have the show of justice; for, although two witnesses are sufficient to warrant the apprehension of any individual, seven are necessary to convict him; but as the witnesses are never confronted with the prisoners, and torture resigned. (Loud cheers) A proof of this was the obtain the number required. Many a life is falsely

# GLASGOW.

(From the True Scotsman.) Monday was a proud day for the Radical cause in

The Radicals of Gorbals and the surrounding dis-the follow, who bowed very low at every step, as if the knew that it was all settled, and that I was abeaty he inspector; for the vermin about with music and banners. They made a large re-Public offices have a sort of instinct in discovering spectable procession; and the mettos on their ban-Profice offices have a soft of infinites in discovering the fire subserviency. The sers showed that there is no want of zeal and determined the proper objects of their future subserviency. The sers showed that there is no want of zeal and determined to the mode in which your concerns Now, the show of hands at the public meeting was the fire pool, and declared to be so by an Act passed. inscription-" Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Voie by Ballot;" another-" Taxation In Crow.

"A mre matter of form!" chorussed all the Scherch Commissioners of National Navigation."

"Hum—ha—just so—exactly so—exact

On a red flag we observed the motto-a hand the necessity of your supporting the men who take a the country; at any rate it was their business to account the stage of the country. clutching a dagger, with the inscription, "O tyrants, lead upon this occasion, by every means in your in that way, and to do that in spite of Whigs in lot." Another black flag bore the inscription, "Liberty or death," with the motto of a skull and

posed that Mr. Moir should take the chair. and numerous meeting of his fellow citizens. The Second did, it will then be our duty to see that those the attack would proceed from one kind of property meeting was indeed a splendid proof that they had who break the law shall not do so with impunity. to another, therefore they said, you (Whige) Have you any other testimonials?" re-school not been labouring in vain, and that the principle of (Loud cheers.) I believe that your number now Universal Suffrage had taken a deep hold on the cannot be less than 150,000 men, and when I conpublic mind. He trusted that their presence there sider the character of the men of Scotland, I am that day was a pledge that they would never cease satisfied that this good cause will end successfully agitating, never cease their peaceful, legal, and and for your benefit. (Cheers.) I hope you will constitutional agitation, till they acquired that great | consider and act upon the resolution which has just | traitors as well as perjurers. (Hear, hear.) Cathomade to the call of the Convention, and he hoped Mr. Frost made one or two remarks on the conduct they could meet in Manchester or dirmingham, and the Delegates present would bear the tidings to their of the landed proprietors and the aristocracy, and countrymen, that the men of the North were with sat down amid great cheering. them united to a man. They were all so intimately acquainted with his opinions that he did not require a complete forest of hands appeared in support of it. to enter into any detail of them in that place, and their time would be fully occupied with speakers fore he would not detain them with any lengthened remarks, but they would allow him to give them a word of advice, he trusted they would, all of them, worth perusal, and the poetry is, as usual, of the that day consider themselves in the light of special constables for the time being; and if any villanous hand him over to the police. (Laughter.) The

Mr. GILLESPIE, Secretary to the Universal

Mr. Collins, being introduced by the chairman, said he was perfectly delighted with the magnificent display they made on this occasion. When he had last the honour of addressing them, he felt exceedingly gratified with the nobie demonstration they had made the same place; but he was ten times more gratified row. (Cheers.) They had proved they were the indwelling feelings of conviction and with them still, and to assure them that he would vocated the principles he now stood forward to supprinciple they were now advocating. A Tory parson had said to him-"the people are ignorant, and compared to the chamelion, because he had suited his opinion to the colour of the people he was amongst. He now wanted them to abandon Annual

But he could assure them that, though two or three

not one of the working men of Birmingham had

fact that, within two or three hours' notice, 70,000

of the men of Birmingham had come out to meet the

Convention, and welcome them as the real repre-

sentatives of the people. After one or two other re-

break the law make themselves amenable to it. The resolution was then put from the chair, and

There was one solitary hand held up against it. Mr. HAMILTON, of Stonehouse, proposed the second resolution, and, in doing so, heaged to make one remark:—It was a most important resolution, and one that demanded their most serious until he found himself in such a position that it arraid, they had truth and justice on their side, and adopted a most effective and pernicious line of policy (Immense cheering.) The meetings of the Convenience, they could point out hypocrisy, they could towards the people. By their getting the people's tion were strictly legal. He never advised people to prove that their opponents were the men who wished Whig or rascally tyrant Tory dared to interrupt their hard cash into their hands, through the National violate the law, not that he cared a fig for it, but to rob their neighbours, that they were the proceedings, they would just lay hold of him and Security's Savings' Bank, they had been enabled to fight the people with their own weapons. (Hear, police were amongst them as friends, and he thought hear.) It was well known that the working classes The best article in this number is the opening they would be quite willing to associate with them had no less a sum than £18,000,000 in the Savings' one, entitled "A Stir in the Household, from the as conservators of the peace. (Cneers.) Before Banks, or, in other words, in Government securipen of Theodore Hook, the talented editor of this sitting down he thanked them heartily for the high ties. There was only about four millions gold and his literary career as a farce-writer; and we would bet any scene from Shakspere to Lord John eighth verses of the xeiv. Psalm were sung by the silver in the Bank of England; and if a demand Mr. PATERSON, Secretary of the Airdrie Uni-

versal Suffrage Association, seconded the resolution. Mr. RICHARDSON, from Manchester, delegate to the Convention, then addressed the meeting. He ruin, in consequence of the paper money issued by the British Government. He himself had seen its effects, and he could tell them that he had seen men who had risen from the people, who were worth nothing at one time, become rich by the paper money system, and look upon the people with contumely and contempt. (Hear, hear.) They had now a question before them, a que tion which was agitating the country in all directions-not Univerral Suffrage alone, but a question of equal importance to that most important of all civil rights-a question of money. And why was it a question of importance? Because the manufacturing popula- were fit for the exercise of the franchise. (Loud they are going down, down, in the scales, and they wished the Tories to take the matter into their hands. They had all the hard cash, yet they knew that they had not wherewith to carry on the affairs of the chester, mills after mills were stopped, and factories the Government through the Savings' Banks, did they expect to get it back, wholly back? It was impossible they could get it back. Why, the Commissioners for Reducing the National Debt had taken twenty-two millions of their hard cash, their shillings and their pounds to pay off that debt, and there was only about forty thousand pounds of hard money to pay them back their twenty-two millions. (Laughter.) He did not advise them to make a run country, but he advised them to look sharply after what they had in these Savings' Banks. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) To advise a run upon the Banks was illegal to advise them to embarrass the had no less than 20,000 troops sent to the vicinity of Government is money matters was illegal, but to advise them to look after their own was perfectly legal, and just, and reasonable. (Loud laughter and cheers.) He would say to them do not go to the Savings' Banks, because it might chance that they would get their money, and the people of Man-chester would get none. (Laughter.) But let us know when you are ready, when we will all go they had given their delegates from England. He unfit for the exercise of the franchise?" He had answered "Why do you not try to instruct them, then, you who are said thousands a year for that purpose, and yet do nothing for it?" Another argument bad not the people's hard cash to trust to, the army would be dishanded and the purpose, and yet do nothing for it?" Another argument bad not the people's hard cash to trust to, the army would be dishanded and the purpose, and yet do nothing for it?" Another argument bad not the people's hard cash to trust to, the army would be dishanded and the purpose, and yet do nothing for it?" 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(Loud cheers.) was proud to stand, side by side, with their worthy was, that they (Charists) wanted to furnish the shillings in these banks, that that twelve shillings where it was plainly laid down that those tainted muskets. (Hear.) He did not advise them to take with crime should not have a vote. Now, even that help from the Government; but he did not think as the other, and why not give both the same privi- and when you have thus laid the axe to the root of men had got into power upon the shoulders of these lege? For himself, he never would give up agitating the principle "that an honest man, be he poor as he may, has a right to a voice in the making of cheering.) The Convention thought it most prudent in the convention of the property of the principle of the property of t as he may, has a right to a voice in the making of cheering.) The Convention thoughtit most prudent the laws by which he is governed and taxed to supto attack the Government on its weak points; and their acts were far from it. These men had port." (Cheers) Mr. Collins then alluded to the they should be prepared to act in support of the suspended two constitutions, and they had it under Convention, when they would think it proper to consideration to suspend two more. (Hear, hear.) which has been published in the daily papers, from exceed the bounds of the law, and advise them to If he went on to relate the villanous acts of the run upon the banks. (Long continued cheering.) faction towards the people, he would detain them a day night to Lord Londonderry for an explanation He wished them to take out their money from benefit fortnight. (Laughter and cheers.) He was of of the words "base" and "infamous," made use of (Hear, hear.) Now, if he (Mr. Collins) wanted a proof of the necessity for Annual Parliaments, he had only to point to those who had taken so conspicuous and violent a part in their agitation a few mouths since; and if one year made such great change, he was of opinion that twelve months was quite long enough to hinder honest men from being would support the resolution. Mr. Richardson

allowed to represent the people. (Loud cheers.) resumed his seat amid cheering. The resolution being again read and put, was of the Birmingham leaders had deserted their posts, carried unanimously. Mr. Rodgens in a short and pithy address, proposed

he would not have appeared before them at that and if they refused, all that he could say was—there mr. John Frost, being introduced by the Chairman, came forward, and was received with tremendous cheering. He said—Mr. Chairman and men of Scotland, I have come five hundred miles to witness this demonstration, and I am entirely satisfied with what I have seen. I will certainly follow the advice of your excellent chairman, and so thave appeared before them at that it was now about the high compliment they had paid him, that he could not refrain from making one or two observations. The resolution he making one or two observations. The resolution he making one or two observations. The resolution he was more konesty in doing a good turn to a friend than to an enemy, and he advised them to gain their rights. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution was then put from the chair and be done. He had said in his publications to the follow the advice of your excellent chairman, and prove the government that you are now.

men in Wales is the same as I will give you now. of telling them the character which their enemies They are determined to hold by the law, and I have gave of one another. The Whize said the Tories advised them to hold this opinion, that they who were guilty of perjury, may Daniel O'Connell declared that every man of them had been guilty of cross bones. These were the only imitations of the The members of the Convention have never yet could prove it. (Hear.) That was the character of famous processions that were so general about seven broken the law, nor are they likely to do so; and, one-half of the House. (Langhter.) The rascals therefore, if they are attempted to be laid hold of did not dare to deny the charge, because they knew by the Government, we are determined to lay hold that it was the truth, but they replied—"the Whigs upon some of the leading men in the country as have been guilty of more perjury (renewed laughter Mr. Moir then came forward, and said, he had hostages for the safety of the Convention. (Imand sheers), and that they were endangering Queen great pleasure in presiding at this most important mense cheering.) If our enemies do as James the Victoria's throne—they had attacked property, and are traitors as well as perjurers. (Laughter and cheers.) The Whigs never said that the Tories should not have votes because of their perjury, but they denied them (the people) who were not guilty of any crime. They gave them to the perjurers, their three or four hundred delegates at the poll. when they were there, he would give them his head for a red herring, if he did not point out a new mode of petitioning. (Rows of languter and cheers.) He cheering.)

> The resolution being put, was carried unanimously amid the cheers of the meeting. Mr. M'KERRACHER proposed the fourth resolution. which was seconded by Mr. WRIGHT.

Dr. John Taylor then made his appearance, and

was loudly cheered. He said he was glad to get

back among them again, and he was glad to see that they dared to give the lis to all their enemies. They would doubtless say they could not calculate the numbers present on the Green, but they supposed there were a few thousands present. (Langhter.) They did not require his opinions on the principles they were contending for. As to the resolu-tion they had just heard read, he had always said that exclusive dealing was one of the best plans to bring their enemies to their feet. (Loud cheers.) And if they chalked up the doors on each side of the streets, and marked every shopke-per who would not assist them to gain their freedem, they would soon bring them to think that the working classes knowledge the right of the people to be represented. (Laughter.) If they acted upon this plan, and put it into immediate execution, they would find that that alone would secure the Charter, and their committee had only to set up a shop, and they would find plenty of rivals on every side of them on the Chartist principle. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) He bore no ill will to any man or class of men a good part of England; but he would say they had outdone the men of England to-day on Glasgow Green. (Hear, hear.) That gathering would do something to make both Whigs and Tories stare, the one with astonishment, the other with terror .-(Cheers.) If they had the courage to act upon the system of exclusive dealing, nothing could prevent them from obtaining their rights. When their opponents saw them appoint a body of men to sit in London, and watch over their interests—when they saw that that body of men could bring the system of exclusive dealing into England, Scotland, and Wales, then they were honoured with police spies at their public meetings; they whom a Whig and Tory one meeting. (Hear.) The enthusiasm in many parts of England far exceeded that of the Radicals of Scotland. The women would not let the men stand still if they were willing. (Laughter.) If

Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. Bussey, Mr. Frost, Mr. Low they had been as far advanced everywhere, as in these towns where the women took the lead, he was

mendous cheering.) Mr. Bussey then rose and shortly addressed the just rights and privileges, he believed that the one recommended in the resolution was the best. (Loud cheers.) There was no sympathy existing between Mr. Rodgers in a short and pithy address, proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by Mr. M'Andrew.

Mr. O'Brien then came forward, and apologised for his inability to address them at any length, he was so knocked up by previous exertion. Indeed, he would not have appeared before them at that

Monday was a proud day for the Radical cause in fellow of my election as the Inspector of National Radical cause in follow the advice of your excellent chairman, and follow the advice of your exce bition I have never seen before; and I have no doubt that what I am now enabled to tell them will make them take a more active part in public matters—in those matters which concern their political well-being. (Cheers.) And I would ask what has brought you together on this occasion? When we look to the mode in which your concerns have been managed by the Government, we have the true poll, and declared to he so hy an Act passed. They had not perfect the meeting. He said he came from the borders to ask them if they were prepared to have Universal Suffrage, whatever might be the cost? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") The Tories talked of right, and the Whigs spoke of patience. It was very well for the man who had lunched to tell their candidate duly elected. These men would be the virtual representatives until a poll was demanded. Now, the show of hands at the public meeting was the true poll, and declared to he so hy an Act passed. They had patience to the meeting of right, and the Whigs spoke of patience. It was very well for the man who had lunched to tell their forces at Exeter, but were encountered to have Universal Suffrage, whatever might be the cost? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") The Tories talked of right, and the Whigs spoke of patience. It was very well for the man who had lunched to tell their forces at Exeter, but were encountered to fine the cost? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") The Tories talked of right, and the Whigs spoke of patience. It was very well for the man who had lunched to tell their forces at Exeter, but were encountered to fine the cost? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") The Tories talked of right, and the Whigs spoke of patience. It was very well for the man who had lunched to tell their forces at Exeter, but were encountered to fine the cost? (Loud shouts of "Yes, yes.") The Tories talked their forces at Exeter, but were encountered to fine the managed by the Government was the matter of the managed by the government was the managed by the Government. We have have not executed to have the managed Petritary—a gentleman and schools—received the south side of the river. One of their flags bore the an excellent answer. The aristocracy have taken in the reign of Henry VI. They had then to dis- long; and all that they had got for their patience could not have patience. They had patience too the address. It is alleged that the High Sheriff care to manage your affairs for their own special perse and declare they would have no other poll, no benefit; and in this way more than one-half of your sumbug modern innovation—(laughter and cheers)— for them, as working men, to come out and tell the ments, and Voice by Ballot;" another—"Taxation without Representation is injustice, and ought to be resisted;" another, "A wise government maketh a happy people." The Strathbungo Radicals carried a beautiful white flag, with the motte "Free and Universal Representation." Various other bodies and Universal Representation." Various other bodies and Universal Representation. As for your present representatives, I and in this way more than one-half of your business honestly and one-half of your carried benefit; and in this way more than one-half of your land tell the candidate returned by a show of hands, was carried and not more loyal, devoted, or only remedy is Universal Suffrage—(sheers)—that which went to exclude nine-tenths of the people—late in her name (loud cheers), unless they were prepared to show that their agitation was in value. He would not give that their agitation was in value. He would not give that their agitation was in value. He would not give the most dampable injustice and one-half of your that the candidate returned by a show of hands, was can be had not more loyal subjects in the British of the country. They would have no other poll, devoted, or one out and tell the candidate returned by a show of hands, was the had not more loyal subjects in the Culture representative, according to the constitution of the true representative, according to the constitution of the true representative, or more loyal subjects in the British of the country. They would have no other poll, which went to exclude nine-tenths of the people—deminions. They would the constitution of the true representative, or more loyal subjects in the British of the country. They would have no other poll, of the true representative, or more loyal subjects in the candidate returned by a show of hands, was the wine candidate returned by a show of hands, was the wine candidate returned by a show of hands, was the candidate returned by a show of hands, was the candidate returned by a show of hands, was the candidate returned by a show of followed in rapid succession. The workers of Messrs.

R. Walker & Son's Factory Mile-End, carried a believe, that were you to look out the whole beautiful blue flag, and were accompanied with excellent music. The Radicals of Calton and Bridge-ton, the Radicals of Hamilton, the Airdrie Working ton, the Radicals of Hamilton, the Airdrie Working ton, the Radicals of Hamilton, the Airdrie Working ton, the Radicals of Calton and Bridge-ton, the Radicals of Hamilton, the Airdrie Working ton, the Radicals of Calton and Bridge-ton their present them the wife, and their clamouring and clapping of hands the wife affective—them to the wife affective to do something ton the working ton the wife, and the wife affective—them the working ton t

would say, if the constitution of the constry would will you force us to this?" On another, a black power. The advice I have given to my country. Tories. (Cheers.) He would take the opportunity no constitution for them (immense cheering,) and that if the rich were to be allowed to plunder the poor man of his earnings, by an Act of Parliament. they would swear it was no law for them. (Renewed cheering.) They would let them see that; and all the middle class men, who had the principle of justice and right in their hearts, were bound to join the Chartists, or to prepare to emigrate, or go to the workhouse themselves. (Laughter.) If there were too many men in the country, then, in God's name, let the rich and idle leave it, for they needed the working men at home, and could not part with them. (Loud cheers.) There were no parties in the state but the Whige, the Tories, and the Radicals. The Tories had ruled them with a rod of iron—the Whigs had given one law for the rich and another for the poor; they had meted out an unequal measure of justice. (Hear, hear.) The Cotton Spinners and the Dorchester Labourers had broke an act of Parliament, and there was no mercy shown to privilege which they, in such immense numbers had been submitted to you, and that you will so continue met to assert their right to. (Loud cheers.) He to act, and that unitedly and determinedly, until years before it was granted. When they had elected liament had been passed to indemnify him. (Hear.) them; but when, sent out to Canada as hangman Their oppressors told them they were free; aye, they were free to starve. (Laughter, and cheers.) But he asked them were they prepared to fulfil their pledges (cries of "yes, yes"); there were no idle pledges—no man should utter that with his tongue would require stout able fellows to back them, and which he would not execute with his arm. (Hear, to stand by Queen Victoria, as their lawful and conhear.) They would not allow the Convention then stitutional soverign, in defiance of both Whigs and to wear a fool's cap on their head, but prove that Tories. (Loud cheers.) The Government never they were the sons of the men who left their home, told him any of its secrets, neither would he tell and took to the mountains, with their broad swords them his secret—the new mode of petitioning— by their sides. (Loud cheers.) They could not be mattered not whether they knew his secret or not, though they might not talk with grammatical accuthat he had a precious regard for his own carcase,— men who broke the commandments and violated (great laughter and cheers,)—and for the bodies of God's humanity. They might ask them what they the working men. The ancient constitutional law had done with the millions of money they had taken of England said, that the polls should be counted, from the people? And the clergy who talked about and that the candidate who should have the greatest the ignorance of the people, might be asked why did number of polls should be declared duly elected; they allow children of twelve and fourteen years of now the word poll meant their heads—(a laugh,)— age to vote in matters concerning their eternal and he was sure that it would take a pretty long concerns, and yet refuse the youth of twenty-one a The first article is a political one, and handles the most tremendous dramatic odds ever offered, that The vast assemblage stood uncovered at this stage of number of advantages. When their delevates met. What blasphemy and number of advantages. When their delevates met. number of advantages. When their delegates met, mockery of religion to say that God shall call men if they found themselves very weak they would go to account, and yet they will be told they were too on petitioning. (Tremendous cheering.) Having ignorant for the franchise, they could not know right the power over the law it would then matter little irom wrong. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was whether they broke it or not. (Tremendous satisfied that the Charter would be got wnatever the consequences might be. He was not an advocate for disorder or bloodshed. He wished them to get their rights by legal and constitutional means. (Hear, hear, hear.) The cause of this agitation was deep destitution and misery. It was an ardent love of justice that called them into action, and before they would have peace and quiet, they would have to remove the cause of the evil. They (the Radicals) would make their enemies keep the law, and if they broke it, they would break their heads. (Cheers.) Incy would gain their rights by order, perseverance, and determination. They had only to be true to themselves, and they were omnipotent, and they would succeed. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Cullen proposed the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Forsyth, and carried unani-

mously. Mr. M'KAY delivered a short address, reprobating the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, and concluded by moving the last resolution. Seconded by Mr. Alexander, and carried.

Mr. Ross moved a vote of confidence in the Convention, and the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Moir, which were given by acclamation. The thanks of the meeting were also voted to Mr.

Collins, and the other gentlemen of the deputation. The numbers on the Green are variously estimated at from 100 to 150,000. Our own opinion is, that there could not be less than 130,000 when the proceedings commenced, but a great many left the Green, owing to the rain, which came down pretty heavily towards the close. The main body, however, stood firm, and if we might judge from the enthusiasm displayed by the immense multitude, when called on for a show of hands in favour of the resolutions, Universal Suffrage cannot be much longer withheld from the working classes without great danger to the country.

## THE SOIREE.

The Soiree at night was crowded to excess hundreds of ladies and gentlemen could not, for any price, gain admittance; they might have filled the Bazar two or three times with those who wished to

Mr. Ross, the Treasurer of the Universal uffrag Association, was called upon to take the chair. He informed the meeting that Dr. Taylor and Mr O'Brien having to attend a meeting at Burrhead, they would not have the pleasure of their company that evening.

A blessing having been asked, the company par-

took of the refreshments that had been provided; after which, Mr. M. Lauchlin sung a seng which he had composed for the occasion, the company joining

Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. Bussey, Mr. Frost, Mr. Lowry, and Mr. Collins then addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Moir moved a vete of thanks to the members of the Convention present, which was carried unanimously.

## The meeting shortly afterwards broke up.

THE GARDEN.-Plant out Endive, a small quantity. Transplant Lettuces that are large enough. Prick out Cauliflowers into nursery-beds, to get strength; shade them at first, if necessary. Those meeting. He said he believed their patience was already tired. (Cries of "No, no.") He was glad have the broad leaves broken, so as to completely they were not soon tired of warring in this glorious shade and cover the advancing bloom, to preserve its Cauliflowers which are coming into flower should port them to the sticks as the stems advance. Tulips must have all the weather. - Gurdeners Gazette.

A DUEL.-A hostile meeting took place on Thursday at Wimbledon Common at three o'clock, between the Marquis of Loudonderry and H. Grat-He wished them to take out their money from benefit societies, if their funds were in Government securities. These societies were the back bone of the Government. In conclusion, he had only to thank them for coming forward in such vast numbers to that great meeting, in the cause of freedom and justice. (Loud cheers.) They were part and parcel of the manufacturing system, and he trusted they would support the resolution. Mr. Richardson formula them (the Radicals) the enjoyment of their contests alluded to. Mr. Grattan wrote again securing them (the Radicals) the epjoyment of their epithets alluded to. Mr. Grattan wrote again requesting that as he had not in any speech alluded to Lord Londonderry, his lordship woul distinctly declare that the words "base" and "infamous" were not applied to him. The Marquis, in reply, referred him to his former letter, adding that "he must adhere to the opinion he had already expressed, as applying to any individual who is pre-pared to avow such language." Mr. Grattan then placed the matter in the hands of J. J. Bodkin, Esq., M.P., who was referred to Lord G. Bentinck as the Marquis's friend. On the ground the parties were placed at the usual distance, and, on the signal being given, Lord Londonderry received Mr. Grattan's fire, and then fired in the air. Mr. Bodkin, on the part of Mr. Grattan, then expressed himself per-

> laboured under an optical delusion, inasmuch as the Liberals evidently exceeded their opponents in number. Possibly; but on the other hand, the authors of the address it was proposed to send to her Majesty were afflicted with mental obliquity, since they repeated the exploded fiction that the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel attempted to "encroach on the constitutional privileges and prerogatives of the Crown." The "Queenite agitation" seems to have pretty well subsided; and we do not recollect that a single county or in a populous borough throughout England and Wales, except

### Literature.

(Continued from our seventh page.)

MONTHLY CHRONICLE.-June, 1839. The Monthly Chronicle, which was for some time a respectable literary magazine, carrying only the dead weight of a few Whig crudities, as a foil to its many beauties, and a drawback on its excellence. is now degenerating into a mere party back. The present number opens with a tiresome article on the thrise told tale of the "Household question," in which the writer, with enough of self-importance, informs us that :-

"Almost every variety of argument has been employed; but the subject is not yet exhausted. Indeed the most important question involved in it, waits for that dispassionate investigation which it could not receive from the newspapers:"-

and after all this parade of promise, gives us nothing but a dull recital of the most stupid of the stupidities, the references to precedent, and the " blarney" about committing her Majesty a prisoner to the Tories, which have appeared in have also a long yarn on "The Expediency of a Bural Police," in which, with an equally laudable desire to give his readers such novel and interesting matter as they could not have in the newspapers, the Chronicle quotes from the reports of the Commissioners the very identical stories that have gone the round of the whole newspaper press. Of the literary articles, the only one bearable is

the following

FAREWELL! it is a common word, and day By day is uttered by the multitude; But when in one that breath doth pass away The vital hope that had our life endued

With love of life, filling with noble thought And glorious action, that which else had been A dream obscure ;-when from that word is wrought An agony that, to the world unseen,

Within the core of the bereaved heart, Like fire doth quiver, and like ice congeal ;-When to sucrive in their own spheres apart,
It sunders two betrothed souls, the seal Of Thought for no use further marks it, save To sylable sweet love into the grave!

OUR RIGHTS; or, the JUST CLAIMS of the WORKING CLASSES, stated in a Letter to the Rev. T. H. MADGE; by the Kettering Radical Association. Kettering, Folley; London, Hetherington and Cleave. A cool, rational, and temperate justification of all

the recognised principles of Radicalism. This little envy, but can never equal.

ARGUMENT for the GENERAL RELIEF of the COUNTRY from TAXATION, and

In this well-written pamphlet, the author proves, by argumentative deductions, as conclusive as they are concise, the doctrine which, on the subject of the whole taxes of the country are paid and horne by the working classes; there being "an incessant struggle on the part of those who first pay themthe merchant, dealer, and manufacturer—to recover the amount so paid, together with the utmost addition they can obtain as a compensation for the tract is well deserving of attentive consideration. It gives evidence of having been written by one who knows his subject.

### NEWCASTLE-UPOK-TYNE.

BADICAL MEETING FOR THE FORMA.

We noticed in the Star of Saturday last, that Music Hall to overflowing, and many hundreds the most determined, and the most attentive meet-

has very much improved in public speaking. Mr. O'CONNOR spoke nearly as follows :- Mr. braved the danger and having fallen within the plead. Their language, if strong, fell far short of a that Convention, you are to attribute the difference between our present revolution, and any revolution which has hitherto taken place among nations. (Cheers.) Look to the several French revolutions. Your case is now different, for, upon an emergency, appoint instanter another, whose orders you could after. ("No.") Now my friends ponder well over more cheerfully obey. (Lond cheers.) Herein then what I have been telling you; take example from

move without the consent of all. You cannot move have enough now; but waste it, and it never will should do them justice, and hand their names down delinquency so loudly demanded. The names of these partially, because you are as one link in the great chain. (Cheers.) There is an end to sectional agitation; you are each answerable to the other for the manner in which you shall handle this cause. (Cheers.) Society is as a great chain. On one end come again (cheers and "We wont"). You are to the admiration of succeeding ages. They had come again (cheers and "We wont"). You are to the admiration of succeeding ages. They had offered what the Sun calls an administrative improvement—the remission of the post-effice tax; they had got up a petition never that is, if the revenue is lessened by a saving to before equalled in England; they had carried on the most active and soul-stirring. partially, because you are as one link in the great come again (cheers and "We wont"). You are to the admiration of succeeding ages. They had (Cheers.) Society is as a great chain. On one end the ments of Tones. It is a stress merchants, and tracket, your mustels and the other a rotten link which represents the Whigs, and on the other a rotten link which represents the rotten capture of the other a rotten link which represents the rotten capture of the other are a year at a penny a back of the chain, which is made stronger by the loss of the rotten links. (Cheers.) This fund waxp amongst barristers and attention, observe the work of the interval accepted office, but I will be treasurer to this fund myself. (Loud cheers.) I same to the founder for the chain, which are the work of the chain, which are a penny a back of the rotten links. (Cheers.) This fund waxp amongst barristers and attention to the first of the chain, which our cause has made. Universal Stiffage is not a new question, but it is one which has had a waxp amongst barristers and attention. The ments of the rotten links (Cheers.) If we will also be to this fund myself. (Loud cheers.) I same not the founder of the chain, which represents the Whigs, and on the other areas and attention to the most active and soul-stirring of goods, too, the and would they now sit down and say we will give the loss of the rotten links. (Cheers.) I same to the founder of the chain, which are penny a back of the chain, which was seconded the price with a magnatic in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. Not, the settlers in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of their helpless victions in the interior. In the ments of which were traced in the most active and soul-stirring of goods, too, the understance of the price of their help with which represents (Cheers.) Society is as a great chain. On one end bankers, merchants, and traders, your muscles and an agitation the most active and soul-stirring. plete as machinery and attention can make it. as the remedy. When the plains of Peterloo were patriots, the immense assemblage broke up. (Cheers.) The rights of the poorest, though overzealous, shall be equally protected as those of the of the wounded, and the moans of the widow and rich and discreet—(loud cheers)—and this is the the orphan resounded through the North, but were only practical opposition which I can offer to the lulled by the flow of the Tweed, for they were not law's injunction till we are strong enough to tread heard beyond the Border. It is not yet three years every Whig penny trumpet in the kingdom. We upon the corns, or the bunions, or the heels of the since I planted the Universal Suffrage standard dispute at present unfortunately existing between law. (Repeated cheers.) I have long seen the in Scotia's land, and mark its growth! (Cheers) Mr. Ashworth, of Poynton, and the miners employed necessity of this fund, but you have been intimidated The Broughams, the O'Connells, and the Durhams under him, to the number of 500, have hitherto by the foolish and lavish expenditure of such pro- had planted their pernicious principles, which sprung been unavailing, the master insisting upon his posivisions. Witness the Glasgow Spinners. (Hear, up like the Upas in the desert, destroying all that tion of a reduction, to the injury and injustice of bear.) I must briefly explain the mal-application came within their pestiferous influence—(loud hundreds of innecent men, women, and their of that immense fund which did no good. (Hear, cheers)—but now the sprig of liberty flourishes, children. The turn-outs have obtained the general bear.) When I went to Scotland I saw the folly of and is throwing those branches beneath whose sympathy of all classes, and although the aggregate the course which was pursued, and I implored of foliage the human family may ere long take refuge. amount of the contributions may appear large, yet the parties to allow the men to go to trial upon the (Loud cheers.) There are men (continued Mr. when apportioned amongst the recipients, the even these were collected, and attempted to be hidden from bad indictment, upon which the prisoners were O'Connor) at your head as honest, as zealous, and receipts are barely commensurate with an efficient charged. But no! that would'nt powder the wig more able than myself. (No, no.) Yes, there are; relief, since many of the poor tern-outs have been er turn the spit. (Laughter.) That is not the way and it is my pride to know that I am remaining compelled to subsist upon 2s. 8d. and 3s. a fortnight, that legal gentlemen dispose of their goods; and idle and in confidence, while they are upon the out of which six and eight guiltless children have to what did they do? Why, they gave the crown an holy mission. (Cheers.) I have now more power be maintained. opportunity of making assurance doubly sure, by than any crowned head in Europe. (Great cheeramending the indictment, so as to insure conviction. ling, and cries of "You have.") But the difference necessary to induce a union of interests amongst the ("Aye," and "Shame.") The men were acquitted in our power is, that abuse supports theirs, while neighbouring colliers, and also to engender an upon the several counts contained in the objectional abuse would destroy mine. (Cheers, and "True.") extended feeling of sympathy amongst the shopindictment, and they were found guilty upon some of the counts in the unexceptionable indictment.

New let no man suppose that gentlemen of my profession are either such foels as not to have known after.") Aye, so you prove it; for, was it not to which place the turn-outs, headed and flanked by this, or such geese as to drive good customers from from a firm conviction of such a result, they would bands of music, marched in procession through nions are now working in Scotland for me, and I put my head upon the block to carry this question, publication, without the slightest prefension, evinces am working here for them. (Cheers) Thus we seembination of talent and eloquence, with honesty and simplicity, which the predest aristocrat might we rejoice together, we sorrow together, we are moral force men together, and we are ready, when myself; but I tell you what—when you shall all be out in a large field. He described the dispute in occasion requires, to be physical force men together. ready, if necessary, I am ready to put my neck in terms very similar to those which appeared in our (Cheers, which shook the building followed this sentence.) Yes, continued Mr. O'Connor, I know, the value of it; and it is not in parade (loud cheers); would not make it, unless I thought you were pre
terms very similar to those which appeared in our previous report of the colliers' meeting, held at the sacrifice of my hand was necessary, I Half Green, near Marple, on the 3rd instant, nor was the supposed aggression of the blacks in killing and does the question appear to have altered any of its the value of it; and it is not in parade (loud cheers); would not make it, unless I thought you were pre- does the question appear to have altered any of its EVENTUALY from the CORN LAWS, by but should it ever be forced upon us, it will show pared to de likewise, and the lot merely fell upon features. The turn-out took place against a reducan ASSESSMENT on PROPERTY. Lon- respectable men strong, and more dreaded by being me; and then you might snip off finger after finger, tion of 9d. per man, threatened by Mr. Ashworth. preceded by moral organization—(loud cheers)— and amputate the hand. (Loud cheers.) You see Other colliers had struck work, because the above and great forbearance. (Immense cheering.) Harney by my side, one whose indiscretion, the individual suddenly closed four pits, and thereby In one or two instances only will the people now moral philosophers said, would do much harm. threw a large number of workmen out of employbe forced into an aggressive physical position. The Well! here he is, and his presence either proves ment, without any notice, and would not allow them taxation, we have again and again laid down, that one would be a consequence of the desertion of that he is a good hedge lawyer, or that the Govern- to resume their occupation, without yielding to the moral means to the utmost extremity. (Cheers.) Julian.") Mr. O'Connor then passed a high The Chairman also repeated Mr. Ashworth's mani-The other would be in consequence of aggressive eulogium upon the Convention, and upon the foldacts of oppression against the people of Poynton; violence upon the part of the Government, which leaders. He cautioned the people how they gave and concluded by saying that no cotton lord, in should be promptly met by as firm a resistance upon ear to the slander of the press, whose interest it either Lancashire or Cheshire, could equal the the part of the Convention and the people. (Re. was to magnify their honest differences of opinion tyranny of this man. He (Mr. A.) had used all his use of their capital, and the risk of its loss." The peated cheers.) If, then, the Convention shall take into a deadly hostility, and to look upon the dis policy and deceit to prevail upon the colliers to two steps in advance, we have a right to expect putes of the delegates as family quarrels between return to his works; but unless they could obtain a they would soon join against both. (Cheers.) As to Universal Suffrage, we must have it—(cheers);—and they begin to suspect it, as they are now tendering as substitutes to take as off the scent. ("Aye, but we won't have it.") No, you will not; and mark how, in the agitation of this question, I have cut all retreat from under my cover our retreat, but to defend our position. (Re- they would soon join against both. (Cheers.) die before they would submit. (Cheers.) That was TION OF A NATIONAL DEFENCE | Seet. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have not pre- worse statesman-[laughter]—and having said The working man had an undoubted right to a fair feet. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I have not prepared my elf for desertion upon any, even the most
flattering, compromise; for I now tell you that I

from under my to arm. [Cheers.] rie is a nan lawyer, and a
pared my elf for desertion upon any, even the most
flattering, compromise; for I now tell you that I

flattering, compromise; for I now tell you that I

flattering to arm. [Cheers.] rie is a nan lawyer, and a
probbery of the noney by a power that never made it.

The working man had an undoubted right to a fair
are more numerous than he expected and the
death any effort to deprive him of the just fruits of
bad laws, which are the cheer in the noney by a power that never made it.

The working man had an undoubted right to a fair
are more numerous than he expected and the
death any effort to deprive him of the just fruits of
bad laws, which are the curse of this great necessaries. I have not present that a symmulcal undergrain instant symmulcal undergrain i Mr. O'Conner would address the people of Newcas- would not accept of a repeal of the New Poor Law coffers can yield, he will not plead that you that labour. It was a moral right which the again enquire what crime have these men committed? They to 6d. per lb. agreeable to size and quality. The tle upon the following Monday, and the result of Act—of the total abolition of taxation—of the ex- have no right to do at your own expense what the Creator had given them; and the person who sought this short announcement filled the new spacious punging of the National Debt, and disbanding of the law sanctions, but the finances cannot so extensively to curtail those rights, was a fool and a rogue. The army, as a substitute for Universal Suffrage— furnish. (Loud cheering and waving of hats.) I' absence of unanimity and determination had brought were disappointed for want of room. It is admitted (loud cheers); -and for this reason, that what has am to be at Carlisle to morrow night-in Edinburgh upon them their present calamity-had they been by all who attended, to be the most enthusiastic, been may be, and those who have engendered such on Wednesday-South Shields on Friday-Sunder- governed by some systematic union amongst them-

represents nothing but the produce of your wealth from the House. (Here the whole assembly rose, remoneration, or perish in the attempt.

semblages that he has been most active in address that if your inheritance was no; locked up, that integrity, and judgment of Mr. Fielden; and after then the colliers could get what they liked. (Hear.) ing, sat beside Mr. O'Connor upon the platform, your national and natural industry would make you adverting to a variety of interesting topics, he sat and was loudly cheered upon entering. It is but independent of all foreign States. (Cheers.) When down amid the most deafening applause. justice to this young man (whose over zeal has this vast appropriation of land was made by the Mr. HARNEY said, they had just heard an brave Stephens at their head. Stephens told the done less mischief than the ever-caution of his nobles, we had a better suffrage; but the thinness address from a man whose name was associated people the truth without any salary; and the time more discreet friends) to say that his mission has of the population left the suffrage a drug, and mere with the Tells, the Washingtons, and all the patriots was coming when folks would have a fair day's pay been productive of incalculable good, and that he caput mortuum. Then population did not press of this earthupon the means of production—then land was value. less for want of people. Now land is valuable by Carman and brother Radicals of Newcastle. I am increase of people. (Loud cheers.) But to recam, as is my custom, surrounded by working-men, tify this we neither want to rob or to plunder with a working-man in the chair. This is as it (cheers) -but I am prepared to prove that the ought to be; for all, save the working men, have landed property of this country, by the proper appliprotection and law and comfort brought home to cation of her sons' labour, might be increased to their own doors, and are consequently spared this the amount of over two hundred millions annually. trouble and expense. (Cheers.) I am now, thank (Loud cheers.) But no; they prefer a storehouse God, more able to address you, than when last at from foreign countries, in which they can speculate the murder of Robert Emmet, and appropriately Newcastle. (Loud cheers.) Yes, I have gained and dabble in human food-(cheers;)-and as soon health and strength in proportion to the progress as the landlords find that machinery, the substitute your cause has made—(cheers)—and indeed such of man, cannot consume the product of his soil, then has been its growth, that my presence would be he will begin to value you as consumers. (Loud unnecessary, was it not that my mission is moral, cheers.) I am one of those who think it hard that I come now to test your sincerity, and prove your you, a superior description of insect or animal, love of justice. For myself I never have begged, should be so marvellously transposed from a natural but for comrades in distress I am not ashamed to to an artificial state. (Cheers.) The ant only beg. (Loud cheers.) We are not yet sufficiently works in summer the bee only works in summer; powerful to meet the law's injustice, otherwise than and I have no hesitation in saying that, during the by counter-quibble and counter-mystery, - (cheers) summer, you should be husbandmen and rational -and, therefore, we must have the means of pur- labourers, and during the winter you should only chase. (Hear, hear.) You have conferred an work enough at machinery to produce your own office of honourable danger upon your representa- required supply, and an overplus sufficient to extives, and my appeal is whether or no, having change for luxuries or necessaries, of which neither your soil nor your climate favour the growth. artifice net, within the spirit of the law, you will (Loud cheering, and "Bravo.") Give me a comdesert them? (Cheers and " No never!") I will mittee of three landlords, three tenants, three

now prove the advance of your cause. The arrest labourers, three men of each trade, three operatives, of your friends proves it; -(cheers;)-for if they and three mechanics, and I will prove this to the had not been dangerous to corruption, they would world, provided they do not force upon my comhave past unheeded by corruptionists. (Loud mittee three bankers, three parsons, three barristers, cheers.) The fact that the wholesale desertion of three attorneys, three rattle-box manufacturers, or false leaders tends to increase your ardour, rather than three of any class whose trade it is to buy cheap damp your zeal, preves the advance of the holy army, and sell dear (loud cheers). I am one of those who (Renewed cheers.) The fact that no jealousies think that there is enough for all and to spare with exist among your leaders, more proves the im. proper distribution (hear, hear). My friends! you proved judgment of your people, than the increased can only accomplish this by Universal Suffrage, to morality of their leaders. (Loud cheers.) Often which the press will not assist you, and therefore deceived by the semble \_ce of patriotism, your combined strength, a consequence of frequent betrayal, over the villany of the press. Its inveteracy and trying the game of persecution—let them pay the has taught you how, while you are virtuous your. | lying has been a great damage to you; and had it ransom of their friends in gold; but if too many selves, to make others also virtuous, or at least not been for your own organ the Northern Star, games of the kind should be tried—if the people discreet. (Cheers) Again, to prove your power, (loud cheers,) the mis-representations of the press were to be insulted as the barbarian insulted the Mr. CHARLES DAVIES, the President of the where is the party in the state, however recognized would long since have driven you into physical outRomans—they must tell the insolent tyrants that Working Men's Association, at Stockport, said a eives, can now move in that course in breaks (cheers and "True"). I have a right to be

which their intention, if not checked by your union, proud and to speak boastingly of that paper (cheers), would direct them? (Great cheering.) Then I because it has done more than I and all the leaders am compelled to prove your strength, as yet, ne. of England and Scotland could do (cheers and "It gatively, while in consequence of that strength, no has"). It has put you in possession of the exact other party has any positive power. (Cheers.) opicion and strength of your party (cheers), and This position has been attained by the bold and not you find them irresistible. I must also speak in injudicious conduct of those upon whose behalf I terms of high commendation of your own paper, the Northern Liberator (loud cheers), which has lafull representation of the abuses to which you are boured in the vineyard with the Star (cheers). The subjected. But how can you expect that the desertion | Star circulates more than all their publications put of any will prompt others to do their duty? (" No," together (cheers and " Aye") and while that lives 16 no," "we don't.") Your Convention has now your cause can never die (loud cheers). The press acquired a power greater than that Convention can convict without trial, hang without guilt, and which gave to William England, Ireland, and Scot- sentence without jury. See what an exhibition you land, and the Isle of Man for a potatoe garden. have here! An unfortunate man deciares that the (Loud cheers, and laughter.) To the existence of prejudices created by the press makes it impossible for him to have an unprejudiced jury, and I believe it (shame, shame.) Aye that man is already conhe told them they must succeed if the agitation victed; and no matter what may be the ingenuity of were followed up with spirit. Would they ever flag his counsel, the healing clauses of the law, or the They failed of producing the promised result because want of legal quibbles, yet will his jury return a men attacked abuses, and fought for a shadow, verdict upon their long-cherished prejudices created without being prepared with a substitute. (Cheers.) by the press; and when the man is dead and gone, transported the children of the poor. ("Never, in their efforts, whilst a Children's Friend Society then they may pender upon the defence (hear, hear, never.") Would they ever flag in their efforts you have a Parliament which would act, and one and shame). You would hang him if guilty, but whilst an accursed Corn Law famished the people, whose orders you would be bound to obey, or to you would not declare him guilty first and try him

THE POYNTON AND WORTH COLLIERS.

All the exertions to precure an adjustment of the

Under these circumstances, a demonstration was

upwards of 1000 people, commenced by ealling that you will take one long one in the rear, not to man and wife, in which, if the factions interfered, fair day's wages for a fair day's labour, they wou'd whereby to oppress and starve into slavery, those brave men,

the most determined, and the most attentive meeting ever held at Newcastle. Some friends to the good cause walked a distance of 24 miles, and took possession of seats early in the evening. The large building is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, building is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, and the most attentive meeting abuses would soon propose others as destructive of land on Saturday—Bradford on Monday—Leeds on Tuesday—Sheffield on Thursday—Nottingham on Ashworth have been? (Hear.) He exhorted the ings of common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the poor man's rights. (Cheers.) I am not going to emmon humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the colliers at large to support the turn-outs, or the profess to worship and colliers at large to support the truncing of common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the find on Saturday—Reflection, where would to enter into details of what Universal Suffrage brings of common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the colliers at large to support the turn-outs, or the lessed worship and colliers to enter into details of what Universal Suffrage brings of common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to the colliers at large to support the turn-outs, or the large brings of common humanity, as to fill the cup of misery to fill the cup of misery to the subscription of the form of the subscription of the fill the cup of misery to the subscription of th building is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons, for yourselves by what the possession of the Sufand was cramm d nearly to sufficiation.

Include without paying that just tribute to henour ing their own rights. ("We will"—"that's true.")

Lord John Russell and the d-d parsons were paid kingdom, to tell lies, but things were coming round now, with for a fair day's work. (Hear.) He was tired of working for nothing and find himself. (Laughter.) A gentleman who bears the name of a man, who in the dark hour of his country's danger, hand to he informed the meeting that the Rev. Mr. Stephens Radicals to the back bone, but they want hand, and foot to foot, battled the enemies of his would address the colliers at Hyde Working Men's country—the same of O'Connor, the exile of forty Institution, on Monday afternoon next, at 40'clock: years, and the first act of a Democratic Parliament but it was necessary that they should meet together would be to restore Arthur O'Connor to his country at the White Hart Inn, at twelve, to form a pro-

"Whose names shall be A watchword till the future shall be free."

"The nations have fallen, but thou art still young,

Thy sun is but rising when others have set,
And though slavery's gloom round thy memory hath hung,
The full noon of freedom shall blaze round thee yet."

It was to bring about such a state of things that

Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor told them how to

Where now was Carthage?-its very site was not

"Behold her lost and won, Her thirteen hundred years of freedom done,"

sunk like a sea-weed from whence she rose. So it

would be with England if they did not pull down

them till they became the law of the land.

Mr. THOMASON seconded the resolution. He said that if anything could add to his devotion to the

principles of Universal Suffrage it would be the

spirit and enthusiasm evinced by the people. Before

now, to advocate Universal Suffrage would be little

the Government did not proceed to such extremes

now, it was attributable, not to any humanity on the

part of Lord John Russell, but to the extensive,

powerful, and formidable union of the people.

(Loud cheers). Some would fain prophecy that

in their efforts whilst a New Poor Law disgraced and

desolated the land? (Never.) Would they ever flag

recited the lines of Moore:-

and his home. (Loud cheers.) Mr. H. alluded to cession. Mr. Royse, of Hyde, next addressed the people en the necessity of union amongst the colliers; for, in a struggle like the present against oppression, "United you stand; divided you fall"—and the equal necessity of support. Those who had not read Mr. Benbow's pamphlet on the "National Holiday," he advised them to do so without delay, and they they must pretect O'Connor, and, backed by the would there find not only how to obtain plenty of people, he would go on conquering and to conquer. food, but how to improve their condition.

Mr. MITCHELL, a member of the Radical Assoget Universal Suffrage, and they were to get it only ciation of Stockport, dwelt upon the physical conby supporting the Convention; there was no quar- dition of the human race at some length, and in the relling in that body now; they had the enemy in course of his speech introduced the question of the the front and the people on their rear, and they were People's Charter, and the urgency of their adhesion determined to do their du'y. If this movement to those principles, to procure an effectual and should fail before another half century, England permanent rectification of their grievances. Let would cease to be a first-rate nation. She would the men of Hyde, Ashton, Dukinfield, and neighwhich had gone before her. The foreigner would Poynton and Worth, and victory would crown their very little if any alteration in the quantity of busicome upon her, and the people, reasoning like the offorts. And, above all, let there be a union ness transacted at both cloth halls during the last ackass in the fable, would refuse to defend a land amongst them. Would to God that they had fol- two market days, from those that preceded them; lowed the advice given by Mr. Stephens in his first a demand still exists for cloths of low quality, and celebrated sermon which he delivered in Ashton, about an average amount has been taken off. In to be found? Tyre? sunk under the waters; and then would there have been no need of calling for the warehouses trade may be called steady.

support in this cause. Mr. Joseph Shaw, of Hyde, having said a few

words in defence of the workmen's capital-their labour. Mr. JAMES LEAH, of Stockport, briefly addressed the meeting in support of a collier's union, and furnishing instances where, by such mutual cooperation, the spinners had recently achieved a signal victory over a base tyrant, at Hazle Grove, Mr. Moseley, a cotton-manufacturer.

Englishmen were not used to pay ransoms with gold, but with cold steel. [Immense cheers.] Mr. Har. an advocate of a fair day's wage for a fair day's ney concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect | work, would devote a portion of his weekly income

wished to know whether they must submit. The meeting, on a show of hands, decided in

favour of a resistance; and it was moreover less than taking the highway to the scaffold; and if resolved, at the conclusion, to have a general strike forthwith of all the celliers, unless every miner was offered the full rate of prices, and full and constant last week's prices. In other articles there is very forthwith of all the celliers, unless every miner was The Poynton and Worth colliers also agreed to

etand out still; and after a Managing Directory had the efforts of the people would not succeed, but been elected, the meeting broke up.

NEW SOUTH WALES. MASSACRE OF NATIVES.

(Abridged from the Observer.) lies all the difference; you cannot be taken by sur. the past, and profit by experience. You had strongth vilify the men who stood forward in this contest for prise, neither can you surprise others. You cannot enough in 1832 to carry Universal Suffrage, you equal rights and liberties, the page of the historian

the marderers, who, having mounted his horse, led the way, dragging the terrified group after him, while his infamous companious guarded them on all sides. In vain, however, did the aged and youthful of both sexes appeal for compassion. Their doom wascast. Onward they were dragged till a fitting place in the bush was reached, when the work of slaughter commenced, and, unresisting, were these hapless wretches, one after the other, brutally butchered. Fathers, and mothers, and children, fell before the previously sharpened swords of these self-appointed executioners, till all lay a lifeless mass, in death clinging to each other with the throes of natural affection. But one shot was fired, so it was presumed one only perished by fire arms. The precise number thus im related has not been accurately ascertained, but it is computed that not less than thirty lay stretched on the ensanguined earth. The demon butchers then placed the bodies in a heap, kindled an immense fire over them, and thus endeavoured to destroy the evidence of their unheard-of brutality. Fraghuman eye. Birds of prey were seen hovering about the spot where the unconsumed remains yet existed. Stockmen in search of their strayed cattle were attracted to the locality, supposing they should find their carcases. In this way it was that the ribs, jaw-bones, half-burnt skulls, and other portions of huran skeletons were found, while symptons of the conflagration in the vicinity, were likewise detected. This led to inquiry, and ultimately, to the discovery of the horrible truth. The place was fifty miles from the the horrible truth. The place was fifty nules from the nearest police-station. The whole of the viliains were apprehended, and their own admissions and conduct previous to, and subsequent to, the bloody work, added to a chain of circumstantial evidence, left no doubt of their guilt. It chanced, too, that on the night previous to the murders a heavy rain had fallen—and traces were thus discovered of horses' feet, as well as of the naked feet of the wretched natives on the way to the field of death. Every mossible pains were taken this, or such geese as to drive good customers from their counter. (Cheers, and lengther.) I know that I have to contend against those frequent abuses now, but you will trust me. (Cheers and "We will.") You are my protectors; you are my fraternity shall have the benefit of the whole fund. (Cheers.) 'My brethren, my friends, and companions are now working in Scotland for me. and I was all mot to such a result, they would be pains to stretch my neck by any stretch bands of music, marched in procession through bands of music, marched in procession through to save these monsters from condign punishment—subscripton to save these monsters from condign punishment and to save these monsters from condign punishment—subscripton to save these monsters from condign punishment and to save the feel of death. E inoffensive and helpless Aborigines were pronounced. Some even went as far as to declare that in future this wretched class should be out off by other and not less certain means—namely, by p ison—by arsenic mixed with the wheaten cakes, of which the poor creatures are so fond. Four of the mur-derers atill rem in to be tried—a black child who escaped

> direction, or at the instigation, of their masters, has not been distinctly ascertained; but it is stated that many of the stockholders, some of them Magistrates, joined in the contributions to defend their servants—a fact from which a conclusion the most appalling is drawn. THE PERSECUTED LONDON BOOK-BINDERS.

death having been discovered in addition to the former testi-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-It has been truly observed by a wise and applicable to that unprincipled faction of money-mongers in London, who are now persecuting the journeymen bookbinders. This base clique, or as they call themselves this Association of Masters, are continually changing their position, that is, they are continually devising new schemes Jury." It would thus appear that a tyrannical determination have refused to discontinue to unite for the protection of their labour, and for this, which none but a law made for slaves and serfs, would ever designate a crime, they would drive them to herd with felons. Surely it is enough that two of them have already fallen victims to this unjust persecution —or will the vindictive and cruel spirit of this association be satisfied with nothing less than the complete ruin of these honest men and their families—are they so dead to the feelings of common humanity, as to fill the cup of mivery table.

To file per lb. agreeable to size and quality. The best lamb was readily sold at 8s. with some of an ordinary description at a shade less. Number of eattle at market:—beasts 744, sheep and lambs 7896.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, June 17.—This week the imports are extremely small of and was cramm d nearly to suffection.

At half-past seven, Mr. O'Connor arrived, accompanied by the committee, and was received with long and deafening applause, the audience rising simultaneously, and cheering, and waving their hats.

When the cheering had subsided, Mr. Hepburn, a working man, well known and highly appreciated, because consistent and honest, was appointed to the because consistent and honest, was appointed to the substitution of the subscriber and the posteriors of the subscriber and the posteriors of the bookbinders struggle for the just rights the posteriors. It will make the rights of the working man to belong to trade society, is now agis the trial which it deserves. You are aware that the nous agis the posterior, and silence complaint. It will make every man's house his castle and his sentry. Attwood, and by no possibility could the duty be their teeth, that he approved of all the principles, and honourably discharged. He told the crew to their teeth, that he approved of all the principles, and honest, was appointed to the bookbinders struggle for the just rights (in the Poynten and Worth colliers, they were defending that just tribute to benour lide without paying that just rights (in the Poynten and Worth colliers, they were defending their own rights. ("We will"—"that's true.")

They wanted a fair price for their labour, and by means of houest union, they would so a fair price for their labour, and by means of housands of thousands of thousands of the bookbinders struggle for the just rights of the working man to belong to trade society, is now agis. They wanted a fair price for their labour, and by means of housands of the bookbinders of the book thing after the poynt and the principles, at the poynt and the principles, and honourably discharged. The tunn-outs

> I remain, Gentlemen, Yours in true sincerity, AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION. Manchester, June 16th, 1839.

SOUTHWICK .- Messrs. Binns and O'Neil visited organizing.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. Our supply of Wheat is again considerable, but

there is less English than for some weeks past. All qualities are in request, and fetch rather more was without alteration in value. Prime barley met money: the trade generally firm. Barley as before. a fair sale, at quite as much money. Malt was fully No variation in Oats or Shelling. Beans fully as as dear. Beans and peas were taken off pretty dear. Other articles steady.

per quarter lower, with rather more demand than There were several buyers of bonded oats, but as the last few weeks. Barley, oats, shelling, and the duty on this article moves so slowly down, no beans have varied but little in price. be lost in the long night of obscurity, like others bouring colliery districts, rally round the men of LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. - There has been

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, JUNE 19. - We have only a thin supply of beasts, and not near the quantity of sheep as last fair. At market this quality of the beasts however was superior, particumorning buyers are numerous, but the demand is larly as relates to those received by steam-packets rather limited, and mutton has receded in price; from Scotland; and to those from Norfolk and beef, however, maintains former quotations. Beef, Devonshire. Having a large attendance of both 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per stone; mutton, 6d. to 61/2d. metropolitan and provincial dealers, all kinds of

purchasers being cautious, only taking articles fer the number of which did not exceed 200; whilst the that the meeting, adopting the views and principles towards the support of the Poynton and Worth orders, Prices appear stationary. Although the stocks mutton trade, generally speaking, was animated, at are light, nothing being taken but goods of new improved rates; say fully 4d. per 8lb. The lamb Mr. LEAM intimated that Mr. Jesse Howard, of patterns. The fancy trade appears to be on the trade to-day was steady, at an improvement of from Bredbury, had given notice of an abatement of his decline; broads and cassimeres is according to ap- 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. The Essex and Sussex lambs pearance becoming the article most enquired after. sold at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; those from other parts The wool market is nominally as last week.

YORK CORN MARKET, June 15 .- The show of Wheat at this day's market is larger than usual. The sale is exceedingly dull, and late prices are little passing.

HULL CORN MARKET, June 18 .- The factors having had repeated less by sales effected in Wheat in the leading markets in the interior, show less disposition to purchase, except on lower terms, and the millers generally limit themselves to what is necessary for their weekly demand; consequently, the trade is as languid as possible. The sellers, transported the children of the poor. ("Never, never.") Would they ever flag in their efforts whilst an accursed Corn Law famished the people, in order to double the rental of the bloated and accursed landlord? ("Never! never!! never!!!") However a base, lying, and profligate press might vilify the men who stood forward in this contest for equal rights and liberties, the page of the historian transported the children in the unserver.)

(Arriagea from the Unserver.)

Letters and papers which have just reached us from Sydney newled as with accounts of any reduction; and there is no material alteration in the value of either English or Foreign Wheat, and stained the annals of crime in any country. The whole of the miscreants were discovered, arrested, and already have seven of them expisted their offence on the gallows; not withstanding, we regret to say, very strong efforts on the pathographics the public rather above last quotations. Linseed unaltered in value. however, appear too sanguine to submit to any

STATE OF TRADE. - We scarcely remember to have witnessed, except in periods of decided papic. a more gloomy and spiritless market than that of yesterday. The demand for yarn was extremely limited, and the prices which were readily and freely and manufacturers in Stockport and the neighbourhood. In this town, too, the working of short time is extending; and the extensive works of Messrs. Birleys and Co. have been this week, we believe, for the first time since their establishment, reduced to three days per week. Other mills have been reduced from four days to three, or from three to two days; and several have been stopped entirely.-Manchester Guardian of Wed-

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, June 15 .- Our narket was moderately supplied to-day with farmer's Wheat, but a very great proportion being of inferior quality, really good and fresh samples sold at nearly the same prices as last Saturday. The duty having advanced 4s per qr to day, there was no anxiety to press sales, and former prices were firmly supported, except in some instances where ships had to be cleared, a reduction of la per qr was submitted to. The sales to-day and during the week have been to a fair extent, having a good country and local demand, and as the same is not only pretty sure to continue, but will most likely increase, the stock of free Wheat at this place will be considerably reduced. Sweet Barley for grinding is in good demand, as well as fine fresh Rye. Peas must be quoted at 2s per qr lower. Oats are fully as dear as last week. Arrivals during the week, coastwise, 676 qrs Wheat, 130 qrs Malt, 1030 qrs Oats, 20 qrs Beans, and 1162 sacks of Flour; foreign, 3300 qrs Wheat, 1350 qrs Rye, and 20 qrs Peas.

MALTON CORN MARKET, June 15 .- The supply of all kinds of Grain still continues to be very limited, and but few samples were offering at our market on Saturday last. This is likely to be the case until after harvest, till which time the weather will rule the prices, which are without any alteration. and the same as last week's quotations.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY. June 15 .- At our market this morning but few transactions were reported in any description of wheat, holders however were firm in demanding the currency of this day se'nnight, and little alteration can be mode in the quotations. For superfine quality and approved marks of English flour there was a steady demand, fully equal to the supply, at the rates lately obtainable: inferior and middling sorts were difficult to dispose of although offered at a decline of 1s. per sack. In the value of Foreign flour there was no variation. The inquiry for eats and oatmeal was only in retail for present consumption. and prices remain neminally as last noted. The sales made in Malt were at prices equal to those of good man that monopoly and injustice are weeds of the same dunghil, and flourish best together. This saying is peculiarly currency.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY. June 17.—The number of beasts to-day has been exceedingly limited, and the quality ge dling; the demand for beef has been very brisk at at large prices; those of inferior quality were neglected. The best beef was eagerly bought at 72/4d., second quality 7d., and inferior 62d. per lb. Good wether mutton realised 7d. varying from that down

market abundantly supplied. The in proved demand neted last Tuesday has continued throughout the week, and an extensive business been transacted in both wheat and flour, the prices of which have been fully sustained. The best English and Foreign white wheats have brought from 10s. to 10s. 9d. and red 9s. 3d. to 9s. 10d. per 70lbs. The ordinary runs of Mediterranean Ss. to Ss. 6d. and hard 6:, 10d. to 7s. 2d. American flour has sold readily at 35s. chair, with the marked approval of the vast assembly. The Chairman merely announced Mr. O'Condard Mr at the unboly shrine of Mammon.

With every confidence in the working men in this lots of English have sold at 38s. to 41s. per imp. quarter. Beans are rather cheaper,-the best are selling at 46s. per imp. quarter. No change in the value of peas.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY.-There was only a moderate supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, and a very Let them all unite together, and they would soon this place on Wednesday last, and succeeded in from these counties; but since this day se'nnight there has been a good supply of eats from Ireland, with a fair quantity from our own coast; and the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, during the past week have been tolerably good. There was a good steady demand for fine English wheat at the prices of this day se'nnight, and no material variation in the value of secondary sorts. Prime foreign commanded quite as much money, with a fair sale to our own millers, and a few country buyers were up this morning who took good conditioned parcels at last week's currency; inferior qualities were offered somewhat cheaper. Flour steadily, and at fully last week's currency. The demand for oats was mostly confined to the con-LEEDS CORN MARKET.—The arrival of wheat sumers, who gave about the rates of last Monday to this day's market is large; other kinds of grain for the best heavy corn, in some instances for really moderate. Wheat of all descriptions has been 1s. choice samples, a trifling advance was established. advance could be established generally, a few choice lots of Russian and heavy Dutch corn brought a slight improvement. Linseed and rapeseed as last

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY .-Notwithstanding the supply of beasts in our market this morning was, compared with that exhibited here on this day se'nnight, somewhat on the increase, it was, the time of year considered, very limited, it consisting of nearly 800 less than that shown at the corresponding market-day last year. The general beasts, 225; sheep, 3,500; lambs, 300; pigs, 150. Price of hay, 6d. to 7d.; straw, 4d. to 4/2d. per the most superior Scots realising 4s. 10d. per 8lb.; Although we have enhanced the highest quotations HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET. - This of mutton to 5s. per 8lb. that figure was only obmarket has experienced no alteration in the demand, tained for a few extraordinary prime Southdowns, from 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lb.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post paid,) to J. Horson, Northern Star Office Leeds.

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