SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1839.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY Five Shillings per Quarter.

most the Judges, and escorted them On the following morning, Mr. itembed at the Guildhall, when the court adconsideratil a fature day. Both the Judges then the Cathedral, and re-Attacks a clock Mr. Baron Maule arrived at York Castle, when the usual formula was observed,

and the following sworn as THE GRAND JURY. Sir G. Strickhand, Eart., M.P., of Boyston, Pore The Hon. Arthur Lascelles, of Harewood.

The Hon. E. B. Peter, of Selby.

Wisham Benfeld, Esq., M.P., of Upwood.

Elichard Bethell, Esq., M.P., of Rise.

John Watson Barton, Esq., of Stooleton Park.

Thomas Bland, jen. Esq., of Stooleton Park.

J. S. Cromaton, Esq., of Stooleton Park.

J. W. Claugh, Esq., of Oxion.

Bank Foults, Esq., of Nion.

Bank Foults, Esq., of Middleton Tyss.

J. H. Loweither, Esq., of Middleton Tyss.

J. H. Loweither, Esq., of Middleton Tyss.

J. H. Loweither, Esq., of Screen Hall.

William Lawron, Esq., of Screen Hall.

Thomas Meynell, Esq., of Kilvington.

W.R. C. Stan-field, Brq., M.P., of Eskelt.

Joseph Scott, Keq., of Badsworth Hall.

Gerald Salvin, Esq., of Mid. Chooks.

E. L. Thompson, Esq., of Sheriff Hutton.

Edward York, Esq., of Wighill.

His LORDSHIP delivered a very brief of Sir & Strickland, Bart., M.P., of Boyston, Poreman.

His Lordship delivered a very brief charge He said—Although the calendar to which your the presented intertered between them to prevent the fight going further. Energy of this interterence, the prisener rese strention will be called is not very large, I am some turner. Anraged at his interference, the prisener rese on one knes, and drew out of his pocket a knile, saying, before serious description, though it will not be neces:

"Thou won't do that, Joe;" and in a moment their risener said.

"Thou won't do that, Joe;" and in a moment their risener said. your duties by any particular observations upon was given into custody.

The prosecutor was a-riously enjured by it, and the prisoner was given into custody.

The prosecutor was a-riously enjured by it, and the prisoner was given into custody.

The prosecutor was a-riously enjured by it, and the prisoner was a-riously enjured by it. Hisgue, who is indicted for an offence which some an intent to do grievous bodily harm, or even a malicious years ago a person could not be convicted upon, if premediated intent to ent-and would; it might probably amount to an assault, but he submitted to them that it would he was interrupted before he had entirely completed before. The law was now otherwise, and the effect, in the eye of the law, was perpetrated before, in the eye of the law, was perpetrated before, in the eye of the law, was perpetrated before, in completed, in conservation on the preparation of the purpose was not completed, in conservation on the preparation of the purpose of the purpose was not completed, in conservation on the purpose of intermediate interruption. With respect to the purpose was not completed, in conservation of the purpose of the purpose was not completed. The foreign of the purpose was not completed, in conservation of the purpose of the purpose was not completed. The purpose of t so the other offences, so far as I have been able to this country. " To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour make myself acquainted with them, they do not require any particular observation. I regret to obpriolence, appear to be entirely destitute of education. Rounes) being stall and.

Mr. KNOWLES appeared for the prosecution; the prisonal that the prisonal

dowing cases :sharged with having, about the hour of two o'clock family) going to Cobourg Street, where she resided with her alosed land in the occupation of G. L. Fox, Esq., tion with her, during which he told her that he was he trade of them being armed with a gun for the purpose trade a plan-drawer; he was a widower, and three children of destroying same. Mir. WORTLEY was for the After the case had been fully investigated, the Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty against all the

CROWN COURT .- SATURDAY, July 13. (Before Baren Maule.) FORGERY AT DARFIELD.

Larret Langley. 38, pleaded guilty to having, on the 26th of May, 1837, telephonetally uttered, at Darfield, a promissor note for the payment of \$200, well knowing the same to have pen forged, and with intent to defraud John Buks, of Heringway. His Lordship, in passing sentence, calarged on the serious offence, which, a few years ago, was published with death, and then sentenced the prisoner "to be trans-

TABLE AT ROBBERT HEAR HUDDERSPIRED. braken Royles, 21, Peter Blakey, 38, and John Fielding, herre indicted for having, on the 2nd of April, on the mired George Bines, and with having amlen from his pervereigns and 20s, in silver. Mr. BAINES (with whom was Mr. INGHAM) stated the Macta for the prosecution, which were afterwards proved by the

following witnesses. The principers were defended by Sir G. LEWIN. arge Binns is a lines thread manufacturer, at Lindley, in the neighbourhood of Huddersheld. On the night in ques-tion, he was returning from Huddersheld to Lindley, which latter is about two miles from the tormer place. When he had reacted as far as Egerton, he sair a man on the read. who in arswer to an inquiry made by him, said he was going to Barton Cliffe. This man he thought was Rayner, by his wise. About then he looked behind and saw another man seming up, who elackened his pace as a carriage passed by themb. When he got as far as Longley's seer-house this man same up, and shortly afterwards another man appreached, The others then said held of him and threw him on his back. The man the coulded on first with him seized his throat and two tw med out his treates pockets, from which the man identified as Fielding took ont of one a pound in silver, and the ather prisoner, Blaker, from the other, a watch and three powereigns. From the violence witness received he be-esme insensible, and when he recovered found that he had seen taken to a beer-shop by Samuel Smith. Next afternion he and Smith went to the place at which the robbery was committed, and saw the three prisoners there. Plakey ob-zerved to him that it was a cold day, and he thought he re-

cognised the veice re that of the accord man who addressed him in the preceding night. He believed they all had on the same dress as the men who rebbed him. He then gave information to the police to apprehend them. Crem-examined—He was sober, and the night was rather In answer to the JCEGE, he said he had some doubt about Maker, and was more positive about Rayner and Fielding.

The brother of the prosecutor and Samuel Smith correbomated part of this evidence.

Mr. Wm. Dake, police-officer, Huddersfield, stated the early in the marning of the 5th of April, he went to apprehend the prisoner Rayner at the house of his nother. The old woman said first, her son had gone to Lancashire on Wedaceday, and then on Thursday. On entering, however, no found Baymer hid nader the bedstead, near the wall. The referencer was with witness, and when brought out he said but Bayner was one of the men. Prisoner then said, he hoped

Six Be would, if he could do so.

Six G. LEWIN addressed the Jury on the uncertain pature the evidence of identity on so serious a charge, when the corned JUDGE shortly summed up, and the Jury returned an arerdiet of Guilty against Bayner and Fielding; and Not Gailty against Biakey.

Bis Lordship sentenced Rayner and Fielding "to be transported Fifteen Years." Fielding then sold he had witseries to prove an alibi, but having counsel, the Learnes

the sensuable would take them all; to which witness replies

Judge declined to receive this evidence. NIGHT POSCHING NEAR MALTON.

John Sherwood, 28, alias, George Debnary, and William Trainer, 27, were charged with having, on the 24th Musch buring the night rime, entered certain lands belonging to the Kari of Carliale, armed with guns for the purpose of destroying game.—"To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour One Year."

Stacks belonged. On the preceding day, when in liquor, he had endeavoured to put an end to his own existence. He had four poor children, who had lost their mother, and he was broken hearted about them. "To be transported Fifteen The Grand Jury ignored the bills against James"

CATTLE STELLING AT WHALESBY. Hm. Smith was charged with having, on the 12th of April, subten a heifer from a field belonging to Mr. John Honsley, at Whalesby, in Nottinghamshire. Mr. Danies conducted the prosecution; Mr. Dundas defende

The facts of the ease are briefly these :- This heifer (with There in a field,) was missed on the morning of the 12:20 April, and during that day the prisoner took it so the Pheasant Inn, at Sheffield, and offered it for sale. In consequence of the low price he asked for it, suspicion fell upon him, and after inquiry had been made, he was apprehended with the stellar hatter in his possession.

The prisoner received a previous good character. "To be

imprisoned and kept to hard labour One Year."

FORGERY AT KNARESBOROUGH. John Braning, 23, a soldier, was charged with having, on the 9th of November, at Knaresborough, feloniously inged and uttered a cheque for £120, on the Yorkshire District Earth, purporting to be the order of George Bradfield, and was alleged this chemic was a mainted, she was living with the missing intent to defrand Mr. James Scarth, the mazager of the processing to be the order of George Bradfield, and the processing the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and Mr. Ingham; the prisoner was defended by the Hon. J. S. Wortley and J. S. Wor Messars. Knowles and Baines were for the prosecution; the About seven o'clock in the evening mentioned in the indictional ments (Sunday, the 14th of April) sho went in the direction was undefended. On the day in question, it appeared he went to the Yorkshite

walked away with the money.

Commission of Assist for the county was a forger spined to name of George Bradfield it stients are dealers. The High Chariff, C. Trustice Colthan. The High Chariff, C. Trustice Colthan are dealers by his usual retirue, and analysis them. The was carried into effect.

POACHING AT KELT. Richard Hollidgy, 29, was indicted for having.
December, entered the preserves of Mr. W. S.
Kelt, in the East Riding, and violently assemble keeper, Will am Haney. Research Biss and Phipps conducted the proprisener was undefended.
It appeared from the evidence that Helliday It appeared from the evidence that Helliday was a larger to purchase, on the night in question, and it. The structure of those being seized in the structure than a stable blow over the fore part to that with his gun barrell, which so in jured and stunned to that all the poachers escaped. The prisoner was said to be identified by a cap which he left behind him being the best to him; but the proof of identity was not clear.

The Jury accordingly returned a verduet of "no purchase of the prisoner was said to him; but the proof of identity was not clear.

MALICIOUS ASSAULT AT BRADY Nesholus White, 23, pleaded guilty to having, the 22nd of May, at Bradford, sealawfully and malisson saulted and wounded. William Lowndes, with invent to the do not senie grievous boddy harm. "To be imprisoned and kept to hard lab up the Year."

MALICIOUS STABBING AT SHEFFIELD. Joseph Leniun, 28, was indicted for having, on the 29th of May, at Sheffeld, leanieus'y and maliciously cut and wounded George Glossop, with intent to mairs, disfigure, or do come grievous badiny harm. Messis. INGHAM and OVEREND conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Blins. From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner, with some other persons, shop kept by Mr. Williamson, when a quarrel gross between the prisoner and another man, which led to a fight. The man whose name wes Frost Kneeked the prisoner down, on which

BIGARY AT LEEDS.

that almost every one accused of crimes of of May, unlawfully marned Grace Hust, his former wife (Mary min Holmes, 38, was indicted for having, on the 30th I will request you to turn your attention to a short was Bode-uded. From the evidence it appeared that the pri-with.

with request you to turn your attention to a short was Bode-uded. From the evidence it appeared that the pri-with.

with a short in the evidence it appeared that the pri-with. His Lordsurp shortly afterwards tried the fol- Leeds, with whom he hved until a lew months of the offence William Beaberry, 21, John Pearson, 21, John Kurstad. On the evening of the 28th of klay, the prisoner net blue Grace Hirst (who was a young woman of respectable charged in the indickment being committed. During this and the morning of the 26th of May, at Bipgley, in mother and sister, both Great-makers. The prisoner spake to her and accompanied her home. Next day ne again went to the home of Miss Hirst, and has some further conversation of G. I. Fox. Esq. whom he had had by his late wife were ail dead. She died prosecution, Mr. Cottingham for the prisoner. sented that he was in good circumstances, and able to make three years previous, in the month of April. He also repreher comfortable, offering, at the same time, to marry her. Miss Hirst was anxious los tune to consider of the proposal, and can the altermoon of the following say he called again for an answer. Miss Hiss asked him his name, and he said it was Winiam Holdforth. After some further conversation, it was agreed the marriage should take place, and the next merning he took her from Loeds to York for that purpose. He outsined a license that day, and on the merning following tary were married at the church of St. Marrin-le Grand. This was on Friday, and they remained in Work until the Monday to lowing. On the Saturday, the young woman wrote

> The Learned JUDGE would hear anything he or anybody else had to say in mitigation. Nothing being said, he observed that he should inflict the full sentence which the law awarded for the offence of bigamy, and he considered this a most deliberate, cruel, and cold-blooded offence. The sen tence was, that he "be transported for seven years."

The Court adjourned about five o'cock. Monday, July 15

CHARGES OF COINING. William Webs'er, 34, pleaced guilty to having, on the 13th of June, at stambfield, uttered three counterfeit sixpences, and also with having in his possession ten counterleit six process, with intent to utter the same. "To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour six calendar months." Belly Brauley, 61, Thomas Holden, 23, and Richald Holden 25, were indicated for naving reioniously in their passession, on the 7th of June last, at Ripponden, a mould or stamp, with intent to coin base money. The prosecution was conducted by Messrs. ARMSTRONG and WILSON, the prisoners were defended by Mr. EAINEN.

Several witnesses established an abbi for all the prisoners. The Jury lound all the prisoners Not Guilty. There was another indictment against them, but no evidence being affectd, a verdict of "Acquirtal was taken.

Heary Military and Catharine Francians, or Gement, were charged with feloniously having in their possession, at sheffeld, a mould for the purpose of crining. Mr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. WILSON were for the prosecution. Not Guity. Mr. ARMSTRONG said be should now proceed on a charge of misdemeaner, on which the prisiners were originally apprehended. The case was a clear one, in which both prisoners

were concerned. Guilty. "To be impriseded and kept to hard labour for fifteen calendar months. Charles Horsefall and John Milies, charged with a misde mernour, in returing to register the births of two children, were placed at the bar, and allowed either to plead at present to the indictment against them, or to obtain bail to appear at the next assizes. They chose the latter alternative. Thomas Bull, 44, and Elizabeth Ball, 45, were charged with having, at Leeds, teleniously uttered counterful coin. Mr. ARMSTRONG and bir. Wilson appeared for the prosecution; Sir GREG. RY LEWIN defended the prisoners. John Scurrah, of Top Close, Leeds, was the principal witness, who deposed to having bought of the prisoners ten counterfeit shillings for 2s. 9d. On his cross-examination, he

stated he had done a little bit in the coining line for the last ten years. He had been convicted at Leeds, and charged with coining at Denember, from which place he ran away. Witness had been in Vakefield House of Correction three times, and had three times been tried at the Leeds pessions. He had taken bad money into Bali's kouse, but it was seven years since. He had beught bad half-crowns for 81, and bad crowns for 15d, and 16a, at Manchester. Witness never requested John Holliday to go with him late the North to pass base coin. He never told Holliday that he had laid a trap for the prisoners to save himself, as he was afraid they It seemed that previous to this affair. Scurrah had been

charged with coining, and from this circumstance was led to following:entrap the priseners. Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury for the prisoners, in which he endeavoured to shew there was no sale, but that Scurrah had taken the money to Bail's house himself, that he reight saddle the charge on the prisoners, after which he called witnesses to centralict Scurred in some parts of his evidence. Some witnesses also have Thomas Bail a good cha-

he had never been convicted better, and he hoped his Lordship-would be as merciful as possible, because he had six small children and a sickly wife. The Learned JUDGE sentenced him "to be imprisoned and The Grand Jury ignored the bills against James I hompson, for forgery at Leeds; Sarah Newby, for murder; and William Wilkinson, for the manslaughter of Daniel Holdsworth, at Armley, Bear Lies.

The Court adjourned about six o'cleck. Twisday, July 16. FORGERY AT MALTON.

John Bores, 23, pleaded gui ty to having, on the 16th of April, at New Malten, feloniously lorged a Bill of rix hange for the payment of meney, and with uttering the estate with intent to defraud Thomas Tate Smith, Esq. Sentence

RAPE AT SHEFFIELD.

Daniel Hague, 18, was indicted for having, on the 14th of April, at Sheffield, committed a rape on Harristt Hopkinson; and George Fragout. (who had been out on bait) was charged with aiding and assisting the former. The prosecution was conducted by the Hon. J. S. Wortley of Park riouse, to meet a female companion, named Mary

inserential her. She then crossed a bridge which runs over the smal, she went a short distance, but when she arrived pushes a sering bridge, she turned round to return home. However, and pushed over the bridge, and Froggatt proved the bridge so that no person could return. Rogers had hold of her, when she tried to run away—he caught her by the clother, and violated her. Rogers then handed her were, as he said, to his friend Dan; and Hogue seized her, while Rogers held her hands. She resisted, told him to be quiet, and screamed as loud as she could, when Frague drew sait a kni e, and waid if she did not be still, and give over sefections, he would kill her, and at the same time grasped her throat, to prevent her screams being heard. A woman samed Needman same to the place at the very time the offence was being sommitted, being attracted to the place by the time of the place at the very time the offence was being the place by the time of the place at the very time the offence was being the place by the time of the place at the very time the offence was being the place at the place by the time of the place at the very time the offence was being the place at the very time the offence was being the place at the very time the offence was being the place at the place reaching her. She then crossed a bridge which runs over

son said Grimston saw Fraggatt on the bridge, and called apon them to turn it, to let them cross over, but they ran The prosecutrix was called to prove these statements, and her cross examination occupied above an hour, and was very severe. She said that ehe had not so much objection to hogers, as to the two others, though she sweamed out, but not so loud. With respect to lingua, he held both her hands with one, while he unlessed his finther with the other-thin prevented her from redwing. She persisted, however; in stating but the off-nees were committed against her inclination and in appraising to her resistance. tion, and in opposition to her resistance.

The other witnesses alluded to were also examined.

Sir G. LEWIN addressed the Jury in a long speech. He said that cases of rape, though comparatively easy to prove, were very difficult to disprove, even when consent had been eiven by the girl—sas she did not often admit of her own shame. The Learned Coursel commented on the whole evidence, arguing that it showed the girl anything but virtuous previously, and that it would, indeed, be dangerous to convict a man on such testimony, when conviction, in all probability, would bring the punishment of death upon the prisoner. The Learned Counsel, after urging other topics to convines the Jury that the evidence was not conclusive, but that the girl was a consonting party, he adverted to the testimony which he should addree, and which was afterwards substantiated by the following sympactors. tiated by the following witnesses :-Mary James, of Attercliffe Common, positively swore that

she had not requested the prosecutrix to meet her in coming from Park House, as she had deposed; and the witness said she had no reason to suppose or believe that Hopkinson would Thomas jack on was in company with the last witness on the night in question. He spake to seeing the prosecutrix about six, and sgren at _______ o'clock; but the said nothing then; and also said that she made use of a precise and indecent expression relative to witness sweetherring.

Mrs. Sixabeth Crookes, who resides on Attriciffe Common, stated that she had known the presecutive, Harriet Honkingen for many years. She was how shout air killed. rocet her in that iane or anywhere else. Hopkinson, for many years. She saw her about aix wolsek on the evening of Sunday, the day in question; and at that time she was throwing dirt and lime at Rogers. He threat-ened her that he would follow her, to which she answered, "Thou dure not, thou old devil." On this Rogers pursued her down the lane, and threw her on the ground. Next made some allusion to having had a criminal intercourse. Wirmes observed-"Oh, dear, what has thou been doing to bring trouble on the poor parents?" Then she said that Francis Bogers held her arms while Hague rolled on her Then she said that but she cald he did not bart her, and then went away. Mary Shipley was present when the latter part of the conresation took place, and corroborated it. Iwo witnesses were also called who spoke to the prisone being a lead and mumodest girl. The Kon. J. S WORTLEY having replied, the Learned Judge summed up the case with care and minuteness, when the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoners were ordered to stand down.

The Court adjustmed at six o'clock. Weanesday, July 17.

Bowend Mucray, who had been out on bail, was charge with perjudy in sweating to a false effidavit, at the Forkshir Firing Assizes, in the year 1836, upon which an indictmen ras lound in 1836 - Not Guitty. Honry Whitehead, charged with committing burglary in th dwelling house of Wm. Shepherdsen, at Sheffield, pleaded Guilty. The prisoner, through Sir G. Lewin, his counsel begged for mercy. " To be transperted Ten Years."

STABBING AT WAKEFIELD. Moules Brooke was charged with having, on the 23rd of June, at Wix-field, folosiously cut and wounded William Wright, with intent to murder, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. BAINES was for the presecution: Sir GREGORY LEWIN her friends in Leeds, telling them of her marriage with for the delence. The lac's appeared to be that the presecutor Willia a Holdfirth. On inquiry they accertained that he had and some others had been drinking together at the King's a former wife living, and accordingly Mr. James, the policechiefer, was sent over to this city, to apprehend him; on being
charged with having another wife, he said it was false,
after his Lordship had summed up, the Jury returned a
versiet of Guilty.

The prisoner begged that his Lordship would be merciful
to him.

The Court rose shortly after six o'clock.

NISI PRIUS COURT.-FRIDAY, JULY 12. Mr. Justice COLTMAN sat at twelve o'clock, and took two or three unimportant and undefended causes in the North and East Riging list. SATURDAY, JULY 13.

(Before Mr. Justice Coltman.) The only case of interest was that of M'KEE v. RINGROSE.

Mesers. CRESSWELL and MARTIN appeared for the plaintill; Messra. ALEXANDER and KNOWLES for the defendan the former is a merchant residing at Huil, and the latter is the legal representative of Mr. Samuel Ringrose, who, during i is life time, was an ext nsive farmer at North Cave. The action was brought to recover £42 for lodgings, attendance, &c. during a period of two months, during which Mr. Ringrose lived at the plaintiff's, whilst labouring under cance to be nexter good medical advice. The defendant pleuder that he was never indebted, and second, that he had faith-

fully administered all the effects of the deceased. Monday, July 15. The Learned JUDGE disposed this morning of the undeended causes; and of several other uninteresting cases. DOE DEM. HABLAND v. WARD AND OTHERS. This was an action of ejectment, brought by a poor shoe

maker residing at Northallerton, to obtain possession of some anded estates situate near York, and now held by W. C. Harland, Esq., M. P., the defendants being his tenants. The The meeting was called for six o'clock; but, in con essor of the plaintiff. James Harland, conducted his own case, and was accommodated with a seat at the counsel's table. Messrs. CRESSWELL, ALEXANDER, and TOMLINSON were for the detendants. Mr. Harland opened his case by reading his pedigree from Henry Harland, of the parish of Hawaby, whose will was having at that moment come from Manchester with thing they could possibly do against the rate of the deafening cheers of the populace.

were bequeathed by him to his children and their heirs, for ever. Lany Harland, the last possessor, bequeathed her property to Mr. Harland, the present owner, who held it under her will. The plaintiff put in a great number of ancient documents, wills, &c., and certificates of the births, marriages, and deaths of his ancestors, and the several heirs at the House of Commons, who called the neople to law anterior to himself. This evidence was, of course, totally uninteresting to the public, and excited but little attention. The plaintiff, however, failed in preving his case, and he was accordingly nematiced. The Court adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

Tuesday, July 14. The Learned Jul GE, at the sitting of the Court, disposed

PEACE t. JONES.

Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hoggins were for the plaintiff, an attorney, at finddershold; Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Hoggins were for the descalant. This action also areas out of the Melton Inclosure Act, and it was brought to recover £100 was as a commercial nation, the shopkeepers and

SEPUCTION AT SHFFFIELD. MAPLES SEN. v. PLANT.

Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Baines were for the plaintiff; Sir G. Lewis and Mr. Hall for the defendant. The action was brought to recover compensation for the loss of the services of his daughter, by her being carnally known and debauched by the defendant; to which the defendant pleaded the general issue. The damages were laid at £500. This case occur pied some time. The defence was, that the girl was of loose Laracter prior to her asquaintance with the defendant. Aball have "Equal rights and equal laws." This without it. ("So will we.") They also gave him to tained of her surviving.—Lincoln Chronicle. The Court did not rise until eight o'clock

THE POYNTON AND WORTH COLLIERS. On Monday last, a large meeting of the turn-out and other celliers in this neighbourhood took place in Hope Green, near Maccleshid. The numbled miners, to the number of between three and four handed, marched from the committee between three and her limbs appearance by a band of music, threuzh the Poynton and Worth Calliery Grounds, where the knobsticks are med ashomed of their position with heir fellow-men, and, as the thrilling sound of the trumpet entered their ears, they appeared to hide themselves in their we insign bookee. The procession made a sort of halt here. and it became a question amongst some of the leaders, whether the same Kautish miners should not be curned out of the pits electricis, and sent to the right about by means of a strong argoment; but the presence of one of the agents atterrupted the company inted result, and the band, striking District Bink's Branch, at Knaresborough, with a note, for most of spines, and the first spines of the Conquering panels of List, on account of hir Brached it was rather dark) as the motion of the first spines, and then the rame of "John Brown," and then man named Rogers. On sooking read has she sale) by see Green a little after two closes, at which period the meeting which has sheary with the same.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the day with a few preliminary observations, chiefly as to the order to be kept, and the necessity of moral argument over physical force, if practicable. All the colliers wanted, said he, was a fair day's would confine themselves to the real question at issue, and to necessity of moral argument over physical force, if practicable. All the colliers wanted, said he, was a fair day's would confine themselves to the real question at issue, and many prenentures by saying that it is a final measure;—(slame;)—Let everything be done openly, and above board. (Hear.) Lord John Russell had invited the principal inhabitants of towns and counties to form t'emonate themselves to the real question at issue, and then have nos victims apprenentures by saying that it is a final measure;—(slame;)—Let everything be done openly, and above board. (Hear.) Lord John Russell had invited the principal inhabitants of towns and counties to form t'emonate and invited the principal inhabitants of towns and counties to form t'emonate and property. The people have gone on our oppressors. (Hear.) The people have gone on of life and property. He (Mr. O'B) would not say exactly what he would advise, although he constructed and a better many and a bette resent was another question.

Mr. JOSEPH ALLFORD based the colliers would stick to

their text, and not by a degrading submission make gentle-men before they paid their own debta. He well resolueted when James Bain (one of the agonts) same to Poynton; he was much in necessity, and out at the albows, and his wife was much in necessity, and out at the abows, and his wife was content with being called mere "Fanny;" but now, however honourable the cause of the solliers, they must not address him except they palled off their hats, and called "Fanny." Mrs. Bain, and the young mass Miss so and so. O. what wells and carpets, and where were they all come from? But if he must have his will, he would very soon make this tyract go back to his ceffin making. This man went to Stockport the other day, to a certain wayer, to know whether he could not take some of the colliers to prison for taking to the knobsticks; and he was taid that the law could not touch them. But he said he would have law somewhere, whatever became of justice, and would have law somewhere, whatever became of justice, and would have law somewhere, whatever became of justice, and would have law somewhere, before the Magistrates; but hask God and Mr. Foulkes, (the colliers' attorney in the case) Pair has been beaten. (Cheers.) Let each cilies and him has the value of his labour, and according to the research the wife landlord's pockets, and vanity's pocket, is order to rescue their fellow colliers.

Mr. J. Dunn, of Hyde, and when he came to taken he

Mr. J. Dunn, of Hyde, said when he came to town, he did not want their milk and water way of doing business; be was fet physical force; and having the kneb-sticks out who ther they would or not. He went to one of the pits for that purpose, whilst in his way thither in the precession, and in spite of Bain, he would have given some of them the benefit of his argument, had not the remainder 'fell soft.'
He had been told that Bain said that the colliers ought to work twelve and fourteen hours for their wages, which had now been brought down to 3s. 3d. a day; and if that individual mest have his way, he plainly saw that 2s. 6d. would presently be enough. Why, such devils as Askworth and Bain were regular murderers, wholesale murderers, if they did for one moment content, wholesale murderers, if they did for one moment content that the colliers ought upon an average work factory hours. If the colliers were of his mind, they would stop this sort of work, and before he went back home, too. He deprecated this butternilk work—he was for physical force.

Air. J. WHITEHEAD urged the men to be steady, and their cause was won; for God hath mid that he will take vengounce of the tyrants. Mr. R. LEAM having explained some murmurings that

had already taken place amongst the turn-outs tewards him, and must unjustly so too, (as appeared from his statement,) said he had lost both time and meney, and, he feared, his situation, through supporting them; but he hoped to see them triumph at last lid mould be satisfied with whatever them triumph at last lid mould be satisfied with whatever prosecutrix come to her house, and stancing Bristol, Derby, and Nottingham, nothing had been got by physical force; therefore, he could not exactly agree with that dectrine, unless he know the people were better prepared for it. At present there were only 8,000,000 persons employed in Great Britain. Scotland, and Wales, while there employed in Great Britain. Scotland, and Wales, while there were 18,000,000 who work none at all, so that only one-eighth part of the whole population were sufficiently Radical at present. However, things will come round; and he advised them most emphatically to unite to defend their wages, and then no petty tyrants could trample over them. If they had always been united, the colliers would now all have been the colliers would now all the colliers would not contain the colliers while there were sufficiently the colliers would not contain the colliers would not contain the colliers would not contain the colliers while the colliers would not contain the colliers while the colliers were sufficiently that the colliers were sufficiently that the colliers were sufficiently the colliers while the colliers were the colliers were the colliers while the colliers were the colliers were the colliers were the colliers while the colliers were the colliers were the colliers while the colliers were the colliers

> bestime their wonted level. The Rev. Mr. FENTON, of ashton-under-Lyne, spoke to a similar effect; and having dwelt upon the rights of the paor, as had been venessated to them by our Great Father, poor, as had been vecessity of them by our Great Father, or all right of the purpose of resisting the farther encoachments; by which means the colliers with not only increase their wages, but bring back those good old anglish enjoyments which were the pertions of their fathers that their grandfathers.
>
> The Rev. W.M. RESSLER of Stockpert, spoke at some length in an energetic strain. He believed that the colliers were brave men, and that the would be useful men if ever they were wanted. We would be useful men if ever they were wanted. We would be useful men if ever they were wanted. We would be useful men if ever they were wanted to a some blood runs through each other's veins; and they (the employed colliers and others) had boilely come forward to sympathise with the sufferings of their fellow-men. He wished that my Lord Vernon was present, with Ashworth at his side, that my Lord Vernon was present, with Ashworth at his side, and Bain and the ather tyrants behind him; he could tell them

then the colli rs would be ensured to convenient to give and their oppressors that they could compel them to give and their oppressors that they could compel them to give and their cay's work. See them a fair day's remuneration for a tair cay's work. So staunch, and do not go in unless they were all allowed to go n together. (Applause.)
After a few words from Mr. Joseph Dunn, oposed Union to the meeting, which had been agreed to Flowery Kield, near Hyde, June 9th, and approved by searly all the pits in the district.

They were possed unanimously; and after a collection had

MEETING OF CHARTISTS AT STOCKPORT. On Monday evening last, several thousands of nale and female Chartists were called together on a

een made, the meeting broke up.

vacant plot of ground near the Social Institution, Greek-street, for the purpose of hearing one of their epresentatives in the National Convention, Mr. D'Brien, and taking advice and instruction at the present eventful crisis—a crisis which a patriotic and high-minded character very aptly observed, was, "a time when England would either be lost or won!" sequence of some unavoidable delay, business did not commence until near eight; nor could Mr. Bronterre O'Brien join his constituents before nine. he (in company with Mr. Leach, the Secretary)

Mr. John Whight, on being called to the chair, the House of Commons, who called the people to assist them to carry the Reform Bill, which they said would be the means of obtaining all that the people wanted-when they saw these men, after they had gained their point, turning round in this way, and telling them that they need not expect any further reform, it is was evidence, if any were wanted, that the middle class men were not the friends of of two or three underended causes - amongst these was the the people, and that the people must be ready for action on their own behalf. (Hear.) The Chartists were neither blood-thirsty nor murderers: nor disposed to break the law in any shape or form; because they knew that anarchy or confusion would be a great evil to society; and situated as England House of Commons for redress of our grievances. generally; but would exaggerate them materially. (Hear.) Keep within the law; and assaredly we

Mr. JAMES MITCHELL said, Mr. Chairman, female the day is at hand; and all the devils on earth cannot rights of which they have been so long deprived. it is gone so far. we will have more than we wanted such, and or convention. Beware standard, which the some corner; he was a villain, and wanted to breed seen.

people helped them to get, have now turned round treason, and then have his victims apprehended. (Cheere.) Their minds were made up; and if they act their parts well, they will crush the despots of this country. Only let the Convention issue their his Lordship's anggestion, and exhert them to form commands and all is ready. My motto is and themselves into voluntary associations without dealways was " peace, law, and order," and I believe lay, and then Government would speedily supply that that is the motto of the Convention like wise. I am for "peace, law, and order." I said if the vise them to provide themselves with fire-arms; Convention were only to give the word, such was but, no; Lord John Russell had now settled the your confidence in those men, that you would strike | matter by calling upon the "principal inhabitants," the blow; -("Wo would," and cheers;) -and if that time comes, Oh, my God, it will not be a French Revolution, nor an American War, no, nor an Irish the majority happen to be the most industrious, Rabellion. If the working people of England are therefore Lord John must mean them. He could called to strike the blow, they would follow Birmingham; and they have sworn if they Peterlop Now, that is what the tyrants dread more than any-

the people, they will Moscow the country. (Hear.) thing, because the people are generally so poor and so miserable that they care not whether they live or die; and as the rich will not help them, they will bring them to the level with the poor. (Laughter.) who the devil can be mean? Why, the labouring I recollect when, as one of the deputation waiting classes—the principal inhabitants—the majority, to upon the Boroughreeve of Manchester, relative to be sure. For the rich have their 108,000 soldiers to the great demonstration on Kersal Moor, Colonel protect their property, whilst there is no power left. Wemyss happened to be in the room; and in the to take care of the people's. The thing is them course of conversation, I was informed that it was | settled-(hear, hear); -well take Lord John at his Col. Wemyss who said "Now what would you do, if word, and form voluntary associations for the prosupposing a breach of the peace was to take place, tection of their life and property—since it is and the military came amongst you with powder now notorious that recruiting is carrying on and ball?" Why, we answered, that the people to considerable extent, and a large bounty given would also meet them with powder and ball, and if for enlistment. The mill-owners, leaguing with that failed, we could have recourse to something the Government, have stopped the factories, thrown else; and what that would not accomplish, the their hands out of permanent employment, and torch and the dagger would. (Laughter.) They thus tempted them to join the army, for the purlooked at each other very seriously, shook their pose of killing the Chartists at the rate of one heads, and said no more. Their permission was then given to us without a murmur. (Hear.) Well; after all, we have the best of it in every respect; and certainly we have the advantage in the argument, since no person ever attempted to prove before a public meeting of Chartists, that they had no right 10 Universal Suffrage. (Hear.) Anail they cannot ter?! nor were the House of Commons, which conprove to the contrary, it follows, as a matter of trols the whole, so much to blame. Then if it be course, that we are right and our enemies are wrong. not the Queen, nor the House of Lords, nor the the agents of the Pointon and Worth Collieries could bring the sacrifices he had made; because he knew well that if the agents of the Pointon and Worth Collieries could bring the agents of the Pointon and Worth Collieries could bring the akent workers to exist per day spon an accorn that falls from the oak, thoy must have no more. (Hear.) He advised them to be peaceable and quiet; because he knew that, as yet, instancing Reited Darby and Nottingham making had been called asset—mere ignorant asses, by the authorities of this town. (Shame.) Whether acts of injustice that may yet take place? Not Her an ass or not, I am not one who fears any petty the oak, thoy must have no more. (Hear.) He advised them to be peaceable and quiet; because he knew that, as yet, instancing Reited Darby and Nottingham making had been called asset—mere ignorant asses, by the authorities of this town. (Shame.) Whether acts of injustice that may yet take place? Not Her an ass or not, I am not one who fears any petty the oak, thoy must have no more. (Hear.) He advised them to be peaceable and quiet; because he knew that, as yet, instancing Reited Darby and Nottingham making any per take place? Not Her any yet take p police to their very teeth, that they act unjustly- | ciety, who select the House of Commons. They in and as long as I do not break the laws of my coun- their turn select the Ministry; the Ministry appoint try, I have no occasion to fear any man. (Hear.) the Magistrates, and the Magistrates and middle

The CHAIRMAN observed that the only way to get at a poor man's brains was through his belly.

Mr. ROBERT CRAMPTON made a very suitable speech in defence of wages, and on the desirableness of a general strike to stop the rattle-boxes, by which means wages would instantly

tion—£11.000,000 per annum for the "black slugs," Association, lest the parties be apprehended, be adverted to the national holiday to be observed in dage; £355,000 n-year to support the Queen; and to stop the rattle-boxes, by which means wages would instantly £28,000,000 towards the liquidation of the interest not recognised by the laws of the land. Let not of the Bestonal Dobt, incurred by our wars against | the anvil be streek within the length and breadth of liberty in other countries, &c., &c.,—that the repeal | the land. Let not a needle nor a spade be used of the Corn Laws, with deep and designing unless to dig some tyrant's grave. Let not a shuttle foreigners, would not benefit this country; because, move, unless to weave the winding sheet of some by the introduction of thousands upon thousands inonster-robbe, some profit-monger, who dared to of labourers from the agricultural districts into the attack the People's Parliament. All will then soom manufacturing towns, the wages of the op ratives be over. He had some news to tell them, not that

tional Petition has now met its fate; and 46 have voted for it-so that Jack Hamer (" ah, that traitor") may now see that there are forty six other asses become, and be felt like the shock of an earthquake; der. (Hear, hear, hear.) Then will our enemies cry out with a loud voice unto the rocks, "O, fall Mr. Isaac Johnson followed. He also attacked the working people on to victory, but he will never public houses, during "short time," and called death, reduced though he was by exertion in the upon others to point the finger of scorn at those as public cause, and, if needs be, die in the last ditch the enemies of mankind; because it was the worst in their defence. This able speaker retired amidst wages. Alluding to the National Petition, the

selves whether they had a House of Orphans or not. to by an attentive auditory. (Laughter.) Mr. James Lean said a few words against the banking system, and the use of intoxicating liquors, friends of the cause. which two subjects, having been alluded to in the address just issued by the National Convention, he Convention having been held during the week in advised the working classes especially to carry our, interrupted by the appearance of Mr. O'Brien about as yet to be more fully determined upon. sine, who was received with rounds of cheering, oft and loud.' Mr. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, in the course of a long

and most eloquent address (which we have not room

He cautioned the meeting to be peaceable; and public meetings, besides twice that number of select mitted some very trifling fault, for which her mistresse thereby show their enemies that the working classes meetings, varying from two to three hundred perwere fit to be trusted with Universal Suffrage; for sons-making about sixty meetings altogether. He solemnly that they would have the People's Charter, will give us all we want—this we desire, and nothing understand that they were preparing themselves with means by which they might be able to get it. He had told those meetings how the upper classes and male slaves of Stockport—slaves, I say, both male and female, because whenever a person is employed, not only to gain his own liveliked but the livelihood of him by whom he is engaged, then I say he becomes a slave. (Hear.) The Chairman has said that he had not a doubt but that there were aristocracy, the hired scribbler, and a blue coated spies and emissaries here—wolves in sheep's cloth- and red coated oligarchy. When he described these ing—enemies of the people—in this assembly; but and other things in particular, the men of Scotland it is no matter who is here. The time is arrived - | declared themselves roady to take the Charter, or die in defence of their rights. Having advised others prevent the result, and the severeign people of this mighty empire, must, will, and shall have those them; for never were the working people nearer victory or destruction. During the sacred month, (Tremendous applause; a female said "and since the special many come, make common cause with the gone se far, we will have more than we wanted them, and be determined to follow cut the recommendation given them by the Convention. Beware in the country? Because they who at present prese

sidered himself an honester and a better men than Lord John; but, as a loyal subject, he would take them with arms. Once he thought it illegal to ad-&c. No *, the principal inhabitants in either county or borough meant, of course, the majority; and not mean the gror-blossomed nosed landlord-(laughter); -nor the fat, sleek parson; nor the petbellied alderman—(laughter);—nor the Ean de Co-logne sons of luxury and dissipation; nor the white-

fingered and straight-backed gentry, with their so need handkerchiefs, who walk about the atreets with a cane in their hands. (Much laighter.) Then shilling a-day, and a penny for beer. (Hear and laughter.) In this predicament, they must not blame the Queen, because she knew nothing about them only through her Ministers, who hold her by the leading strings; nor were the Lords to blame, they were a mere set of women in breeches (laugh-I am proud to say of the middle classes, too, that I class men goad the people. (Hear.) In the course and my colleague have been abused by them; yet of his travels he bad had an opportunity of hearing if there be any such present who are enemies to the | the feeling of the middle class towards the Chartista; principles of the working classes, I charge him to and, in one of the hotels, a certain middle class man, come forward and discuss the Charter openly. Let adverting to Dr. Taylor at Birmingham, was blowing these pompous middle class—these shopkeepers and up the Ministry for bailing, instead of putting down these pompous middle class—these shopkeepers and large been fully employed and un the enjoyment of better wages. Did not the brickmakers beat brogden, the railway contractor, last summer, by having an allowance from their good sellas, their sound judgment, and discretion, after their rights, then by summer sound never their own and starvation their was nothing but the bastile for them, and starvation their was and families.

The Chairman observed that the colliers would now all these pompous middle class—these shopkeepers and publicans only contemplate the many empty shops in the borough; and if that will not arouse their supporters. (Shame.) But if that Goyear weak, and the wages of 7s. a day? Look then let poverty bring them to. (Applause.) The speaker next entered into the question of the Corn Laws, which the shopkeepers considered a primary question; but he showed distinctly that with the present Constitution of England, its immense taxation—£11.000,000 per annum for the the black slugs,"

The Chairman observed that the colliers would now all these pompous middle class—these shopkeepers and the many empty shops in the borough; and if that will not arouse their supporters. (Shame.) But if they down the Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they down the Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they conthe Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they conthe Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they conthe Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they conthe Charlists by langing their leaders, and shooting their supporters. (Shame.) But if they conthe Charlists by langi

would necessarily be reduced to a very considerable he told them to do the same; only having heard extent. He also deprecated it strong terms the it, there was surely no more harm in telling news journeys of Orrell's, Carr's, and Bradshaw's than selling it. (Laughter.) Now, the people of weavers in waggons, &c., to Denham Park, at a period of short time; and allowing Holling's weavers during the Assiss, not that headylised the meating to be crushed in their struggle against a reduction of followit. No, not by any means. When their retheir wages by a tyrannical master. Mr. Mitchell presentatives are brought up for trial, unless conconcluded a most excellent and original address trary instructions come down from the Convention, and Bain and the ther tyrants behind him; he could tell them a tale that would ring in their ears. (Hear.) It had been observed that the mechanics were paid 7s. a day; why, if the colliers do not richly deserve 10s. for eight hours' work day by day, there was no labourer in this kingdom that did. (Hear.) The wretches who said that the poor colliers ought to toil for twelve hours a day could not be men. He exhapted them to form a union for their mutual protection, and their appreasors that they could compel them to give and their appreasors that they could compel them to give and their appreasors that they could compel them to give a label to contented and happy. If you are of my mind it day, to have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourserves if you like; and, unless you seize the present opportunity to find not strength to toil for twelve hours a day could not be men. He exhapped them to form a union for their mutual protection, and their appreasors that they could compel them to give and the people may, at last, be day, to have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourselves if you like; and, unless you seize the present opportunity to have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourselves if you like; and, unless you seize the present opportunity to have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourselves if you have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourselves if you have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release yourselves if you have a universal strike,—("Same here,")—and, assembling round the trial-hours, in their may soon be so. You can release you thus :- My Friends,-With the Charter we may do | the brave men in the North are determined on that now an important question to ask them. Were they up to the mark? (We are.) By that he meant were they provided with all legal and constisides me. (Laughter.) Prepare for the day of tational appliances, and herewith to bring these The CHAIRMAN put a number of rales and regulations of a trouble. I warn you seriously to prepare, for it will cursed prefit-mongers to their senses? (Yes.) He could tell them no plainer; but if they did not by its appearance will be as sudden as a clap of thur. this understand what he meant, why they would soon. As a loyal man he could not think of saying bury themselves among the rocks and mountains, and anything illegal; and, besider, he had heard that there were already 27 warrants of one sort or another ipon us, and hide us from the face of the people." against Members of the Convention—yet, if he (Cheers.) Be ready to obey the directions of the were ever brought before a megistrate, and he had Convention, and then shall we regain possession of not done anything disloyal at present, he would those long-lost rights and privileges of which we have been so long deprived. The speaker retired amidst the applause of the immense multitude.

The speaker retired receivers of stolen goods. [Laughter and cheers.]

He bade them cast aside their braggadocio, and by herce looks, and something shining over their chimthe conduct of John Hamer; he had so often led ney-pieces, to be determined; for until something in earnest like this be done, the Government, who lead them again. The sacred month was near at know all about them through their spies, will take hand (not ten days off); and, if properly followed advantage of their want of preparedness, they havup, would unquestionably save the nation. He de- ing already cannons of enormous calibre, fireprecested the conduct of the working classes parading arms, &c., manufacturing in large quantities. He and regaling themselves at Durham Park, and in was determined to stand by his constituents to the

> Mr. Roberts, Secretary to the Manchester Coun-*p*aker said it had been asserted that if the Charter | cil, address d the meeting in a physical-force speech. passed the House of Thi ves, it would not pass the which from the hour of the night, it was not possible House of Incurables: but if the people once get to report. He advocated ulterior measures with their own representatives, they could please them- considerable success, having been warm'y responded

The meeting broke up a little after ten o'clock. after sundry rounds of cheers had been given to the

different parts of the borough, at all of which one being, in his opinion, the most important of the feeling appeared to prevail amongst the several aswhole. The continuation of his observations was semblies, as to the necessity of ulterior measures,

AFFECTION OF THE POOR FOR THE BAS-Text."

ARSON AT PICKERING.

Faradale Smith, 45, pleaded guilty to having, see the 12th

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Mr. All that the people of Manchester, the built of the cause of the 1830, 1831, 1832

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Mr. All that the people of Manchester, the built of the cause of the 1830, 1831, 1832

Mr. All that the people of Manchester, the built of the see the sm prison, did not know where he was going. Since he the moment, but by degrees he learned that she had last was in Stockport, he had addressed twenty-nine been a servant at a farm-house, where she had comto avoid which she had absconded, and had for three weeks hid herself in the haystack, where she was found, only going out at night to satisfy her extreme hunger by eating the grass from the field side. The poor girl is being taken eare of, and hopes are enter-

> CHARTIST MEETING, LONDON .- Monday right, at seven o'clock, in pursuance of a printed notice, headed "Outrage at Birmingkum," the object of which was stated to be to address the Queen, in order to cause an enquiry to be made into the brutal and atrocious proceedings of the authorities at the above town," a meeting of Chartists took place ou Clerkenwell-green. It was one of the most numerous that has been held there; between 4,000 and 5,000 persons being present, a furniture van was placed in the middle of the road, from which the different speakers addressed the crowd, several delegates assisting. Various resolutions were agreed to, which in strong terms denounced the conduct of the authorities at



VILLUE OF LETTER'S PATENT.



Dated at Westminster the 20th Day of May, 1839

WHITTAKER and HRATON, Inventors and Patentees of a Merr and Improved Machine for Uniting or Connecting Leather or other Straps, by which a more Effective and Specifier Joint is made with greater facility than by any other method, and with a saving of Ten per Cent of the whole Leather used.

Orders for Machines or Straps on the Patent Panciple, addressed to Rowland Hall Heaton, Bernele-Moors, Lancashire, will meet with due attention.

N. B. The sole right to make use and vend such Machines being secured to us by patent, the patentees think it their duty to guard the public against a firm of the name of "Wallwork and Kirkman," who are attempting to put off a spurious imitation of the above Machine and that surreptitiously obtained; And to give notice that proceedings will be instituted against all parties infringing upon the same Bolton, May 23th, 1839.

To those afflicted with SCURVY, VENEREAL or SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMA-TISM, and NERVOUS or SEXUAL DE-BILITY.

M A LA MERT, SURGEON, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society &c., having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, to the successful

Freatment of the Venereal and Exphilitic Diseases.

and to the removal of those dist. essing 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. 272, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one pe sonal visit, will receive such advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all sther means have failed.

A complete knowledge of the symp ome and treament of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be required by shose who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of Ma-DICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of practical experience; for unfortuna ely there a e hundreds who annually fall victims to the immodetate use of mercury, and other dungerous remedies. administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a was ignerance of the general principles of medieine, rais the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, where being carried by the the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and the most unhappy consequences ensue: for it then assumes so many appearances, that he great-est discrimination is often necessary to detect is presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often reated as scurvy; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and hones, which is frequently mistaken for thenmatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s 3d. and 11s per box, are well known as a certain and electual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without counnement, loss of time, or hindrance from business. they have effected many surp ising cures, not only in recent gone rhoma, and simple cases, but when ! Chronic, and Hooping-Coughs, Wheezing at the salivation and all other means have infied.

we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extraethers, and the timidity and anxiety which so fre- jordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, quently baset he minds of those who are suffering Sea, that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay: from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who too earnestly deplored. For in these unhappy cases necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physi- published, on the new method of curing Dropsy and cal, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all are its general attendants, the atmost endeavours should be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to above; and patients in the country corresponded overcome this baneful descrover of his health and in h until coved, fee 10s. All letters post-paid. happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and certain misery, which invariably accompany these dreadin depilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently harries in victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Meri, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession. can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy. vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encon agement in the opportunity thus afforded them

Mr. LA MERT may be personally consulter from Nine in the morning uli Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his prepa ations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicines ! wan only be obtained, as no hookseller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vender is supplied with hem.

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 musexpress consent of the party : -

"Newcastle-on-Type, Jan. 20, 1539.

SiB,-It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected ing of delicac has hitherto withheld me, for we are that I was delirious for fire days and nights. I now committing to expose our own errors. My cure, how- say that fortunately I was induced to try Bluir's powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; ere. 504 occu so singularly complete, that I felt it Gout and Rhoumatic Pills; and with truth I assure altogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy circle of society, I was early sent to a most respect- had disappeared. able public seminary, where, for some years, all weat on with prosperity and happiness. Unformna ely, howeve , a nabit was sent abroad among ne. the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away and left me as alt red man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dring of decay - a gradual but certain decay. I wondered at the cause of this premature debility, no did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I that no inconvenience of any sort attends its adminsaw an alives of yours, which made me fully sen- istration, but that the patient, without feeling the sible of my miserable situation. The horror of my operation of the medicine, is universally left in a sit is ion increased every renewed day with the cause I stronger and better state of health than experienced of mivery, self-entailed, guawing a my heart in m previous to being afflicted with this disease; and in waking momen's; in seeking rest, I only sought for fail cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained a change of torments - the many hours of darkness in a lew hours, and a cure is generally effected in seemed awind; those of sleep filled me with racking two or three days. borrors indescribable. I longed far day-with day I This valuable discovery is sold by Thomas Prout, was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night : 225, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by with abharrence. Under these circumstances of Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, unqualified affliction, I journe ed upwards of ninety Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, miles to have a consultation with you. I need not Staceton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; say how soon you were aware of my appalling situs- Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, tion, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke & Co., Walker my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a and Co, Stafford, Doneaster; Linney, Ripon; grateful claim on my memory), or of the confidence with which you spoke of my recovery.

"You directed me a packet of your invaluable M slicine, and by persevering in following year directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been complexity effected, and I am now in every sense of the word BECOME A NEW MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and for the benefit of others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You at liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir, with every ser box. mentiment of regard, yours truly,

"CHARLES NEWTON."

TY, ALBION STREET, LERBO

BLINDNESS.

MR. CHILD begs to amounce his intention DERSONS having a little time to spare, are of again visiting the following towns, viz: Dapprised that Agents continue to be appointed Carliste, Bush Ins, Monday and Tuesday, 22ad and in London and Country Towns by the East India 23rd of July; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, King's Head, I ca Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. Blacket Street, Wednesday and Thureday, 24th and Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church Yard, Bishop'e-25th of July; Sanderland, Friday and Saturday, gate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, 26th and 27th July; where, may be seen by refer- from an Ounce to a Pound, a plan found exceed ring to the Sunderland and Newcastle papers.

Mr. C. will repeat his Visits every eight weeks. Advice gratis. Hours of attendance from Ton

Mr. Child, Sen. having taken up his permanent residence in Birmingham, may be consulted there every day from Tento Five, at 44, Paradise Street, near the Town Hall.

MR. BAXTER, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcerstions of the Neck, Sore Bressts, and all disorders been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and fortyattended with painful swedlings, or with morbid and five years, negs to announce to the Public, that in irritating Eruptions of the Skin, open Wounds and Sores, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Morbid Secretions, he intends to visit will be weekly stated in this paper, General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago, and he will pledge himself to cure the external Dis-Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or where the constimution has been injured by excesses, or diseases of blisters, bleeding, secon, issues, or any restraint of any kind, Mercury, or other injurious treatment Diet. and in all those cases in which Sarsaparilla, er Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have invariably proved far superior to any other

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. This was not external complaint, but proceeded had failed; whole families, from the child to the from a compression of the nerves by redundant adult, of both sexes, have been by them restored to bumours, which, had they not been drained off, Health and purity of Blood, their strength being would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta renewed after long sickness, and supported under Screna. the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimonials will satisfy every one of their efficacy.

"We have in our practice for many years, witnessed the unfailing powers of

C. S. CERDDON'S

Famed Herbal Tonic Fills, In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can con- his experience for twenty-five years. fidently recommend them as the very best Tonic and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all cases we have seen, they have produced their effects with great rapidity, and without requiring the least restraint or alteration from the usual habits.

"Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth; Dr. Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham; Dr. Beil, R. Brewne, Esquire, is not in partnership with any individual whatsoever, M. R. C. S., and other eminent Physicians and neither does he employ any one to vend his medi-Surgeons."

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

Box. Agents.-Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Book seller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Sta: Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds Hargreave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; Hurst, Wakefield; Hardey, Hairfax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Man-chester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kington, at 1. 12d., 2s. 9i., 48. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hannay and Co., 53, Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. "ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT," Prepared and sold by appointment, at Mesers

Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnival's

lun, London. This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, which it effects without producing There is no situation in his so wretched, as when tenderness or other meanveniences. It is perfectly. where melancholy distaste and incapacity for all! With each bottle will be given the Essay lately Booksellers, or at Mesers. Grabam and Co.'s, as



BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC

Chamberlain to Stanislaus, lace King of Poland. To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand.

No 20, Vere-street, Dec 11, 1838.

For a period of thirty years I have suffered more be observed that no case is published unless by the | than I can well express, but at all times have avoided taking advernsed remedies, having a rowerni annipathy to them, until a few months since, after having been laid up for twenty two weeks of an attack of Rheumatic Gont, principally confined to the feet, but at times it travelled to various parts of the frame, and then returning again with accumuwin your e lebrity: but I must confest that a feel- lated force to the extremities, and to such a degree would be an act of gloss injustice to your character yourself and the public that, in less than twentyand skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark- four hours, I was free from pain; and by the time I able perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished had taken half a box, the juff immation and swelling Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c.

> I have the pleasure of adding that mr general health has in no way suffered, and that the effects of Blair's Pills were imperceptible.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

THE CHEVALIER DE LA GARDE. The testimonials of the astonishing effects of this Medicine are universally accompanied by the fact,

Foguit, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Fase, Cameron, Knaresborough; Peare, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldshorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Goldthorp, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, 1.2 w ton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakeheld;

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of the Gennine Medicine,

EMPLOYMENT.

ingly convenient. The Licence is only Eieven Shillings per Annum; Excise Permits are abolished, and many during the last Fourteen years have realised considerable incomes by the agency without One Shilling let or loss. Application to be made to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

CHALLEGNE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

so many handreds of individuals, many of whom has consequence of the many invitations that he have received, it is his intention to travel, and the places eases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without

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

TESTIMONIATE.

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

WILLIAM PARRINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly bland for twenty-five years, after having been under Mr. B.'s treatment only a fortnight, was able to read.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood unrivalled for forty years. The case last mentioned was the first placed under the present Mr. B.'s care.

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 Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This soldier will bear out, from all that is now stared,

next two months, at the last house but one, in Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerhill Spring, and three minutes walk from the Manchester and Bolton Railway.

N. B. Mr. B. XPER may be consulted for the

N B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION

POR speedily cwing gonorrhea, gleets, strictures, irritation of the kidneys, bladder, program irritation of the kidneys, bladder, prostrate gland, and all diseases of the urinary passages, pains in the lores, stone u the bladder, gravel, hambago, and local debility, &c.



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 half, and is three and a half inches in length, and s 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 Solution relieved, and finally removed all her -offerings. She was miscrable, but is now happy, and desires her case to be made public. Her name and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane, 5, Bedford Street, Blackwall, and the medical gentleman who attempted the operation, Mr. Christophe, Tatham, of Poplar. Ifyou doubt, apply to the patient; call, or desire some friend to do so, upon the proprietors of the Solution, at 138, HOLBORN, near Furnival's Inn, London, who will gladly afford every facility to enquiry, also Conv of a Letter from the Cheva ler de la Gorde, YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacions in shew the stone, which is now in their possession. all the disca es for which it is recommended - it never fails,-read the testimonials, -try it, and you will very soon and yours to the thousands it has already cured; no matter how long you may have suffered. SIR,—I feel myself bound by the duty to se to or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually my sellow creatures to request that you will publish cures when all other means have failed. The prothe following most extra rdinary effects of BLAIR'S prietors being determined to prove it in every way, GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. 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 has never been resorted to-indeed preparations intrinsically valuable, such as Yoland's Solution, do not require it. TESTIMONIAL.

Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our public and private practice, for urethral discharges, we readily hear our testimony to its very superior and far more so than any other in all urethral diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H, Lev., M.D. Sold in buttles at 2s 9d., 4s. od., and 11s. each, by Baines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker. She: field; Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Hudderskeld; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manand by all chemists and patent medicine venders in industrious classes; the kingdom, wholesale by Hannay & Co., 63, Oxford Street, Lonion. Prepared and sold retail by Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holborn, near Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may be consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily. or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s and patients in the country will be corresponded with Willis, Manchester; and sold by J. Hobson, Nor-

Dropsy and Consumption Cured

By a physician. The new system triumphant!! The most extreme cases being daily cared by it with great rapidity, as reference to patients will prove. So satisfied is the discoverer of the certainty of his paccess, that he is willing to forego his fee (to all who personally apply) for advice until after they are cured. Attendance from 9 till 3 daily, at Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnivai's Inn, London, where may be obtained the Anti-consumptive Liniment, so eelebrated for quickly curing and preventing consumption, asthma, colds, coughs, and all diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, and stomach, which is effected without tenderness, or other inconvenience. The remedy is perfecily safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and its power is so great in strengthening the chest, &c., that all of weakly habits, or predisposed to pulmonary diseases, should Berry, Denton; Suter, Soyland, Halitax; Booth apply to it without delay; as also all vocalists, puband Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; lie speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exer- off these complaints, having deservedly gained the may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are Dalby, We berby; and all respectable Medicine the essay lately published, on the new method of the essay lately published, on the new method of the essay lately published, on the new method of the essay lately published, on the latter may eise for the lungs. With each bottle will be given caring dropsy and consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all beoksellers, or at Mess. Graham's

THE CHEAPAST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SPLENDID SWISS AND SPANISH SUITS, CONSISTING OF FROCK COAT, WAIST. COAT AND TROUSERS, FROM 14. 6d., NEATLY BRAIDED. BEAVERTEEN AND CORD DRESS FROM 5. Gd. SUPER CLOTH, HUSSAR SUITS OF JACKET, WAISTCOAT, AND TROUSERS OF ANY COLOUR, FROM 21s.

TAILORING, WOOLLEN BRAPERY, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

B. JOSEPH

LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS: ST. MARY'S GATE, MANCHESTER; NEW-STREET, BIRMINGHAM; LORD-STREET, LIVERPOOL; WINE-STREET, BRISTOL; HIGH-STREET, COLCHESTER; MARKET-STREET, BURY ST. EDMUNDS;

PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE DEPOT, MINORIES, LONDON.

THE following are the advantages of purchasing at our Establishments: - FIRST-The Certainty of A not being overcharged, the Lowest Price being asked, and no Abatement made. SECONDLY-Any Article changed if not fully approved of, either as regards Cut, Quality, or THIRDLY -A Choice from an Immense Stock, which for Variety, Quality, or Price exanot be

Equalled in any one House in the Kingdom.

B. J. in again presenting himself to the notice of his Friends (the Public,) deems it needless to renew any former professions—his principle and method of doing Business are so well known, and so highly approved of, that he need only revert to the past as a pledge for the future. It is a maxim of old, those that BUY CHEAP can SELL CHEAP, and on this principle the Proprietor sets his claim to preference.

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 from the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the and 1st. Vie., cap. 10. Capital, One Mission, in smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with. TO LARGE FAMILIES, and these reviding at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the

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 MADE, from 200 to 300 Suits of Black, of all qualities; or Suits of Ciethes made to Measure at Five

Gentlemen's Spanish, Opera, Walking, and Travelling Cloake of every description kept Ready Made.

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASTION. The extensive and distinguished Patronage this Establishment has been honoured with in making-up Gentlements Clothes to Order, on a READY MONEY System, has induced the Proprietor to spare no exercious nor expense to render his Stock replete with every Novelty, and in order to retain the orecedence which this Establishment has attained for the ELEGANCE OF EUT, SUPE-RIOPATY of WORKMANSHIP, and in Lowness of Charges, he begs leave to state, that the Surgeon-James Devereux Hustler, Esq., Parkhis power to make every Article in a superior and unprecedented Style.

None but experienced Workmen, of first-rate talent, are employed, or materials, but of the best Description, used; the whole being placed under the superintendence of Cutters of the first celebrity, from the most Fashionable Houses of the West End of London, on whose abilities the usmost reliance can be placed, rendering almost nugatory any chance of not realising those expectations which any Gentleman, pationising this Establishment, must naturally expect; and in order to remove the remotest possibility of its occurring otherwise, he begs leave to state that

NO GARMENT NEED BE TAKEN WHEN MADE IF NOT SULLY APPROVED OF. NO ABATEMENT MADE.

Every Article will be offered to one and all at the Lowest Price-in no instance will it be deviated from; but they may rely upon receiving every attention and civility in his power, it being his primary consideration to give universal satisfaction, and retain their valuable custom. The following is a brief sketch of Prices:-Splendid Swiss and Spanish Dresses, nearly Braided, consisting of S. D.

Frock Cast, Waistcoat, and Trousers. 14 6

Super Cloth Hussar Suit of Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers of Beavurteen and Cord Dresses, from..... Moderate Quality. Medium Quality. West of England would yed. £ S. D. A complete Suit of Black (Men's Size) 2 0 0 2 10 6 3 3 0 Suit of Saxony Ditto Green or Brown 2 8 0 2 15. 0 3 15 0

Capital Black or Brown Lapel Coats
from
1 4 0 Disck Cassimere Waistcoats, from
1 4 0 Disck Cloth Trousers, from
1 4 0 Disck Cloth Trousers, from
1 5 0 10 6 Distribution and Sale of the Medicine. A large supply has just been received from ROBERT BARKER'S PATENT MEDIFashionable Valencia ditto, from
1 4 0 Discrete Waistcoats, from
2 1 4 0 Discrete Waistcoats, from
3 1 4 0 Discrete Waistcoats, from
4 Discrete Waistcoats, from
4 Discrete Waistcoats, from
5 Discrete Waistcoats, from
6 Discrete Waistcoats, from
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9 Discrete Waistcoats, MOLESKIN AND FUSTIAN CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 25 PER CENT. Northern Star Office, Smeeton, Baines & Newsome, BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE. SEVERAL HUNDRED WAISTCOATS, of last Year's Patterns, AT HALF PRICE.

MACINTOSH WATERPROOF CLOAKS, COATS, CAPES, &c. 16 PER CENT, UNDER THE Smaller, for 4s. 6d. REGULAR PRICES.

No Business done on Saturdays until Seven o'Clock in the Evening.-Will remain Open until !welve.

IK CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE In every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISE, SE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published by

MESSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS, Great Charles 5 act, Birmingham, 43, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Bate Street, Manchester; and given gratis with each Box of

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Pr ce 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Bar,



this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects chester" engraved thereon, by favour of her arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical majesty's commissioners of stamp duties, directions for an effectual and speedy cure with case, secrety, and safety, Also may be had the 'ROSE LINI without the aid of medical assistance.
PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

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 Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; other have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills fr the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the mote advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful

and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this borrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of literate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, plotches on the head, face and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, podes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, with at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melanchely 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 imbecilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of renouncing the tellerides of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive babit, but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till dreadful results arising from these melancholy cases. MESSRS. PERRY & CO., SURGEONS, may be consulted as usual at No. 4, Great Charles

Street. Birmingham, and 23, Slater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry & Co. to give such advice, as will be the means of affecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post paid, and contain the usual fee of one bound. Sold by the principal Medicine Sellers in every Marker Town in England, Sco land, Wales, and eland; also on the Continent, and North and South America. Sold at the Intelligencer Office, Times Office, and by Heaton, Loeds.

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

DEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER,

FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of A preserving health and the domestic treatment thester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the

BY MATTEEW FLETCHER, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c the Chair. Bury, Lancashire. Published by A. Cohbett, London; and William

thern Star Office, Leeds, and by all Booksellers and News Agents.



HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

DENNIS'S CELEBRATED RAMILY PILLS for Bilious, Liver, and Stomack Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Head Acke, &c. at 1s. 1%d. and 2s. 9d. the Box, duty included. It is a fact, that some of the most dangerous, as well as the most painful Complaints, which the human body is subject to owe their origin to the stumach and bowels being overcharged with bile. &c.; and these Pills being so well adapted to carry

Prepared and sold wholesale by Dennis and Son. York; and retail by J. Hobson, Star Office, Baines and Newsome, Reinhardt, Heaton, Smerton, Beli The Anti-consumptive Liniment may oc optained Humble, Land Marriott, Perring, Stanley, Trunter, of the Agents for Yoland's So' sion, Price 44, 6d. Tarbotton, Tuwnsend, Carrer, &c. &c. Leeds, and by mos Modeine Venders in England,

esteem they are now held in.

1. That this Committee have determined that no acquaintance with the disease, in order to discrimi-expense or trouble shall be spared to defend the nate their real nature, and which may be the means Rev. J. R. STEPHENS from the Machinations of of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the the Whig and Tory Vampires that have so long Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labourpe secuted us, and all those who attempt to show the ing under this disease, cannot be too cantious into world that they possess a knowledge of the Wrongs whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety of Mankind—and, knowing, dare speak, and beard of this remark is abandantly manifested, by the same the lions in their den, the same as Mr. Stephena has party frequently passing the ordeal of several pracdone,—and that nothing shall be wanting on our titioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a part to rescue him from the greedy, growling, grovelling Whigs, who are endeavouring to lay their hands upon all the Advocates of the People's Cause.

2. That it is the opinion of this Meering, that all the Monies collected for Defence of the Rev. J. R. in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaker Stephens should be expended for that purpose, and for rhoumatism, &c. that only.

3. That Mr. Stephens be empowered to draw any sum or sums of Money that may be required for his

4. That all holders of Contributions be requested to send in the same as soon as possible to Thomas FIELDEN, Esq., of No. 5, Peel-street, Man-

J. That these Resolutions be inserted in the Northern Star.

> JOHN BROADBENT, jun., Chairman, TIMOTHY HIGGINS, Secretary,

MEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED of the PUBLIC.—Life Annity rates calculated on Equitable Principles.-For example-for every £100 deposited, this Association will grant the annuity placed opposite the age of the party depositing; from £50 and upwards in proportion.

Age 30 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 60 to 65 to 75 # N. d. # S. # S. # S. # S. # S. # S. 800 810 90 910 1010 1210 1510 prent pret. Pret. pret. pret. pret.

1.75 to 80 20 25 0 pr ct. pr ct.

Life Insurance Rates reduced 30 per cent. per

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES. Age 20 to 25 to 30 to 35 35 to 38 to 45 to 50 Frem. £1 11 | £1 15 | £20 | £26 | £2 10 | £2 15 | £35 This Company make no charges for intermediate

ages under 50 years. FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Common Insurance.-Private houses and shope (not hazardous) 1s. per cent; hazardous, 2s., double hazardous, 3s. 6d.; farming stock, 1s. 6d. INDEPENDENT and WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY, opposite the Bazzar, Baker-street, Portman square, London; South St. David's-street, and High-street, Edinburgh; Ingram-street, Glasgow; and Sackville-street, Dublin. Established and empowered under the several Acts of Parliament of 14th Geo. 3rd, c. 48; 22nd Geo. 3rd; 53rd. Geo. 3rd, c. 141; 3rd. Geo. 4th, c. 92; 20,000 Shares of £50 each.

MANAGERS. ames Alexander, E.q. George Anderson, Esq. James Drummond, Esq. Samuel Eyre, Esta Robert Ferguson, Esq. Thomas Hope, Esq. J. D. Hustler, Esp. Thomas Knowles, Esq.

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Wm. Edward Taylor, Esq.
John Wilson, Esq.
William Whittaker, Esq.
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street. Surveyor-Simon Thurston, Esq., 9, Southamptonstreet, Bloomsbury-square.

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A REAL PLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

THE Inhabitants of LEEDS and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the PROPRIE-TOR of that celebrated CARMINATIVE, The INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE," at the request of numerous Families from various parts of Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Hay, Land, Smith, Heaton, Allen, Clapham, and Bell, Leeds; in Bottles, at bs. 13d. each, and Pints, containing Six of the

THE INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE

has been sold by the Proprietors in Manchester upwards of Fifty Years, during which time it has obtained so high a Reputation, from private Recom, mendations alone, as to be used by almost every Family in Laneashire and the neighbouring Counties. It is a pleasant, innocent and efficacious Carminative; intended as a Preventive against, and a Cure for, these Complaints to which Infants are liable; as AFFECTIONS of the BOWELS, DIFFI-CULT TEETHING, CONVULSIONS, RICKETS, &c., and an admirable Assistant to Nature during the Progress of the Hooping Cough, the MEASLES, and the Cow Pox Vaccine Inoculation.

Every person who wishes to have the medicine genuine will please to observe, each bottle has upon CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, HLUS- the stamp affixed over the cork the name of TRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, shewing the different stages of "Robert Barker, No. 1, Market-place, Man-

Also may be had the 'ROSE LINIMENT, for Some Nipples, in Bottles, at 1s. 11d. tach: and MRS. YOUNG'S FEMALE PILLS, happily adapted for those peculiar complaints incident to females at particular periods of life. Price 1s. 11d per box, duty included, and large boxes containing six of the smaller at 4s. 6d.

Sold wholesale also by Messrs. Newbery & Sons 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Massrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and Mr. T. Butler, 4 Cheapside, London

CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK!

MAY be consulted every TRUESDAY, at No. 2, Vica: Laue, East to the Junction Inn, BRAPFORD, from ten till six, and the remainder of the Week at his own House, 13, TRAFALGARten at night, and on Sundays till two. The most violent Gonorrhoed, if recently contracted, cured within a week, or no charge made for Medicines after the expiration of that period.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any materials alteration in diet, or hindrange of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this disease is one watch is likely to be course ed whenever exposure takes place it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a masner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can CENTLEMEN,—The following Resolutions avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern were passed on Wednesday night, July 9th, at practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, charges of a specific and of a simple or miss nature, which can only be made by one in casty practice, Mr. JOHN BROADBENT, jun., watchmaker in after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this disease :- a general debility; eraption on the head, face, and body ulcerated sore throats, scro'ula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, paint

Mr. W.'s invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his patients as a guarantee for cure, which is

pledges himself to perform, or to return his fee. Mr. Wilkinson's Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d per bottle, for the cure of the above disease, ma be had with printed directions, rendered so plain an easy, that patients of either sex may care them selves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow Sold as above and by Mr. HATCHAFT, Adres iser Office, Hull: HEATON, Bookselier, Briggatt Leeds: HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax: DEW uinst, No. 2, King Street, Hudderfield: Sanfield mokseller, Market Place, Wakefield; HARRISON cookseiler, Market Place, Barzsley; and HAR GROVE'S, No. 9, Coney Street, York,

· All Leiters must be Post Pride

A Meeting of the Convention held on Wer-A readay, July 10th, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed upon :- "That this Con. | the deceased. vention has read with feelings of inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House of Commons, by the Secretary of State for the Home Depar ment, relative to the necessity and propriety of employing the Metropolitan Police Force in various parts of the country, for the suppression of Public Meetings of the people peaceably conducted; and further, the approhammy remarks of the same minister, of the bloody-mindes and atrocious assault made upon the people of Bir mingham by a portion of that unconstitutional and obnoxious force; and this Convention is of epinion. that wherever and whenever persons assembled for just and legal purposes, and conducting themselves Others, they are justified upon every principle of law and self-preservation, in meeting force by force, even to the slaying of the persons guilty of such atrocious and ferocious assaults upon their rights and caused by hanging. Persons,"

By Order of the Convention. JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman, ROBT. HARTWELL, Sec. pre. tem.

London, Wednesday, July 10, 1839. The various Constituencies are requested to give the above as much publicity as possible, either

by reprinting or advertising it.

GRAND SPECIFIC FOR THE SPINE IN THE BACK.

NEWLY DISCOVERED!!!

MR. GEORGE HAIGH, CROSSLAND BUILD. Day will ings, Paddock, near Huddersfield, shaken. embraces the present opportunity of announcing to the Public, that he has discovered a never-failing Remedy 'or the Spine in the Back, effectual both for Young and Old. This Remedy has succeeded in tried cases of real Spine, even in such as have been given up as incurable by the Faculty. In order to satisfy those who wish for proof before trial, they are recommended to apply for testimony to

- The Rev. Mr. Hickson, Slaithwaite, Mr. T. Shaw's Wife, Grocer, Berry Brow. Mr James Newton's Wife, Ashton-under-Lyne,
- Mr. R. Tinker's Wife, Book-keeper, at Messrs. Brooks, Armitage Bridge, Mr. James Stancliff's Wife, Manufacturer, Kirk-
- Mr. HAIGH also appounces to the Public that he has a never-failing Cure for the Scrofnia, whether Hereditary or otherwise.

Fereign and Somestic Entelliasnes

FRANCE.—The public proceedings in the French Court of Peers were brought to a close on Monday evening, after counsel on both sides, and the prison. Sunday evening with thunder and habtning, re- or less. Lord Melbourne did not leave the Palace ers themselves had been heard. The decision of markable for its awful grandeur, but happily unat- till sometime after the other Lords; but the crowd the court is not yet known. There appears to be a tended with any accident from its immediate agency. waited for him, and as soon as his carriage d.ove general desire in Paris that capital pubishment share At about half-past rine, however, it was acc mgeneral desire in Paris that capital punishment share. At about half-past rine, however, it was acc moth, hissed the Premier with much perseverance. The Marning Chronicle says that the people were an army of 100,000 men, was held by some to duration, which did considerable damage. At the regularity drilled by Mr. Henry Baring, Mr. Perceindicate an intention on the part of the Government Castle conservatories, &c., nearly 5 000 panes of val, Sir James Graham, Mr. Bonham, Mr. Cecil to exact the severes penalty. Many arrests have glass were traken, and the glass of every skylight, Forester, and Mr. Holmes; and the Glabe, to show taken place at Marseilies.

measures of the United Government to stop the the most irregular shap-, measured from four inches up a biss for Lord Forester. Instead of the old dirty opium trade, and the general stagnation of com-

of June. They mention the arrest in Canada of an there was no wind, or the destruction to windows active French insurgent, by name Beansoleit. The and other property must have been immense. positical news is generally insignificant; but the Brighton Gazette. accounts of mercantile and monetary affairs are gloomy. The news of a fall of cotton, and scarcity of money in England, had preduced bad effects in BOARD THE ARGYLL STEAMER.—We have the Pidna, Vicetza, Verona, Mantus. B escia, and

A Bordeaux paper publishes Marshal Soult's reply to the municipal authorities of Bilboa, who addressed him on Louis Pailippe's change o. policy towards Spain. The Marshal promises a continuance of good offices and assistance to the Queen.

The only news of importance from the East of

Tampico, and the suppression of the Federalist steam had cleared away, the fatal effects of the revolt by the Mexican Government. The discontent explosion were at once ascertained. Two engineers don Sessions, Francis Atterbury, a shoemaker, was fomented by the French invaders was gradually were killed almost outright -a fireman was so se. indicted for assaulting Jain Lally, a peliceman of disappearing. There is talk of an invasion of the riously injured that he was not expected to live when the city of London. The prosecutor stated that, Texian territory by the Mexicans.

The Prussian Government is involved in another dispute with the Catholic clergy. The Chapter of Treves has elected Mr. Arnoldi, who is conspicuous

MURDER-A MAN CHARGED WITH HANGING HIS WIFE.

An inquest was held, on Thursday last, before Dr. Bird Davies, at the Turk's Head, in Mount- Master .- Scots' Times. street, Birmingham, on the body of Rose Wild, who was found hanging the previous morning, about half-past nine o'clock, in the ki chen of the house in which she resided; it was at first supposed that the unfortunate woman had committed suicide, but the investigation, which was conducted with great eare and attention, has led to a different opinion. The following witnesses were then examined:-

Joseph Dudiey, a publican, saw the deceased at half-past seven o'clock on Wesnesday morning, and

John Hall locged in the house of Luke Wild, the husband of the deceased. Passed through the kitchen at five minutes before eight o'clock on Wednesday both there, and were disputing. Returned at hali- the fine engine of the West of England fire brigade. his finger; on spening the door saw deceased sus- was the first to arrive at Collumpton, followed very pended by a cord. Alarmed the neighbours, and shortly afterwards by the West Middlesex and Sun band were very drunken, and often quarrelled.

alarm given by her husband and the neighbours; the town. Houses in the neighbourhood of the went down shortly after, and saw the deceased! hanging. There were several persons in the room. full a quarter of a mile from the spot, where the Saw no chair, nor anything by which the deceased flames first broke out. In this neighbourhood, becould have reached the staple to which she was sus- tween the above ian and the Red Lien, the property pended. Saw Loke Wild come down stairs five minutes after the alarm had been given; he had hicoat on his arm, and his night-cap in his hand; The West of England tried to cut off the commuhe seemed alarmed, and desired them to cut her | nication between New-street and the Green, which down, and run for a doctor. Had seen Luke Wild was done effectually, though with the preatest a frying-pan. About eight e clock heard the de. streets with the fire biszing on both sides Gaol. The Runsgate mob became exasperated; have the Town Hall? Were they not as well entitled to of the town. At one o'clock the excitement was recezsed and her hu-hand quarreiling; could not hear of them, by which the heat was intense. all they said; heard the husband call her "bloody deceased washing; soon after heard a scuille, and local engines, a good supply of water paving need the windows and shu ters of three houses. About then a groan; heard nothing more until the alarm obtained, by degrees the fire was got under. It was twelve o'clock, the Coast Guard were called out, give them their rights. He had advised the working tended to keep excitement at the highest pitch. It was given; the scuffling was loud. Could not make not till a late hour that the fire was extinguished, and dispersed the rioters. A Jew, who owns a classes to form themselves into agitation committees, was not till the next morning that we had intelliof chairs; the scuffling preceded the groan. Was quite sure Wild could not have gone up stairs with his shoes on, as he usually did, without her hearing him. Had heard Wild wish to "see his wife on the floor." Wild had beaten his wife on the floor of the people, or any portion of the people, district, to the number of many thousands, was held district, to the number of many thousands, was held district, to the number of many thousands, was held district, to the number of the people, or any portion of the people ness occupied upwards of two hours in examination; seriously injured by the fall of a partition on his back, building. Mr. Jones effected his escape, but was her evidence was particularly clear.]

Henry Garneld heard the alarm, and entered the ing; found a knife on the window, and cut her 145 dwelling-houses are burnt to the ground, and, down; is quite sure that there was neither chair nor in addition to that number, including outhouses. stool near the deceased. Had known her and her barns, &c., upwards of 179 buildings have been husband about twenty-six years; they often got totally destroyed. It is impossible to calculate the drunk and quarrelled; had always been on good amount of loss; when it is considered that not only terms with them.

commit Luke Wild, on suspicion of having caused scarcely £100 for each building will be refficient to the death of his wife; he was accordingly given in cover it, and that will make a total loss of £15,000. charge, and the inquest was adjourned until Satur- We fear, however, it will be hund to be much day morning, at nine o'clock.

On Saturcay the inquest was resumed. James Day was first in the house after the alarm exertions to save the jurniture of the poor from the was given; examined the room closely; saw neither burning cottages, many of whom were in a state of chair nor stool near the deceased.

last wittess. Mary Ann Doffey heard the alarm; saw Wild at his bed-room window; told him what was the mat-ter; went into the house; saw neither chair nor presenting itself to the eye in every direction and lightness. Warden, Cardo, and ter; went into the house; saw neither chair nor presenting itself to the eye in every direction and lightness. stad near the corpse; was sent to fetch the doctor blackened rafters, dismant'ed buildings, and runes prived from Birmingham. Mr. Lovett was unaniby Wild.

Thomas Fletcher heard the alarm, and entered the house soon after; saw a chair on its back nea Henry Gately entered the house at the same time, but described it as lying in a different situation to

that described by the last witness. Joseph Stinton had measured the distance from the table the nearest to the pulley, and found it was impossible she could have hanged herself while stanting on it. Had seen a woman, the same covery of their retailes, height as the deceased, try if it were possible with the same cord to reach and put it over her neck. It was not possible.

Jes-ph Wickenden member of the College o' Sarge na, had examined the body of the deceased; ine only marks of violence perceivable were a servere contusion on the lett eye, and a ligature without riot or tumult, are assailed by the police or round the neck. There might have been other marks, but the state of the body, which was greatly decomposed, prevented their detection; was of opinion that she came to her death by strangulation, England is estimated at £1,500,000 sterling-pro-

The former witnesses were examined-Hall and his wife rigidly - but everything tended to confirm their statements. The jury having sat from nine o clock in the morning until eight in the evening, the inquest was adjourned until Monday, at two

Joseph Stinton re-called: Had again inspected the premises; a chair was about the same distance from the pulley as the table before spoken of. Was convinced she could not have hanged herself from it. Had ascertained that it was impossible that a chair could have failen, and not have been heard by the witness, Ann Hall. Day was re-examined, and his testiment was un-

Fletcher and Gately were re-examined respect-

ing the chair; their statements were still more at variance than on their first examination. Hall and his wife were again recalled, and their evidence was more strongly confirmed. Several witnesses were called on behalf of the prisoner, to show that the deceased had frequently

threatened to destroy herself, and on two occasions had attempted it. Wild, the prisoner, on being called on for his defence, declared his innocence. The Coroner addressed the Jury at considerable

ength, explaining the different points of the case. and dwelling particularly on the strong circumstantial evidence; but recommending the Jury, at the same time, to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubts that might occur.

The Jury, having refired for about forty minutes, Luke Wild, who was committed, on the Coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the Warwick Assizes.

FATAL AND MEIANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON painful task of apnouncing a very fatal accident Milan; the most gigantic portion will be the bridge which occurred on Thursday morning, on heard the lover the Lacours, connecting Venice with the Argull steamer, while that vessel was on her annual main land. The length of the railroad will be 166 p easure trip during the tair, to Lochgilphead, with Italian (about the same in English) miss, presing apwards of two hundred passengers. The ressel, through a population of 3,500,000, the seven cities according to custom, was to touch at different places having alone a population of 500,000, viz. Wenice on her passage, and the first was Renfrew Ferry. 120,000, Padea 44 000, Vicerzi 50,000, Verona Europe, is the obstinate determination of the Sultan and new passengers were in the act of getting on 180,000 inhabitants, to which may be added 20,000 to wage war with Mehemet Ail in defiance of the board, when the boiler burst with a tremendous foreigners in Venice and Milan. It is calculated urgest remonstrances of France and England. The explosion, to the terror and dismay of all on board. the transport, when completed, will average 1,000 accounts of the Sultan's state of health are con- The consequences were dreadful. Builing water persons, 1,500 tons of goods, and 1,000 tons of goals and steam rushed out upon the passengers in a tor- daily .- Foreign Quarterly Review. Accounts from Mexico mention the capture of rent, and all was confusion and terror. When the the accounts came away, and five or six of the pass | hearing a cry of murder from a house in a court in senzers were grievously scalded. The most promp. assistance was immediately afford d to the unfortunate sufferers, and all, except the engineers and soner's door; when two women, who were undressed, for his support of the Archbishop of Cologne and the fireman, are expected to recover. One of the forviolent Catholic party, to the Bishopric of Treves, | mer was a frightful spectacle, his face and head | a severe blow on the head with a last, and the The King has applied to the Pope to annul t'e e'et - | being dreadfully lacerated by the force of the explo- | escaped. He took the females, naked as they were. tion: but it is not expected that the application will sion. The fireman was in the act of descending to the watch house. The prisoner said that no noise below when it took place. We have only hard one cause assigned for the barsting of the boiler. It is stated to have been recently patched, and the new plates having been imperfectly rivetted, could] not resist the immense pressure of the steam. No fault whatever, we believe, can be imputed to the

DREADFUL FIRE AT COLLUMPTON. --- On Sunday, between twelve and o'clock, just before the congregation were about to leave church, an alarm of fire was raised in Collumpton, and firmes were seen issuing from a chimney in a small street, near for his improper conduct; to which the fellow replied New-street. The sparks from the burning chimpey con.municated themselves to the roof, which was of thatch, and in an instant was in full blaze. The fire then rapidly extended itself to New-street, and served her with a glass of gin; she had been drink- from thence ran with fearful violence to the houses explosion in the St. Hilda Colliery, near South ing, but was not intoxicated. She said, on paving and cottages contiguous. Measures were taken to Shields, returned this verdict-" Accidental death. him, that it was the last money he should have of check it, and the local engines were soon on the with a special recommendation from the Jury that Radical ranks. (Cheers.) her—the deceased had frequently made use of the spot, but the wind blowing from the N. W. carried the sporks to a great distance, by which the flames broke out simultaneously in various quarters of the town, to the consternation of the inhabitants, and appears that the explosion has been caused by the those engaged in extinguishing them. An express morning. The deceased and her hu-band were was immediately sent to Exeter for assistance, and past nine o'clock, in consequence of having jammed under the superintendence of Mr. G. W. Cumming, was present when the body was cut down. Saw engines. At the moment of their arrival, the scene neither chair nor smol near the spot were the de- that presented itself was truly awful. From Newceased was hanging. The deceased and her hus- street the flames had communicated on both sides of the road until they reached the Town Green, Ann Hall, the wife of the last witness, heard the town. Houses in the neighbourhood of the last makes and the neighbours; the town. Houses in the neighbourhood of the session, the prisoners being confined in the same then proceeded to address the meeting. They saw is very valuable, and the evertions of the West Middlesex engine were directed to its preservation. at half-past seven o'clock; he came to her from for labour, the men having to work in narrow The Sun was also occupied in the very centre of the bitch" and "bloody whore." She then heard the flames. By the joint exertions of these and the houses. Meeting with no resistance, they smashed decensed washing; soon after heard a souffle, and local engines, a good supply of water baving been the windows and shu ters of three houses. About such a noise alone; it was like the knocking about and the engines played upon the smoking of chairs; the scuffling preceded the groan. Was ruins all night. As may be supposed, the town of of these disorders. the previous Thursday; her eye was black, her cown may be said to be destroyed. Near the White matches, situated in Queen-street, Finshury, which it and several other speakers, and then disbody and thighs much bruisted; they had quarrelled. Hart the destruction of valuable property is very During the night previous, witness had been dis-During the night previous, witness had been dis- kied. A great humber of house the defend them- quantity of the materials used for the matches ig- selves. When these minions attacked the people, they brided by them, and kept awake from two the low, as weep, was lieve, uninjared. One poor fellow, a sweep, was lieve, uninjared.

LATEST PARTICULARS.—Since the above was the buildings, but also a great deal of the farniture The Coroner here expressed his determination to and stock in trade in them must have been burnt. greater. We are informed that the respectable inhabitants in the town vied with each other in their most deplorable distress and anguish. It is truly a large in eting of the it habitants of Picalary was

and is since dead.

right or the loss of life might have been great. Mr Cameron in the chair. The resolutions were Business is quite at a stand still in the town; ar still smoking .- Western Luminary.

A MORGUE IN LONDON.—The attention of the are not held on bodies unknown, and whose friends would never have learned their fate, but for the have had produce. report of the cases in the papers. Hundreds of persons are nevertheless interred without the dis-

THE BRITISH QUEEN .- The British Queen, the immense steam ressel fitted up at Greenock, Friday last, and was visited by sumerous parties, previous to her departure on the first voyage to New her crew, engineers, stokers, firemen, and se vante, she will take out no fewer than 320 persons. She is the largest merchant ship that ever left this or any other port; and the property affoat on quitting bably the richest ship and cargo that ever sailed on the ocean. The freight, we hear, for goods and passengers in this single trip, is £10,000.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL. WOOLWICH. -On Menday, a coroner's inquest took place at Weolwich, on view of the body of James Ager, a gunner and driver belonging to the 3rd battalion of the Royal Artillery. It appeared in evidence that on the previous Wednesday the deceased, who was an expert swimmer, left the magazine guard, where he was on duty, and went into the canal for the purpose of bathing. About half-past nine o'clock the sentry over the rocket sheds in the arseral, hearing a noise in the water, went on the bank to ascertain the cause, and observing a man in the water, ordered him out immediately, as it was against orders. He had, however, scarcely spoken, when the deceased untered a pierce ing cry and went down. Although the sentry instantly gave the alarm, it was nearly half an hour before the body was got up, when life was quite extinct. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death.'

EDUCATION .- Her Majesty held a Court at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, for the reception of the address from the House of Lords against the Ministerial Education scheme. A considerable crowd of persons, most of them well-dressed, as sembled to view the procession. As the Peers and Ministers passed along, there was a good deal of mixed cheering, groaning, and guttural execrations, resembling certain sounds heard sometimes in the House of Commons, rather than the common hissing of the olden time. The cheers, it appeared, were returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against for the Tories, the execuations for the Whigs. The Duke of Weilington, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lyndhurst, and the Duke of Newcastle, were the chief favourites. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, and Lord Howick, were honoured with ARUNDEL .-- EXTRAORDINARY SHOWER OF vociferous hootings- Lord John receiving the greater ICE .- Th. western coast of Sussex was visited on porrion. All the Ministers were thus assailed more greenhouse, &c., of the tewn and neighbourhord how little the multitude knew what they were about, Late advices from Canton mention stringent was destroyed. The pieces of ice, which were of states that Mr. Henry Baring, by way of joke, got to five inches over, and in general incased a half- flux-the standard of England-a new standard, of

RAILROADS .- One of the most supendous works to Milan, connecting the seven richest and most populous cities of Italy with each other-Venice,

London Sessions -On Saturday, at the Lon-Bishopsgate Street, he entered it, and went up stairs, listening at the doors. At last he opened the prirushed towards him, and the prisoner struck him came from his room, and he felt naturally indignant at the policeman entering his room in the dead of the night, whilst his wife and mother were undressed. The Recorder said that the prosecutor had behaved most disgustingly. We had not yet, thank God, arrived at such a state that the domicile of any person, towever humble his condition, could be broken into in the dead of the night, and the females of his family dragged naked to a gaol. The Jury must acquir the defendant. The Jury immediately prenounced a verdict of Not Guilty. The Recorder called up the policeman, and severely lectured him

Colliery Explosion .- The Coroner's Jury the practice of working coal-mines with candles be abandoned, and lamps be adopted in their stead, as, candle into what is termed the tenth board of the port of the crowd. mine, which had been foul.'

RAMSGATE.—There has been a good deal of disturbance at Ramagate, in consequence of the cuforcement by the Magistrates of a local act, which prohib ts fish and vegetables from being hawked about for vale. On Monday, nine persons, convicted of this offence, were fined each a shilling, and senhuilding, a great number of persons, chiefly women and fishermen, assembled; and when it was the meetings of the people. The only reason which tense and general. Nothing was to be seen but attempted to take off the prisoners in a fish-van, induced the men of Birming aum to meet in the groups of working men standing at the corners of they forced their way into the house, smashing the Bull-ling was, that there was no other open place the streets, occupied in discussing the aspect of doors and windows, beating the policemen, and in the borough. Holloway Head was three-quarters affairs. And as the Dragoens, to the number of releasing the priscners, who can off. The mob then of a mile distant, and he need not say, it was too far fifty-two, were paraded through the principal streets, sioners' houses, and abusing the owners in gross language. On Tuesday, the prisoners who had got off were re-captured, and conveyed to Sandwich ple at large, like New York, would they be refused castle, were a'so displayed to riew in the upper part and to the number of seven or eight hundred marched have the Town Hall as the middle classes? Good doubled by intelligence that a courier had arrived through the streets, yelling at the Commissioners'

dreadfully burnt, and was obliged to be taken to the hospital. Before the engines reached the spot very home at the sack door. Found Rose Wild hang- written, we understand it has been as terrained that great damage was done to the premises by fire. Mr.

THE TREATMENT of Lady Flora Hastings contirues to furnish the daily papers with matter of the subject, by letters from medical and legal correspendents, in which Sir James Clark and the other parties accused are severely handled; while in those keep to I imself the rights which he denied to the communications, and in leading articles, the Queen s also glanced at.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE CON-VENTION FOR FINSBURY .-- On Monday evening, Mary Gouldiag corresponded the statement of the fortunate that this awful calamity did not occur by held on Cletkenwell Green, for the above purpose. spoken to by M. Le Fentaine, Watson, Hethering-

Legislature is about to be drawn to the expediency | the vicarage at Northallerton, three cetton treeof establishing a morgue in the metropolis. That at this time shedding their produce in abundance. such a place is greatly wanted cannot for one mo- see of them in particular. The cotton is white in ment be denied. Not a day passes in which inquests colour, and of a fine texture. Though they have

IMPORTANT TO REPORTERS .- The schoolmaster of Climpy has at length completed his machine, called the "Speech Recorder." Its principle is to divide the mental and mechanical labour of speech reporting, but allowing both to go at once, thereby though London-built, arrived at Blackwall on doubling the speed of the most expert common reporter: consequently, a whole speech can be taken down by the time that the speaker is hulf through York. The number of passengers is 220; and with his hurangue. The idea of this wonderful reachine was taken from "Babbage on the Division of Labour.'

> DURHAM COUNTY CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

SUNDERLAND .- On Tuesday morning intelligence was received of the further arrests of delegates and the disturbances at Birmingham, which spread with rapidity, and excited a well-grounded indignation in the breasts of all classes of workmen. The Council of the County Charter Association imthe following is a copy :- "Working men! meet ing, similar to the first to the Moor. The weavers, to a man, abandoned their employment, and went in procession through the town to the Moor, and took the chair, and delivered an excellent address. Messrs. Watson, Duncan, and Binns afterwards demonstration had been determined on that evening, both at Coxaoe and Eusington Lane.

COXHOE. - Mr. George Binns proceeded to this lace on Wednesday last, to endeavour to allay the excitement produced by the tyranny of Government. On arriving there at five o'clock, the street of the men of Newcastle, and if the local authorities &c, who unanimously resolved on a strike at the order of the Convention.

South Herron.-On Monday evening, Mr. Williams held a spirited meeting at this place. Mr. Clementson occupied the chair. Resolutions of confidence in the Convention, and of a determina-

Coxgreen.-On Wednesday evening, Mr. Wiliams visited this place, when the banner of democracy was unfurled in the village for the first time with great success.

Southwick .- On Thursday evening men, women, and children, met in the open air and amid torrents of rain, to hear addresses on the present crisis. Resolutions of readiness to meet any emergency, were carried unanimously.

EASINGTON LANE .- About 4,000 persons met at this place from Moorsley, Downs, Thornley, stone of large size, which, unlike the ice, were of brilliant colours, flowed over the Palace entrance. course not transparent. The fruit trees and all The affair, however, was not very triumphant for and Rackhouse. The manifest of the parties of New York papers have been received to the 19th kinds of vegetation have suffered. Fortunately the inmates and favourities of the Palace. ing fixed their tickets in their hats, which Mr of modern times is a projected railroad from Venice | Dancan happily observed was not the mark of the

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

FRIDAY, JULY 12. UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, &c .- Petition (Na tional) [presented 14th June] read :- Motion made and question put-"That this House will immediatives by force. ately resolve itself into a Committee of the whole She had just stopped at the Railway Wharf there, 46 000, Martua 34,000, Bresma 42 000, and Milan the said petition;"—(Mr. Thomas Attwood)—The carry out its commands to the letter. He referred House divided; Ayes 46, Noes 235. Ayes. - H A. Aglionby, F. B. Beamish, M. J. Blake, H. Bridgeman, J. Brotherton, R. D. Browne, W. Collins, R. Currie, Sir J. Duke, T. Duncombe, cheers. Marsland, J. Martin, Lord Milton, Sir W. Molesworth, G. A. Muskett, D. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, J. Connell, J. Ramsbottom, E. B. Roohe, J. Rundle, Which they had expressed themselves in reference to his public conduct. Whilst he was up, he would not be adviced to every man to do his duty. He W. Turner, N. A. Vigors, Hon. C. P. Villiers, T. Wakley, R. Wallace, H. Warburton, W. Willi ma, Sir M. Wood. Tellers .- T. Attwood, J. Hume.

STATE OF POLITICAL FEELING.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT NEWCASTLE.

SUNDAY .- On Sanday evening, a great meeting of the Radical Reformers of Newcastle was held in the New Lecture Room, for the purpose of exp especially because the purpose of exp especially because the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of the purpose of exp especially because the property of sing their sentiments with reference to the late as famished themselves and gave the proceeds of illegal conduct of the authorities, in forcibly dispersing the men of Birmingham, whilst constitutionally assembled in public meeting.

as lamisned themeselves and gars the precedes of their earnings to unbaptized ruffians, who did nothing but pray upon their Christian fellow-men. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps the Convention would not

evening on a most important occasion, he was not the signal for one general strike. (Loud che rs.) sure that they could keep cool, for it was a warm which sat on the corpses of the persons killed by the evening, but he trusted they would be as cool as possible on the present occasion—he knew they strike also be against all parsons, and hypocrites of

letter received from Mr. J. Richardson of the Cou. people to go to heaven, they must put them in a namely, the improvement of mind, in connexion from the evidence taken at this inquest, it evidently vention. The letter was listened to with breathless attention, save when one or two statements it con- people love these enemies who came to thrust a incaution of one of the men going with a lighted tained called forth an expression of feeling on the

Mr. O'BRIEN then presented himself, and was received with tremendous cheers. After a few preliminary observations upon the importance of the subject they had mee to consider, he proceeded to read from the Sun newspaper, an account of the brutal conduct of the authorities in Birmingham.

Mr. O'Brien commented, judiciously, on several portions of the document as he proceeded, and when | broke up. then proceeded to address the meeting. They saw lington, and placards were printed and circulated that the Government was determined to put down over the town. The excitement soon became infor working men to go to read the newspapers. they were greeted with loud cheers, both in Gates-Why had not the people the Town Hall? It the head and Newcastle, by crowds of men. We under-Corporation of Birmingham was elected by the peo- stand that the two pieces of Artillery now in New-God! was it because those classes bought cheap and from Bedlington for a body of troops to move on to saw seven years ago that the middle classes would on this service, and various were the romours circu-

the people's blood was shed in Newcast'e. It them they had news from the Convention. These were believe that the Chartists carried arms to the meetmously chosen as their Delegate to the Convention. not rush upon the military. No; let them go to the times that tried men's souls—times that would soon ing!

one of them in particular. The cottox is white in colour, and of a fine texture. Though they have been planted some years, this is the first year they not a few men on the banks of the Thames. No; tion. He was of the chairman's opinion, he wanted their tyrants were to be found among every man the meeting to abstain from cheering. They who wrung a fertune from the sweat of the people; pledged themselves, in the face of heaven, to supand so long as the electors, who asurped the port their delegates to the National Convention, and Government, not the people to expend their force they were met peaceably to declare that in the aragainst the military and police, they would have no rest of George J. Herney and Dr. John Taylor, they p ace, so let them hold those men accountabl—he were t emselves arrested. They would meet every said it again—in both life and property. (Renewed night, and even should the municipal authorities be cheers.) In the good times of England, every man terrified, the people would know no terror. (Loud was compelled to arm, and was fined if he did not cheers.) They had drawn blood from Dr. John arm. Major Cartwright said that if they had Universal Suffrage, and power to elect King, Commons, Lords, and the officers of the army, they would not be source unless they had the arms of freemen to defend those privileges. (Loud cries of hear, hear, hear.) In 1793, every man of sixteen had the right to vote in France, but when the middle classes ad murdered St. Just, and the other leaders of the democrats, and sent 2:0,000 men to the frontier It was the duty of the people to put forth all their to fight the tyrants of all Europe, then they struck energies, or they were lost for ever. He now called down liberty when its defenders were no longer able upon them to trifle no longer; let them declare to prevent them, and at the present moment not that they would be free or die. They had long more than nineteen men could belong to a political laboured under bitter slavery, but they were detersociety in France, nor would more than three men mine i to remain no longer. (Loui cheers.) mediately dispatched couriers to all their collicry middle classes had more interest in the slavery of carried unavimously.

districts, with information of the circumstances in the people than had the middle classes of France. Mr. Mason moved the second resolution, as connection with the movement. A posting bill was issued at three o'clock in the afternoon, of which kundred millions every year. There were now forty of That st shops where one would do-every shopkeeper could on the Moor at seven o'cleck this evening, to guard | vend for y times as much goods as he now sold. He the Convention, endangered by traitors. One and could prove to the middle classes that they would be all—to your posts!" Short as was the notice, yet bettered by the change that was now approaching, at the time appointed, an immense multitude was only he must occupy his time by speaking of a more important subject. If the men of England did not provide themselves with the arms of freemen he would at once renonnce the movement. Did the middle classes petititon the people for leave to great numbers of the people were in attendance from no harm, then, to follow their laudable example. the town and country. Mr. Redhead, of Thernley. There was a motion to come before the House of Commons; it was their business to wait till they saw that their petition was r jected, but he did not soldiery on. spoke, and the multitudes quietly dispersed, after a toll thom to do anything but rest on their cars. They had no right to assume that any Parliament could be so unjust as to refuse the rights of the people; they, therefore, had a right to rest on their oars, and to put their trust in God, and keep their powder dry. (Loud cheers.) He understood there were resolutions: he hoped they would be worthy was filled with colliers from Kelloe, Quarring on, attempted to put an end to the peaceful meetings, as they had done in Birmingham, that principle it contained, and if the minions of the they would hold the Maxistrates deeply responsible Government were to attempt putting down their for all the evils that would ensue. Their plan was meetings by brute force, why, the people had no to gather up under the law a power greater than alternative left but to resist them. Let them be the law itself; and the moment the local authorities attempted to break the law, why, let them never more meet till they met with arms in their hands to interfere with their meeting, they would raise a but above all, to defend the rights of Englishmen, for whom the Queen and constitution exists. (Tre-

mendous cheers.) Mr. Mason moved the first resolution, as fol-"That the Government and local authorities

Mr. Thomason seconded the resolution. He agreed with his friend, Mr. O'Brien, that the time

for speaking had passed and the time of action had finally dispersed. arrived. It appeared that not only would the Hetton, South Hetton, the Raintons, &c. Messis Government not allow the people to have a vote, but it would prevent them from even meeting to talk of excitement was a little abated by intelligence that Mr. DEVYR moved the second resolution as fol:

lows :- " That in case the Government shall persist in dispersing the constitutional meeting of the people by physical force, we, the men of Newcastle, utting our trust in God, and resting upon our rights and the constitution, are determined to meet illegal force by constitutional resistance." Mr. Cockbunn seconded the resolution: He said that if the authorities resisted the people, and

attempted to put down the constitutional meetings, then were the people bound to resist those autho-Mr. JAMES AYR moved the third resolution, pledg-House, for the purpose of taking into consideration ing the meeting to support the Convention, and to the advice he had long since given them, to sell

their "garment and bay a sword."

Mr. Curnic seconded the resolution. He briefly urged the necessity of arming. Carried amid loud J. Easthope, W. Eilis Earl Euston, G. Evans, J. Mr. Mason briefly proposed a vote of thanks to Fielden, F. Finch, G. Grote, D. W. Harvey, C. Mr. O'Brien, as well for his uniform advocacy of the

J. Hecter, C. Hindley, T. L. Hodges, S. Jervis, people's rights as for his able address on the present occasion. Carried by loud accismation.

reiterate his advice to every man to do his duty. He wished for peace, law, and order; but not for that kind of it which made the country a desert, and called it peace. (Loud cheers.) There must be peace with justice, or there shall be no peace. The present was the peace of stagnant waters, which tainted the red air with pestilence, and before he would have such peace give bim the hurricane of Barbadoes, sweeping down all in its terrific course. Why was it that England enjoyed peace from the Continental powers? Simply, because she was prepared for war and ready to repel aggression. At seven o'clock, Mr. R. AYRE was called to be permitted to command them; perhaps before that day came the delegates of the people would be The CHAIRMAN said, that they had met this every one arrested. That circumstance should be Let every man who was ready to strike, should the Convention be arrested, held up his hand. (One

would be so for there had always been order in the Radical ranks. (Cheers.)

Strike also be against an paraous, and appointed the all kinds, who, enjoying the rights of citizenship, and the good things of this life, would deny both to Mr. RUCASTLE then stood forward and read a their toiling brothers. If these men wished the position to love their exemies; but how could the with the distress and poverty of the country. Mr. bayonet down their throats for asking their own? (Loud cheers) If he had time, he could easily prove to the middle classes that their condition would be bettered by Universal Suffrage, but he could not now enter upon the question. Mr. O'Brien again expressed his thanks, and sat down amid

It was then announced that meetings would be having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting

Monday.—Early this morning it became known that Geo. Julian Harney had been arrested in Bed- to the person who was lately discharged from the sold dear that they should kave all rights? He fore-that village. About thirty Dragoons were sent out About five o'clock the Winlaton Band, at the

tice in England these ruffians would be in gaol, in- Scotswood-road, and Collingwood-street. Scon Commons-they were but the tools of the 700,000 joined by thousands on the way, whilst thousands monopolists, whom he denoraced as conspirators rushed on to the Moor in hope of securing a place against the people. [Here a middle class man near the hustings. When we entered the Forth the made some observations relative to the sweeping multitude present exceeded all belief; and though controversy, conducted in not very courteous terms. nature of Mr. O'Brien's charge] Mr. O'Brien re- only a few hours notice had been given, the num-The Morning Post perseveringly fixes attention on plied that if the gentleman did not resist the de- bers exceeded those collected to elect the Delegates mands of the people then was he not comprised in the on Christmas day. It was contemplated to have charge at all; but if he were one of those who would two hustings as there were two immense crowds assembled round the benners which had taken up people, then he called him a conspirator, because their stand in different parts of the grand. Two mid le class men a conspirator, except he conspired to keep him (Mr. O'B.) from his just rights. (Load cheers.) A military force could not exist in a borough without the aid of the borough magistrates.

The Chairman said they had elected him to preside over the present meeting, he accepted the office.

Had the Birmingham magistrates intimated to on the condition of their keeping the peace. He Lord John Russell that they did not act a military or police force? No; for if they had peace, and if the meeting was not of the same mind one so, Lord John Russell dare not move let them tell him, and he would vacate the chair. in the Borough of Birmingham. (Hear, hear.) It the meeting was over, and resume their work till

COTTON TREES. There are in the garden of Corporation, who ordered them out. If the people's determine whether liberty would leave the land for the vicarage at Northallerton, three cetton trees, blood was shed in the peaceful discharge of their ever, or be established on a firmer foundation than right of meeting, why, let the Borough authorities ever it was b fore. Would they oblige him by not

terrified, the people would know no terror. (Loud cheers.) They had drawn blood from Dr. John Taylor, but he store that blood for blood should be demanded. He then read the resolution as follows, which was received with loud cheers:-

and George Julian Harney.' Mr. PARKINSON, collier, seconded the resolution.

"That should any attempt be made in Newcastle to intertere with the right of public meeting, we are resolved to held the Magisterial authorities responsible, both in person and property, for any injury that may be sustained by the people.

Lord John dare not disperse the meeting without the permission of the Magistrates, who were the delegates of the shopocrats. Let them stand to their determination, and England would soon be a para-

disc instead of a hell. Mr. Cockburn seconded the resolution, and said. that it would be folly to attack the solviery. Let them attack the men who hounded the

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Byrne t'en moved the third resolution, as fullows: 🚣

"Tnaz whilst this meeting is determined to agitate for their just rights, they are resolved to keep the peace, and compel all others to do the same.'

Mr. Rucastle, chemist, seconded the resolution, and he did so with a determination to carry out the peaceful till the law was broken agairst them; but tion to support it to the utmost, were carried with to defend their Queen, to defend the constitution, power that would disperse their fees like chaff before the wind. (Loud cheers.)

The resolution passed amid loud acclamations. A Shipwright was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that he was the only Radical in Newcastle who saw Mr. Harney on his passage through the have committed high treason against the Queen goo's spirits and sent his respects to them all, bidand Constitution, by attempting to disperse the ding them "put their trust in God, and keep their the discussion of their mighty grievances."

people of Birmingham peacefully assembled for powder dry." (Loud cheers.) Three cheers were given for Harney, Taylor, and the Convention, and the meeting left the ground with bands and banners, and perambulat, d the principal streets before they

> post arrived a letter from Dr. John Tayler. This was immediately pricted in a handbill, placarded over the town, and spread with rapidity over the surrounding districts. Such intense interest we never before witnessed. The printers were literally besieged for them, and up to Wednesday evening had to go three several times to press to supply the urgent demand. As soon as the afternoon had set n groups gradually increasing assembled at the foot of the Side, and about four o'clock the Winlanton pand marched into the town in full blast, and were oudly cheered. Shortly after a flag crossed the bridge, and came waving up the foot of the Side, accompanied by a procession. The band came out from its rendezious, and the whole dense crowd moves up Dean Street, Grey Street, Market Street, along Grainger Street, down the Bigg Market, to the Forth. One table only was prepared, as the proceedings of the meeting were intended to be confined to reading the news of the day. Mr. Embleton, pitman, was called to the chair, and the crowd (though the people of the villages were requested to stay at home, save merely a delegate to report proceedings) was more dense than on the preceding evening. Not only in front of the hustings, but also in the rear, men were wedged as if in a vice, till ar beyond the reach of human voice, whilst thousands, who could not hear, sauntered over the green, looking on with delight. The show of Tory-Whigs was thin, say a dozen or thereabouts, who hovered round the outskirts, oraning their necks in the vain attempt to catch a sound. Mr. Embleton opened the proceedings, and as he concluded Mr. James Ayr arrived from Carlisle, and announced that the patriots of that city and its dependencies met the preceding evening on the Sands, to the number of 16,000 men, and their meetings were to be held every evening. The democrate of that city were about to open a communication with their brothers of Dumfries, Glasgow, and other important towns, and they would invite Newcastle to send a delegate to a meeting to be held for that purpose. Mr. Ayr, notwithstanding the fatigue of his journey a dressed the people at great length, and was succeeded by Mr. Mason, who had just arrived from a meeting held at Sneddon Hill, some three miles south Newcastle, where the pit men of several large colliers had assembled in large numbers, and hardly could be prevented from commencing the general strike immediately.

BATH WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION. - On Monday evening last, Mr. Vincent delivered recture to a very numerous audience, at the rooms of the Working Men's Association, Moumouth street, Bath: the subject of which lecture was, What is Chartism? He traced it up to its proper source. Vincent occupied the attention of his audience, which included many respectably dressed females, for upwards of two hours, in explaining what Chartism is. His remarks elicited frequent tokens of applause, which was more than usually enthusiastic. Many of the middle classe- were present, who paid marked attention to Mr. V.'s lecture; they seemed to sympathise with the meeting in regard to the held every evening in the Forth; and thanks present unsettled state of affairs. At the conclusion of the lecture, three cheers were given for Mr. Vincent, and three for the General Convention. On the same occasion a Silver Medal was presented Police for refusing to take up arms against the Chartists on the occasion of their demonstration, at Midford Hill, on Whit-Morday. The following is inscribed on the medal-" This Medal is presented, by the Ladies of Bath, to Mr. Joseph Reece, as a oken of the respect and esterm in which he is held by them for his truly noble conduct in refusing to take up arms against his fellow-countrymen." THE ARRESTED CHARTISTS. - A public meet-

ing was held at Larkhall Gardens, Bath, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of giving expression to public opinion as to the late arbitrary arrests, and to appeal to the public in behalf of those Chartists who are in prison (or out on bail), charged with having been guilty of a violation of the law. Mr. Bolwell was called to preside on the eccasion. Mr. Bartlett proposed the following reto have been grossly violated by the late arbitrary acres's, and that there is no longer any security for the liberty of the subject, this meeting pledges itself to abide by the orders of the General Convention, and to contribute to the fund for the defence of those Chartists who have been arrested stead of the peaceable people. But there was no after, the Swalwell Band made its appearance at in violation of the constitution." Mr. W. Young haw in England, except for the 700,000 living on the head of a vast multitude, and when the two rents, profits, and interests, who attempted to bands joined they were accompanied by not less log, and carried unanimously. The Chairman then govern Ergland by physical force. Talk not to him than 10,000 to 15,000 men in passing our office. Jones is not insured, and it is only about three of the Queen, or of the Ministers, or of the House of They then moved towards the Forth and were thusiastic cheering. His observations were chiefly confined to the conduct of certain spies who (so he was informed) had been sent among the people for the purpose of picking out those Chartists who took an active part in the present movement. After passing a deserving encomium on the conduct of Mr. Lovert, whom he considered the soul of the Convention, Mr. V. concluded by stating that he should. on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, preach a serit was asproper name. He did not call any one of the large tables were procured and a hustings formed licensed so to preach. Three cheers were given for Mr. Vincent, who returned thanks; and three cheers were likewise given for the Convention. The same compliment was paid to the Chairman, and to Mr. Porter, the landford of the public-house, when the business being ended, the meeting separated. A collection was made at the coor. During the meeting a Serveant Gooden, of the Staff of Militia, fired a pistol off repeatedly; he said he did it for the purpose of annoying the meeting, and making people

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 20.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.

WE do not frequently occupy any considerable portion of our space with the pratings, the crowings, the coughings, the believings, the hootings, and all the various substitutes for honesty and gentlemanly breeding, which usually characterise the "debates" in the "House." Yeszerweek, however, was a period which might well claim an exception from our usual practice, of chronicling only the deeds without reference to the falk of our misrepresentatives On that occasion, the deliberately expressed, and respectivity worded "Petition" of more than a million and a quarter of their betters was to be canvassed by them; and we certainly did feel some little curiosity, not altogether unmixed with anxiety, to know what the representatives of bricks and mortar, and rears and profits would say to the honest and fair request of labour to have justice. We were quite pregared to anticipate, without difficulty, what they would do, but, we repeat, we felt a little anxious to know what they might be inclined to

We have read through the report, as given in the London Papers, with much interest, and have given elsewhere a very copious abridgement of it, the perusal of which will compensate our readers for the time and space so occupied.

We feel that we have reason to contratulate case was handled both by friend and foe. Whether rigmarole of the renegade O'CONNELL, or the plain, common-sense, manly speech of Mr. Bune; whether we review the splenetic effasion of the illicit Member (?) for Glaszow, and the rebuke administered to him by WAKLEY, in the boidest address, perhaps, ever cause of might.

frage with that of the Poor Law, the Corn Laws, image:-Botions and pet schemes of currency allowed the be legitimate when capital is required, when the soil is no HOME SECRETARY to sink the reat question, and are depen in gup in charity or plumer tot an port. to comparite equitons of Mr. ATTWOOD upon the! We give the above definition of Savings Banks, currency by quoting the opposing opinions of other as the best we have yet heard. Create a large Chartists on the same subject.

to be thus se zed on as arguments against the pro- labourers must pay the interest. Again, Mr. ATTple's demand for right, a whole host of opponents would was not justified in throwing out any bait for will be eclisted—not against the principle, the a compromise, either for Household Suffrage, justice, or the substance of the thing-but against Annual Parliaments, or the Bellot. The instruc- stone !? Did they suppose that there was no the bubbles if sting in the brains of visionary pelistrons of the People were the Petition; the whole limit to endurate, 12 ticians, each of whom supposes that he alone holds | Petition, and nothing less than the Petition. the master-key of the temple of national pros- The desire of Mr. ATTWOOD to justify his old 2440- struction of property that has taken place be

over the nation's ignorance of his scheme for national prosperity; and, again, we tell him that Petition a crutch for his rag botheration. Lord he might as well suck a bit of court plaster upan a mortal wound as hope to create national prosperity by an extension of the very poison which has led to azional adversity. The very case cased by the Honourable Gentleman, of the liability of two manufacturers to the amount of is an answer to his project. This £800,000 was all fictitions money, expended in competition in the labour market equiest the smaller capitalists and the speculatorwith real money. Mr. ATIWOOD must know that an unlimited, or an extensive, issue of paper money tends to debase all real property, therefore he must either deny that labour is real property, or he must prove that, under a system of fic itious money, labear is not made liable to all the flacmations, produced by the commanders of their money whenever they please. Give as a controll ever ten millions of floutions money, and we will not only esimmand the whole labour market of England for a sufficient period to create confusion and alarm, but we will be able to ruin and drive from the market all small capitalists. Does Mr. ATTWOOD mean, that an ability to employ labour would furnish a corresponding ability to support the labourer? if so, he at once breaks through all the rules of demand and supply. Why, at this present time, with the present facilities of gambling, every warehouse in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other large towns, is a competitor against labour; ther may be for as a reserve for speculation, while them may be a drog in the market. Let us have years' supply. Can the labourer get the £1 note to buy food with as easily, and upon the same terms. eard of his wages?

the latiour market, when £10 worth of cotton, philanthropist's tender mercy, in speaking Petition of the manufacturers, it would have been "We meet again at Philippi," but not with cap in unnecessar, for of themselves, without troubling one hand and petition in the other. afford a second act of the Reform Bill, which would banker himself, sees nothing objectionable except in be a surrendering of all that has been done into the our 'treasonable' language, and, above all, in our run hands of our opponents, in order that they may en upon the Savings' Bank. This, indeed, is "the Kettle measures for themselves, and against all other Whigs are the only remaining sheaf of the stack, classes of society. Mr. ATTWOOD should have and what a pelting he will get from all sides when abs'ainea from any extraneous matter. As he was he is obliged to bolt!

of such men to the House of Commons as would | memory :- "You may as well petition the rock of | epeal ALL bad laws.

The principles, for which we contend, just in themselves, should never be confided to slender advocacy. The great storm which we have yet to weather is the hurricane of preregative, which has long raged against us, and which can only be lulled by the opposing elements of reason and discretion, or by the more persuasive argument of force, and therefore upon every moral encounter we require our best meral supporters. We have a well disciplined moral-force corps out of the House; before which all the opposing fallacies of Friday night would have failen as chaff before the wind; and the consciousness of this alone, and the absence of its display in the House of Commons, will encourage the people to look to themselves, and to themselves alone, for a redress of grievances.

The pompous boast of Lord Russfill, of the increased deposits in the Savings' Banks, would, to a comprehensive mind, be a sufficient argument against an extended paper currency. Why, in this financial country, had we not one clark to tell his Lordship that nothing could more fully prove the existence of rottenness than those increased deposits, and a general well-founded complaint of the industrious classes being co-existent? Now, in what consists those deposits? Are they a surplus, after procuring the necessaries of life, for those who make the investment?—or are they the "provision for the rainy day" of the working man? No; they consist of the sale of the stock-in-trade of small capital-"the people" upon the manner in which their isis, who have been driven from the market by fictitions money, and of the savings of servants, of we contemplate the pitiable figure cut by the persons of small income, and partially of more little Lord in his reply to Mr. ATTWOOD, the wealthy persons, who approve of the security. We never did assert that the people are holders of this scennity to any large amount; but, on the contrary, we complain that they have triffing hall had laws. deposits, while they are compelled to pay the who'e interest upon this Government loan. The manner in which we seek to operate upon those securities delivered in that House; whether we read the by popular direction is more against the interest wishy-washy rubbish spouted by the "Liberai" than against the principal. We say that the Member for Greenock, or the subsequent declara- interest cannot be paid, and zek those holding the tien of the honest warrior, General Johnston, we deposits to vest them in the American, Dutch, and are equally proud of the position maintained by the other funds, which are more secure than our own. In 1834, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER We have always advocated the policy of "doing thoused of the prosperity of Ireland by the conone thing at once;" placing an object refore us, fincally increased deposits in the Savings' Banks; and going right on to its attainment, without step- and we extract from the Parliamentary Reports of their work. ping to take up any out-riders by the way. We that year the following reply of Mr. FEARGUS have never mixed up the question of Universal Sail O'Connon to the Right Honourable Gentle-

the Factory System, the Funding System, or any | "How easy it is to parade incommete figures to satisfy our other of those isolated effects of bad Government, Gentleman was leading controlled to obtain a prepunderating of our prepunderating of the great prosperity of a nation. The Right flow, tools, the Birmingham Magistracy! Supposing the aware that "courtes," requires any other.

Tolse easy it is to parade inclinated to loss, the Birmingham Magistracy! Supposing the first of the great prosperity of a nation. The Right flow, the Birmingham Magistracy! Supposing the aware that "courtes," requires any other.

J. Wass.—No.

Johnson, Beverley.—The plates were sent to Hull. which, when permitted to obtain a preponderating of our prospertly, which in the databased that but an effect which must have been foreseen by influence in the mind, are usually denominated that it increased do, saw in the same of ranks of freind, every one with common sease, as likely to arise evotebets, because we know that, whenever this is done, and the abstraction of our capital from its begin
true mind, whenever this is done, and the abstraction of a portion of our capital from its begin
true mind, are usually denominated to obtain a preponderating to appears whonly again and the state of covered that the mind, are usually denominated to obtain a preponderating but an effect which must have been foreseen by influence in the mind, are usually denominated to appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appear the appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appear the appears whonly again that the covered that the mind, are usually denominated to appear the appears whonly again that the covered that the covered that the mind, are the covered that the cov a wily foe will instantly mount the hobby-horse that mate purposes. (Caeers.) Before he can maintain his posethan he must show that there is a sufficient capital in the is offered to him, and thus, riding away on the back country, that there are no anemaly ever lattered as underested to him, and thus, riding away on the back country, that there are no anemaly ever lattered as the stitutionally on an open space long devoted to their Sundantiano.—We are sorry this letter was too late. of a failacy, a waim, or a prejudice, leave the grand cultivation of the self. Sir, let this house repeal the Union use; they offer no interruption to business or passenquestion untouched. The debate now under review to morrow, and in less than one month larged one, besides would have furnished us with any proofs that might | the emptying stine dead Exchanger, win be the case quence. The deposits consist not in space money, but is not breaking have been yet wanting to us that we were right in | up of tamilies produced by the tyramy of landords. The this policy. The manner in which Mr. AITWOOD whereca to develop his industry, he puts his mostly to his encouraged and housed on by the constituted from the Argus eye of his destroyer, natural the season in carried authorities of the town. Their passions are thus one-mail contracted, and while three fifths of the population

lissue of one pound notes, and the consequence for a If the nostrams and crotchets of every man are season may be another funded debt, of which the

seize the opportunity of making the National ent of the question, and grappled with the individual notions of Mr. ATTWCOD.

" Suspicion ever haunts the guilty mind," and thus Lord John Russell (not that he himself has been guilty of the robbery,) throws throws the shield of his protection over the Nation's Property now in custody of the Russells, and assures the House that the intention of the Chartists is to steal the land. He gave chapter and verse for our anti-naper opinions, but for the piur der part he merely gave his word. He knows well that there is a difference between plundering and recapturing. He knows well, that there is no statute of limitation against a nation's will and right, and above ail, he knows well, that we seek not the possession of the present rent, but of that

The abstraction of the land from its legitimate purposes is the cause of every national evil; for in consequence, the working classes are compelled every scoundrel who wishes to employ them, "No Saturday night, no Monday morning" being their threat; while if every man had his own storehouse, his plot of ground, his larder, his centry-box, and his musker, no foreign invader or domestic tyran: would dare to make war upon his home stead, or to invade the rights of a freeman.

Some say that Lord J. Russell treated the considerably queer" if he could but see them. the whole population over-worked to fill Petition with contempt. We don't care whether he did or not: "the censure of slaves is praise;" but £1 notes for tweive months, with an unrestricted this we assure him, that the Charter will be the law the of machinery with its increase and improvement. of the land before he is much older, and the more and within the year we shall produce more than five speedily in consequence of the insolence of the House, which was most conspicuously manifested by the unguarded declaration of Mr. SLANAY, as the capitalist can raise it to regulate the stan. perhaps, the most important sectionce of the debate. That gentleman would not consent to go into commit-Mr. Allwood's scheme amounts to a corruption | tee and disapproved even of the discussion, from the Mr. Owen's community principle, with this dif. belief that" IT WOULD DISTURB THE CONFIDENCE ference only, Mr. Owen's plan would ensure the OF CAPITALISTS." Now, he could not have more when manufactured, will not bring more than the distress which preavils in the large manu £10 5s., while £10 worth of wheat, made into facturing towns, "have they any public breai by a less expensive process, will bring £25: walks he asks. Ha, ha, it reminds us and yet Mr. ATTWOOD would persuade us that the of the cocked-hat on the bare-footed man. Public Petition which he presented was the Petition of the walks! for what? to admire the beauties of nature middle classes, in which he joined the manufactuand improvements of art. Ah! we have done with turers and merchants, who, by their gambling under all that blarney and nonsense now. Friday night the law, have created all the poverty, and who are now more stern in their opposition than the Government itself. If the Petition had been the House of Capitalists. The ghost has vanished, and

prayed for paper money, a repeal of the Corn Laws, case of the petitioners well. Let the words of they are sure to maintain, at whatever cost of pronot of the Poor Laws; it merely sought the rottern WAKLEY be imprinted upon every freeman's perty or blood,

Gibraltar." We shall give the whole sentence:-"He did not wish to arge the people to acts of outrage, but he never would sauction a gross delusion. He should say to them, 'Do not send your petitions to Parliament.' He should add, 'Discuss your grievances; make known your wrongs; make known your wrongs; make known your abourers; obtain the confidence of the middle classes of society; and finally, you may succeed in obtaining your rights. THEY EIGHT AS WELL PETITION THE ROCK OF GIBRALIAR AS PETITION THAT HOUSE. It was a mockery he could not

This notice is rather long; but it is probably our last notice of the House of Capitalists. Opinion is created—opinion is organised; and now our province is to join in the direction of that opinion; and stopits progress who can-neither traitor, knave, nor spy can do so: the fool-and the fool alone-is now our enemy. Let the people be watchful, and the Convention wise, and the battle is won. To the people, then, we say-Be ready! To the Convention, we say-Be wise! To both, we say - Be united; and Victory must follow!

THE TEST OF SINCERITY.

WHEN Mr. FIELDEN moved in the "House" for a Repeal of the New Poer Law, one of the fool-knaves to whom, in its anger, Heaven has permitted the keeping of the destinies of this great country to be confided for a season, objected that the people gave no evidence of the ardency of their wishes, or the eincerity of their almost innumerable petitions on the subject; they had not revelled in the destruction of either life or property; there had been no fires, nor any mu:dere perpetrated. We hope this wise Senator will be better satisfied with respect to the sincerity of the people in the demands they are now making; not for the mere repeal of an obnoxious law, but for the enforcement of those principles of right which shall procure the repeal, and prevent the re-enaction, of procure the repeal, and prevent the re-enaction, of defence of Messrs. Roberts, Vincent, Potts, Carrier, Tucker,

Birmingham has tasted the sweets of Lord Howick's required evidence of sinceri'v-blood has flowed - fire has raged-property has been destroyed-lives have been sacrificed. It pleaseth our Whig and Tory masters to attribute all this to the Chartists. We deny the imputation: but, granting it to be true, it would, at least, supply the only argument which the titled Representative of the whole class of oppressors could observe to be wantling to prove that the nation's will was actively aroused, and that the people were in earnest about

But what are the facts of the case? Who are Very clearly the Government, and their wretched tools, the Birmingham Magistracy! Supposing the gers; and without any act of provocation committed by them, or any notice given to them, they are suddenly set upon by a band of armed ruffians, who are extited and their feelings exasperated to the highest pitch of mortal endurance, which excirement is maintained for a fortnight together by a succession of most cowardly and dastardly insults, in the arrest and imprisonment of their friends, the parading conwhom their personal liberties, and, in some cases, the shelter of their own houses, had been descerated, Did the nools think that men were of from or of

For our part, we can only say that, if the deciates, and to stand well with his order, while he went characable on the people, we are amazed to find Mr. ATTWOOD'S speech was not an introduction far enough to redeem his piedge to the country, has things no worse than they are; and this is one to the National Petition. It was a lamentation induced him to lose sight of the question, and to reason why we strongly incline to the F. H. MAREBLEY. - Too late for this week - shall appear in opinion that the whole business is a rascally middle-class plot, designed only to afford a JOHN seeing this, very cumningly left the nation pretext for putting Birmingham under marrial law, and for enforcing measures equally stringent throughout the whole country. We know the character of the British people infinitely better than do the imbeciles who govern them. They are a brave-a patient-a long-suffering people-but terrible in their and we tell the Government most fearlessly that if they persist in a course of oppressive and unequal legislation-if they continue to reb the peor by witholdhave no adequate remuneration for his labour; no a day of general and frightful retribution is at hand, Hotel, Weilington Road. with which the proceedings of Monday night at snock; that it has concentrated the energies. healed the differences, and aroused the determination of the whole people. We are sorry that our space precludes us from laying some of these communications before the public, owing to the late period of their being received. We have letters from Newcastie, from Sunderland, f.om Northamptonshire, from Nottingham, from Bath, and from various parts of Scotland, of a character which would be calculated to make little LORD JOHN feel

Mezntime, we implore the people to be cautious-

one false step might ruin all. have been enacted by the people. We have no doubt Richardson, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, that the houses were fired, and the mischiel done, by some hired miscreants, for the accomplishment of the diabolical purposes of party. It is probable, The two assaults were admitted. The magistrates, however, that if it have been so, the miscreants after consulting together some time, convicted Mr. have some what exceeded their commission; for we means of reciprocity, while Mr. Attwood's plan plainly said, Gentlemen, you are here to represent hear that not less than £40,000 worth of property costs. They also required him to promise not to would leave the balance of power all on one side.

Would leave the balance of power all on one side.

Mr. Bending for a period of six Has there not been a sufficiency of gambling in selves about paupers and poverty. But mark this of small moment when compared with the melan- months. The Court was crowded by gentlement the land during the proceedings. chely fact that two lives have been also during the proceedings. more than all the property in Birmingham, and gladly would we, if possible, in exchange for one

of them, see the whole town in ashes. Again we implore the people to be patient, and not suffer themselves to be goaded on to madness. There is no need for recourse to violence. Have the suggestions of the Convention been acted on? Are the Jerry Shops deserted and the Gin Palaces empty? Has the teapot been broken? Have the rage been converted into gold? Have all the Trade, Sick, and Benefit Societies withdrawn their the people, they could ensure in a very short pe. The traitor O'Connell, who recommended a run all, has every working man a musket in Fied the everal provisions demanded. We earnot upon the Irish Banks in 1834, before he became a HIS HOUSE, and a reasonable supply of powder and shot, wherewith to afford entertainment to any unwelcome visitor who shall enter his house by day force, by popular countenance, more stringent and the pot." This renegade is the last rat. The We implore them not to think of violence unless they or by night without having legal authority to do so? can answer every one of these questions affirmatively. and we implore the monied orders of society not well reminded by Mr. Hune, the Petition neither Hune, Johnstone, and Wakley, argued the people to assume a position, which, when once taken, madly to rush upon destruction, by compelling the

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND.

From the Radical Association Priston near Saxmundham, Suffolk From Leven Vale, Bowhill, near Dumbarton 1 10 6 FremiDewhirst's Block Printers, Aspley, near Huddersfield From Barnaley Northern Union, being part of a collection after Mr. O'Brien's lecture 2 0 From Lepton Radical Association..... 2 0 0 From the Huddersfield Co operative Friendly Society.... From Darlington 2 0 0 From Wellingbro', Northamptonshire...... 3 0 From Dundee..... 3 0 From Perth..... 3 5 0 SEVERAL Agents have had their papers stopped this week

for non-payment. Their customers will know the reason R. J. RICHARDSON-We are sorry to be compelled by pres of matter, to reserve his letter, containing his " reasons for leaving the Convention" till next week. We are indeed sorry to hear of his secession. There was not more industrious and useful member in the body. R. M.—Tats quality of the poetry compels us to reject the "Lines on the National Convention." J. WILKINSON -This casay is well written, but only con-

tains sentiments which have been reiterated in the Star again and again. JOSEPH WINDLE .- The letter to the Committee of the Mechanics' Trade Society might be very properly sent to that body, but we see no reason why it should be sent

J. B .- "Stauzas to the Reader" do not suit us.

THE RADICALS OF S.—Send by Post Office order. Pay in advance for the paper, by the same means, 4s. 9d. per FROM YORK, for the West Riding Fund, being the amount of a debt contracted when the Delegates were there, S. NATIONAL RENT.

From James Bitteliffe, Denby Dale, near Wakefield 6 5 4]
Previously sent to Northern Union, at Clayton West 0 16 1

Dear Sir,- As Sub-Treasurer of the Bradford and Treas

Hilperton Marsh	_		. d.
Staverton			
Holt			
Bradley		2	9
Milksham /	0	3	1
		14	33
Bradford	12	5	2 j
Bromham, by S. N	0	10	0
Warminster, by Mr. Hall	1	Ð	0
A Collection at the conclusion of Mr. Vin- cent's Sermon near Bradford, on Sanday			
the 7th instant	14	9	4
Total	65	8	83
Years traly,			

W. WASHINGTON .- We differ with him in his notions of a free and unshackled press." terms can be truly predicted of a press which must in-sert everything sent to it. He thinks that we ought in couriesy" to state our reasons for refusing to publish the address. We have already assigned a sufficient reason-its principles do not suit us; and we are not aware that "courtesy" requires any other. Celery - 1, Mr. Joseph Flewitt.

ALEXANDER .- The fault was his ordering too late. THE ROCHDALE NEWS LETTER came too late. The Church

Rate arricle shall appear next week.

splendour of OASTLER and O'CONNOR, will form the first series of the "Northern Star Percrait Gallery." We premised that those Portraits should be worth One Guines; and upon inspection, it will be found that we have redeemed our pledge. The art could not turnish

EDINBURGH AGIFATION .- Received too late. ALOA, R. A .- Address to Dr. Taylor, and report of meeting,

J. JACKSON, BRADFORD. - No room at present.

THE ADDRESS of the Merchyr Lydvil Radicals, and of the Worders' Comission Northern Union, and reports of mestings, at Almondbury, Iruncliffe Gate, and Clayton,-

BARNSLEY -The Pour Law case was received too late. OTTINGHAM. - The report of the Radical Association

WELLINGBRO .- The report of the Working Men's Associa-ASHTON UNDER LYNE, - The address was required too late. and had it came sound, we could not have lound room

Jeseph Wood, Kendal .- Too late.

D. CAMBELL, VALE OF LEVEN .- Too late.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS

hours of half-past seven and eleven o'clock, the house of Mr. Isaac Fleming, the Yorkshire Hussar, vengeance when the day of reckoning does come; in York-street, was robbed of £13 in silver, a gold some stones, and received very material injury. He lord frequently of the quarity of his visitors. Two on his way to Armiey; he had no knowledge how notorious char evers are known to have been in the he had missed his way. The watchman immediately ing from them their rights-if the labourer is to house about the time, and they are strongly sus- summoned assistance, and the man was removed to pected, but no trace of the property can be traced. the Infirmary, where he continued in great agony On Tue-day, about noon, a bax, containing £50 till he expired. Verdict-"Accidental death. reasonable share of the wealth which he produces, in silver, was stolen from the bar of the Weilington

SUNDAY GAMBLING .- On Monday, two youths, Birmingham, will hear but slight comparison named James Lee and Richard Galland, were Not only Birmingham, but the whole country, is placed before the Magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge preferred against them by three of the nearing with excitement. Our table is loaded with nightly watch, of having assembled, along with communications from all parts, telling that the news several others, in Knostrop Fields for the purpose of the Burningham fires has operated like an electric of gambling, in which act they were found, on Sunday afternoon. They denied that they had anything to do with the others who were there; but the watchmen declaring that they saw them torsing, they were each fined 34. 4d, and costs.

Horsewhipping .- On Wednesday last, Mr.

Charles Smith Juckson, cloth-merchant, in Woodhouse Lane, was brought by warrant before Messrs. Smith and Pawson, the sitting magistrates at the Court House, charged with having twice horsewhipped Mr. John Bending, a young man formerly in his employ. The first offence was committed on Monday afternoon, in Mr. Jackson's warehouse, which place the complainant was passing, and was called in by the defendant. S me altercation took place between the parties, Mr. Bending being harged with persuading another individual to leave to reserve their energies, and to commit no vio- Mr. Jackson's service. The parties subsequently. lence. We have arrived at an awful crisis, at which | met, the same evening, at the Commercial Horel, top of Albion Street; and there, in presence of the assembled company, another sound drupbing was We do not believe the Birmingham tragedy to inflicted on the shoulders of the complainant. Mr. and the detendant also had a solicitor on his behalf, by whom the witnesses were cross-examined. in order to bring out any mitigating circumstances. Jack on, in a penalty, for the first offence, of £2 10s. and costs, and for the second offence, £4 104, and

last, this society held their annual show of Pinks, &2., in a large room at Wydham Gardens, Roundhay-road, which was tastefully fitted up and decorated for the occasion. Besides a rich and splenoid sloom of Pinks, prizes were awarded for Fruits and Vegetables, as well as for other Flowers, of which a great variety, each excellent of its kind, were exhibited. In the room were two large and splendid Fuschias, in full flower, from the greenhouse of B. Stocks, Esq., of Roundhay, which, with a pan of roses of different kinds, from the gardens of he same gentleman, attracted general admiration; a few choice blooms of early dahlias were also exhibited. The company during the afternoon was numerous and respectable, and appeared greatly to enjoy the delightful promenade which these extensive and pleasantly situated gardens afford. In the evening, the gardeners and their friends sat down to a substantial supper, liberally provided for them by Mr. William Chadwick, the spirited proprietor, who was warmly complimented for the manner in which the show had been got up. The judges were, Wm. Gatliffe, E.q., Mr. William Dobbin, and Mr. John Rhodes, who awarded the prizes as follows:-PINKS-Premium prize for the best pan of three, to Mr. John Stephenson; the second best to Mr. Chas. Benton. Dark Laced 1, Suarrow, 2, seedling, Mr. Wm. Chadwick; 3, omnibus, Mr. John Stephenson; 4, Faulkner's George IV., Mr. John Kearsley; 5, seedling, Mr. John Foster; 6, Queen Victoria, John Kearsley. Brown Laced-1, seedling, Mr. Wm. Birkby; 2, Codrington, Mr. John Stephenson; 3, Lady Mitner, Charles Bentham; 4. Black Prince, Mr. Wm. Chadwick; 5, Recovery, 1r. John Kearsley; 6, Criterion, Mr. Peter Batiffe. Scarlet Luced-1, seedling, Mr. Thomas Walker; 2, Mabgate Hero, Mr. Wm. Chadwick : 3, Criterion, Mr. John Stephenson; 4, Etzabeth, Mr. Edward Mitchell; 5, seedling, Mr. John Foste ; 6, Mrs. Brandling, Mr. John Kearsley. Dark Edged 1, Parry's Union, Mr. Wm. Chadwick; 2, White Hair, Mr. John Stephenson; 3, Bedford's First, Mr. Wm. Chadwick; 4, Lovely Ann, Mr. John Kearsley; 5, Chadwick's Othello, Mr. John Stephenson; 6, Helen the Fair, Mr. John Kearsey .- Pansies - 1st pan, Mr. Thomas Walker: 2ad, Mr. John Etepkenson.-Roses-1, Mr. Jona. than Clapham, gardener to B. Stocks, Esq., of Roundhay; 2, Mr. John Foster. -- Bouquer-1, Mr. Wm. Chadwick; 2, Mr. Henry Barber .-FUSCHIA-1 and 2, Mr. Jonathan Clapham .-CALCEOLARIAS-Mr. Wm. Chadwick; Petunias, 1 and 2, do.; Verbenas, 1 and 2, do.-FRUITS-Struwberries 1 and 2, Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Currants-1 and 2, Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Gooseberries - 1 and 2, Mr. Geo. Wilde. - VEGETABLES -Rhubarb 1, Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Cubbage-1 Unknown. Turnips - 1 and 2, Mr. Wm. Chad wick. Caul flowers -1, Mr. George Wild; 2, Mr. Wm. Chadnick. Cucumbers-1 and 2, Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Lettuce 1, Mr. John Foster; 2 Mr. Jonathan Clapham. Currots -1, Mr. J. Walker. eas-1, Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Kidney Beans --1, do. Polators-1, Mr. Charles Benton; 2, Mr. Edward Mitchell. Onions (Winter)-1, Mr. Charles Benton; 2, Unknown: Spring-1, Mr. J. Howden; 2, Mr. George Wild. Parsley-1, Mr. John Stephenson; 2, Mr. Thomas Waiker.

LEEDS OLD FLORIST SOCIETY .- On Monday

Bethrehem Lodge, No. 216, held their anniversary on the 10th of July, at the house of Mr. Joseph to the members present, and reflected great credit | Crabiree, who read from the I

Mint - 1, Mr. George Wild; 2, Mr. John Walker.

THE ARK .- The St. James's Lodge, No 4, cf anniversary, at Mr. Joseph Walker's, the Junction lan, Wellington Road After a good dinner served up in the first style by the worthy host and hostess, the evening was spent in the greatest enjoyment of orotherry reeling and good humour.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY .- On Sun-Church The collections amounted to about £80.) : Monday, a meeting was held at the Commercial chaldings, for the purpose of forming an Association in Leeds, when Mr. Stowell and other gentle-CNARESHOROUGH -The report of the trial was received men delivered interesting and effective addresses. Resolutions confirmatory of the object of the meeting INQUESTS .- On Monday evening, an inquest

was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., on view of the body of Joseph Garforth, of Armley Moor, who died in the Infirmary on the same morning, from injuries received on the Wednesday night previous. The deceased had been at the Spotted Cow Inn, and was found by one of the nightly watch, near the Suspension Bridge, in ROBBERIES. - On Monday evening, between the Knostrop fields, having by some missed his footing, and fallen from the road down a considerable perpendicular declivity; he fell amongst ing, and a safer breastpin. The house is resorted stated, when asked, if he know where he was, that to by thieves, and the police have warned the land- he expected he was going over Wellington Bridge, Another inquest was held at the same time and place, on view of the body of a woman named Ann Morre, who was taken out of the River Aire on Sunday morning. She remained unknown until the time of holding the inquest, when a man came forward to identify her; he described himself as having cohabited with her for fourteen or fifteen months, during which time she had been separated from her husband, who is a navigator, and still living. He stated further that she had an infant about seven months of age, which was also missing: this led to a further search of the river, when the child was found on Tuesday forenoon. It was intimated that a waterman, whose vessel lay near the place where the woman was found, had heard a present. Mrs. Rather occupied the Chair; and the so ash in the water, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, which led to the river being searched on Copies of the addresses adopted at these meetings. Sunday morning. The inquest was adjourned till Friday, to give time for his attendance, he having for insertion, but the multiplicity of matter from in the meantime sailed for York.

COMMITTALS. - On Friday, a young woman named Martha Dudley, a resident of Hunslet, was brought up by Inspector Hainsworth, before the West Riding magistrates, at Leeds, and committed sociation, I send, for your insertion, a brief report of the doings of the Radicals of this place, during for trial for stealing eight links of coral beads, at Wakefield, on the 3rd instant, the property of Mrs. the last week. Immediately after the arrival of the Wild, the proprietress of an exhibition which visits the various fairs in the country. The girl had been taken into the service of Mrs. Wild, in Lancashire, and absconded with the necklace, which she pledged at the shop of Mr. Gresham, in Hunslet Lane, On the same day, Robt. Durcan was taken before the same magistrates, by policeman Fitzpatrick, and committed for trial for stealing a sack, some rope, an iron back-band, and several articles of wearing apparel. He was apprehended early on Wednesday morning, with the property in his possession, which was afterwards found to have been stolen from a

cekly meeting of the Working Men's Association, FORTUNE TELLING .-- On Tuesday, two wo- held in their rooms, Salthouse-lane, on Tuesday men, of the gipsy tribe, were placed before the evening, July 16, 1839, Mr. William Stubbe in the sitting magistrates, at the Court House, on a charge chair, the Secretary read the minutes of the last the fellow dashed him to the ground, and barbarously of having obtained from two young women, servants meeting, likewise the proceedings of the committee, seized him by the threat, and otherwise injured to Mr. D. Whiteley, the Horse and Trumpet Inn, which had resolved not to use any more ale, spirits, in Briggate, the sum of three shillings, under pre- or tobacco, or any other exciseable article, as far as tence of telling the foolish girls their fortunes. The in their power lay; and hope the members of the prisoners are sisters, and gave their names Mari Association will do the same, so as to carry out the Cunningham, and Sarah Boswell, the former being principles contained in the Manifesto, after which the eider of the two, and married. It appeared Mr. Attwood's motion made in the House of Comfrom the statements of the girls, that on Monday mone, to take the National Petition into consideraafternoon, the two women went into the Horse and tion was read, likewise the proceedings of the Trumpet, and after drinking a glass of ale, pro- Convention from the Sun newspaper respecting ceeded to the kitchen, where, finding the girls alone, ulterior measures. Mr. Wilde then particularly they at once proposed to tell them their fortunes for requested the members to be prepared for the a shilling each; but it appearing that the shilling sacred mouth, and not put off the means necessary Birmingham, and in forcible language expressed would not purchase sufficient, another sixpence for that occasion, but be prepared in time for the each was paid, after which the sybils proposed, if worst, as the crisis is near at hand when every man attack of the Government mercenaries on the perthe girls would give to each of them a dress, they must be at his post. Mr. Deheer in a short speech would not only unfold to them the whole of the addressed the meeting, and moved the following mysteries of their future life, but give them a charm resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Matthew o preserve them from evil. It very fortunately Tate :- "That this meeting returns their heartfelt happened, however, that Mr. Whiteley was within thanks to Messrs. Attwood and Fielden, and the hearing, and could also see all that transpired; he, other members who supported them in their motion, herefore, stepped out, and called in Policeman to take the National Petition into consideration. Spiers, who was on duty in the neighbourhood, and Moved by Mr. Wilde, and seconded by Mr. to whose cus ody the unravellers of uture events | Walker : _" That the sum of £20 now in the were transferred. There being no proof that the treasurer's hands be sent to Mr. Henry Vincent ounger prisoner had received any part of the forthwith, to assist him in his defence at his forthmoney, she was discharged, but Cunningham was coming trial." After receiving several subscriptions rious speakers. If subscriptions to the rent, and sent for one month to Wakeheld House of Cor. for the National Defence Fund, the meeting broke attendance at meetings be a test were with to judge treation.

HECKMONDWIKE.

PUBLIC MELTING .- We have been informed that a public receting will be legally convened in Heckmondwike Market Place, on Monday evening next, the chair to be taken at seven o'clock, to take into consideration the present state of the country, and to endeavour to establish a National Defence Fund. Numerous speakers are expected to address the meeting, amongst whom are several of the newly-elected members to the General Convention. Delegates attending the West Riding delegate meeting will be kindly requested to take part in the proceedings.

BRADFORD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS .- Public Meetings have been held every evening during the week, all of which have been numerously attended (Sunday not excepted), and resolutions agreed to condemnatory of the proceedings of the Mayor and the Metropolitan Police at Birmingham. At one of those meetings, two persons were appointed to wait upon the shopkeepers and others, and solicit subscriptions in aid of the National Defence Fund. On Tuesday vening, at a public meeting, in the Association Room, they gave a detailed account of their miseion (which was pretty favourable) having received subscriptions amounting to near £4 and next by reading a list of those persons who had subscribed as also those who had not, but, on the contrary, had abused them. We understand the whole will be published with the answers of each persons. The people have also formed themselves into classes of tens, each class having a leader. By this means, they will be enabled to carry out the exclusive system of dealing to a greater extent.

MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN AT BRADFORD. -This gentleman arrived in Bradford on Thursday week, and delivered two lectures on that and the following day in the open air, the large room of the Radical Association being too small to contain the numbers who were desirous of seeing and hearing this talented gentleman. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered during the delivery. The effect these leetures have produced on the people, and the bloody affair at Birmingham. has considerably augmented the Chartist ranks in this neighbourhood.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND .- The following sums have been handed to the treasurer of the Defence Fund, Bradford, during the week:-

G. Robinson£0 1 0 Isaac Holmes 0 1 A few female Power Loom Weavers 0 7 3 We hope that the example set by those patriotic young women may become general amongst that numerous class in this neighbourhood.

BRADFORD NORTHERN UNION.-We hear hat the central committee of the Bradford Northern Union will meet at the Association Rooms, Butterworth's Buildings, on Saturday, (this evening,) for the purpose of receiving the National Rent, provious to its being forwarded to the proper quarter, on Monday next. We beg to remind our friends at the out districts not to neglect attending.

BARNSLEY.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE-Union and Dr. TERMINATION .- In unison with our friends of Bir-ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS. - The Star of mingham, we the Barnsley Northern Unionists have commenced our out-door meetings on May Day Green, now called the Bull-ring, on Thur-day last, Holgson, the Spinner's Arms, Garland Fold, near at eight o'clock in the evening, when Mr. Hoey the Old Church, when fifty members sat down to a was called to the chair, amid leud acclamations. most sumptuous dinner, which was highly gratifying | The proceedings of the meeting were opened by J. upon the worthy host and nostess, for their able and which was now being exercised towards our friends well managed feast. On Thursday following up- in Birmingham; and animadverted in strong terms Saturday next. Those two, with others of equal size and wards of forty of the members' wives partook of an on the despotic tyranny of our cruel taskmasters; excellent tea to the satisfaction of all present, when after that a letter was read from Dewsbury, with a conviviality, mirth, and dancing, finished the even- copy of the resolutions embedded therein, one of ing, and all parties were highly gratified with their which was that Barnsley would elect's delegate to serve in the Convention, and they recommended J. Vallance, who having declined the confidence the Ludependent Order of the Ark, held their sixth affairs. P. Hoey was then proposed by J. Crabtree, seconded by J. Vallance, when Thomas Lingard made an amendment to the motion, that John Widdop be the person appointed, which was seconded by one of the members. The amendment was lest in the show of hands, therefore P. Hoev was the chosen person. The following resolution as last, sermons in aid of this Society were preached | was then carried unanimously :- "That it is the y the Rev. H. Stowell, M.A., in the morning at opinion of this meeting, that immediate steps ought Christ Church, and in the evening at St. George's to be taken to prevent any more arrests of the people's friend, and we deem it necessary for the -uppression of such villany—that the next which may be attempted at by the tools of corruption, shall receive the same rebut as if the atroke was made at the whole working classes, and this meeting is determined to save its friends or perish in the struggle." On Saturday last, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien visited us, and not being able to procure him a room, he lectured in the open air, when upwards of three thousand persons assembled. His lecture occupied three hours, and was well received by the people, After Mr. O'Brien had retired, the people entered into a subscription to defray his expenses, and £4 were collected on the spot, £2 of which Mr. B. lest in our hands, to be remitted to the National Defence Fund, which is remitted to you per parcel. On Monday night, we had our usual weekly meeting at Mr. Hoey's; Mr. James Sykes, in the chair. We had an overflowing one, and an accession of fifty new members. The people here are no way despirited at our last defeat, but are determined to go to work with renewed energy, and to act to the letter on the suggestions of their friends, the National Convention. The meeting then proceeded to elect three persons to act for the West Riding in the Convention, should their services be required. There were six put in nomination, but the three elected were Peter Hoev, Barnsley; Thomas Vevers, Hudder-field; and Samuel Healey, Dews-

HYDE.

MR. ATTWOOD.-During the past week, large public meetings have been holden in Hede, to express the people's delight and satisfaction with the soble conduct of Attwood in reference to the petition, and to his expressed intention of furning the Convention. At the Women's Meeting, held on Friday night, the most rapturous enthusia-m prevailed; and our Correspondent says, that, at eight o'clock, there could not be fewer than 1 700 females speeches were of the most invigorating character. and forwarded to Mr. Attwood, have been sent us other quarters obliges us to refuse them.

PRESTON. THE MOVEMENT .- A Correspondent writes as

thus :- " At the request of the Preston Radical As-

addresses from the Convention, on Monday last, the

Secretary was appointed to post them in the various

parts of the town, and when he was so doing, he was seized by one of those fellows whom my Lord Jein "deligh s to honour," and taken prisoner. After a little while, they were joined by the Corpsration beliman, a person, by-the-bye, who (having refused to post some bills calling a public meeting to question the conduct of the Mayor, Mr. John Payle, and Mr. Gradwell, the other officiating Magistrate, for committing to prison, for seven days, a poor man, John Warren, for annoying the public by ringing a bell), has, like Othello, found his occupa-tion gone with the Radicals of Preston. He was Working Men's Association .- At the then released, and requested to have returned to him one of the placards which the policeman had taken but this was refused. He then took hold of the paper which the policeman held in his hard, when him. For this, the policeman, Robert Marquis, was summoned before the Mayor, when, the charge being fully proved, he was bound over to answer it at the forthcoming Preston Sessions. Our weekly meeting took place in the Association Recens, Lawson-street, when, owing to the numbers, we were compelled to adjourn to Chadwick's Orchard, when about 8,000 people assembled on the occasion. Mr. Dunean Robertson in the Chair. The Secretary then read the resolutions issued by the Convention; after Mr. John Stag read the latest accounts from his abhorrence of the base, bloody, and brufa ple and their representatives, at Birmingham. Mr. Halton followed in the same strain, showing the necessity of an immediate arming and preparation of the people to resist force, when illegally employed against them, and of the great necessity of union among the working classes. It was then agreed that meetings should be held every night during the week; and, although the rain fell is torrents for several nights, the people attended in great zumbers during the whole of the week, listen ing with great patience to the addresses of the VI-

SHEFFIELD.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE TO THE CON-VENTION .- Monday evening a very numeroumeeting was held in Paradise-square, for the purpose of electing a Delegate in the place of Mr. Gill. who has resigned. Mr. Birks in the chair. Mr. Barker moved the first resolution, viz: "That it is expedient, in the present state of the country to have a person to represent them in the General Convention of the industrious classes." He remarked at some length upon the evils existing in society, and the relative condition of the higher elasses. By the adoption of the Charter the enormonsincomes of the luxuriant, the idle, and the compared with the corresponding quarter of the last over-fed of the country would be reduced; it would | year, show that the expenditure is on the increase. also be the means of gaining the great end for which they were contending, namely, the political and social regeneration of the people. What he wanted was not merely the transfer of pelicical power from one party to another, but to trace the evils under who were most likely to remedy those evils. After ter, and the good that was likely to result from its sermon. stophes, Mr. Barker concluded amidst the most enthusastic cheers of the multitude. Mr. Peter Foden seconded the resolution in a very energetic speech. Mr. Ashton, from Barnsley, supported the resolution; and in the course of a long address strongly recommended the people to arm in order to repel such attacks as had been made on the men of Birmingham by Lord John Russeil's police: it was the determination of almost every town in the West Riding of Yorkshire to resist such attacks, and he boyed the men of Sheffield would not be behind the rest. He recommended all societies and unions to withdraw their money from the banks : such had been the case at Barnsley. He hoped they would set up to the Manifesto of the Convention, and sease latour for one month. They had determined to do so at Barnsley; and they bad declared they would not go to work again until the Charter was earried unanimously. Mr. Chatterton moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Turner, viz: "Tost Mr. Wolstenholme be elected to represeat the industrious classes of Sheffield, Doneaster, Brampton, &c., in the General Convention." Mr. Watter, a working man, frem Brampton, supported cition, she get up, and meisteholy to relate, she the resolution, which was passed unanimously. Mr. out her throat in a violent manner,—that on his Woistenholme then came forward, and in the course return he found that she had paid the last debt of of a long speech enumerated many of the causes of the unhappy and miserable condition of the working dren. classes of the country, and urged the purchase of RAPICALISM .- On Saturday evening last, a public meeting in the market-place, on Friday July arms for self-defence, and exclusive dealing, as a resolution was moved and seconded, in the large 12. The meeting was said to be the largest ever means of ob'aining the Charter, without which their soom at the Labour and Health, that a public held there, and the people appear to be quite consufferings would never be alleviated; for no people meeting should be called on Skircoat Moor, for the vinced of the absolute necessity of being prepared could be morally happy until they were politically purpose of taking the spinion of the out townships, to take a decided part in the present movement; how were those who had not money saved to live free. He concluded his address amidst great cheers in connection with Halifax, as to the propriety of and, though much oppressed and harrassed by their during the strike? ing. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Birks for electing three Desegates to the General Convention, employers, they breathe but one spirit, a determipresiding at the meeting; and after baying given This was unanimously agreed to, and the day was pation to be tree. The meeting lasted upwards of credit for a fortnight. He would assemble the workthree chiers for Mr. O'Connor, three for the Con- fixed for the 20th of July, 1859. Pizcards and two hours, the speakers dwell at length on the men at a given hour every morning, and march

BOLIFON.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- At a special secting of the Cordwainers Trade body of this Men's Association, it was unanimously resoived. 1. That we, the cordwaisers of Boiton, do hereby pledge oniselves to support the People's Charterto earry our the requests of the General Convention, and to co-operate with the Working Men's Association for the attainment of our just rights." 2nd.

the last week, three great gatherings of the people, and, thanks to Finally, without placard, or beat of dram. Two of the meetings were held amidst the "pelding of the pitiless storm;" yet nathing could damp the arcour of the people. The third was attended by almost the entire labouring populationall aparaneous - the natural effect of the genial sense in which we are embarked. We have, indeed, decession to thank the Russell for his perfidy; he has, in one short week, trebied the members of our you achieved at Birmingham, and you are irrecoverably lest. Nothing can exceed the determina- were applied to, but they all objected to Mr. O B. ien motion was then made, "That Mr. Craig be re-

Fellows, No. 220, held their pinth anniversary on or else something worse must and will follow. Saturday last, at the Bour's Head Inc, when ninety- Radical MEETING IN THE MARKET PLACE. four persons sat down to a most sumptuous and The Ranicals of Dowsbury assemble in the Market splendid dinner; the cloth being drawn, and the Place, to read newspapers and to discuss their chairs removed, conviviality was kept up to a late knievances, every evening at eight o'clock. Not

BURNLEY.

WOLY !!!"-The cry of "Wolf" was raised in village throughout the country. Burnley and its neighbourhood on Saturday night: Exclusive Dealing .- A general existem of last. It was said that the Chartists were about to exclusive desling is about to take place in Dews. make a sortie on the town—that a number of con- bury, both with shopkeepers and publicans. Per- ber of votes, would be set up, and elected as Mr. spirators were to meet on Sunday, to sit in destructions an address from the Radical Association Crave's successor." By the resignation of our tive conciave, and with curses "loud and deep." and National Rent subscription books are going thunder forth their mandate to annihilate the round he town, and when they have finished, the " powers that be." In pursuance of this informa- names of every shopkeeper and publican who has tion, the "great unpaid" held a special meeting on commbuted, and who has not, will be placarded Sanday morning, at nine o'clock, in order to take upon the walls, so that the people may know their Heaven, there seems to be spirit and energy enough the subject into their most serious consideration, friends from their exemies. and adopt the best plan of preventing the intended attack. After they had sat for a length of time in deep and doleful musing, with the assistance of their elerk, and their departy, (who, by the bye, was chairwe avide.

Wills being that was about the streets were laughing.

We will be street was a consequence, left at Hudder-field to be relittle bujs that run about the streets were languing paired, and the passengers and juggage were forthey came to the following most important conclusion had scarcely proceeded three miles when the axleto attack the bugaboos their squeamish consciences had raised: that the soldiers at the barracks should be ready for action; that they should be well stored with ball eartridge; that the gunpowder should be taken from the shops of the dealers, and placed in the barrack magazine, under the protection of the military, for lear of it falling into the hands of the mob! and lest, not least, that the toll-bar should! be left open; in order that the military might enter the town without let or hindrance. In compliance with the above, the military were in readiness daring the whole of Sunday—the horses were ready | Radical Associations have taken place this week at raddled, the men ready to jump therein—the infantry had each sixty rounds of ball cartridge given to them—the deputy and a bill-sticking pensioner, West-Riding in the General Convention. All the like Don Quesore and his man, Sancho Panza, other districts in the Riding are doing the same; going through the town in search of adventures. We did not hear that they met with any windmili valle, or we have so doubt they would have had a mans, or we have an access the pensioners were called do the same, so that the labouring millions will out at nine o'clock in the evening, and again at tweive, and rejuled with beer. The shopograts! were alanding in their windows in their nightdresses, waiting with trembling anxiety the fatal Have of this most alarming movement. But lo! no Also, a delegate meeting from all the Association-Chartists appeared; the creature of their own imawith the glorious laurels of victory! The Chartists were better employed than noticing their insignificant display: they were hearing Mr. Benbow, of Man. cherter, deliver a discourse to one of the most re- populous village and its neighbourhood will hold specially and attentive audiences our eyes ever a public meeting next Monday evening, at seven to dress it, but instead of doing so, she recommended the behalf. Thus ended the "Battle of Burnley," like o'clock, when Mr. Martin, of Dublin is expected to the peace without their holding one or two they alone are the peace-breakers." 2nd. "That to address the meeting on the present state of the meetings. But they are never held the second time that it should be made away with; asserting, at the meetings. But they are never held the second time to the control of the Committee to take his trial for the offence.

Harney was bailed to take his trial for the offence. Who have been brought here evidently with a view to dress it, but instead of doing so, she recommended that it should be made away with; asserting, at the meetings. But they are never held the second time that it should be made away with; asserting, at the meetings. But they are never held the second time to the peace till morning following we walked through the streets, country, the degraded condition of his fellow-counnot amongst the dead and dying, but amongst the trymen, and the only rem dy-the People's Charlaughs and jeers, and sceers of persons of all ranks, ter .- The National Defence Fund is receiving very who were enjoying the laugh at the expense of those; liberal support, and altogether it may be said that who had thus made themselves the butt for the shafts the Radicals here are up to the mark, of ridicale to be thrown ab-

WALES.

solutions be sent to the Northern Star."

EALIFAX.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- On Friday last, a fine scalded that he died the day tollowing.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS .- On Friday last, at of the elected Guardians, and two Ex officios were as the last great meeting at Kendal, and the Charpresent, viz, J. Waterhouse and G. Pollard, Esgra, tists of that neighbourhood are described in that paper R Wainhouse, Esq., was in the chair. There was as being well organised. a good deal of talk, but little netaal mischief done. The quarterly accounts were produced, which,

WESLEYAN SUNDAY SCHOOLS .- Sermons were preached on Sunday last, in the South Parade and Wesley Chape's, in this town, on behalf of the Sunday Schools connected with that body, when the following Rev. Gentlemen officiated, viz.:-Mr. which society was now soffering to their real source. Joseph Roberts, Mr. Siephen Kay, Mr. William and to place the power in the hands of the party Dawson, of Barnbow, near Leeds, and Mr. Robert alleding to many of the leading topics of the Char- institutions. Collections were made after each Thompson, all of whom pleaded the utility of such

> MILL BURNT DOWN .- On Sunday morning last, a mill occupied by Mr. John Mills, of Barkisland, near Halifax, was discovered to be on fire, and is supposed to have been in a state of couffagration for some time previous to its being observed, as shortly after the doors were opened the whole interior fell in. The Halifax fire engines left about twelve o'clock at noon, and reached too late to be of any essential service, as the whole of the interior was destroyed, and it is stated that the property was not

OVENDEN .- FATAL ACCIDENT. - A boy named Bates, residing at this place, near Halifax, and who worked at a mill there, on going to his work the other morning, and entering the mill, he perceived a biunderbuss, which had been left by the watch | Household Suffrage, the Ballot, &c., and calling man on leaving the premises, which he took up and on the people to join them and leave the Convention, the law of the land. The resolution was put and commenced playing with, when the piece went but the people have been once deceived and will no proved the unfortunate cause of his death.

Suicide .- On Friday last, the wife of a shoemaker wno lives hear Luddenden, was left by her hu-band in bed, and being in a desponding con-

vention, and three for the Chartists in other nouncing the meeting were posted in the town and general topics of Rudical sin and the present agita. them through the streets, and then the middle parts of the country, the assembly quietry disneighbourhood in the fore part of the week, and then the middle
period.

Sterry means taken to make the meeting were possed in the town and general topics of Kadical sin and the present agita. Them through the streets, and then the middle
period. every means taken to make the separate tocalities tolly acquait hed with the peculiar nature of the grean, arise from exclusive law making, and that nimity towards Chartism could only be found in the basiness to be then and there entered upon, as it will not only emorace the above-named object, but and neighbourhood, held on Taesday, July other matters, such as the Burninghom outrages, 15th 1839, in the room of the Boton Working establishing a defence funt for the support of the imprisonal Charlests and other matters and thing in connection with the present agitation.

DEWSBURY.

SERMON BY BRONTERRY .- On Sunday evezing last, a sermon was preached to the Radicals of Dewsbury, by James Brouterre O'Brien, Esq. The "That we resolve to support the General Conversement was intended to be preached in the Large for of the Working Classes, 'peaceably if we may, Room of the Welling on Taveru, but the landlord forcibly if we must." has determined not to let the Radicals have the use PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.- We had, during of it any more, because he was atraid that the magistrates would do s mething, consequently Mr. O'Brien preached from the crass, in the Market-place, to not less than seven thou-and puople. The seimen occupied nearly three hours in its delivery. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was given to Mr. O'Brien, for his valuable service rendered to the arriving at Dewsbury, a room and lodgings had Ar origination we have increased in that time the time Mr. O'Brien was preaching, the landioro from 700 payable members to upwards of 2,00 sent word that that person could not be allowed to Russell, heware in time! another such a victory as stop at his boase that hierar ; consequently the land- was lost, and the amendment earlied by a majority lord of the Wellington Tavern, and arveral others of three; four members declined voting. Another tion of the people here; it is needless now to have a decent room a few minutes for conversation scopping, and even they would not allow him to quested to return immediately to the Convention, stimulate them; they have become sober, steady, with his trionds. Mr. O'Brien then went with a I well by a very large number of triends and disci- Craig. After a short time they returned with a

iess than a thousand persons meet almost every pight, several speakers add ess the meetings. This BATTLE OF BURNLEY .- " WOLF! WOLF!! example ought to be followed in every town and

HUDDERSFIELD.

warded by another. This second venicle, however, tree broke, and the coach went over with a tremendons crash. Several of the passengers were seriously injured, and the body of the roach was dashed to to pieces. The hurts of the sufferers were prompily attended to by several professional gentlemen, and. after a delay of two hours, a third vehicle was procured, and the passengers proceeded towards their who got up behind, and was swinging at the side

all the surrounding villages, and have come to a resolution to appoint three persons to represent the so that if anything should happen to any of the present members their place will be filled up. We would suggest to all other places in the kingdom to have a body to represent them should their oppressors wish to put them down .- A meeting will be beld on Monday evening next in Mr. Dickenson's room-when all frieids are requested to attend.

OUSEKSHEAD.

PUBLIC MEETING. - The inhabitants of this

YORK. NORTHERN UNION -At a general meeting of the members of the City of York Northern Union, prehend Thomas Pye, the father, and a strict watch termed a mitigated warfare in the midst of peace. DELEGATE MEETING.-At a meeting of De- held on Monday evening, Mr. Wm. Pulleyn, Sen., begates, Mr. John Jenkins in the chair, it was in the chair, it was proposed by Mr. William unanimozaly resolved, "That the various delegates Corlieux, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Pulleyn :impress upon the associations throughout Mon. "The City of York Northern Union denouncing mouthspire and Glamorganshire, the necessity of a the present execrable Government as tyrannical was ordered for the Thursday following. On re- Carlisle, Stockport, Newcastle, and other places in general system of exclusive dealing." It was una- and unjust, are of opinion that it can never be tiring to bed on Wednesday night, Harriet refused England and Scotland, announcing that the people nimously resolved, "That they recommend every remedied so long as the Suffrage is withheld from to part with her flannel petricoat, and she retired are arming, and are ready, with two leaders for person connected with the association, to lose no that great body at the people, the industrious work- to rest with it on. About 12 o'clock the watchman every one that may be arrested. Every exertion time in obtaining gold for their paper, and that they ing classes; the members therefore pledge them- passed the premises, and saw that all was right; but is being made to induce the Hibernian Society here, will expect every Chartist to withdraw his money serves to co-operate with their oppressed countrymen on his return from North Carlton, about an hour which musters 8,000 strong, to join the Chartists, from all Banks, Savings', or others. That this in demanding their rights, by using every constitution afterwards, the casement of the window was found but as yet they have been ineffectual, which is attrimeeting expresses its sincere thanks to those ministional means to obtain them, and not to relax in open, and on an alarm being given, it was discover- buted to the influence Mr. O'Connell possesses ters of religion who have come forward to advocate their endeavours until the People's Charter becomes ed that she had made her escape, having nothing amongst them. the People's Charter, and that it earnestly calls the permanent law of the land." Proposed by Mr. on but her chemice, flannel petticeat, and night. upon the ministers of every denomination to follow Thomas Williams, seconded by Mr. John Kettle- cap; and since then, with the exception of being tition has caused great excitement, and created a the example of those who have already done so." well: -" That this meeting view with the utmost seen on the road by a waggener who took very fresh and vigorous movement amongst the Chartists, "That this meeting has thought it necessary to re- disgu-t and indignation the brutal and unconstitution for hear and the brutal and unconstitution for hear and who threaten, despite of military or any other power, commend to the General Convention the great Be- tional attack on the lives and liberties of the people of. On Thursday, an inquest was held on the body to meet this night in the Bull Ring. It is said that we wish delegate to agitate the western part of Glational attack on the lives and mornes of the people of the child, when the Jury returned a verdict of the child, eamoch as the backwardness of the cause in those meeting, that the people are justifiable is repelling ner's warrant, to the county gaol at Nottingham, the Chartists will, on to-merow (Monday), appear Rights."

KENDAL.

GREAT MEETING AT KENDAL. -On Tuesday boy, aged four years, the son of Mr. P. Brek, last a great meeting was held on the Old Bewling brewer, of this town, accidentally fell into one of Fell, Kendal, at which the assembled thousands the coolers filled with not hippor, and was so severely were addressed in language of energetic and impassioned eloquence, by Mr. Lowry, delegate for Newcastle. The Lancaster Guardian describes the weekly meeting of this Board, in Habfax, seven this meeting as being at least four times as numerous

CARLISLE.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE. - Since we wrote you last, giving an account of the public meeting, and the state of excitement among the peoplethere has been nightly meetings of the Council of the Radical Association; letters have been received almost daily from Dr. John Taylor, our respected delegate; wao lives in the hearts of the people, and whose letters have been read amidst the greatest anxiety-and a just spirit of in tignation expressed at the ruffianly conduct to which he has been subjected. Douglas, Mun'z, and the Mayor of Birmingham, are generally denounced and execrated, for their shuffling and unprincipled conduct towards those with whom they formerly associated. The organization of the people is going on rapidly, and we believe where there were twenty prepared for the worst a few days ago, there are now hundreds; for hey seem to be convinced that nothing will be done by the Government, except to coerce them, and this hey seem determined shall not be the case, as far as they can resist it. On Saturday, an address was ssued to the "Shopkeepers and Tradesmen of the City of Carlisle," by the Radical Association, which, has produced an electric effect among the middle classes, and others, who are all agreeing thacomething ought to be done by the Governmentand they are subscriping most liberally to the Defence Fund; they are now raising the cry of off and lodged the contents in his body, which has again trust to their betrayers. We have no doubt from the active exertions of the Councils and others, assis ed by the females, whose spirited labours are beyond all praise) that a very respectable sum will he raised in the course of a few days to the Defence

ALSTON MOOR .- A deputation consisting of Joseph Brown Hanson, and John Armstrong, nature. She has given birth to seventeen chit- chairman and vice of the Carlisle Radical Associahad them to deal with, that, they would have ferred to a committee, escaped as they did at Birmingham. The same same spirit of preparation is being displayed.

KILMARNOCK. MR. CRAIG .- On Thursday last, a large meeting of Delegates, from all parts of the country, took place in Mr. Payler's Hall, to hear Mr. Craig's reasons for leaving the Convention. After hearing his statements at length, a very warm discussion en-Radicals of Dewsbury that evening, and to the sued, and a motion was made to the following effect, country in general. Previously to Mr. O'Brien "That this meeting approve of Mr. Craig's reasons for leaving the Convention." This was met by a been engaged at the Red Lion Inn; but during counter motion, "That this meeting highly approve of the conduct of the Convention, and thinks Mr. Craig was wrong in leaving the same." The motion and continue to co-operate with a majority of that nody. This was carried nearly unnuimously-a defriend to Battey Carr, to which place he was foi- putation being sent to make known the same to Mr. Opd Fellows .- The United Order of Odd pies. This state of things must be nearly at an end written stat ment from him, saying, "That he would not return again to the Convention, and that be would be prepared to resign whenever a meeting should be called similar to that at which he was elected." The Delegates then agreed that another Delegate should be sent in his room, and that Mr. M'Crie, teacher, was a fit and proper person to be recommended to the county as their Delegate. It was further agreed, " That all the towns and villages should hold public meetings on Saturday first, for choosing a representative, and that a great county meeting be held at Kilmarnock on the following member, a division has been raised in this united, left in the county to prevent it from being a cat'spaw to Whig cliques, Corn Law agitators, rene COACH ACCIDENTS .- On Tuesday, the Eclipse | Kade volunteers, or sham Radicals. Onward ! coach, which runs between Hull and Mancrester, !"The Charter and liberty" is still the motto by which

NORTHAMPTON.

WORKING MENS' ASSOCIATION .- Resolutions agreed to at a meeting of the Northampton Working Men's Association, July 9th, 1839 Resolved -" Ina: this meeting views with astonishment and indignation the recent base and brutal attack of the Birmingham magistrates on the peaceful and indus trious inhabitants of that town, while legally as--embled to discuss their grievances in an open and constitutional meeting." Resolved-" That this meeting would caution the Government, that if they desination. The blame is attributed to a person will persist in their unconstitutional attempts to put down by brute force the present peaceful agitation when the accident occurred. He was severely of the people, struggling for their just and natural justice daily heaped upon them, should leave, at midnight, in a blaze, their miserable and impoverished homes, and the destructive element communicating with everything around, reduce to one common ruin and desolation, the mansions of the rich and the havels of the poor."

MURDER AT CARLTON IN LINDRIC .- At the village or Carlton, near Worksop, resides a cottager of the name of Thomas Pye, who has had a numeous family; and amongst the rest, two daughters, Martha and Harriet, the former aged between 19 office. At five o'clock the magistrates announced, gination vanished into thin air, and they, the weifBinns's News Room, Pack Horse Yard, when all pears from the evidence, that on Saturday the 22nd journed the consideration of taking bail, to two lish a find in each locality to meet contingencies, as of June, Mariha, the youngest of the two, was de- o'clock, Menday. I will not attempt to describe livered of a fine female child, living, with no other the effect such an unexpected announcement had their limbs and lives are hourly endangered by an assistance than what her sister was able to affold on all present. her. That immediately on the child being bern, I have been as yet unable to trace the proceedings same time, that when she herself should be delivered, in the same house, nor is any one but a member adit was her intention to destroy the child of which mitted. It now combines committees from almost the mother, it appears, made no objection; when the inhuman woman took it out of the room, the inhuman woman took it out of the room, tional Convention. Those tried men, are to receive orders from the Convention, which they are to cona wood, threw it into a fish-pond. On this intelli. vey to the several committees, who are to strike gence being made public, it was determined to ap. the blow at a minute's warning. This may be truly was set upon the conduct of Harriet, who was kep; A committee of thirteen will be formed from the closely confined at the Red Lion beer-shop, whilst Convention, to sit permanently in London, while Martha was as strictly guarded at the Grey Horse the other delegates will agitate different parts of the public-house, until an inquest should be held, which King om. Several letters have been received from the 18th instant,

contested points, arising out of the alleged filega ransportation of the nine natried prisoners from Joper Canada, and which have occupied so much of the time of our courts of law since last January, whea they were brought up on writs of hubeas corpus from Liverpool, has been the discharge of them allviz. J. G. Parker, R. Wixon, William Alves, R. Walker, Finlay Malcolm, Leonard Watson, James Brown, Ira Anderson, and Paul Bedford, who were last Saturday released from their long imprisonmen'. DUNFERMLINE .- At a meeting of the Universal affrage Association, held on the 10th instant, the ollowing resolution was unanimously agreed to :-That this Association tender their sincere thanks to the Convention for their manly and determined conduct evinced on the day following the base attack on the people of Birminghim, and that this Association has the fullest confidence in the Convention."

RADICAL MEETING IN YORK.

(From our own Correspondent.) On Thursday evening, Mr. Feargus O'Connor met the leaders of Radicalism in this city, at Mr Clerk's Hotel, Petergate. The large room was crowded to suffication; and, upon entering, Mr. O'Connor was loudly cheered. He spoke at great ength, and gave unmixed satisfaction. He showed the absurdity of the poor paying the debts of the rich, and explained that the property of York Cathedral would, at one pound per week, to heads of families, support 15,600 persons; and, if the poor had it, they would not require any other poor laws. He showed the manner in which church trust and national property had increased, since its unjust appropriation, and declared that Universal Suffrage could alone bring back the country to its palmy days of boasted greatness. Upon the whole Mr. O'Connor's address was considered as by far the most pleasing and instructive we have ever heard in this city.

GENERAL CONVENTION. Tuesday, July 18.

Mr. MEALING, the delegate for Bath, was in the

Chair. The principal question of debate was whether or not the Convention should call upon the working classes, throughout England and Scotland, to cease simultaneously from labour for one month, in order that the middle and aristocratic classes should be obliged to comply with their demands.

Mr. FLETCHER did not phiect to the prapasition. but he thought the people would strike at the call of the Convention only in the counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, York, and Lancaster; and then

social and political evils under which the people fear, he cared not which. It was a fact that unathey will never be removed until the people have a worst-paid ranks. The men who earned 30s. a week vo.ce in making the laws by which they have to be cared nothing for those who earned but 154, and the governed. The meeting adopted all the principles latter cared as little for the men who worked for 5s. contained in the Charter, and are fully prepared to or 6s. a week. There was an aristocracy of the imprisoned Charlists, and other matters and things stand by the Convention. We understand they are working classes as well as of the gentry and nobility. a fine race of haray fellows in this district, and well The affair at Birmingham proved that the people accustomed to handle the musket, and we question were not yet duly organised and guided. He much, had the scoundrel police force from London moved that the question of a Sacred Month be re-

Mr. Osborne, from Brighton, advised them deputation held a very large meeting at Brampion begin the sacred month to-morrow; for the sooner on Saturday evening, where we are happy to say the they began the more chance had they of success. After the state of things at Birmingham and Newcastle, to recede would be to ensure their defeat. and to procrastinate would be only to enable their enemies to overpower them in detail. Let them rise all at once, for they would not succeed. He assured Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Bury that the feeling in favour of Chartism was much more extensive and uniform than what they thought. As for supplies, he could assure them that 10,000 fellows met together without a breakfast would not endure a long fast. (Cheers.) He knew that the cessation from labour would be the first step toward a revolution, but that result would not deter him. They had been coming to the point long enough! Let the Delegates now separate, and return to their constituencies, and organise them into a general cossation from work. Mr. RICHARDSON firmly opposed the project diogether. The fact was, the people had had 'several sacred mouths" at a time already. The manufacturers would now regard it as a God-send if their people should propose to cease from work.

FRANCE. WITH THE LATE EMEUTE.—The Court of Peers injured, there is a combination of their relatives pronounced judgment on the insurgents, in course preparing to take an awful vengeance. Societies collected the quotation from Isaiah, respecting the Friday. Barbes alone was condenned to death, talked of. being found guilty of (attentat) treason and murder on the person of Lieut. Drouineau. Mialon, was also found guilty of treason and of murder on the person of the Municipal Guard, Jonas, but was boarding up their shop-windows in the evening, and He, himself, recollected that Mr. Attwood spoke of only condemned to the galleys for life. Four were acquitted, being Bonnet, Lebarzie, Dugas, and Gregoire. The rest, being Bernard, Nougues, Roudil, Guilnert, Delsade, Austen, Lemeire, Philippet, Walsch, Longuet, Martin, Marescal, organized, and spirited county, and but for the part to different degrees of punishment. Martin Bernard, and Pierne, found guilty of treason, were condemned the printer, and one of the principal insurgents, was condemned to deportation, which means perpetual confinement, with loss of civil rights; Delsade, to fifteen years; Nougues and Philippet, to six years; it would appear that the men of that place are up Roudil, Guilbert, and Lemiere, to five years' detention. The remaining five are condemned to five, three, and two years' imprisonment, which differs from detention in not being considering political, and in implying the employment of the prisoners on the works of the gaol.

BIRMINGHAM.

public peace, and that it is calculated to afford special constable. Crowds are resorting to the scene here, a pretext for repeating those scenes which for the sufferers; con-tant, and repeated injuries put down. On Friday, Mr. Watts, of Paradise- hardest iron, and has induced man to look on his street, London, and Mr. Guest, Steel House-lane, fellow as his enemy, and a monster formed for mu-Birmingham, sureties for Mr. Lovett, and Mr. tual extermination. But this state of things will rights, that they, the Government, will be held re. Russell, and Mr. Thompson, of Birmingham, not, shall not, be continued: the voice of the peosponsible for the consequences even if the people, writing under a sense of the manifold acts of in-Watte, being a stranger, produced as evidence of plicable silence is observed by the people, which by his respectability £1,600, good and substantial many is looked on as a prelude to further riots. All property. After a leng hened consultation, the ma- is doubt, uncertainty, and danger. gistrates adjourned their decision to Saturday, to enable them to satisfy themselves of the sufficiency of Mr. Watte's bail. This gentleman, in order to remove every pretext for a further postponement. proceeded to London for the purpose of procuring further evidence of his respectability, with which he returned at two o'clock yesterday (Saturday). At half-past two, according to the magistrates order, the four sureties attended at the public

The intelligence of the fate of the National Peparts imperatively demands it." "That these re- force by force in vindication of their National for trial at the ensuing assizes, which commence on again in the field. These reports have caused considerable alarm .-- Sun.

CANADIAM PRISONERS. The result of the long. DREADFUL CONFLICT AT BIRMING HAM.-FIRING OF THE TOWN. (From our own Correspondent.)

MONDAY NIGHT, HALF-PAST TEN. -The au-

thorities here seem determined to push madness to its verge, and cry the fearful "fall." This evering the people having determined that the right of meeting in the Bull-ring should not be abrogated, were beginning again to assemble in crowds, offering, however, no obstruction to business or to passengers. Shortly after eight o'clock the police were called out in order to clear the ring. This had been expected, and resistance was offered accordingly. The combat was continued for more than half-anhour, with great violence on both sides, during which many persons were wounded, and some severely. About nine o'clock, a cry arose of "Pu out the gas, put out the gas!" A severe struggle ensued thereon; amidst which two houses were set fire to; but wnether by the infuriated populace, whose feelings had been goaded beyond the power of further forbearance, or by the rascally myrmidons of cowardly authority, in the hope of fixing the odium thereof upon the people as a cloak for their own proceedings, it is of course impossible to say.
All that I am able to affirm positively on the subject is the fact, which I regret exceedingly, that two shops, a grocer's and an upholsterer's, are at this moment in flames. The infuriated people held pos-ession of the ring despite of the police, until the arrival, some forty minutes ago, of the drageous under Col. Chatterton, followed by a detachment of rifles, who with some difficulty cleared the streets. Several persons have been taken into custody. The engines are now playing upon the burning property, but it is feared the fire will be productive of great mischief. The roof of Mr. Leggett's house has fallen in, and the flames are raying at the back of Messrs. Boarne's premises up Moor-street, in a most frightful manner. The streets are now comparatively quiet, or quietening; but we shall certainly have another outbreak before morning. Is this the beginning of the end, or what is the end to be? TUESDAY MORNING, Eight o'Clock.

I have this morning walked round the scene of riot and destruction, which certainly affords most instructive evidence of the folly as well as the wickedness, of goading a quiet and a forbearing people to recklessness. Of the public office the front windows are perfectly demolished, scarcely a pane of glass being left. The iron railings round the Nelson Momument have been torn up, and seem to have been used as weapons by the multitude. The large lamps and windows in the Bull Ring and the High-street have been all demolished. Nelson Hotel and the houses of Mr. Martin, jew-Leggett, mentioned in my last night's communica. tion are in like condition. Mr. Bourne's premises have large fronts both in High-street, and Moorstreet, of which nothing but the walls are standing. Of the loss of property of course it is impossible to offer any estimate, but it must have been immense. The strangest thing is that in so furious a combat so reports, but I imagine that not more than one or two are dead, though many are savagely wounded, have been crowded during the whole morning, the police and rifles being on duty; but no further skirmish has taken place. The troops are now out again parading the streets, and the people are gradually retiring.

Birmingham, Tuesday, July 16. The deep-seated spirit of retribution has been exhibited last pight. The working men met at fact was, the cowardly police dared not attack the time that he had heard that such language was attripeople in numbers, but when the streets were buted to the prisoner. burned several to the ground, and meeting some of the Magistrates, who were going for the military, ing to the new plan of operation, the people retired. I fear this is but a hint of their future intentions.

Birmingham, Wednesday Night. Twelve o' Clack.

On Tuesday the shopkeepers were engaged in report having been circulated that the colliers were coming to the assistance of the Birmingham men, all the military and police, with the artillery, were body of the military proceeded to Holloway Head. and dispersed a meeting there taking 18 prisoners. Amidst the great number thus captured, not more in arms, and that the shopkeepers have closed their shops; some pikes have been seized, and a further and most diligent search is making for more. A requisition has been forwarded to Lord John Russell, praying either the dismissal of the Magis. SUNDAY, Two o'clock, p. m .- It is with infinite has been proclaimed. The inhabitants are comthe conduct of our magistrates is hazarding the every man is called upon to have himself sworn in a it is so much the desire and the interest of all to have made the human heart more callous than the

PUBLIC MEETING .- At a numerous meeting of the Radicals of Birmingham, held at No. 6 Sectional Room, Turk's Head, Steelhouse-lane, July 10th, Mr. Richards in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted :- 1st "That the local authorities having excluded the working classes from ings, evidently with a view to smother their cries for redress of grievances; we, therefore, earnestly unconstitutional host of armed ruffians who now infest the streets of our bitherto peaceful town, and been made on our fellow-townsmen, without a moment's warning, or the slightest provocation, by Torr, Hair Dresser, Dewsbury, moment's warning, or the slightest provocation, by men, women, and children have been seriously in- or net. All Letters to be post-paid. jured, we deem it our dury to provide more effectually for our future protection; and consider the local authorities responsible for all the wounds, injuries, loss of time, and imprisonment which has been perpetrated on our unoffending townspeople." 3d .- " Resolved that it is imperatively necessary every means should be adopted to provide funds to furnish out delegates with the means of attending their Conventional duties, that the weekly subscrip. tions be continued in this room, and that a deputation be appointed to attend the other sectional meetings, and request the co-operation and assistance to eonsolidate a fund for that purpose."

EXAMINATION OF GEORGE JULIAN HAR-NEY ON THE CHARGE OF SEDITION. BIRMINGHAM, MONDAY NIGHT.—This day the examination of George Julian Harney, one of the delegates from the National Convention, who was apprehended at Bedlington, in the county of Northumberlan', was resumed at our Police-office. The Mayor, W. Scholefield, E.q., presided, assisted by the fellowing magistrates:—W. Chance, E.q.,
J. Walker, E.q., C. Shaw, E.q., T. Clark, E.q., P.
H. Muntz, E.q., J. Van Wart, E.q., T. Beilby,
E.q., and S. Reale, E.q.
This morning, it will be recollected, was, on the
application of Mr. Edmonds, the prisoner's attorney,
appointed to the receiving of evidence on the part of

friarney, to rebut the statement me ear I spector Jenkings, as to the correct. Oss of the words spoken Mr. Elmon's produced five per ons, all of whom

wore decidedly that no such words, nor any to which such meaning could be attached, as charged apon the prisoner, were everused by him. Had such bservations been made us of by him, they would from the near situation in which they were placed. ave recollected them. . The first witness examined, whose evidence it is necessary to particularise, was James Rough, a

Chartist, who, in addition to what had been previously sworn, said he considered the allusion to prepare themselves was to lay up a stock of proviions, thereby to prepare themselves for what might take place during the sacred month. It certainly was not understood by him to possess himself of arms, but to provide necessaries. He never heard him make use of the word musket, or of any other arms, and if he had he should certainly have recollected it, as he should have acted upon that advice.

Mr. Ennounds said he was sorry to hear such an expression from him, and he would ask him no more questions. Mr. Donaldson, a Chartist, said, from having heard

reports detrimental to the political character of the prisoner, he was induced to go to the meeting and narrowly watch him, and take notice of what he said. Harney was supposed to be a spy in the camp, and he was anxious to know what he would say, with the view to obviate, if possible, any violence which the result of his observations might possibly have the effect of producing on the public mind. He never knew the min : and, from his conduct at the meeting, he had now no reason to believe that he was a spy. He could positively say that Harney had never used the language imouted to him, nor anything approaching to it, As regards arms, he certainly did aliade to the weapons in use at the time of obtaining Magna Charta, but never advocated resorting to arms to obtain their ends in the present day. If he had adverted to the use of arms, with the view to induce the people to possess themselves of them, he should have immediately checked him. He recollected his recommending them to prepare for the sacred month. with oat biscuits and oatmeal, the advantage of which no persons better than the Scotch could speak to. He perfectly remembered the allusion to the quotation from Isaiah respecting the cattle on the thousand hills ; but he never recommended them to steal during the sacred mouth. He said, however. as an inducement for them to prepare themselves, that if they relied upon and made application to the houses of the rich they would probably be shot. Never heard him say a word about berrowing what his more fortunate neighbour possessed. His reason for concluding that danger was likely The to be engendered, arose from the exciting cause produced on the public mind by the presence of the eller, Mr. Banks, chemist, Mr. Horton, silver- military in the town; and it was that cause which smith, and ten or twelve others in High-street, are created fear in his mind, and the wish to avoid any perfect wrecks. Those of Mr. Bourne, and Mr. collision between the people and the public autho-

Richard Britain corroborated the evidence of the preceding witness, and in answer to questions pat to him, said there was only one chair at the meeting, upon which the speakers raised themselves one after another. There was no platform, and although his back was turned towards the splaser, to meet the snow and rain which was beating mean them, as few lives should have been lost. There are various he did not like to face the storm, which continued aring the whole of the meeting.

John Wallace Wilson, a Scotchman, made deand probably more deaths may ensue. The streets claration to the effect, in addition to his corroborative evidence that he never heard the word borrow escape from the mouth of the prisoner. He went to the meeting under the impression that Harney was a soy, and therefore he placed himself close to the chair. He sail that oatcake was good wholesome food, and never heard him say anything especting arms during that evening. Mr. Shaw. the magistrate, here attempted to exact from the witness whether or not be had heard similar language any evening, but without effect. In unswer to the ques-Holloward Hand, about seven o'clock, and proceeded in procession towards the Coventry Road, to meet with good outcake; he meant that as a warning to Mesars. Lovett and Collins. On their way through prepare against the worst that might come. He the Bull Ring, they groaned the police, who were did not take notes. There was no Chairman. On in the Public Office, with barred gates, but on the speaker introduced another. In reply to Mr. Shaw procession reaching Camp Hill, they were overtaken | the witness said, that he was applied to yesterday by a messenger, who soon brought them back. The morning to give evidence, and that was the first

tolerably clear, they rushed out and commenced Mr. Fussell, the Delegate, said that he had atanother brutal attack on the passengers. However, tended all the meetings in the meetings in the retended all the meetings in the week alluded toon the arrival of the people from Camp Hill, they soon vanished, and concealed themselves in the prison. Immediately on the people seeing the wounded persons in the streets, and mad with revenge, commenced an attack on the houses of several of their opponents in the Bull Ring. They tion of Mr. Attwood's as to the Sacred Week, where a person-asked him what he would recommend them they gave them what Mr. Douglas calls "a sound to do. He said, get food, and the most portable was drubbing;" but on the arrival of the troops, accord- catcake; this was the way Napoleon effected some of his most important objects. [Mr Edmonds here interposed, when he was requested by Mr. Shaw not to interrupt the thread of the with se's nurrative.) SENTENCES ON THE PRISONERS CONNECTED Should the prisoners lately sent to Warwick be to interrupt the thread of the wind as a sentence. which he was charged with attering. He well reof trial before it, at nine o'clock on the even ng of are forming in all quarters. Nothing but revenge oxea and sheep, and saying they were the people's. but he never used the words-borrow them for their use. In reply to Mr. Shar, Fossell said his references to Napoleon referred to sacking a town. He drew several references from Napoleon's tactics. their marching up to the House of Commons and knocking at the door fer relief, supplied only with

ontcake. Spittle, the officer, was called to prove that, on quartered in the direction of Wolverhampton. A his bringin; the prisoner through Carlisle, had it not been for the interference of Harney, and his expressing his desire that no attempt at rescue should be made, he could not have brought him on. Several than four have been committed for trial at the thousand persons were assembled around the inn assizes, and those on the lames: testimony. Ac. where they were, and but for the facilities which the counts have been received from Dadley, from which prisoner gave it would have been out of his power to convey him from the town.

Mr. EDMONDS said he had finished examining witnesses for the defence. He considered this case a very important one, not merely in reference to the prisoner personally, but as regarded the proponderance of evidence in favour of an individual accused. trates or an enquiry into the cause of their apathy, ing, who, in reference to cases of common offences by which the town was on Monday night left for an which were brough: before them, were always dishour to the mercy of the insurgents. Martial law posed to give the prisoner the benefit of evidence which might be adduced in his favour, and surely regret that I am compelled to acknowledge that pelled to remain at home after eight o'clock, and the overwhelming mass of evidence in this case over the single one of a police-officer would not fail to have its due effect. The prisoner was not charged the Chartists, and other disturbed spirits of destruction, but not the slightest pity is expressed with a libel-with having calmly sat down, written and published it, but merely uttered words at a public meeting which were metaphorical in their seaning only, and not approaching in strength to many uttered by those at similar meetings which he was then addressing. He contended that the words, if true, were not sufficient to send his client to prison. How often had it been said by Mr. Attwood and others that Parliament would only yield to their fears; but it never was for a moment considered that this expression went beyond a sentence of figure. He did not think the language, if true, would warrant his conviction. He fully participated with the Magistrates in deprecating the meetings which had been held; but ne would add, that words of much greater atrocity had been delivered at meetings in this town, aye, and in that place, than those with which the prisoner was charged. He would refer to the columns of the Birmingham Journal for language is public the privil-ge of meeting in any of the public build- resolutions, inserted in that paper, as a conclusive broof of his assertion. Being a stranger, but pro-bably aware of such a latitude of expression being allowed by others holding more important positions in society than he did, the prisoner did not heritate to speak boldly, as his imagination prompted him. Now, however, as the towa was in a state of peace. he did hope that the Magistrates would feel it their duty to dismiss the charge against the prisoner. Committed to take his trial for the offence.

the London Police, and by which many harmless Youth as an APPRENTICE—one that can Shave

ALILEN RILEY, Labourer, of Hudders-field, give Notice of my Wife, MARTHA RILEY, having left me of her own accord; if any Person or Persons give her Credit after this Notice, I will not be answerable for any Debts she may Contract.

Witness my Hand, this 17th July, 1839, ALLEN RILEY.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

BSCONDED, from his Master, Mr. JAMPS A FIELD, Shoemaker, Thornton, near Bradford, WILLIAM COCKCROFF, aged 18 years, stands about Five Feet Four Inches in Height, has lightish coloured hair, a lump about the size of a marble on his left Jaw, and a snipt Tooth on the top side of his Mouth. He his full-faced and has a surly looking countenance, and had on when he went away, & Green Coat, and Brown striped Trousers.

Whoever will apprehend the said William Cockeroft, and lodge him in any of her Majesty's Gaols, till: he can be restored to his master, shall have One Sovereign Reward, on Application to the said James Field.

Thornton, near Bradford, 15th July, 1839.

& mellidi Zoal Halicelli.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Friday, July 12.

NATIONAL PETITION. Mr. ATTWOOD rose to bring forward the metion of which be had given notice on the subjecof the National Petition. The petition which he had the lorour to present on the 14th June he ther read to a certain extent; but he thought it his duty to state a portion at least of what he then stated That great petitico, unparalleled in the Parliamer. tary Eistory of England, was occasioned by the lone suffering, the wrongs and injuries of the working classes not only of the working classes and the workmen, but of the industricus classes generally, the merchants, the manufacturers, the tradesmen. the farmers, and the labourers. For the last twenty years, the industrious classes had not had common instice, or common humanity shown to them. Those in Birmingham had presented many petitict s year after year to the House, but they led been disregarded, and by some strange fatality the House had refused to listen to their prayers. They had refused to listen to them in 1816, 1819, and 1825, as well as open many other occasions when the indestrious clarges had complained of bitter grierances. The Members of that House themselves being in the midst of comfort, and far removed from the wants of the stern processities that afflicted the working classes, could have no idea of their sufferings, and attributed their excitement to some factions delusion and to asitation. In consequence of that House having been composed of gentlemen and noblemen of the highest rank, and possessing the greatest wealth, and by their station so far removed from the hower class s of the people as to be unacquainted with their wants, they had legislated in the dark. and thereby left them in a state of increasing sufficiing. This having been their situation, the House could not be surprised that their sufferings had generated discontent. Could the House imagine that the people of England, whose forefathers had been the gary of surrouncing nations, and the envy of the world, and justly so, because people better fed er better clothed could not have been found on the face of the earth, that the people who had thus presented a petition signed by 1.285,800 of the people

sersed a marion. After the passing of the Reform Bill that large town sunk to rest like an infant on the weast-(laught r)-they waited until three sessions of the Refermed Parliament had passed without there being the slightest hope of any amelioration in the condition of the people. They waited until 1837, in which year many friends waited upon him what he would do. He knew nothing of Lord Melbearne, but trusting to his manly character, they again ceased all agitation—virtually they abandoned at and in the meantime no less than three deputations waited upon the Noble Lord, demanding that

the people should have the means of living upon the fruits of their labour. They were told that the men of Birmingham were no: England; but they said they would prove the men of Birmingham the country under the present constitution without of the House of Commons, but that the House had itself became inevitable." If the question came to not to end-avour to touch the ancient framework of the constitution-not to touch the great principles of the Crown. Lords, and Commons, and he doubted tice and protection which had been denied them by the Government. That was the engine of this great

tellect, and knowledge, but that he did not know all the rights and liberties their forefathers had. If who had wives and families of ten children, and they succeeded, and he hoped they would, they who found themselves borne down by scarcity of might commit errors. But after watching this state food and scarcity of money, whose wages were of the country with more attention and more labour scanty, and whose loaf was small, before whose eyes than most Honourable Members had given to the the present system placed delusive hopes to-day and subject, he believed that there were no dangers and ruin to-morrow? Would it be a matter of surprise no miseries that the people of England ought not to that in the breasts of such men misery should turn endure in preference to submitting to the cruel and at last to gall? He had now gone through the murderous operation which had pressed for twenty principal requisitions contained in the position, years together, on the industry and honour, and

security of the country. All he claimed was the

right of living by hard labour. The 1.209,000 per-

sons whem he now represented said they had a right to live by honest labour—that the fluctuation which had taken place had given them short seasons old mutfal pro-perity and long reasons of real adversity. They said that, seeking and inquiring into the causes of the national misery, they could find no cause in nature or Providence—they said that the Almighty had been kind and beneficent to England above ail sther nations of the earth-that he had given it a beroic people, the most intellectual and talented of which he had given notice. people on the earth—that he lad given it a fine soil harhours and every blessing of rivers and retition was an important one, speaking the opiniself in his speech to the facts stated in the petition decreasing the stock for the employment of labour, representative in possess a voice (through his decreasing the stock for the employment of labour, representative in possess a voice (through his decreasing the stock for the employment of labour, representative in possess a voice (through his possess). harbours; and yet they said they endured every one of an immexes body of people, North, West, in support of the proposed change in the representations of profound peace: South, and East, and agreed to at an immense tion of the country, and of the proposition to admit

those who attempted to a fer the laws. If they were, iniquitous ware, which had caused the troubles Hon. Member wished for Universal Suffrage, beand their complaints were unfounded, it would complained of arising out of the debt imposed to cause the Parliament could not give prosperity toshew the dreadful state in which England was placed, carry on those wars, and which debt had been when a million of men, who could write their own doubled in its pressure upon the people, by acts names, could be got to put their hands to a notorious lie. If these men could be taught to believe That traders were on the verge of bankruptcy no that they were miserable when they were happy, man can d ny; that workmen were starving from over, which depended very much upon commerce they would have arrived at a most disastrons state of want of employment, and others for want of remutatings. He trusted that the House would not negation for the work they cid, was equally a nototreat this petition as the petition of workmen, because nous truth; but it any one disputed it, he would he believed the whole of the middle classes were just mention one fact to show that this must be so. with them. In alleding to the middle classes, he did Lock at the state of the cotton-trade, the great not reser to men with small fortunes, and small manufacture of this country, and the consemption fundholders, or those who had retired from trade; of cotton during this year had been less than twobut he meant the productive classes, the merchants, thirds of what it was in the year preceding. Great the tracers, and the manufacturers. He was per- many mills altogether at a stand, and most of the feetly convinced that the petition spoke the feelings others only working two, thre, or four days a-week. of nine out of ten persons of this cescription. This and thence it must be obvious to every one that the fact could not be disproved, that no positive dis- workmen must be starying for want of work and tress in trade or agriculture ever reached the labour- wrges. Another reason of the petitions was ex-

y s, coking, one me chan; sue the main about ? =ere as discontented as the workmen were. The me hant, inceed, dare not con ess lis situation. So ang as the merchant had his last £10,000, pride made him hold; when it was gone, despair made im beld; and hence it was all beasting and deluor, all prosperous and happy outside, but within charrel-louse o' tre, ar xiety, misery, and desair. The merclasts and manufacturers of Engand, if this question were put to them, would answer rightly. "Why, we don't complain, men withnt capital certainly are in bad condition, but men rith capital can do pretty well-prefits are not as rge as we could wish, but still we can go on. But let the hone reflect on this case. Six months ago a bank at Liv spool revealed its effairs, and had on its books two bad debts of £800,000. Now, if hose two houses had been asked, before this disclosure, they dared not have complained—they dared ot have said trade, was bad-for if they had they would have been asked, "Where, then, does all this normous wealth or me from-these immense factories-these new houses?" and if the truth had been l-clared, they would have been ruined instanter.

How little, then, could professions of merchants and | before. This was done to expand the currency, to | manufacturers be depended upon-whose distress was really as great as their workmen's? He (Mr T. Attwood) had been bred up in scenes so calimitous; hence be had directed his attention to the relief obtained by tampering with the currency. subject, and he did not scriple to assert, as he had | One of that stamp he would mention, your New before stated, that the masters suffered more than Poor Law, which was passed the year following. their men. (Hear.) There was a great deal said This law, by its operation, had done more than any about the profit-mongers crinking the bleed of la- other that had arisen, to produce the agitation and bour-mongers, but he affirmed that every merchant | the discontent that prevailed through every part of and manufacturer at ffered more than the men from the kingdom, and produced this petition, which was this state of things. Let the house only reflect on now proposed to be brought under the considerative nature of a manufactory. It had been stated tion of the House. This law cannot be continued. over and over in the public press, that their manu- It was the introduction of a system of centralisation, factured goods had now reached the lowest level, and intended to be carried out in all departments of that not a manuscipier in the country would be Government, that they might have puppets and f. and to be solvent, if he were sold out. When a tyrants in every parish in England, moved by strings, manufacturer had from £20,000 to £30,000 employed | the centre of which was at the Home-office. It in his basiness, and derived no prefit during an interval of two crethree years; if he had tried to escape he would be ruined by endeavouring to call in England would never submit to." These were terms his capital-if he stood still, he was rumed-if he advanced, he was ruined—if he attempted to recede. House. The promoters of the Reform Bill said their he was ruined. (Hear.) Let it be borne in mind object was to carry out good Government. Had

had worked well. By returning to this salutary attention of liberal members to the words which moments to the statement of fact made in the private income at the expense of their dupes. means given to change, or who desired extreme practice, they believed that the interests of the he would now quote from the memoirs of that distinoccasion—Try the tree of the ancient constitution, and see whether that would not bring
forth the wholesome and necessary first. They did
writ, and they did try what could be done in the late
writ, and they did try what could be done in the late
wat and see whether that would not bring
liaments, in accordance with the principles of the
anstocracy and the crown would be here, which, not with standing, fell
liaments, in accordance with the principles of the
art of Government. It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their
writ, and they did try what could be done in the late
wat a guissed American. They want of Governments the art of Government. It is not by the consolidation or concentration of powers, but by their
act of Settlement; and as t'at great constitution, that good Government is effected. Were
the art of Government is flected. The art of Government is flected in the art of Government is flected. The art of Government is flected in the art of Government is flected. The art of Government is flected in the art of Gover

them they ere icle, and desired them to get back return to the aucient practice. They thought that minuter details; and every ward into farms, to be a balance over the preceding one of more than a to their burdens. They were told that some of them the Commons of England oright to be the Commons governed each by its included proprietor." The million in favour of the sums vested. Now, was such kept four wheeled carriages, and were better on of England-(n langh)-that that lious englit to beauti of conclusion, to shew the truth of what he a fact compatible with the statement that the warethan they ought to be. Then it was that they formed be a House of little Lords on the one side and big had advanced, was thus foreibly illustrated:—"Were be a House of little Lords on the other—(rerewed lughter)—a House we directed from Washington when to sow and the lords on the other—(rerewed lughter)—a House we directed from Washington when to sow and the lords on the other—(rerewed lughter)—a House we directed from Washington when to sow and the lords on the other—(rerewed lughter)—a House we directed from Washington when to sow and the lords on the other when the lords on the other when the lords on the other when the lords of the lords on the other when the lords of bad presented on the 14th of June had originated. of gentiemen possessing large proporties, who might when to reap, we should soon want bread." (Hear, hear, hear.) But although the pertitors of the people had for a long time been so atterly unat. That was good governors saw good governors saw neces. The people had for a long time been so atterly unat. tended to, he could not dezy that there was virtue lecisions for the industrious classes did not evince govern themselves under just laws, the very reverse in the House of Commons, because the prople had the slightest sympathy for them. The p titioners of what the Reformed Parliament had done by constantly succeed a in carry the Reform Bill through stated that the House of Commons, as at present stituting commissioners, inspectors, and such ty-The alluded to the New Poor Law Bill. He would represent pigeons, nor not men represent the feelthe amencipation of the black slaves, to be paid by
mot say a word with respect to the Municipal Reform
ings and wants of the poor. The petitioners next
the white slaves of this country, who were worse

Appresed their desire that there should be no Pro--it hat greatly disa pointed him. The ; cople were expressed their desire that there should be no Pro- treated than the black themselves, which had been county; and both these accounts showed a very dissatisfied, and he knew no remedy but further perty Quantitation. They did not imagine that proved over and over again to be true as regarded great advance in the amount of money deposited, reform—(s-ar, hear)—his record consistion was that any gentleman should say, breamse he happened to the hand-loom weavers. These are a few of the bad and were completely decisive as to the want of proof

reme progressive reform. The town of Birming, two than a member of the working cl. sees. The ham been the egitation in 1829, but in 1832 they min with £300 a year might live in Canada, in Kamichatka, or in Shitzerlan!-(laughter)-while it was his firm believe that the honest tradesman, who earned his own bread and that of his children by his labour, had a greater stake in the country than the Duke of No thumberland. They demanded Universal Suffrage for another reason, which was, that the £10 suffrage had proved a total failure. to take the lexi in precuring reform. In that year but he would accuse them of reserving to the new poor law, which it must yet do, or there physical force; but he (Mr. Attwood) had never could be peace and contentment in this never could be peace and contentment in the was a fair representation of the state of the people, and exist the fundholders and the owners of vested money time to time to adopt for the relief of distress. The as became a great namen-firmly and decidedly, but interests, and it had neglected to do anything to without violating the law. (Hear, hear.) He de-plored that violence had been r sorted to; and six for Birmingham, had taken up a considerable portion months since, in Birmingham, he had assured the of the time of the House in his statement, which people, that if their blackest enemies sought to made him (Mr. Fielden) reluctant to occupy so much devise the most effectual means of injuring the po- time, as he might well do upon this s bject; but he pular cause, they could adopt no better means than could not sit down without saying a few words as to the people were aggrieved. (Hear.) He did not hat of arming them. There were, however, the remedy which he thought to be attempted deny that the Honourable Members might think nothing singular, nothing novel. The petitioners 20 000,000 of men in this country whom nothing for the present state of the nation. The petitioners these measures for the good of the people; but he were England. He (Mr. Attwood) cared not how or short of some great constitutional change—som: by what measures the people were relieved, pro-rided they were relieved. He would feel as grateful. The people of England would not continue to subto see them relieved by the measures of the Right mit to the existing state of thirgs; and that no Honourable Barenet the member for Tamworth, or army could cherce them into submission. After the Noble Lord, as he would by measures of his own suggestion. They pointed out to Lord lution the Honourable Member intreated the House to profit by the lesson of experience. (Hear, the means by which they might give prosperity to he had be lesson of England—long might it be held by its present wearer-was, like all that he had frequently brought the subject of the opinion. With Barks, he would say, that "when revision of the standard of value under the attention the desire of change became universal, the change

shown an unwil ingress to attend to it. He then a moral or physical issae, the middle classes would stated to Lord Melbourne they would endeavour to one and all fall into the ranks of the working classes; change the House of Commons; and so in the win- when discord and amarchy were stulking abroad, ter of 1837, he went home to his honest triends and even if the middle class a were unwilling to take told them the result of that last effort to make part with the lower orders, dire necessity would the ancient constitution of the country give compel them to do so. He believed that the people shelter and protection to the country. He told them possessed the means of remedying their grievances without taking any illegal proce dings. When political unions were first formed in this country, he had sent a case to a very eminent counsel for the not but that they would ultimately obtain that just purpose of having his opinion us to the legality of these societies. The able man whom he had consuited returned the case, with an intimation that if petition. His friends in the winter of 1837, crowded the said political unions were illegal, he would be around him again as they had done in 1829. He saying what he did not think; and if he gave his and said to them that he knew they had write, in opinion that they were legal, he feared he might lend many honest men as ray, for it would be diffithe people of England were with them. and that he | cult, if not morally impossible, to join those asseciawould go to another part and see if other men tions without trenching upon the law. He, there. thought with them, and were determined to act in fore, returned the fee, and expressed no opinion the same spirit. Accordingly he went to Glasgow upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) This was the way for the purpose of trying the teelings of the men of in which Mr. Charles Weth rell (as we understood) Scotland, and that was the first political meeting he acted upon that occasion. He (Mr. Attwood) had had ever attended out of Birmingham. When he profited by the opinion which he had thus obtained saw the miseries of the people of Glasgow, he said, without a fee, and had avoided the danger of overwe have now proof we are not alone—we have a stepping the flammantia mænia of the law. But right to interfere, and we have a right by every legal | could the House suppose that the same forbearance means to demand from the Commons of England would be shown by men able and willing to work.

which he accordingly supported, and which he thought ought to be granted; at some period he was convinced they would be granted, and he only wished he was equally sure that, when granted, they would produce good results. (Hear, hear.) He deprecated any of: er than legal means of attaining this result; he had never advocated any other, and he should not be to blame if every attempt at reconciliation failed, and men's minds became so excited and determined as to lead to events which would be.

not the violence of a mob, but a revolution. The Han Member concluded by receiving the recolution. The as it appeared, Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliamisery after twenty-two years of profound peace: they, therefore, asked the right of living by their labour. The petition was a ned by 1,200,000 men; there might be some wonden, but he believed, having attended and watched the subject, that one million of men had signed their names, with their cwn hands, to the petition; therefore, they were the elite of the work. They were not capable of withings they were the elite of the work. They were not those who attempted to after the laws. If they were those who attempted to after the laws. If they were the laws in indication at an immense to at an immense to at an immense to at an immense the purpose, and he trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the proposition to admit the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the proposition to admit trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the proposition to admit trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the proposition to admit the serious consideration of the trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the proposition to admit the serious consideration of the country, and of the purpose, and he trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the purpose, and he trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the country, and of the purpose, and he trusted it would obtain the serious consideration of the were mode of the very man of full age to the right of a certain purpose. ing trader or agriculturist that did not reach their pressed in these terms:—"They sere taught to employer. If, therefore, he shewed that 1,000,000 of expect that a remedy for their grievances would be labourers were distressed, might it not with equal found in the Reform Act of 1832. They had been trath be said their employs as were equally so. There bitterly and basely deceived." He too (Mr. F.) had subsist in towns, might always find refuge—an adherent country of the grievances of the people vantage which we did not possess—(hear, hear,)—

from the working of the Potoin bin; but he sale with the petitioners, that lie had been bitterly and basely deceived. But do not the acts of the Reformed House justify the allegation? The first actors a Coercion Bill for kreland, suffering Ireland. which never can be spoken of as a fit comparison for any people; but commissioners have been sen! cut to inquire into the state of that people, who eported there were 2,300,000 beggars, that there are ,000,000 of acres of land uncultivated, but capable of yielding produce, that the land in cultivation would yield one-third more than it does if the proper about was bestowed on it. But what do the commissioners recommend? That nine millions of money should be voted out of the public taxes to transport these 2.300.000 beggars, whom they reported to be people willing to work if work were viven them! The next act was the renewal of the Bank Charter, making Bank of England notes a legal tender, which they never were before a: any period, and hence had arisen what some call prosperity, but if it was so it was of a transient character, for in 1836 it broke down, and the sufferings had been greater since than they were ever enable the House, by a sort of respite from distress. to introduce and carry out laws which it would have dared to do, if there had not been a temporary applied to it by learned persons, Members of the House of Parliament in 1829. Unhappily for the people, and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and more unhappily still for the safety of the proper and the safety of the safety of the proper and the safety of the safety of the proper and the safety of the power and the safety of the safety of

there was no salely for the people, no security for be in the receipt of £300 a year, that he was thereacts, and only a few, which this house had passed. of the description given in the petition. Considerather the Lords or the Crown, unless there was fore more entitled to be come a popular representapeople prayed for. It had refused to equalise the the state of the country, and of any distress which

pray that every man of twenty-one years of age, uncontaminated by crime, should have a voice in choosing those who make the laws; they prayed for the good of the people; but he good o pray that every man of twenty-one years of age, un. did deny that, because they did not at once concede chocsing those who make the laws; they prayed for taken by Ballot, for Members to be paid for their The Honourable Member for Birmingham had services, and for Property Qualifications to be disservices, and for Property Qualifications to be discontinued. This the House he intreated to do. He would say, with the Petition, that they had a right the standart of value, and a very great increase in the opanitiv of paper money; and the Hon. Member titioners asked for was, that the House would take to claim to be represented in this House. Black- the quantity of paper money; and the Hon. Member stone says, in his Commentaries, that it is the law further change. Lord Melbourne had reminded him other crowns, subjected to the inflience of public of the land, that no man shall be taxed without his which he said our misfortunes commenced twentyconsent, or the consent of his representatives in Parliament, and it cannot be said that any man is represented unless he possesses a vote to return Members to that House. He, therefore, demanded for those petitioners a compliance with the prayer of their petitions. He did it from a conviction that who advocated Universal Suffrage would agree with great danger may be apprehended from a denial of their r ascnable prayer; but if the House should change in the standard—to that immense decide not to do this, let them decide to get them a quantity of paper money issuing from the banks? remedy in another way, and relieve their sufferings by adopting an equitable property tax, by repealing the taxes on malt, hops, salt, sugar, tea, and on all other articles which form a great part of the things consumed by the poer, and by an abolition of the Corn Laws. And, if that House should refuse to do

> having come to such a determination. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that there was one part of the speech of the Hon. Member for Birmingham which he was extremely gratified, though not sur-prised, to hear. He alluded to that part in which the Hon. Member denied any concurrence with those who recommended a recourse to arms and overawe the Legislature by an exhibition of physical on various occasions, both when he addressed that time the Hon. Gentleman must have been aware that these who promoted the petition, which, as he believed, was, by an undue assumption, called the National Petition, had gone through the country from town to town, and from place to place, giving expression to the most violent language—to language not exceeded in violence and atrocity at the worst period of the French revolution. The House owed it to the good sense of the people of this country that those barangues had not been listened to. (Cheers.) Those attempts had been in vain made to induce the people to assume a

> menacing attitude towards those who administered petition had dwelt upon the political considerations day and adversity to-morrow. He (Lord J. Russell) conceived there was no form of Government which could insure to a whole community a perpetual and lasting state of prosperity; that in a country, moreand manufactures, there was no mode of preventing that state of low wages or that distress which at all times affected those who or which would prevent those alternate fluctuations

enj ying, as they did enjoy, an advantage which we

could any man say that in the United States of he had acverted. So that upon the whole he of twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not Could there be a greater evil than having a currency of such forged money, and that forged money being time he believed that Major Cartwright obtained no less than 3,000,000 of signatures to petitions asking for Universal Suffrage. But as to this number of 1,000,000. When they spoke of the representation, and said there were 1,000,000 of persons having the right of voting, they were told that was a very small. and insufficient, and contracted number, who were entitled to the choice of representatives. But, yet, when there were a million of signatures collected by denied that the petition represented the sentiments and opinions of the people at large. He believed the great majority of the people did not ask for the objects contained in the petition. His belief was, that the great majority of the people, divided as they were in political epinion, did not think that advanmeasures, and that they would be alarmed at the prospect of the petition being granted; and the

stamp-tax, which his late hon, colleague asked them to do, and which the present Ci ancellor of the Ex. deny that in a country like this, depending so much chequer had promised to do. It refused to repeal upon commerce, upon credit, i pon manufactures. the Septennial Act. It refused to repeal the malt and upon various other circumstances, there tax, and many other taxes which press severely on was at this time, as he was afraid there always the industrious poor. It had refused to abolish the would be at times, numbers of industrious and saber corn laws, and to adopt a property tax, the only just | working men whose means were exceedingly scanty, mode of taxation. Lastly, it had refused to repeal and whose situation could not be looked at without time to time to adopt for the relief of distress. The Honourable Member for Birmingham, and the Reform in that House. After the passing of the the interests, welfare, and comfort of the neonless of the legs of Honourable Member for Oldham, who had seconded Reform Bill, the people were led to expect better the motion, seemed to suppose, as they always cid, that the House was bound to listen to their own particular remedies, and that if they were not listened to lay their complaints before Parliament. (Hear.)

held that opinion, having seen before that year from two years ago, and having seen prosperity prevail frage, Annual Parliaments, and provide for the Payment of Members. (Hear.) They asked for a paper money in the country, he held it to certain degree as justified by the experience of these years. Did the Honourable Member believe that all those This, perhaps, might enable the people to receive 30s, instead of 15s, for wages, but in the same proportion would they have to pay for every loat and every article which they consumed. (Hear, Lear.) He would read to the House the opinion of some Hon. Gentlemen who were members of what was called the "General Convention." They spoke of to which the Noble Lord asked if any man could appear that House with a simple prayer, in answer to which the Noble Lord asked if any man could appear that Hairman 1999. one or other of these things, he entertained very serious apprehensions that they would have to regret the "power and the corrupt influence of paper money'-(hear, hear,)-of the "corrupt system of warred with freedom both at home and abroad;" and warred with freedom both at home and abroad;" and were not individuals incapable of judging for themthat it had "generated a species of dishonesty un-known to our forefathers." (Hear.) He might emphysical force, and in which he had expressed his House that the Honourable Gentleman's opinions ploy some minutes in endeavouring to show the determination to discountenance any attempt to of the value of paper money were totally unfounded force. He (Lord John Russell) was not surprised to while it committed a fraud upon every creditor in -that the issue of this quantity of paper money, hear the Hon. Member for Birmingham give expression to those sentiments, for they were only in secondarce with what the Hon. Member had said (Hear, hear.) But he need not enter into any argu-House and elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) At the same for Universal Suffrage were much more strongly

opposed with respect to that to which the Hon. Member for Birmingham took as the cure for all our evils. He asked the House, therefore, not to agree to the proposal of the Hon. Member. The Hon. Member, and those who went with him, who fancied of Members, &c., and asked if there was any man in that Universal Suffrage would place the labouring classes in a state of prosperity, were labouring under a complete delusion. There were only two ways in which the position of the labouring classes would be improved. The one would be by an increase in their wages, in their real wages, by a higher reward the opinions of the people of England. (Hear, hear.) The Chartists only demanded that the ancient Confor their labour. Now, did Universal Suffrage tend the law. The Hon. Gentleman who presented the of Universal Suffrage promote that object? If the country remained in a state of tranquillity, he did revolved in the subject, and the social condition of not think it would have any effect one way or the other. But if a change in our institutions drove Hon. Member concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr. FIELDEN seconded the motion. The retition was an important one, speaking the opiniand would, therefore, be diminishing wages. (Hear.)
The other mode by which many had held out that the condition of the labouring classes could be improved, was by a general distribution of all the property of the rich amongst the poor and labouring classes. Upon that he need not argue. But that was the way in which some had been induced to sign the petition-it was the manner in which many reckless demagogues had sought to produce an effect throughout the country, holding out that all property was to be divided amongst the people in general. He was sure that every Member of the House, and the great majority of the people, were aware that any scheme of that kind would tend not only to the destruction of our institutions-to the destruction of every thing which made this country valu-

able, but that it would, before any long time, be the source of ruin to the labouring classes themselves. (Hear.) He knew not how, in any other way that could be proposed, the adoption of a plan of this kind would tend to raise their means and increase were at the bottom of the scale in the community, their riches. His belief was, that, generally speakfrom presperity to distress which occurred in every community. Let them look to that country which as had ever been secured by any institutions to the ing, the institutions of this country tended to give to was sometimes held out, as a country erjoying, in people of any country. He knew no instance of politics or its social state, greater advantages than cur own—he meant the United States of America. any people existing on the face of the group, which did enjoy these advantages to a greater extent, grant the boon asked for by the petitioners. The petitioners, however, were backed by the best of precedents. He could not say the Noble Lord ridi-There was great political liberty in some countries; would any man say that the United States was altothe security of the person, the general supremacy of the law, were less strong and less fortified in those gether free from those fluctuations?-(hear)-they culed the petition, but he said if its prayer countries than in our own. (Hear, hear, hear.) In was granted, it would not confer that been could not—that they had immense tracts of fertile

other countries there was a greater military force to

repress any thing like disturbance-(hear)-in those

countries there was far less of that freedom to which

America they were free from those evus? (Hear) knew not that, by any great clange of our insti-Now with respect to those views of the Right Hon. tutions such as the Hon. Gent's man had proposed, Gentleman, which would give an increased quantity he could at all advance or pr mote the welfare of of money and a large paper credit. There had been the people of this country. He supposed that the published in America, as a sort of manual for the Hon. Gentleman world hardy contend, after the people, a pamphlet, called the "Detection of adoption of Universal Suffra e and Annual Parlia-Forged Mcn y," which showed there were not less ments, that the rest of our institutions would remain than 600 kinds of forged money in circulation. in their present state. He could not suppose that the monarchy, that our hereditary Legislature, and of this kind, by which the poor were exposed to our various institutions, would remain as they now have their whole means taken from them by means were; that they would not be changed for other institutions, if so large and democratical a change was; and he could not help thinking that the doleperhaps a consequence of some over speculation and should be adopted. He did not believe that any an attempt to relieve the distress of the community. such change, even if it could possibly be accommunity. Therefore it was not by Universal Suffrage, nor by plished three days hence, would tend to the comfort any form of suffrage, that laws could be obtained and prosperity of any portion of the people; he did which should a cure this lasting prosperity to the not believe that it would tend to the welfare of the people. Now with respect to the petition itself. majority of those who had signed the petition. He wished to make a few observations with respect (Hear, hear.) He could not conclude without adto it, and with respect to the conduct of those who verting to the means by which those who professed had been active in promoting it. (Hear, hear.) to be members of the General Convention professed The honourable member had said there were more to carry their object into effect. They stated that than 1,000,000 of signatures. He (Lord J. Russell) at the unanimous request of the Convention they was not surprised that 1,000,000 signatures should have been collected, considering the industry which had been manifested in their collection. At one draw their money from the savings' banks—that they should individually and collectively with should convert all their paper money into goldthat they should abstain from the use of exciseable their ancient and constitutional right of providing themselves with arms. These were the modes which they propose for the purpose of insuring success. (Hear, hear.) Some of those who had impelled the Chartists may have acted conscientiously; but this means, they were asked to consider this as the there was no doubt that a great part of them were petition of the whole people at large, and it was even called on the motion." The National Petition." He that the objects which they avowed ought to be opposed with determination, because if they were achieved they would be fatal to the constitution of this country, fatal to those rights which were now com plained of as a monopoly, and fatal to our system of established government. He (Lord John Russell) tage would result to them from the adoption of these would take place. On the contrary, he believed that the deluders of the people would be foiled by their own efforts. He believed that the great mejority been berne down by still rings should have become that the moment they destroyed the manufacturer's that been obtained? Was not the very reverse the discontented? Could they be surrised at his baving profit, they annihilated also his capital. The perition would presented a petition signed by 1.285.80 of the people titioners sought a remedy for this state of things, some of the greatest men of the age, had told us ment the object of this petition, would create alarm be most injurious to themselves. He believed what good Government required to be done; the and in their conviction that remedy would be found what good Government required to be done; the might are been their terms of their severe infferings? What good Government required to be done; the smight are been their terms of the House and his large control of their severe infferings? What good Government required to be done; the only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in this remedy would be found only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in object was, they said, "to protect life and limb, and among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in object was, they said, "to protect life and limb, and among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in object was, they said, "to protect life and limb, and among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only sought in among persons of property or the aristocracy, but they now purned the intended advice they received only in Universal Suffrage. They only in means given to change, or who desired extreme practice, they benefed that the interests of the new orking classes would be family attended to, while guished American. They were exceedingly persistences; therefore, he said to them on that working classes would be family attended to, while guished American. They were exceedingly persistences; therefore, he said to them on that working classes would be family attended to, while guished American. They were exceedingly persistences; therefore, he said to them on that working classes would be family attended to, while guished American. They were exceedingly persistences and that country no man could be legally taxed in support of

would be fatal to their schemes and objects. towards the petitioners. The petitioners amounted to 1,280,000 discontented fellow-subjects. Such a number ought at least to be treated with courtesy.

In the Melhoer for Diffiningham, by going into content mittee, and see what relief could be afforded for the misery which existed.

Mr. SLANEY had always been a supporter and He would maintain that which was called a cheap ardent friend of reform, but he could not consent to system of certral government would be found in-compatible with the civil rights of the people of such large, extensive, and in historian, such dan-England. (Hear.)

Mr. HUME would not follow the Hon. Gentlethe distress which existed, the other side had done less. (Har.) He agreed with the Hon. Gentleman that there were strong grounds for complaint. the great suffering which numerous classes experiresults than had taken place; they had patiently suffered f r years, and they were forced at length to did not ask for a paper currency. (Hear, hear, and a remedy by giving Vote by Ballot, Universal Sutchange of the constitution; all they wanted was a change in that House, and it could not be denied, that they had strong grounds for wishing for some change. The poorer classes were suffering much breause food was dear, and wages low, and, therefore, he though no one would attempt to say that such a state of things could continued without danto do with the currency or with the Poer Laws, and he trusted that the Chartists would be judged by the prayer of the petition. (Hear, hear.) The petitioners were 1,280,000 in number, and they apexpect that Universal Suffrage would produce cheap bread-(hear)-or if what they asked for would probanking"-of the "fraudulent bits of paper which duce any benefit, or do any good. He (Mr. Hume) banking"—of the "fraudulent bits of paper which the state has dignified with the name of money"— let it speak for itself. The House would bear in selves; and therefore it was impossible to forget the great forbearance they had exercised in making their grievances known. (Hear.) They had been patiently waiting to see what Parliament would do; they found that no attempt was made to relieve them, and therefore it was a fallacy in the Noble Lord to should be regulated in England and Ireland. They say that the petitioners did not know what they asked for; and he (Mr. Hume) would venture to say that no man, who understood the British Constitation, could object to the principles of the People's Charter. (Hear, hear.) The principles of the Charter had, on many occasions, been advocated by the most eminent men in that House. The Hon. Member here read the proposed Charter, providing Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Payment existence who would say that at the present moment the House of Commons represented the opinions of opinions of the people of England. (Hear, hear.)
The Chartists only demanded that the ancient Conof that House would have yielded long given but for stitution of England might be restored to them. They asked for nothing which had not been asked for before. What was the state of things at present. The House of Commons was elected by one-sixth part of the people, and the basis of the Constitution, representative) in passing laws for the protection of lite and property. (Hear, hear, and fond cheers.)
The Chartists said, and said truly, that as they did not participate in the election of representatives in the House of Commons, that they were slaves. (Hear, hear.) They complained that the laws were passed for the benefit of the few, and not for the many; and he defied any man to contradict that the laws of the country were partial—they did benefit the few to the injury of the many. The aristocracy were benefited—the working classes were oppressed, and they were, therefore, warranted in demanding equal laws. (Hear, hear.) It was said Universal Suffrage would not give cheap bread; but perhaps it might be the means of repealing the Corn chance of obtaining it; in short, he would vote for the made broad dear (Hear). There Laws, which made bread dear. (Hear.) There could be no equal taxation when laws were kept up for the benefit of the rich, and which made food dear. (Hear.) Wages were not so high as in 1837, yet bread and other necessary articles of life were much dearer-(hear, hear)-therefore, the Noble Lord was decidedly wrong in the view he had taken of the question. (Hear.) Those who represented the aristocracy of the country had not a common feeling with their fellow-men; from their situation in life they were so far removed from all knowledge of the misery which existed, that they were unwilling to

which the petitioners expected. Although the Noble Lord differed in opinion with the petitioners,

he had not soid any thing offenzive. He was of opinion

that the Suffrage ought to be extended to all males

attainted with crime. The den and of the Chartists was not new. He found, in 1789 and 1790, meetings of men in high stations were leld to advecate that principle; deputies from all the counties in the Kingdom assembled for the purpose, and sat in Convention. Mr. Pitt was in favour of an extension of the Suffrage, and therefore they ought not to quarrel with the name which the petitioners adopted when they called themselves supporters of the National Convention. It had often been said that there was not much in a name, but he thought sometimes there gates had assumed a foolish title. (Hear, hear.)
A convention was held in 1790, which passed resolutions setting forth the necessity of shortening the duration of Parliaments, and so far back as the reign of Edward the Third, it was enacted that a new Parliament should assemble every year or oftener, if necessary. (Hear, and laughter.) The meaning of that act clearly was, that Parliaments should be elected annually, and if Hon. Gentlemen now attended more closely to business, they might meet oftener than they did. The Duke of Richmend, in 1782, introduced a bill into the House of Lorde, giving the right of voting to all male adults of sound mind, and to limit the duration of Parliaments to one year; he also proposed to divide, equalise, and extend the franchise as much as posliquors—that they should commence an exclusive sible by dividing the country into districts; and system of dealing—and that they should exercise therefore he (Mr. Hume) contended that the principle of the Charter was not new. He regretted Sir Francis Burdett was not present-(laughter)-bacause he wished to allude to a speech of the Hon. Baronet's in 1800, (Hear.) In that year the Hon. Baronet, in presenting a petition for the more equal representation of the people, contended that all votes ought to be taken in secret, viz., by Ballot-(hear) and that Parliament ought to be brought back to its ancient duration, viz.—one year. This, said the Hon. Baronet, was the height of his ambition to accomplish, and lower he could not descend.

Tory definition of Universal Soffrage was destruction would not say to at those consequences he deprecated finition was, that if any man was refused his just property and impracticable. The Chartist deandlegal rights in taking a part in the election of the representatives of the people, that it amounted to a sentence of outlawry and robbery. (Hear, hear.) And that was the true definition, for the party was obliged to leave the making of laws affecting life and property in the hands of those in whom he could place no confidence. He was at the marcy of those the Reform Bill. These Noble Lords on that occa-He had no doubt that those crafty persons sion said, that by the ancient constitution of the the good sense and virtue of the people of England the state unless he consented to it himself, or through his representative, and therefore, after such a decla-Mr. D'ISRAELI concurred in a great deal of ration of opinion, he did not know how the Noble what had been said by the Noble Lord. In all large | Lord could now turn round and laugh at the idea of populous countries there was ever a leaven of discontent. There was such a leaven in this country, the Hon. Member proceeded to say that Lord Grey and that leaven was the basis of the present movement. (Hear.) He (Mr. D'I.) did certainly think that the civil rights of the people of England had been invaded. (Hear. bear.) He would not accibe the Charter to the New Poor Law, though he believed the shortening of Parliaments was strictly in accordance with the constitution, and would give general satisfaction. The Noble Lord asked on the discussion of the motion for Household Suffrage, would Household Suffrage give cheap bread? He lieved it had some connexion with that measure; did not say that it would; but it would be a step to but he believed also that the consequences of the more extensive scenes of operation. (Hear, hear.) present state of feeling amongst those classes would He begged pardon for traspassing so long on the be soon most seriously felt. The New Poor Law House; but when a petition was presented, signed had been passed on the principle of outraging those by upwards of one million of people, it was desercivil rights which had so long been the cause of the robustness of our Commonwealth,—(laughter,)—for it told the poor, that instead of applying as hitherto to their neighbours for relief, they must depend upon a distant Government. The Noble to depend upon a distant Government. The Noble to go into committee, and if all that the petition asked to result and the cause of the result and the resu it. But what hat been the first fruit it bore was the Irish Coersion Bil, and the next was one more ocious than any measure which had been passed since the No man conquest that have conducted in the constituting of the Reform Bill through it. But what hat been passed since the No man conquest that the House of Commissioners, inspectors, and such ty-privations of the Reform Bill through it. But what hat been the Reform Bill through it. But what hat been the Reform Bill through it. But what hat been the Reform Bill through it. But what hat been the Reform Bill through it make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It makes the Henourable Monday which would prevent the make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It makes the Henourable Monday which would prevent the make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It makes the Henourable Monday which would prevent the make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It makes the Henourable Monday which would prevent the Monday which would prevent the make rules and regulations, out of Parlia. It makes the Henourable Monday which would prevent the Monday which would p verament. (Hear and laughter.) But this did not House would agree to the motion of his Hon. Friend warrant his contumelious and his captious tone the Member for Birmingham, by going into com-

gerous changes. (He r.) He was aware that great distress existed, and he thought something might be man who spoke last through the whole of his argaments, but he mast say, if his (Mr. Hume's) side to strong political opinions. He thought the question of the House had done but little towards relieving tion of the Corn Laws was foreign to the subject; and if the prayer of the petition was granted, it would aggravate the distress which existed, it would unsettle all classes, and be a great interruption to Complaints had taken a deep root, and were widely business. He deeply regretted the misery which spreading. Organization was going forward, and existed. He did not blame one Government more than another, but he did say, there had been a negthe interests, welfare, and comfort of the people dwelling in large towns had not been attended to. (Hear.) He wished the house would direct its attention to practical measures for the relief of the distressed, and not be so much occupied with political In the prayer of the National Potition there was contests-(hear)-from day to day. He, however, should vote against the motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL would not trouble the House but a few minutes; but as he had taken such a decided part against the Chartists out of doors, he felt bound shortly to state his opinions in the House. Parliaments to be annually el cted, for votes to be which was just and would be beneficial. (Hear.) suffering under the operation of the New Poor Laws, He was favourable to some parts of the petition, that law was not named in the petition. (Hear.) but to some he objected. He was not an advocate for The Noble Lord (the Home Secretary) in his Annual Parliaments. (Hear.) If elections took opinion had not dealt fairly with the petition; he place every year they would not excite any interest; they would be looked upon with indifference, and, consequently, there would not, in all probability, the grievances into serious consideration, and grant be so good a selection as at present. He, however, candidly admitted that he was a Radical Reformer-(hear)—and was anxious to extend the Suffrage to the utmost possible limit which it could be extended to with safety; but he could not consent to Universal Suffrage, as that would be impracticable. (Hear.) Though opposed to Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, he could not admit that any Englishman should be deprived of his vote. He did not know that in this country, as in the West Indies, there was a master class and a slave class. There was, indeed, a master class, and if he could see an advantage gained by that class with respect to physical and moral power, he might be disposed to confine the franchise to it; but that was not the case, and he would not give any advantage over the working class. The Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman (Sir E. Sugden) said last night

that taxation and representation should go together. It was a flippant speech with respect to Canada. A Chartist could not have delivered a better. Laughter.) It was said the attempt to take taxes without representation was robbery upon the rights of their country. This he admitted. The proportion of those who enjoyed the elective franchise in England was no more than 19 per cent. of the population. In Ireland four per cent. only had the right of voting. Was it to be endured that 81 per cent. of the people of England should remain without remain without the franchise? The matter did not give to the labouring men the value of their wages, and yet they excluded them because they could not inhabit a £10 house. This was adding degradation to wrong. He did not wish to enter upon the Ballot though favourable to it. Triennial Parliaments he should support, and he was not opposed to Payment of Members for their services in that House. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the distresses of the working classes, it must be obvious to every one that suffering must occasionally occur. Amongst a number of operatives distress would often accumulate; changes in trade, sickness, and other casualties, brought on poverty and discontent.
The Honourable and Learned Gutleman thought the Chartists had not acted discreetly. of that House would have yielded long since but for the miscondect of the Chartists. If they had not gone to the Savings' Banks, which he considered weakness-if they had not attacked the middling classes, the sinew and bone of the country, but had relied on principle, advocating the quietade of society, they might have derived advantage from public sympathy, which was the only legitimate resource they had. He was sorry the Noble Lord had spoken of democratic feeling, in rather, he must say, schoolboy terms. The Noble Lord might speak of the fluctuation of currency in America, but that was no answer that America was pro-perous. They had paid off their national debt. Where was there a country more fr e than America was? After some general observations on the condition of democratic Athens in former times, and the prosperity of Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Belgium, in the present day, he said there could not be too much encouragement given to the efforts of the people of England to get the whole of their interest represented, and not a part. (Hear.) He .was favourable to that part of the petition which called for a more extensive representati n. He Extension of the Suffrage, the Ballot, for doing away the Qualification of Members of Parliament, and for Constituencies paying the expenses of their Representatives. He was not disposed to advocate n breach of the law, but would assent to a proposition for a committee.

Mr. WALLACE said he should vote for the com-Mr. WALLACE said he should vote for the committee, although he did not support the proposition for Universal Suffrage. He was favourable to Triennial Parliaments, the Ballot, and Paid Representatives. (Hear.) He agreed to the abolition of the Qualification for Members. With respect to the petition, he would say, if 1,200,000 thinking men were of one opinion was the mental head megawere of one opinion upon the points he had mes. tioned, it would be presumption in him to differ from them—indeed, he might be induced to give up his opinion upon Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, entertaining as he did a respect for so laife a body of the people.

(Continued in our seventh page)

(Concluded from our sixth page.)

Mr. A. WHITE had always stood forward an advocate for Extension of the Suffrage, and carrying out the Reform Bill as it ought to be carried out. He expressed his regret that it had not been done. He had studied long the feelings of the working and middling classes of the country, and he was assured that they never would be satisfied until they obtrined a more complete system of representation. The Hon. Member adverted to the disturbed state o the men in the collieri so! Durham and Sunderland, in proof of his asserti n.

General JOHNSON cordially concurred in the prayer of this petition. They must do one of two things, either grant the people their rights, or relieve them from taxation. He had no doubt that was the honest, true, and just state of the case. How far it was expenient to adopt that view, it was for the Government to determine. The Hon. Gentleman opposite maintained that the people were entitled to no rights at all. He heard no Member allude to the foundation of the evils under which the poorer classes laboured. It was the National Debt. Until there was a house so constituted as that it would grapple with that evil, the country would gain no real relief. (Laughter from the opposition.) Whether it was the Corn Tax, or the all swallowing monster of the Consolidated Fund that swept away the resources of the people, made little difference To give them satisfaction they must be relieved from taxation; and the best way to bring about that result would be to give Universal Suffrage—that was every man of twenty-one, unattainted by crime, being allowed to vote. The remainder of the peti-tioners' claims would be granted according to the wisdom of those sent to administer the laws.

Mr. VILLIERS said he intended to vote in favour of the committee, and that the Gallant Member who had just spoken should not deter him-(hear, hear)though he must say, that if any thing was likely to excite alarm and distrust in the object of the metion, it was the sort of language which the Hon. Gentleman had held with respect to the National Debt. (Hear, hear.)

General JOHNSON rose and said, that he had said nothing that implied an intention of dealing dishenestly with the public debt; he had only spoken of g. e.phing with the National Debt. (Hear,

and laughter)
Mr. VILLIERS said it was precisely that expression of "grappling" of which he complained, for he knew that it would be misunderstood, and would be construed in a sense likely to alarm the public creditor. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member then proceeded to insist upon the necessity of keeping faith with the public creditor, and said that he regarded this motion as nothing more than to take into consideration the remedy which 1,200,000 peo-ple proposed for their own sufferings. (Hear.) Now, really, if there was any thing in the argument against a measure that it was not supported by petitions, which we frequently heard, he could not conceive how a measure, supported by such a gigartic petition as the present could be so disregarded as for them not to enter into a consideration of its merits.

Mr. USWALD said, if they went into committee on the petition nothing could be gained. They must of necessity throw out the first leading principle, namely, Universal Suffrage. He thought it rather cowardly to go into committee, and hold out hopes they please to send forth, y which must be disappointed. (Hear.) He would were a decree from on high.

say there was an overwhelming majority in the And now let us ask you a country against Universal Suffrage, and, knowing that to be the feeling, he should object to going into committee.

Mr. WARBURTON did not think he should be without agreeing to the principles submitted to them.

They had often agreed to propositions in part. He was an Eniversal-Suffrage and an Annual-Parlia
Are you get thur out from the month and a perfumed insolute Ar stoeracy? ment mar, but he might agree to Triennal Parlin- Are you not shut out from the manly sports meats. He should agree to go into committee ou extensive representation would put an end to the National D. bt by dishonest means, he should hesitate to produce that effect, but he did not believe over them, are you not punished with fine and im- such a wish is foreign to our natures; but though titioners had any desire to tamper with the National D. bt, or destroy the interests of the public creditor. Mr. WAKLEY expressed a wish to know whether the Hon. Member for Glasgow was opposed to the whole of the six propositions in the Petition? He did not mean to say, because he was opposed to some of the propositions, he could not take the Penition into consideration. He did not think the appear willing, to bear the voke, whilst we are take place; and however just—nay, however legal may have been our acts, we have that Noble Lord had treated the question with unkind- mable, and, thank God, neither are we willing to ness; on the contrary, the Noble Lord had met it buar it? with fairness. One point, however, appeared to require expianation. With reference to the working people, the Nubl- Lord said he did not believe the were in such districts as had been stated. The Nobl Lord had referred to savings' banks, as a proof that distress was not so prevalent among the working classes. But with regard to the deposits which had been stated, he (Mr. W.) was persuaded that they could not come from the people, but others in good home in food, clothing, and other necessary circumstances, who took advantage of these banks. articles, to the great benefit of domestic trade and The wages of agricultural labourers in Devensione | manufactures? were 6s. of Fr. a week, and did the Noble Lord metropoles they were in the deepest distress. A never known the labourers in the state of destitution remain so no longer. under which they were now suffering. In a farm huddled together in Larns and sheds, in the greatest | be no security for life and property.' distress. (Sereral Members exclaimed, "They are harvest men.") The Hon. Member kne a they were

whether the petitioners had the slightest chance of redress? Why did they not give the people the power of returning persons who would legislate for so long as the p-ople suffered them. He did not never would sanction a gross delusion. He should that is given to its trade. say to them do not a no your petitions to Parliament. society; and, finally. you may su-ceed in obtaining earth can boast more security for life and propertysupport the motion for a committee. Mr. F. MAULE said, he knew the people of Scotland were opposed to what was called the ment desolates aristocratic Spain. People's Charter. The Hon. Member had said, the

miscrable state of piverty. With respect to the petition then before the House, he wished to know

people s Charter. The fron. Member and said, the petition, because homes—our feelings are as human as your own— of Rest, which had been resolved upon by large arranged, Mr. Townsend, a barrister, said he a procession, and firing of pictols. The procession their wages to support their and if compelled to take the field in vindication of meetings of their onstituents should be held as one appeared as Counsel in support of the charge against commexced at Picket's lane, and returned through families. In Scotland the wages of labouring men our sacred rights, we shall do so with hearts yearn. of the ulterior Chartist measures. were such as to enable them to support their families, ing for our helpless families, whom many of us must and he really did wish they had Savings' Banks as never see again; to this alternative we are driven in England. The Hon. Member for Finsbury by a dire and uncontrollable necessity; we are not stated, that other persons than the labourers were "men of blood." making deposits in the Savings' Banks, but that was not the opinion of the Chartists, or why did they recommend withdrawing their deposits: (Hear,

statement to show that, although the nominal wages writes their epitaph. of the agricultural labourers in Devonshire were. If you be not as blind—as hardened of heart as in making that declaration, brought against them only 6s. or 7s. a-week, the actual advantages they ever Pharach was of old, you must perceive that a false charge. (Hear.) It was nothing less than a enjoyed must be estimated at a much higher rate. a mighty, a thorough, a Radical change must now For instance, in addition to their wages, they had allowances for liquor, for fuel, for rent. He did not mention these circumstances in vindication of the very low rate of nominal wages to which the agricultoral labourer was reduced-a rate ofwages which be had always deprecated, and always wished to increase; but merely to grand the House against being led into a complete state of delusion, by the very broad statements of the Hon. Member for in England."

statement of the Hon. Baronet who had just sat your own child as with tears it implores for a morsel the Chartists in those parts of the country were of facts does or does not go to substantiate the charge. fendant? down, and mentioned, as an additional advantage to __see the eye of your own wife or sister grow dim the labouring classes in Devonshire, that they were with famine-feel hunger tearing your own vitalsallowed their wheat at a reduced price. Where then hear the shot-peal calling you to death or freethese advantages were not allowed, the rate of wages ranged from 12st to 15st a-week.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD was wholly inaudible. He was supposed to support the pericion. Mr. THOMAS ATTWOOD arose, amidst loud cries of "Question!" and "Divide!" to reply. He observed that with respect to the argument founded on the smount of deposits in ravings' banks, and which phise their mangled remains thus:—"Well! you it had been contended proved that the labouring were sacrificed by the middle classes; they could classes were in a prosperous condition, he haid it to have saved you, but they would not; they assisted be altogether fallacious. By the returns laid on the table of the House, it app ared that the whole amount of those deposits was about twenty-two millions; but out of this sum only two millions consisted of deposits under £20 each. It was, therefore, periectly ridiculous to say that this was any proof of the prosperous condition of the labouring classes. It was the rich who were profiting by them.

The House then divide?-Against it 235 Majority against the motion ... -- 189

ing Chronicle says £20,000.

SHUE . y.

THE ARGUMENTS OF TYRANNY. (From Stelley's " Revolt of Islam.") FOR ever, while the sun was climbing heaven, The horsemen haved our unarmed myriads down Safely, tho', when by thirst of carnage driven Too near, those slaves were awitly overthrown by hundreds leaping on them:—firsh and bone Soon made our ghazdy ramparts: then the shalt Of the artificry from the sea was thrown More fast and fiery, and the conquerors laugh'd

In pride to hear the wind our screams of torment waft. For on one side alone the hill gave shelter, So vast that phalanz of anconquered men, And there the living in the blood did welter Of the dead and dying, which in that green glen, Like stiff-d torrents, made a plashy fon Under the feet-thus was the butchery waged While the sun clomb heaven's eastern steep-but where It 'gan to sink, a fiereer combat raged,
For in more doubtful strife the armies were engaged.

Within a cave upon the hill were found A bundle of rude pikes, the instrument Of these who war but on their native ground For natural rights; a shout of joyance sent, Even from our hearts, the wide air pierced and rent, As those few arms the bravest and the best Seized, and each simil, thus armed, did now present A line which covered and sustained the rest, A confident phalanx, which the foes on every side invest

That onset turned the foes to flight almost, But soon they saw their present strength, and knew That coming night would to our resolute host Bring tictory; so, dismounting close, they drew Their guittering files and then the combat grew Unequal, but most horrible:—and ever Our myriads, whem the swift bolt overthrew, Or the red sword, failed like a mountain river Which rushes forth in foam to sink in sands for ever.

-The ground in many a little dell Was broken, up and down who so steers befel Alternate victory and defeat, and there The combatants, with rage most horrible Streve, and their eyes started with cracking stare, And impotent their tongues they lolled into the air.

• • The few who yet survived, resolute and firm, Around me fought. At the decline of day, Winding above the mountain's snowy term, New banners shone; they quivered in the ray Of the sun's unseen orb—ere night the array Of fresh troops bearined us in—of those brave bands. I soon survived alone—and now I lay Vanquished and isint, the grasp of bloody hands I feet, and saw on high the glare of talling brazis.

TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND. [From the Northern Liberator.]

GENTLEMEN,-We address you in the language of protherhood, probably for the last time. Up to the very last moment you have shut your senses to reason; but now that the last moment for moral appeal has arrived, perhaps you will listen to this last appeal of the prople.

With a folly that will be the wonder of future ages, you have placed a blind confidence in the Whig Aristocracy - you have surrendered into their hands your "right of thought," and any decree that they piease to send forth, you look upon as if it And now let us ask you a few questions touching

and answer them like rational men. Are you and your posterity not mortgaged to pay throwing any disreputation upon the House if he the bereughmongers' debt? Are you not compelled sons to essist in securing the adoption of the People's agreed to go into committee. This was n t the first to pay, on an average, three times the value for Charter. case in which gentlemen had gone into committee treat, meat, wine, spirits, teas, and every thing

recreations which once were the health and pride of the Perition, because he thought ful, and fair repre- Englishmen? If, after your six months' confinesentation in Pariament was necessary to good ment in the ware and counting-house, you wish for government. Bad representation was only bene- a day's sport over the lake or mountain, are you not ficial to bad government. If he thought giving more told that the fish, the fowl, and the wild animal, all must be preserved for my lord's use and amusement, and if you persist to assert your natural right much that protection is needed. We want not blood,

> prisonment? Will the aristocracy associate with you-will they indure an alliance by marriage, with what they impudently denominate your base blood? Do they not, in one word, despise and oppressyon as much as they despised and oppress the working men, the only difference being that you are able, and it would

> Is not the money plundered from the people and spent in the depauch of the Court, or the profligacy of the Continent-is this money, we ask, not virtually abstracted from your trade and profits? Would we carry away our money to squanter a on the dances, gamesters, and prostitutes of the continental cities, or would we lay it out at

We entreat you, not for our sakes, but for your believe that such persons could make deposits in our, not for the sake of our families, but for the the different parishes? Was it possible for a man, sake of your own wives and children, to take up with a wie and family, to support them on 7s. per these questions like men, and calmiy and rationally thing was impossible. What was the condition of agricultural labourers? In the neighbourhood of the way or the other-even if you are content to tarmer of thirty years standing told him that he had remain quiescent slaves you will be permitted to

But then comes your bugbear-"If you, the within ten miles of London, the labourers were working men, had power in your hands, there would One fact, you will yourselves admit, is worth ten thousand arguments—if three tacts do not convince the election of new delegates for the consideration harvest men, but they were in rags and the most you, to talk of reasoning any longer is altogether

out of the question. Look to America; in the mercantile states of that republic all power is in the hands of the peopletheir will is law; and is the manufacturer less sale their own interest, and they would wield the power in his business -the trader less secure in his property -than in England? Why, the very fault of Ameriwish to urge the people to acts of outrage, but he can society is the over encouragement and importance

Look, too, to Switzerland, whose laws must re-He should aid, discuss your grievances; make ceive the sanction of the whole male population, known your wrongs; make friends of your labourers; sesembled in arms, from sixteen years of age upobtain the confidence of the middle classes of wards. Where is the country on the face of the your rights. They might as well petition the rock more absence of crime-more positive virtues than of Gibraltar as peninon that house. It was a are to be found in the mountains, vales, and cities a knowledge of the real state of society, and should of Switzerland? Lock at the soothing tranquillity

of these democratic countries, and contrast them with the murderous anarchy, that even at this mo-Dear are our families to us-dear our humble

But blosd is on the land; it falls without a record; hecatembs—upwards of 100,000 souls—are

yearly sacrificed to famine and a broken heart; the were instigated to the course they were pursuing by Sir THOMAS D. ACLAND entered into a old, the helpless, the unresisting die, and no man

very speedily take place in the constitution of society in these Islands, a change which it is not in your power to avert, though it is in your power to give t a peaceful character.

Do you call the courage of the people in question?

Sir JOHN YARDE BULLER confirmed the cussing now, it is a question of necessity; watch Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and found that the charge is, I don't know whether any one of those ton, on what day was it that you arrested the dedom-opening to you a chance of escape from the hell you endure, and you will rush into the shock of battle, with a jey bordering on madness. And what will be the result of that strife of blood which you alone can avert? If successful, the peoand encouraged the aristocracy to murder you! Let

> terrible, will then overtake you. On the other hand, should the people of England On the other hand, should the proper of Eugenia. A deputation will the Hon. Gentlemen at Mr. Fielden's house in amination, I asked the Learned Counses for having arms in his possession. Now I beg again than one Whis journal, they will "DISPERSE IN A cassion of the question before the Convention was for having arms in his possession. Now I beg again to the meeting. your homes-will be given to the flames, and one black ruin overwhelm England!

desolation dwell in the homes that made your homes

desolate!" Miadle classes! vengeance, swift and

Are you prepared for this ? If you are content to be trampled and spat upon by the Aristocracy-THE CARLOW ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The if you have no pity for your brothers and sisters, in inquiry before the Carlew Committee, which ter- the humbler walks of life-if you feel not for the THE CARLOW ELECTION COMMITTEE.—In the humber walks of life—if you feel not for the inquiry before the Carlow Committee, which terminated on Thursday, when Mr. Gisborne was minated on Thursday, when Mr. Gisborne was declared duly elected, lasted for sixty sine days, and the people, and the people, and the people, and the people, and therefore he growth along the perition of the people, and therefore he growth along that it was about two o clock when the humber walks of life—if you feel not for the high that the definition of the went to the house of the defendant. He had myriads who annually perish of cold and hunger—high that defined that the petition of the people, and therefore he growth along the received?

Mr. Cobbett—At what time?

Newton—If the Magistrates think it necessary is also said that the Charlists had injured their cause of comments who of the defendant. He had the went to the house of the defendant. He had the went to the house of the defendant. He had the went to the house of the defendant. He had the went to the defendant. He had the went to the house of the the defendant. He had the went to the house of the the defendant. He had the went to the house of the went to the house of the the defendant. He had the went to the house of the defendant. He had the went to the house of the wen

Praying that God, who endowed you with common sense and human feelings, will free your minds from prejudice and dispose you to do your duty in this terrible crisis.

We remain, (if not your own fault,) Your sincere friends, THE COUNCIL OF THE NORTHERN POLITICAL UNION.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, July 11. The Convention assembled this morning at eleven 'clock, when

Mr. Moin was elected chairman. Mr. Cappenter moved, that Mrs. Lovett be requested to discharge the duties of secretary, in the absence of Mr. Lovett. He had spoken to Mrs. Lovett upon the subject, and she had expressed her willingness to occupy her husband's place. He (Mr. C.) thought that such a step being taken by the Convention, would have a great effect upon the minds of the people and especially of the females, in different parts of the country, when they saw that a woman like Mrs. Lovett was ready to step self was taken into exstedy, on a charge of obstructinto the gap made in the Convention by the arrest of her husband, the women everywhere would be encouraged and excited to do in like manner, and the most important consequences would follow. Mr. WARDEN having seconded the motion, it was

put and carried. Letters were read from Leamington, from M Harney, and from Mr. Golding, after which the delegates proceeded to the transaction of various business, but the proceedings were not of such a nature as to be capable of being reported. Amongst oth r things done, was the appointment of a committee of three, to put in ball for Mr. Lovett, so as to obtain his liberation from Warwick gaol.

The delegates assembled at ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Tilley was elected Chairman, un. Mr. Hartwell, in the absence of Mrs. Lovett, secretary. After some preliminary business had

Friday, July 12th.

Mr. Woodnouse rose to bring forward the foling such a resolution, several members deeming it to be unnecessary, as no idea had ever been outerthined of giving up the principle. The resolution was ulumately agreed to, however, Mr. James Taylor protesting against it, as a foolish and unneces: ary thing.

ELECTION OF NEW DELEGATES.

Mr. Bussey then moved the following resolution: -" That the Convention recommend to the country the immediate election of delegates by the various constituencies to the General Convention, such delegates to be held in readiness to take their places amendment to the motion, that the Sacred Month on the removal of any of their present delegates commence on the 221 of the present month. the claims which this Aristocracy has upon your re- by arrest or otherwise, and also that those parts spect and confidence. Reflect upon these questions, of the kingdom which have not hitherto elected a representative to sit in such assembly, will im-mediately proceed to elect a proper person or per-vention also adjourned till Monday.

> Mr. M'Douall opposed the motion, on the ground that the adoption of such a resolution would held near Manchester, a few days ago, a witness, convey an idea that the Convention intended a permanent sitting, and not at once to act with de-Mr. MARSDEN a'so objected to the motion, upon

a similar ground, and moved as an amendment that the following address be issued to the country:-"Men of England, Scotlan', and Wales,-We accepted, the situation now held by us, on the faith of your promised protection. You will see now how we desire not the bood of our enemies, neither can we permit ourselves to be tamely victimized, for the sake of saving the lives or property of those who have long shown a perfect recklessness, both as to our lives, and our labour - the only property we possess. Arrestafter arrestis now taking place, and our members, under these arrests, treated with the greatest our confidence in law administration is not sufficiently great to lead us to auticipate an acquittal, without your powerful display in our favour. Your omnipotent shield is therefore required, and should dungeons or banishment be the result of these trials, the anyn will at once cease to ring, the struttle to ply, and your every varied occupation be deserted, not only until the safety of the advocates of our righteous cause is ensured, but until our great principles shall be carried into effect."

Mr. Lowey supported the motion, which he thought would be of considerable benefit to the Mr. Burns and Dr. Fletcher strongly objected to the amendment, as being at once rash and timid. Mr. Mansoen asked permission to substitute the

"That the country, instead of proceeding to the give this our opening meeting, all the assistance election of new delegates, do at once proceed, in the case of further arrests, to the carrying out of all the ulterior measures." The amendment was then put and negatived. Dr. M'Douall moved another amendment, to

the effect, that the Convention should proceed to the sconsideration of the great ulterior measure, without reference to the arrest of delegates, leaving of the people. After some discussion the amendment was put.

and negatived. The original motion was then put and carried by the casting vote of the Chairman.

SCOTCH DELEGATES. Mr. Burns moved a resolution to place the Scotch

delegates who attended the simultaneous meetings, upon the same footing as the missionaries sent to those meetings. Some discussion took place upon the motion, and the previous question having been moved, was carried by a large majority. The Convention then adjourned.

Saturday, July 11th.

PROPUSED ULTERIOR MEASURES. On Saturday, a numerous meeting of the Members of the General Convention was held in Bolt Court, Fleet Street, with the view of taking into the commencement of the Sacred Mont's, or Month

Mr. Osborne in the Chair. Mr. Lowny rose to propose a resolution on the subject. He stated, that the debate in the House of Commons afforded a proof,—if proof were wanting, -that nothing was to be expected from that House for the benefit of the working classes. Lord J. Russell had dared to declare that the working classes | against this prisoner.

persons who were actuated by mercenary motives (Marks of decided disapprobation.) Lord J. Russell. cool grainitons villany. (Cheers.) A more unfounded lie he (Mr. L.) never heard. There was no use in any longer petitioning the House of Commons. Belgium and America did not get their liberty until they evidence. took it, and the people of this country will never get their liberty until they take it. (Great applause.) With regard to the Sacred Month, during which it Thy even the Tory Times acknowledges that was proposed there should be a universal and entire contempt of death is natural to every errand-boy cassation from labour among the working classes, the great point to be considered was the best day for opinion that it should begin when the corn was ripe (Hear, hear.) and the potators were in a condition to be dug. He would, therefore, in conformity with this opinion, a quantity of fire-arms in his possession. that the people should work no longer after the 12th of August next, unless the power of voting for Members of Parliament to protect their labour is guaran-

> motion, when a message was communicated to the Mr. Jawett-The counsel must prove that it was Convention that Mr. Attwood and Mr. Fielden for an illegal purpose, wished to have an interview with a deputation from Mr. Townsend—I shall first prove the fact, and the Convention on matters of great importance. then the purpose. A deputation were accordingly appointed to wait on the Hon. Gentlemen at Mr. Fielden's house in amination, I asked the Learned Counsel for the him. On their return they stated, that in their introduction to the two Hon. Members they asked what the Mr. Townsend returned the same answer as Chartists ought new to do? Mr. Attwood's opinion before. was they should continue to petition the House of Commons. (Laughter.) The members of the and said in answer to questions by the counsel for House of Commens who spoke on the previous the prosecution, that it was about two o'clock when

teed to them."

tou denied to them. To the they would never petition again, as they found who opened the door it two boxes had not come it was of no use. To the second point their answer was, that they as a body could not be held responsible for individual expressions. The Hon. Gentlemen seemed themselves to be of opinion that nothing but the pressure from without would ever secure for the people their inalienable rights.

At this stage of the proceedings an announcement was made that Mr. Crondcy, the doorkeeper of the Convention, had just been arrested by the police, and had been taken to Bow-street. The announcement produced agreat sensation in the meeting, and two members were forthwith appointed to proceed at once to Bow street to ascertain on what charge their officer had been arrested. Just as they had taken up their hats and were on the eve of their departure, the doorkeeper, supposed to be immured in some gloomy dungeon, made his appearance. It is impossible to convey any idea of the surprise which was felt at the errand, and coming through a narrow passage, he saw a policeman taking a boy's donkey and cart to self was taken into exstedy, on a charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. On reaching the Station-house, however, and stating the circumstances, the in pector let him go. A letter was then read from Dr. Taylor, stating that the organisation of the Chartists for the approaching sacred month was going on in the manuacturing districts like a house on fire. The debate on the national Sacred Month was

then resumed. Mr. Deegan thought the Convention should be ery careful that they fixed the proper day for comnencing the universal cessation from labour. They should remember that some Radical husbands had Radical wives who would compel their husbands to work for their Radical children. Some of the previous speakers recommended them to wait till the potatoes were ripe. He concurred in the propriety cart. When I got back, I directed these boxes to be that point should be come at. Unless there is some was particularly fond of that root.

Mr. More said that the question before the meeting was a very important one. A sacred month, lowing resolution:-" That it is inexpedient to with an entire and general cessation from work, abandon the just principle of representation em. would be nothing more nor less than the beginning bodied in the People's Charter." Mr. W., in along of a revolution. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Unless and able speech, urged upon the Convention the they took especial care to have a proper organizance sity of standing out for this principle, and extion throughout the country previous to its compressed his regret that Mr. Attwood, and the other mencement, they would fail in their object. The members of Parliament who had expressed their thing must be general, otherwise they miligt pull acquiescence in the National Petition, should have down the houses of these opposed to them, and objected to this just and wholesome principle. A sacrifice many lives, and yet not succeed in obtaining discussion ensued as to the propriety of passlong and seriously on such a subject; he thought they should devote all next week to the consideration of so momentous a matter. The speaker then pro-ceeded to denounce the national debt and funded property. As at present paid, the national debt way an infamous I gal robbery of the working classes, and his (Mr. Moir's) constituents were determined to stop the payment of it as soon as they possibly can hear, h ar), and then let the landowners and fundholders settle the matter among themselves as they best may. (Laughter.) A MEMBER of the Convention moved, as an

> The discussion of the question was adjourned til Monday. After several letters from members of the

truth" touching the death of Daniel Cavanagh," said to show the intent with which he had these arms. with great simplicity, "I did not touch him, sir."

PROLIFIC DUCK - A cadger at Forth, Camwath, has a fine lively duck that regularly lays two eggs at a time; and what is of importance, the owner can in the memorandum book. breed such ducks at pleasure. He says, to have the The pap is were then handed to the witness, to double-laying breed, you have simply to hatch one ascertain whether show were the same that he had bird out of two eggs.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. to be raising its head. The industrious artizans if the people desisted, they were to take them into have, by a hold effort, called a meeting of the work- custody. The witness then said, that he had found ing clasess, having first placarded the town, and, I am a book called "Defensive Instructions for the proud to say, that numbers are daily adding to the People," and several letters addressed to Timothy glorious cause. Never was there greater opposition Higgins, as Secretary to the Radical Association at Every engine was set to work, so that the attempt might prove a failure, but the brave fellows, in despite of threats, acted as by a imagic spell, and meet they would, and the place was crowded to suffocation. Delegates from Ips- Timothy Higgirs. This appears to be a letter adenergy, which told upon the minds of the hearers, showing the necessity of combining our efforts to obtain our isalienable rights. If the Convention tion. should be sitting in London shortly, I think they would do well to come to a resolution of visiting these southern counties; there is a growing desire in the rural districts to join in the great national cause, and only wants the matters fully explained. following for the amendment he had given in: We want help, and sir, we do hope you will you can by inserting it in your invaluable paper, the

> AN OPERATIVE. Sudbury, July 10, 1839.

Northern Star.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMIT-MENT OF TIMOTHY HIGGINS TO TAKE HIS TRIAL AT LIVERPOOL

On Saturday last Timothy Higgins, was brought hundred new members"—" Every week Precursors up at Ashton, before James Jowett, and William become Chartists." Manchester—peaceably, if pos-Wright, Esqrs., and the Recorder J. S. R. Evans, sible. It would appear that they are notes of magistrates, to answer the charge of having a quan-magistrates, to answer the charge of having a quantity of arms in his possession for illegal purposes. A Wild—Would not oppose a battle. Benbow—Peolarge concours; of people were assembled round the Court Hous; at the time for commencing the examination of the commencing the c nation (eleven o'clock in the morning). At a littly of Birmingham, a gunsmith, who had offered to before twelve the doors of the Court were epened, supply Higains with guns at cost price, so as merely and there was a general rush on the part of the peo- to cover journeymen's wages. Mr. Townsend then ple to obtain admission. The Court was filled in asked Newton whether he remembered a meeting in a moment, and great numbers remained outside who Ashton? He said he did, on Saturday the 20th of could not even get near the door. At this time the April last. There were banners, but he could not military were parading in the Market-place, no doubt having been brought there to be ready in case there was a black one with a cap of liberty on it. consideration the propriety of fixing on a day for of any disturbance. They continued parading till There were, as well as he could judge, about five or examination was over. Preliminaries having been six thousand persons. There were bands of music, this prisoner, and perhaps it would be most convenient for him to call the evidence in support of the delivered by M'Douall and the prisoner, but I was charge against this delendant which was for a com- not near enough to hear what was said. There mon law misdemeanour. Before he stated the law were pistols fired at intervals during the whole meetof the subject he would call the evidence first; and ing. The meeting was held in the evening. There then with the permiss on of the Court, he should was sheating and applause. wirk to state the law on which he founded the charge

Mr. Cobbett, who was retained for the defendant,

would state what the charge was. Mr. Townsend-My charge is a common law Mr. Cobbett-That is no charge at all-because

anything not a felony is a misdemeanour. Mr. Townsend-You will hear what it is from the

in any degree tend to make out the charge. Supput in as evidence, the Learned Counsel said he pose the first witness who may be called should had no more questions to ask that witness. Cross-examine by Mr. Cobbett—Well, Mr. New-But it is not a question of courage we are dis- commencing it. He had travelled through Scotland, depose to 10, 20, or 30 facts, if I don't know what Mr. Townsend-The charge is simply for having

propose the following resolution-namely-" That Robert Newton, the Deputy Constable of Ashton. the House of Commons having refused to go into was then called, and was proceeding to state that in committee on the prayer of the National Petition, consequence of information he had received he went it is vain to expect redress from that House; it is to the house of the prisoner on Sunday morning, the therefore the opinion of the National Convention 30th of June last, when that the people should work no longer after the 12th Mr. Cobbett rose and said, he would put it to the

that his client was in possession of fire arms, "If it A MEMBER seconded the motion.

Another Member was speaking in support of the that those arms were found in Higgins's house.

Robert Newton then proceeded with his evidence.

there. He said not to his knowledge. I then went to a female.

Mr. Towsend—Was the prisoner there, and was this in his hearing? Newton-I believe he was in bed. Had he beer awake, he might have heard; but I did not see him.

He was about fifteen yards off. By the Magistrate-Was he in the same room? Witness-No; but there was no deor shut between where I went to the bed-room and saw two boxes lying on the chamber floor, one opened and the other shut. I took a candle with me and saw that the open box contained guns and bayonets. There was Higgins, his wife, and another, whether it was one of his children or not I tion't know. His wife was in bed with him. I said nothing to her. There was no one by the door. When I saw these boxes | Court that it would be well to caution the witness I asked him what they were doing there? I am that he need not answer any one of those questions. not aware that he said coything to me before that, unless he chose. circumstance. It turned out, on an explanation of I said, what are these boxes doing here? and he the mysterious matter, that having been out on an said he did not know. As first he hesitated a little. He seemed to be just rousing up.

He seemed to be just rousing up.

He seemed to be just rousing up. He seemed to be just rousing np.

Mr. Cobbett—Now, Sir, I object to this. This is not answer these questions. an examination of the constable as to what the prisoner said to him on his examining him. I am

quite sure the Learned Coursel for the prosecution is well aware that whenever it appears on trials at assizes, that the constable's examination of a prisoner is put in as evidence, he is reprimanded by the Jadge. I object to this evidence being received certainly not without reprimanding the constable. Mr. Townsend-The constable would not be reprimanded by any of the fifteen Judges. He has

not put a single question to the prisoner but such as he was justified in putting. Newton, www. Newton, go on.
Newton—He said he did not know what these boxes were doing there. I then said, where have they come from? He said from Mr. Thompson's, of his own head. of Birmingham. I told him I should be obliged to take he answered it. them and him also into my enseady. He then got up and dressed. I then left his house in possession of some officers that I had with me, and went for a my questions answered, because it is necessary that put into the cart, and had them conveyed to the police-office. When I got to the police-office, I examined what quantity of arms there was in each box. I took it down at the timer (Turning ever

Mr. Cobbett-Now, you must not read these notes. Townsend-II: may refresh his memory.

his notes.)

Mr. Cobb tt-He may refresh his memory with them; but I object to his reading them. Mr. Townsend-Now, constable, read every syl-Newton then read as follows: - June 30, 1830;-

Sunday morning, two o'clock .- Taken from the house of Timot y Higgins one box, about four feet six inches by one foot s.x inches. It contained seventeen muskets and eighteen bayonets; four fowling pieces, with single barrels. In the second box there were four double-barrelled guns, four single-barrelled ones, one rifle, three pistols, and one bullet mould, That was everything that was in the boxes. Mr. Townsend-Now, you are going to tell the

Court what you found in the bed-room. Newton-In the bed-room I found one horsepistol, a brace of small pistols, and three bullet moulds. There were in a corner of the rocm among some papers on the ficor. I also took those papers into custody. At the time that I camo back with the cart and horse, Higgins said. There would be none of this bother, if they would give us the Charter." This was said when I was going to take him to the lockup.

Mr. Toursend—You say you took into your custody a quantity of papers. Witness-Yes.

Mr. Townsend (to the Bench)-For the informa-To the witness-What did you do with those papers and the book that you found?

Witness-I entered them all in a memorandum book, and marked each paper according to the mark

taken out of Higgins's house. He testified to them as being the same. At this time an uproar was caused by the people outside knocking at the door; upon which the GENTLEMEN, This borough, at last, appears told them to go out, and quell the disturbance, and shown by the dom ucering faction than at this place. Ashton. Some letters were then handed in, but Mr. Townsend said he did not wish them read, unless it was the wish either of the prisoner or his counsel.

To the witness-There is one letter from the Rev. J. R. Stephens, is there not? Witness—There is.
Mr. Cobbett—You asked for a letter signed by dressed to him. Mr. Town end-This is a letter addressed to

Mr. Cobbett (to Newton)-You said something about a letter signed by himself? Mr. Townsand (to Newton)-Turn to No. 7, and you will find it. How is the letter signed? Newton-It is signed "Edward Hobson, Presi-

dent, Timothy Higgins, Secretary."

Mr. Townsend—This is a letter addressed to Mrs.

Stephens, of Dakinfield. There is no post mark on it. It is a letter with a full addr ss, but it does not seem to have been sent by the post, but to be rather a copy: but is signed on behalf of the members of the Radical Association, Elward Hobson, President; Timothy Higgins, Secretary. (To Newton)-Are

there any notes of their meetings? Withess-There are, Counsel-What meetings?

Witness-There are several meetings. Counsel-Yes; but for what purpose: does it ap-TAKE HIS TRIAL AT LIVERPOOL pear from the notes? (The papers were then ASSIZES, FOR HAVING ARMS IN HIS handed to Mr. Townsend. Addressing the Court, he said)—It appears there are notes—the names of towns in this neighbourhood. "Chairman-one

recollect what the inscriptions were. Among the flags

ing. The meeting was held in the evening. There Mr. Townsend-You say that before this Higgies. lived in a celiar. What was his trade? He sold gre n greceries. This was about four months ago. here rose and said-Perhaps the Learned Counsel He was secretary to the Radical Association, but I was not arare that he was engaged in any business. When I went to his house he had no open shop for the sale of these arms. I do not know that be dealt in these articles for sale. I am deputy constable of Ashton, and he could not have had a shop, without my knowing of it, for the sale of the se

Mr. Cobbett—I must decidedly object to this. A small placard colling a meeting of spir ners
You see (addressing the Court) I cannot tell when and rovers was then produced, and a handbill callarms and gues. the Learned Counsel calls a witness whether all the ing a meeting in support of the Convention, both of evidence given by that witness, does, or does not, which were found in Higgins's house. These being

Newton-On the 30th of June. Mr. Cobbett-You say it was at two o'clock in

the morning. Newton—Yes. Mr. Cobbett—Now, what did you arrest him for ?
Newton—F: r having arms in his possession.
Mr. Cobbett—How came you to arrest him for

Newton-In consequence of knowing him to be speaker at public meetings, and being secretary to the Radical Association.

Mr. Cobbett-Very good, Was that the only reason you had for apprehending him?
Newton—I considered it being my duty to the public to do so. Mr. Cobbett-I have not asked you that. Was that the only reason you had for apprehending

kim? If you had another you must say so.

Newton—That was the reason I did apprehend. Mr. Cobbett-The only reason? Newton-I apprehended him for that, Mr. Cobbett-Was that the only reason why you apprehended him? You can say yes, or no, to that

question. Newton-Yes, that was the only reason. It was in consequence of information.

Mr. Cobbett—Ob, very well, that is another matter. When was the information received?

Newton-If the Magistrates think it necessary for him?

wir. Cobbott-it makes a very great uear v. uit ference. Mr. Jowett-Very well he may enswer it.

Newton-It was about eleven o'clock. M1. Cobbett-Who did you get it from?

Mr. Townsend—I object to that question.
Mr. Cobbett—Welt: are you going to produce the individual who gave you that information? Mr. Towns and-Newton, you will not answer any question of that sort. I appear here as Counsel for the prosecu ion, and I will take care that you don't answer improper questions.

Mr. Cobbett-Well, did you act upon this occasion of your own head.

Newton-Yes of my own head surely. Mr. Cobbett-Did you act upon the request of any other person? Mr. Townsend-Perhaps I may suggest to the

Mr. Townsend-The constable acts always under instructions. Mr. Cobbett-Everybody knows that he often acts without instructions. Mr. Jowett-He is not bound to answer any ques-

tion that may criminate himself. Mr. Cobbett-Of course he is not bound to crimion the ground of the injustice of it. I am aware nate himself. (To Newton). Now Newton, had that Judges do generally receive such evidence, but you any communication on this subject with any of the magistrates previously to the time of your arresting the prisoner?

Mr. Fownsand.—I object to that question. Mr. Cobbett-Well, I should like to know some reason. There can be no criminating there at any

Mr. Jowett-He has already told you that he acted of his own head. You asked him that question and

good reason, and a reason particularly applying to the question, a witness is bound to answer any question that may be put to him, particularly on a cross-examination. Now it is utterly impossible that I can come at the truth of this case, or that any person examining a witness could come to the truth in any case, unless the witness is to answer all the questions put to him, with only such exceptions as the law has laid down. Half a dozen questions have been objected to by the Learned Counsel. Those objections have been held to be good without one single reason for those objections having be n assigned. (Loud cheers, and cries of "Silence" for me the Bench.) It is not for me to prove that there is any law why my questions should not be answere a but for my Learned Friend. Bhat he has not yet attempted to do. Every man of the slightest understanding knows that the law is, in all cases, prince facia, that an answer is to be given to the question put; and it is to be shown by the conusel on the other side whether such question is to be answered or not. Of course I at once except such questions as might tend to criminate a man's self. Unless, therefore, I have answers to the questions I think proper to put, I cannot obtain justice for my client, and cannot call upon you to do that which I know you ought to do. (Loud cheers, which were responded to from the outside.) No man was ever called upon to state beforehand what he was driving at; because if I do that, I put the witness on his guard. and let him know exactly how to answer my questions. If my questions are to be objected to iff am to be told that it does not signify, and that you cannot imagine in what way it relates to the matter in hand, and all the rest of it, it is no use for me to tion of Mr. Cobbett, I told him that the charge was conduct the case at all, it is no use for me to offer having asms in his possession." I am now going any defence at all, and I don't know whether it might not be better that he should not be efended at all. (Renewed cheers.)

Mr. Evans-We have decided that no question relative to the source of information, or to his instructions should be answered.

Mr. Cobbett-I wish it to be understood that, as to this question, I don't ask about his instructions. Mr. Townsend-My friend's memory is fallacious. gave the reason at or os that a constable is never bound to disclose that source of his information. He quoted several authorities, amongst which were the cases of Hardy and Thistlewood. He then said he should not object to any question the Learned Geatleman might pat, except to caution the wit-

Mr. Cobbett-Well, Sir, it is still a question whether that question which I put to the witness comes within this poist of dispute. Mr. Jowett-What you are aiming at is as to where he got his information. Mr. Cobbett-What I am aiming at is just what

I am anxious neither you nor the witness should see. (Laughter, and hear,), Mr. Jowett-I don't see the bearing of it. Mr. Cobbett-Itis-my wish that you should not see the hearing of it. (To Newton.) My question was, Had you any communication with the magistrates previous to arresting the defendant?

Mr. Townsend-I: object to that. The enswer to that question, if answered in a certain way, might render the witness liable to an acti n; and therefore, I only caution the witness that he need not answer that question unless he wishes.

Newton-I don't wish to answer that question Mr. Cobbett—Well; you went about two o'clocks in the morning. Had you anybody with you? Newton-Yes. Mr. Cobbett-Who?

Newton-A number of my officers. Mr. Cobbett—Who are they? Newton—Assistant constables. (Several voices

ried out, "bum-bailies." Newton-Ne, they wer'nt burn-balies. (Laughter.) Mr. Cobbett-How many were there? Newton-Six or seven. Mr. Cobbett-About six or seven? Are you sure there were not more?

Newton-There were about that number. Mr. Gobbett-About that number! Why can't you tall exactly, Mr. Newton?
Newton-I cid not take particular notice how
many. I took? Six or seven, I think.

Mr. Cobbett—Had they any arms with them?
Newton—Kes, staves, I suppose.
Mr. Cobbett—You suppose! When you take a number of men cut with you, do you neither know how many there are, and whether they have got arms, and what arms they have got? Newton-It is customary to take arms with

Mr. Cobbett-You don't know snything about any cutlascos? Newton-I had a cutlass on. Mr. Cobbett-And, for anything you know, they

might have had? Newton-I think not. Mr. Cobbett-Now when you got to the door what did you do? Newton-At the time I first went to the door I had no cutlass on, nor none of those who were there.

Mr. Cobbett-When you first went to the house, bat did you do? Newton-I rapped at the door. Mr. Cobbett-Was it shut up? Newton-No, there was a light in.
Nor. Cobbett-Who opened the door when you

knocked? Newton-Some person that was inside, (A laugh.) Mr. Cobbett-Isuppose so. Who was it? Newton-it was a man. Mr. Cobbett-Indeed! Do you know his name? Mr. Cobbett-Now, Newton, how long had you

known the prisoner to have lived there? Newton-What, at that house? I did'nt know that he lived there at the time when he opened the Mr. Cobbett-Then you did not know how long the man had lived there? Newton-I did not.

Mr. Cobbett-He might have lived there a twelve month for ar ything you know. Newton-He might have lived there a twelve month for anything I know. Mr. Cobbett-Now, you did not ask the name of

Newton-No. Mr. Cobbett-Was there anybody in the room besides the man that let you in?

Newton—Yes.
Mr. Cobbett—Do you know any of them? Newton-No. Mr. Cobbett-Who were in?

Newton-There was a woman besides him. Mr. Cobbett-What did you say to him when he

Newton-I asked him if two boxes had come there? He said he did not know that there had. Mr. Cobbett-Have you a relation called Isase Newton. Newton-I have a brother called Isaac Newton.

Mr. Cobbett-What business is he? Newton-A shopkeeper. Mr. Cobbett-Doss he make anything? Newton-He is a shopkeeper. Mr. Cobbett—Aye, but you know some men make things as well as keep shops. Does he make

hats? Newton-No. Mr. Cobbett-What does he sell? Newton-Flour and meal. Mr. Cobbett-He employe some people to work for him does hand?

Newton-Nobody, I believe, except a female Mr. Cobbett-Now, will you swear that you don't know that your brother keeps a man to work

Newton-Yes: I swear it.

[Concluded in our eighth page.]

(Concluded from our seventh page.) Mr Cebbett-Will you swear that you don't know that the very man who let you into the house works | for him?

Newton-What ! my brother? not that I am aware L I can tell you the man has worked for my father; but I did not know the man when he let Mr Cobbett-Then you know something of Newton-I have seen the man before; I know him as well as you by sight. He worked for a man

maned leade Newton, a joiner, but he is no relation Mr Cobbert-What do you say you took out of the house. Newton-I have told in a before. Mr Cobbett-Aye, aye, but you must tell it again:

yen took away some pistols dind't you?

Newtor-Yes. Mr Cobbett-Howlorg did youstay in the house after you first went in till you came away at last. Newton-It might be half an kour, or three quarters, er an heur.

Mr Cobbett-You went out in the moun time? Newton-I did. Mr Cobbett-Where did you go to? Nesten-I went to procure a cart. Mr Cobbett-Did you not get a cutians? Newton-I did.

Mr Cobbett-Did you leave any body in the house when you went out? Newton-1 dia. I lest five or six men. Mr Cobbett-Did you take all the books and papers that you found? Newton-Such as I thought were of any service to me I did. Such as I though were suspicious.

Mr Cobbett-Such as you thought were suspispicionsness. Newtor-By glancing at them. Mr Cobbett-Wast did you look for in them to show that they were suspicious? Newton-I looked for "Timothy Higgins, Secretur," and such as have been produced.

Mr Cobbett—Have you got the Queen's procla-

Newton-Yes, Mr Cubbet:-Let me look at it. (It was handed it was under the authority of that that you acted? Existibout, ocd. Mr Cobbett-No, no, that is not there. You said

lest occasion? Newton-Yes. what it was that made you lear it? Newton-I: 7 as persus meeting together in great numbers to attend these meetings.

Re-examined by Mr. Townsend-Now Newton.

you took a cutless with you? N-wton-Yes. that curlass! Newton-For my own defence.

breach of the p-ace? Nest n-Yes. Mr Townsend-Was not that in consequence of

the firing of the pistols at the meetings? Newton-It was. Mr Townsend-Has there not been training and drilling in this neighbourhood? Nerton-Yes. Mr Townsend-Have not some persons been cemmitted to prison for trial on that charge?

training and arming in the neighbourhood? Nonther-There has.

Newt-n-I am.

this town? Advorth-I .m. Mr Townsend-Did you go to the house of Higgins with Newton? Ashworth-I cid. I heard what passed between

He said, "I am come to take the arms and you have the Charter without all it is bother." Mr Toxusend-That was to the effect of whather said—he talked about "bother" and the "Charter." Ashworth-Yes.

er six weeks at en crowds of people assembled? Ashworth-Yes. the 28th of last month?

floresands there. Mr To ar send-What time of the day or night? Ashworth-It was about ten o'clock. Mr Townsend-So late as ten o'clock at night? Ashworth—Yes. Mr. Townsend-Had they banners?

Askworth-It was durk, and I could not see. Mr Townsend-Were there any speeches? Ash Forth-Yes. Mr Townsord-Was the town in a state of uproar?

Ashacrth-No.

This bill was a mere advertis ment of a public meeting in support of the Convention.) to-day since that meeting was held. Cross examined by Mr Cobbett-When was it you sev that you saw this bill po-ted? Ashworth-A week since to-day.

speeches, processions, and uprear? Witness-Yes.
Mr Cobbett-Will you just describe what you

mean by uproar? Witness-People being disturbed. Mr Cobbett-Who were they disturbed by? Ashworth-I'm none bawn to tell no lies. (Largh-

Mr Cobbett-I hope not. Ashworth-I have told you all I know. Mr Cobbett-That is all you know, is it?

Mr Cobbett-Very well.

present, came forward at the request of the Court. I took to be the whole charge; and when I began usually done is for the magistrates to commit a He said he remembered Higgins coming to his fa- to argue upon it I was told that it was a charge of prisoner to the sessions or assizes to answer the ther's to ask for a cart. It was on the 28th of June, having arms with intent to commit a breach of the charge, the indictment, the bill or bills that may be on Friday night. He said he wanted two boxes re- peace; now that charge is changed; for, the evidence | preferred against him. And I have acted, I think, moring from Duke's, to his house. It was about having been gone through, and after I have cross-exa- with the utmost fairness to this individual by giving helf-past seven in the morning. I did not see what mined the witnesses merely as to the charge of the him warning that the facts as proved to day, seem were in the boxes. They were long boxes, and were possession with intent to disturb to peace, now I am to me to prove more than the charge originally mainclosed up. I took them to Higgins's house. I saw informed, after the whole has been gone through, them put into the door, into Higgins's house. I and I can no longer avail myself of a cross-examito pay his expenses. He wanted to know what he was to have for giving evidence.

Mr Jewett-Do you mean to make a bargain? Witness-No; but I have lost balf a day, Mr Townsend-Have you received a subporus? Witness-Yes. Mr Townsend-Then do you refuse to be sworn?

After being sold by the bench that he must be even, he took the namel oath. Mr Townsend-You are a member of the Radical Association? Witness-Yes.

Mr Townsend-Do you produce any of the circulars you have received from the secretary Timothy Mr Townsend—Did you receive notice to produce

them? Witness-No. Mr Cobbett-This is a cross-exemination of the Learned C unsel's own wiress. If there be anything that may come out to criminate himself, I apprehend

he has no right to ask those questions. Bir Townsend-Have you attended meetings at D. ke's? Witness-I have. Mr Townsend-Do you produce, or do you re fuse to produce the circulars you have received?

Witnes-I have no ne. Mr Townsend How did you stiend your meetin, x?

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W. Tre-3-By regular appointment. Mr Townsend-Who was President and who was the Connittee? Witness-Lic not know.

Mr Townsend-Mr Hall, you are clerk to the magistrates? Hall—I am.

Hall-Four persons have been committed for training in this neighbourhood. Mr Townserd-Within how long since? Hall-I den't recollect, but it is within the last three months. Mr Townsend-It was for training and drilling in

the neighbourhood of Ashton?

Hall-Yes. Mr Cobbett objected to this as evidence on the ground that the commitments were not produced; whereupon Mr. Holl said he had them at his office, and could send for them if necessary.

Mr Townsend said that Mr Hall's testimony bring the facts before the bench.

Mr Cobbett-No. no.
Mr Townsend-Of their guilt or innocence I have nothing to do. That will be for the considera-Mr Cobbett again objected, on the ground of the documents not being present, but the matter was decided without the clerk sending for them.

Mr Townsend then said-At present I close the charge against this prisoner now. These are all the witnesses that I call to-day. You perceive there is a difficulty on my part in getting evidence to show more than what I have already pointed out as to the existence of a seditions conspiracy, but I am not sure whether the Court will agree with me. (Much surprise in the Court-this being the first cons? Will you tell me how you judged of their that had been heard of a "seditions conspiracy.") I certainly have a very strong impression that I to answer the charge of a common law misde-***cord ugly.) Now I think you told me before that Having proved that, Incw, Sir, can say that those are come under your consideration, namely the binding Mr Cobbett-Have you any objection to state swerable, prima facie, for having these arms in his

When I have proved to the Court that he is secretery to this association, when I have shown that he disclaims all knowledge of these arms, that he had you said that when you went to apprehend Higgins, no shop for the sale of them, then I submit that an attempt is proved—an evert act is preved—and then I will cite an authority to the Court to show that my Mr Townsend-For what purpose did you take position is borne out by law, that this man has now committed a misdemeanour at common law by the evert act of having there rims in his posses-Mr Townsend-You say you apprehended a si n, he being secretary to the Radical Association. Because when I show the state of this neighbourhood, and that persons have been brought up for training and drilling, then, Sir, the next question is the matter of law. Has the secretary to this association these arms with an illegal intent? The sutherity I shall exote to you is from 2nd. East. lie only, and not an individual, you could have gone ir the name. (The Learned Couns I then quoted be true what intent is shown here? Here is posthe case, but in such a way that our reporter could

Mr Townsend-Well Newton, there has been grounds for the Court to draw the interested that the have no right, without some act done by the delen- Mr Townsend-I think it would be best to comand I think I have laid before the Court sufficient intent in this case; and, if there were, still you magistrates do not commit for a conspiracy. Mr Townsend-By this preclamation are you to commit a felony is an isdemeanour at common called upon to enterce the law and bring effenders; I.w. Therefore on that ground I think I have estabished sufficient evidence for the Court to remand this prisoner; on a charge of Laving committed the mon law misdemeanour. I think there is enough indictment against Hunt was that he and others had ccespired to meet and cause a great number of people other way about. Here we have got hold of an act meet with them for the purpose of disturbing the |-if an act it be-the possession, which is of them and Mr Newton when he was taken into cus- king's peace. Not only on the ground of his having itself nothing. And why so? If it is on Saturday night last, for the purpose of taking tody, and when the arms were found. Newton said committed a breach of the country, to Higgins, "I mederstand will have got some arms he has committed a miscemeanour of the common has a right to possess arms nobody disseur possession." He had been informed so, law, but also in having meetings to cause a breach putes. But we will not go back to argue Higgins got no and said, "What do you want?" of the peace. I think I have laid reflicient evidence that, because you say he has got them to break the The immense square was literally crammed, and Though we pass through attenue of trouble, we are before the Court to make this individual criminally peace with them. Now, what is the evidence of into costody." Mr Nawton retained, and left us answerable. But as it may be expedient to have this? It happens unfortunately for my client that in charge. After he had bromakh the can, Higgins further evidence should the case require it, I do not there have been meetings in this neighbourhood, wid, "It is very strange that they dolks can't let us call upon the Court at present to do more than re- and speeches delivered by him at these meetings; mand the prisoner till such time as they think fit, in and because he has done these things which seem order that turther evidence may be given either to to be objectionable, it is interred that he has those mak out a charge for a misdemeanour at common arms with intent to commit a breach of the peace. law, or to answer such indiciment as may be brought. There never was anything so monstrous in the Mr Townsend-Have you within the last r onth against him. Whether the Court should think it world. (Cheers.) If the Learned Counsel contends

> counsel then sat down. more evidence? Mr Townsend-Not at present.

Askworth—Yes.

In this Court, to attempt any defence on the Townsend—Have you seen any persons being ground of facts. I certainly could do so; I am, to a certain degree, though perhaps not completely, prepared with evidence for the d-fence. But if I here Mr Townsend—Do you remember seeing a bill receive the decision of this Court that either the priposted on the walls at Ashton? (I will show you some shall be remanded further, or that the accusation will in a moment. The Learned Counsel then tion brought against him is one which really involves produced a bill, headed "National Convention." an offerce against the law, I shall then go into no delence as to facts whatever. Sir, the learned counsel began not a little to my surprise and greatly to

to rely is that of a reditions conspiracy. Mr Townsend-I distinctly deny that I said I Mr Cobbett-Now you say that on the 28th of had made out two cases, one for a misdemeanour June, at ten o'clock at night, there were banners, at common law, for having committed that overt act in having these arms in his possession, and the

that he does mean to prosecute for a conspiracy. Mr Townsend—I den't say that.

other for a sedicious conspiracy.

Mr Cobbett—I understand the Learned Counsel Mr Cobbett-Well, then I don't know what I am geing to do. At all events he tells you that he has proved to some extent, that the defendant has been guilty of conspiring with some other persons to disturb the Queen's peace. You will recollect that when we commenced these proceedings this morning. I asked it as a favour, and I demand it as a minds of all who are in this Court, from the notion right, that I should know what the charge really that there is the slightest hardship committed upon William Hartley was then called, but not answer- was. The answer which I first obtained was, that Higgins in the course I have suggested to the Court. ing to his name, his son, Henry Hartley, who was it was a charge for having possession of arms. That Mr. Cobbett must know very well that all that is same charge, and then when the evidence is a common law misdemeanour, and, finally, at the end of the proscentor's course, that it is a seditious pear before you, making a defence, as to do any certainly should not have been half so much surprised if that Learned Counsel had not been the gentleman whom I now see before me, and who must, if he knows anything at all of the usages of British courts of justice, be well aware that his practice to-day has not been in conform-Learned Counsel has pursued. He has teld you that it is laid down in the case of the "King r.

Fall, clerk to the magistrates was then taken up upon the fact being known that he is in felony; and then there cannot be the shadow of a yes.) It is divided then. (Yes.) And Jesus says possession of these arms; and, in the first place, is the fact of the possession illegal? Certainly not. The Learned Counsel her not argued that. The bare fact of possession he will not say, for Mr Townsend-Have any persons been com- one moment, is illegal; and, though I here labour mitted for training and drilling in this neighbour- under the difficulty of its having been intimated that the fact of possession was a mima facie case. I sen satisfied that that intimation will not be adhered to by the Bench for one moment. Well. Sir, if there be nothing in the mere possession, how do we come to the intent? There must be n every public crime, an injury semewhere. Blackstone lays it down, that there can be no crime without an injury. The intention merely, if shown, as he says, by an overt act, by some act done which clearly shows the intention, the intention and the act taken together amount to an injury, and would be an injury in the eye of the aw. But sir, the act here amounts to nothing. There is no act. If a man has possession of arms would not be strictly legal evidence if the commit-ments were not produced. He merely wanted to not used them, it is not said that he said he would the intention. The act must be the index to show intent. There is no act of that sort here. It is true that a man having arms may intend to use them. A man going along the street may carry a walking stick and may intend to use it. But unless he does some act by which he shows that intent, the mere fact of his having a stick will not show the intent. Well, then, if this fact of his having possession of the arms were perfectly free of all guilt, I ask where we are to look for this intent. Blackstone describes a crime as consisting of the commiseion or omission of something forbidden or commanded by the law. Where do we find it forbidden by the law that a man shall possess arms? Where do we find it forbidden by law that he shall intend to commit a breach of the peace? Where do we have laid ample ground before the Court for remand- find it forbidden that a man shall have arms and ing this defendent—we may say till this day week, intend to use them? Nowhere: there is no such thing. The actual intent of a man to commit a meaneur. I told my friend when he asked me breach of the peace, though it be provided that he whether the charge against this man was for having has that intent beyond the possibility of a doubt, is arms in his possession, that I could not say further not an offence at law unless it he coupled with some till it was in evidence, the circumstances in which act which of itself would necessarily prove the the man was, where they were found, the quantity intent. (Cheers.) And now I call your attention of them, and his statement respecting them, on that point to a circumstance which must often

Was under the authority of that that you acted? arms in possession with an illegal intent. You are over of persons to keep the peace. What is the Newton-Yes, and the disturbed state of the awere that by the 60th Geo. 3rd., drilling is made a case then? Why it is laid down, it is at the by felony. Drilling and arming are statuteable every day practice, it is well known that almost the offences, as well as effences against common law. Only case in which you can bind a man over to keep is the first I have heard about it. With regard to you how this state of things has come to pass. you had reason to fear a breach of the peace on the Any person who obtains arms-more particularly the peace, on a complaint made before you, is the the sec: e ary of an association, who has collected case of an intent shown to commit a breach of the at present. thousands of people together with banners-is and peace by an act done; and it is leid down by Mr. Dalton, that when the in ent to commit a breach of possession at this time and in this neighbourhood. | the pence is not shown by an ov. rt act, you shall not hold a man bound not to commit a breach of the peace, simply because the party coming before you to complain has his remedy by indictment. And in the very same case he says it is laid down for a misdemeanour. If your client does not object bearing a greater load—slaves enduring greater that a threat of a man acting, taking his outh, and swearing that he will beat another man, or knock unwiding to hold the man in a state of suspense Government, and slaves that alone must work out him down, or even kill him, is not an overt act showing his intent. Thus, then, according to that dectrins -and not ody can deny it-if Higgins had said that he had these arms in his possession, and that he intended to break the peace with them, that he had got them for that very purpose, still the only thing you could have done would have been to hind upon it. So far as that is concerned it would be to him over te keep the peace; and it may be ques-

nored whether, in general cases, affecting the pubpage 27-" The King against Higgins." It is some- even to that length. (Hear, hear.) Now then, Sir. what singular, that there should be this coincidence I ask you, supposing everything you have heard to session of the arms; but he might have possession se flicient prima facie case for a common law mis-Newton-Yes.

Inot take verbatim notes.) He proceeded— of these without intending it. It does not actually dem anour, to make out a case for a committal, it is cobbett—I object to the Learned Coursel Now, that fully establishes the does not actually dem anour, to make out a case for a committal, it is cobbett—I object to the Learned Coursel Now, that fully establishes the does not actually dem anour, to make out a case for a committal, it is cobbett—I object to the Learned Coursel Now, that fully establishes the does not actually dem anour, to make out a case for a committal, it is consistent of the control of the gentlemen who parting in as evidence the fact of a crime having which I contend here, that though this act of a crime having a series and they may try to throw dust in your account that the present time, there would have been present been presented at hast he does not prove it and this had been a guismith, only shows the intent to passess; and so far the Court to remand him. I merely rest upon the light from entering your hearts—(hear, bear) have been disposed to stock themselves heartly with the charge having a sall the evidence of placards. have been innocent, yet when that act is coupled as all the evidence of speech s made, of placards case that the charge has been made out for having but while God's word is true those words will Mr Exam-It so ms to us that he has a right to with a situation and the intent with which he had "printed and published," supposing the evidence possession of arms with an illegal intent. mexactine the witness an anything that may have got those arms—which is for the Cours to decide— were true, there is not a word in it showing the

intent was illegal. This case, "the King and Hig- dent, to decide that this is a crime in law. I la- mit for a common law misdemeanour, because a mind. Let not religious sentiments divide your girs" decides that every act which induces another bour under this difficulty in arguing thus, that it conspiracy is a misdemeanour. stems to me never to have been imagined by any- Higgins was then committed to take his trial at body before that there was any crime in it. No- the next assizes. He was held to buil in the same body seems to have imagined that such a question smount, and with the same bondsmen as we man should arise. The Learned Counsel has quoted tioned before. John Ashworth was next examined. Having been evert act, and therefore of having committed a com- cases of secition; but what cases are these? They are cases where parties were actually on their trial, Ashton during the day. Mr Townsend-Ashierth, are you a constable of in the depositions to prove more-to prove a a ditions not for the intent, but for an act done, bad in itself; con-piracy, that he and others have conspired to and then evidence of Fr vious acts is adduced to cisturb the Queen's peace. You are aware that the show with what intent the act was done for which they were being tried. But here we are going the

guilty of a mi-demeanour, then no man who inter- be at his post. Mr Cobbett-Does the learned counsel call any feres at all at a public meeting-it may be even in local affairs—no man who interferes at all in a public meeting who does anything obnexious to any Mr Cobbett-The course I shall take is this. I other person, Laving a gun or a pistol in his house, shall not address one word to you on the evidence is safe from the nightly visitations of Mr Newton you have heard, because I shall feel it to be my and his friends. I don't know whether you will deduty, if the Court should be against me on the point cide that this is a crime, but I apprehend it is not. of law which the learned cours I has cited to you. And if you do not decide that this is a crime, then I And if you do not decide that this is a crime, then I thank it would be stretching the powers of the Bench to a very great length indeed to decide that after this man has been part of the time in custody, and

the rest of the time out on bail-which is almost as had as being in costody-for a fortnight, I think it would be stretching your powers a great distance to say that the presecutor is to be allowed to come here, after having sworn-for he stated it upon oath that he should be able to prove that the defendant had these arms in his possession to commit a breach Witness-Yes, I have seen that bill. It is a week my inconvenience, to enter t pon the proceedings of the peace-it is too bad, after all this, that the without stating the charge against the prisoner; and prosecutor should be allowed to say, "we give up it now appears that the offence on which he intends all that, and remand him again, to prove a seditious conspiracy." (Hear, hear, and partial cherring.) It he is guilty of a conspiracy, the only way is to discharge him from the present charge and then arrest him again. You might at this rate accuse a man first of one crime and then of another until you had gone through the whole criminal code, and thus keep him in custedy for four or five years therefore, that according to the present evidence,

there is no charge whatever against the prisoner, and not the shadow of a legal reason why he ought to be detained another moment in custody. (Cheers.) ing into effect principles foreign to the spirit of our Mr Townsend, the coursel for the prosecution, then rose and said:-I shall detain you but very shortly indeed in reply; but I wish to disabuse the tained—that they are entitled to justify an indict-ment for a seditious conspiracy. That course might

h-lped to put them in myself. They were long nar- nation, that there is another charge; and I know have been taken without any express notice having row boxes. I did not hear any ratiling; they were | well which will turn out to be the one that will be | been given to the prisoner. It is therefore a matter ches-d. There was one broke open with us getting relied up n—that there is another charge, and that rather of indulgence and favour my mentioning to hold of it, but I could see nothing there was in it. is of a sectious conspiracy. I can only say if this him that state of the facts, and that opinion of the Samuel Healey was the next witness that was is to be submitted to in any Court-if we are to be law. But with regard to the charge on which this remanded, as the constable himself swere on been proved. Two large boxes have been removed outh to "get up the case;" and if when we are from his house. They are found to contain, when brought here again we are told it is the opened, a large quantity of arms, much greater than any man can require for his own deferce. half gone through, that the charge is changed to The act of conveying arms to his own house is an of "The King against Higgins" decides that when conspiracy—it is as impossible for any man to ap- a man commits an overt act, however innocent. it is for a Jury and a Court to decide what was one thing in the world. I am surprised that the Learned Counsel should have taken this course— sessing arms is prima facie innocent, but it may be done with a felonious intent. He has the arms; he denies knowing anything about them, and talks about "bother and the Charter," and I don't wish to use any words made use of by the prisoner, that might be against him. I have shewn the state of ty with their rules-I repeat it, I am surprised I have shewn the effects of these meetings, creening and also of the intent shown by the act. Now, Sir, that I perfectly agree with. That is exactly the state of the crss. But you have to consider

and the state of t doubt as to the misdemeanour. But if he intended it cannot stand. Now Ministers may preach peace to describute these arms, or if they should be used to as they like; great men may tell you that there will the terror of the Queen's subjects, that is an illebe a fall if they please; learned and wice men may gal intent. It is not necessary that the prisoner tell you that the cause of dread shall pass away should be guilty of any act. [In proof of this the Learned Counsel quoted a case tried before Mr. Justice Grazier, and frund in Caldicut's Reports, page 28.] I will not trespass upon your time further by arguing upon the evidence. I will only submit that abundant evidence has been furnished to the Court, should the Court think fit to commit the prisoner at once to answer this charge at the next Assiz s. But should the Court think that the circumstances that have been elicited disclose a degree of suspicion against this individual, that he and others were mix with clay, but it can put an impression upon Shelling the turn lower. Beans slow sale. Other conspiring for a breach of the peace, should they conspiring for a breach of the peace, should they clay. (Cheers.) The icon are the rich: the clay articles without variation.

The icon are the rich: the clay articles without variation.

The icon are the rich: the clay articles without variation. more evidence, then, in that case, I pray the Court little stone that was cut out of the mountain to remand the prisoner till this day week for fur- without hands that fell upon the image, and it ther evidence. There is ample evidence to justify fell to pieces. Yes; it fell. What! the whole them in remanding the prisoner. The only ques-national system of policy fell? Yes. The present tion, as it appears to me, is. whether to remand or system of government fall? Yes. The throne fall? use them. And even if he had, that will not go to commit. I have now proved as strong a prima Yes. The Constitution as it is fall? Yes. The might reasonably be expected. There has, howfucie case as would be necessary to send him for present grades of society and distinctions among trial. It may, perhaps, be necessary to prefer an indictment against him for a conspiracy. If so, the tem among men fall? Yes. Those distinctions fact of his being secretary to this Association, and that destroy good brotherhood and make enemies of his having issued circulars, must be proved. The under the same roof fall? Yes. What are all to fall? Court must be aware that it is difficult to get evi(Every one.) Could you like to part with them all? dence of these facts, and perhaps it might be advisable to be furnished with that evidence before are even useless, for they require more servants to his commitment is made out. Should the Court keep them clean than they are worth. They agree with me, as counsel of this charge, that it shall fall, every one of them; for, in the 7th chap. would be advisable to have the whole case proved, of Daniel it is said, that in the days of these things Oats, Shelling, and Beans, very little alteration. ther he be detained in custody or at large on hail, kingdom will be Ged's Kingdom: it will not be I shall have no objections should the Court think it expedient.

Mr Evans-(to Mr. Cobbett)-Are we to understand that you make no further defence? Mr Cobbett-If you are going into the case of conspiracy, of course we shall not. Mr Jowett-We are not going into the case at all to-day; only if we remand him it must be for the purpose of getting to know what evidence there is.

The Rev. Mr Evans-(to Mr Townsend)-I suppose a bill of indictment can be preferred against him at the assizes without notice?

Let true that those things are in the Scriptures?

Do your ministers tell you they are not? It is true Mr Townsend-Certainly, Mr Cobbett-The only way I put it is this:-If the Court decides that the first accusation is

Mr Jowett-We think the first charge is sufficiently made cut to commit him. Mr Cobbett-I am not arguing as to whether the

charge is made out or not. The Rev. Mr Evans-The conclusion we are led to s that we are bound to put the prisoner on his trial well as the ends of isstice (1) Mr Cobb tt-As my client infers that a charge of

his advartage. Mr J. wett-Certainly it would be. But so far as

HAVE DONE WITH IT." (Laughter.) Mr Townsend-Perhaps I may relieve the Court from any difficulty. If the Court think there is a Mr Evans-It must be understood that the

Nothing of importance afterwards occurred in

GREAT RADICAL

DEMONSTRATION AT MANCHESTER. A meeting was convened in Stephenson's Square. on Saturday night last, for the purpose of taking and of supporting the men of Birmingham. A pro-

DAVID ROBERTS, a working man, was called sponded to by the meeting.

law, or to answer such indictment as may be brought against him. Whether the Court should think it better to commit him or remand him now is entirely for their discretion. All I pray is that he be remainded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with meetings, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having given this evidence, and connected himself with political manded till this day week; having a connected himself connect "To the Radical Reformers of Manchester, and Mr Townsend-Do you remember a meeting on manded till this day week; baring given this evidence, movements-which the megistrates on the Bench take into consideration the present state of the Ashworth—Yes, I was there; there were many adduce further evidence as to the case of conspiring done these things, and having arms in his posses- to recommend her Majesty to dismiss her present and the blast of the rams' horns, united with the to crosse disturbance and sedition. The learned sion. (supposing that fact to have been proved) he is base, brutal, and bloody Advisers. Let every man people's voice, fetched the walls of Jeric's down.

> THE BOROUGHREEVE AND CONSTABLES. Mr. Butterworth moved, and Mr. Rawson, of Bury, seconded the following resolution, after having addressed the meeting in energetic speeches:-! Resolved, 1st. "That it being the spirit of the British Constitution that allegiance is only due unknown to our forefathers, and not recognised by the British people, which offers another orgument, if one were wanting, that there is no security for the

"By permission of

The Rev. W. V. Jackson moved the second resolution, which was-2nd. "That this meeting is of opinion that the British Government have long been pursuing a course of policy calculated to throw this, our beloved country, into a state of irretrievable ruin and diswithout being able to prove anything. I do centend. grace; in order, therefore to avert such direful consequences, we hereby piedge ourselves to use all and every moral and physical means which God and

constitution, and pregnant with evils to be deplored oy every Englishman." Mr. WM. TAYLOR of Newton Heath, was next introduced to the meeting. He said you have this evening heard expressions that some of you will be disposed to call strong ones. Well then if these be weak times, strong words ought to be spoken. And some of you no doubt have heard expressions that inspire you with fresh courage-(cheers)-and some of you no doubt have heard expressions that have preduced qualms of conscience and thrown you into a quandary. (Huar.) Well I don't know that I can say anything stronger than has been said; I don't think I can say anything that will terrify more than what has been spoken; but I know that in God's book for I am a Bible Radical-(cheers)-I know that in the Scriptures, in the book that the parsons all profess to love-I knew that in the sacred volume this cause is spoken of, and that the means by which his cause shall ultimately be gained are those laid down. Go to the Bible, then, for instruction, Now same ineasy was the next witness that was in the same that was included the brought here, and told, when we are brought here, man is brought up to day, how stands the case? Rear men speak, and to read other books at the same when I say this I don't mean that you are not to swern, on the ground that he did not knew who was that we are brought on one charge, the case being Let me remind the Court for a moment what has time: but while you do this, take God's book for your guide, and read there God's desire towards his own people, what he has said concerning his heritage; and you will find there that man was made free and that man cught to be free; and that though The act of conveying arms to his own house is an his fellow may have bound him, he shall again overt act. It may be innecent or not. The case be free. (Loud cheers.) All that is in the Bible. and a great deal more than I can tell you. (Loud cheers, and cries of "It is.") But there is one question that many of you have asked of yourselves, your neighbours, your friends, and your Ministers and that is "What shall we do?heer, hear;)-whither shall we go?" And you have asked the question because you have considered

that things have got nearly to the far end—that the mechinery of the state has gone almost to the end of its turning; and because you are satisfied the town from the proceedings of this Association. That the present system cannot work much longer, however well the wheels may be oil d- however at the coeffect which, in this particular, that what may be termed terrorem populi; and then I well they may be patched up; the time has comeask if a candid judge, how ver humane, but at the we know it to be coma-God's word tells us it has same time reasonable, can exercise any doubt but come—when the present state of things must pass Schofield," that there was no crime in a mere in-tent to commit one; but that in mediately on an that Association either for the purpose of selling come: the Scriptores declare it and that is come: the Scriptures declare it, and that is the act being cone, the law takes hold of that act, them, or to distribute them amongst the people of reason why it must come, (Hear, hear.) Now this reighbourhood; and if that were his object, I there is one maxim of Government in the Scriptures, here not the shadew of a doubt that his intention was and it all the rest were false that one is true; it is illegal; b. carse that it is not allegal for a man to this—Jesus uttored it—"A kingdom that is divided here whether all that is said is true—because I have one sufficient to protect himself and family is against itself cannot tand." (Hear, hear, and that persons may drill themselves, or arm then selves in the more during that the total control that it is the control that it is the cannot tand." (Hear, hear, and that persons may drill themselves, or arm then selves in the persons may drill themselves, and that is "Is England". The control tand that is "Is England".

like the morning vapour, or like the mountide cloud; but the Sacred Scriptures tell me that it cannot stand; and if it cannot stand it shall fall. issued that our navigation is to be stopped for ten (Cheers.) Now, I read something about a great days, on the 27th instant, a considerable quantity image in the Scriptures, and about it having a of Foreign Wheat has been sent from the outports, hend of gold. Go to the great city net 500 miles and the reported arrived is, in consequence, unusufrom London, and you will find the great head of ally large for the season. The weather being wet gold nationally. Come to Manchester, and you and stormy, induces millers to increase their stocks, will find the feet of that image. What are the and we have experienced a fair demand for all des-(Yes.) They are all very expensive; nay, they the God of Heaven will set up a kingdom. Now that Queen Victoria's kingdom. It will not be the king. dem of other nations of Europe. It will not be the kingdom will be a universal one, set up by Universal every one of them will declare his own right, and each will contend for God's law, and God shall be king. These things, I hesitate not to say, are true.

that these things are in the Bible, though your teachers tell you there is no such thing. Still it is true. They reject the Book they preach. They good, I will not here go into any defence on that, con radict the things which they declare: they set the first charge we shall say nothing more about it How this injustice commenced I need not tell you. What it is for a people to be in captivity I need not tell you. That you are caprives I need not tell you. (Hear, hear, hear.) Though they have given twenty millions for the emancipation of the black slaves, they would not give 20s. for the emancipation of the white slaves. I need not tell you that you are Broad and narrow cloths are not muck enquired slaves—slaves bearing a greater burthen—slaves for. The wool market continues languid, the manuwe will remand him to this day week. We are toil-slaves under the most oppressive system of week after week, (?) as has been stated: we wish the ir own freedom. Now, if you ask, "What shall the interest of the prisoner to be consulted, as so do?" I will tell you what God says you should 15th chapter of the Book of Jeremiah. The prophet see ition is intended, of course he does not object to says, "And if the people inquire 'what shall we do, demand for yarn yesterday was decidedly smaller saith the Lord: those that are for death to death; make sales, spinners were generally compelled to for the famine to the famine; and such as are for our counter ance is concerned " WE WOULD RATHER captivity to captivity." (Loud cheers.) This agrees

with another place, which says "That the oppressed shall go free; and they that have been oppress d in their turn." (Loud choers.) God tells make us free if we att nd to them. (Cheers.) What ar we to do then? (Loud cries of " Fight, fight, fight.") I'll tell you what we are to do. The people interests. (Cheers.) Whatever your religious scatiments are, look for peace here, and not so much up youder; look for happiness here, as well as in the future; look for comfort here, as well as in days to come. Look for happiness in your cottage, by your firesides, and happiness with your families. Look to the less ning of tre hours of labour-look for the overthrow of the present wretched syst-m. Your will, will be God's will, and God's will is that his people should be free. (Cheers.) What are we to do? We are to be free, and no mistake. We are to be free, and no don't about it; we are to be free.

whatever the cost; we are to be free, however great the struggle; we are to be tree, however mighty th contest; we are to be tree, however great the d fliculty to accomplish it. We are to be free, tho' cession with bands and banners paraded the tswn. we wade through streams of blood. (Cheers.) there could not be less than 30,000 persons pre- to be irec, by the best means we can; we are to be free by the only means we have left. (Cheers.) Now the people may ask, what are the means left? to the chair, who briefly addressed the meeting, and I am not going to blink the question. I am not read the following placard, which was loudly re- going to teach you a doctrine I uo i't believe myself. (Hear.) We will go back again to the old book, and I will ask you, or any unin stor, whether we (Loud and continued cheering.) Did it? (Aye, aye.) Are you sure? What saith the passage? It

says every one of them went straight up before him, and took what he wanted? (Renewed cheering.) How is it? Why, that every man of Israel, when they saw the walls fall down, they knew it was right; they went in at the opening, and took what they needed. (Great cheering) Are you ready to do it? You will have the chance; you will have when reciprocal protection is given to the liver, which may be quoted shade this meeting views with alarm and indignation the this meeting views with alarm and indignation the the chance, and you will have to embrace less. The heat Beef was sold at 6½d.; second the chance; I say not when; I say not how soon; quality 6½1. down to 6d.; ordinary at a shade less. unconstitutional, despotic, and bloody-thirsty atmust come; it is God's will to overthrow tyranny. (Cheers.) God uses his own people to cast down oppressors. In conclusion, I beg you will read the lives, liberties, and properties of the producing king in chains, and to execute the judgment of last Pealm but one; and it tells you to bind the righteousness; and this honour have all the saints. pledge themselves, by every means at their disposal. pledge themselves, by every means at their disposal. Be you saints; lovers and practisers of God's to pursue the present course of virtuous and patriotic truth, and God will honour and bless your cause. He concluded by seconding the resolution. (Long-

continued cheering.) A collection was then made in support of the political union; and the following resolution was moved and seconded—"That this meeting having night, and higher rates were in some instances viewed with satisfaction the praiseworthy and de-demanded. Prime fresh Flour was in fair demand termined position the General Convention have from consumers, and the stocks being very light, dom and integrity, we therefore recognise them as the only veritable representatives of the industrious millions; and pledge ourselves most cheerfully to nature has furnished us with, to prevent the carryobey all their just commands.' The meeting then separated, it being half-past

> HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, July 15. The Supreme Courts (Scotland) Bill, and the Bankrupts

Estate (Scotland) Bill, were severally read the second time.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of his Education Bill, introducing such motion with a speech of considerable length. After some discussion, the bill was wishdrawn till next session, after which their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Monday, July 15. The third reading of the Rathkeale (Limerick) Enclosure Bill was, for the second time, deferred.
On the third reading of the London City Police Bill, Mr. On the third reading of the London City Poince Bill, Mr. FOX MAULE moved many new clauses and amendments. Sir G. CLERK protested against so extraordinary a proceeding as introducing thirty or forty new clauses, some of them penal, on the third reading of a bill, when it was impossible that they could be duly considered.

At. FOX MAULE and that they were transcripts of advances from wells and holders have been able to establish an advance from wells.

the proceeding was dangerous, inasmuch as it might be acted compass, and higher prices are demanded; United on as precedent. on as precedent. The several clauses, however, so moved, were then adopted.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Municipal Corporations' (Ireland) Bill.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed it, and noved, as an amendment, that it be read the third time that day three months.

After some discussion, the Hopse divided, and the numbers

For the third reading 97 Against it 21

After the division on the Poor Law Commission Continuance Bill (the second reading of which was carried by 120 to 35)—
Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he should certainly take he Committee on such Bill on Thursday next. The Cathedral and Ecclesiastical Preferments (Suspension) Bill went through Committee. Bill went through Committee.

The report of the Government of Lower Canada Bill was presented and agreed to, and, with an amendment regarding the tenure of land, Lord John Russell said that he should move the third reading of this Bill on Thursday next.

The report of the Metropolis Police Bill was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to he read a third time on Wadnesday.

and the Bill ordered to be read a third time on Wednesday The Slave Trade (Portugal) Bill was read a second time.

den't admit or deny the intert. I will not touch the facts of the case at all, but I am merely going in proof that persons—members of the Association divided against itself. (Loud cries of Yes, jes,") pose in reference to this, and that is "Is England divided against itself." (Loud cries of Yes, jes,") Aye, indeed it is divided against itself, for the rich that purpose? If so, it is fairly committing a poor groun under the opposed to the interests of the agor, and the Carrier, Tucker, Andrews, and others, will take

LOCAL MARKETS

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

YESTERDAY, JULY 19 .- A notice having been

LEEDS MARKETS .- The has been very little alteration in the quantity of goods sold at the Cloth Hulls during this week-the demand still continuing for low goods; the business doing in fine goods not being anything like equal to what ever, been a slight improvement manifest in the warehouses.

Tallow, 4s. 9d. per stone.

LEEDS CORN MARKET .- Therearrival of Wheat to this day's market is considerably larger than last week; other kinds of Grain mederate. Fine fresh English Wheat has made about the same price as last week, but other decriptions and Foreign have been dull sale and not much business doing.

LERDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, July 17 .- We have a very limited show of Beasts, and those only of moderate quality, at market this morning; the kingdom of an Aristocratic Government, or of any supply of Sheep and Lambs is very fair. Holders government set up by the selfish and the few. God's are fine, and buyers being in some cases needy, all sorts of stock has been well sold-quite equal to its Suffrage. (Cheers.) People will all have a voice in it: they will each have a choice, every one of them: There has been a very fair business transacted. Beef, 7s. to 7s. 6d. per stone ; Mutton, 6d. to 61/2d. per lb.; Lambs, 15s. to 19s. each. Number of Beasts, 205; Sheep and Lambs, 3,600; Pigs, 100.

MALTON CORN MARKET, July 13 .- There was a fair quantity of Wheat offering at our market this day, but the millers being slow purchasers, prices declined from 1s. to 2s. per. qr. Barley nominal, Oats dull sale, prices as before. Wheat from 70s. to 80s. per qr of 40 stone. Barley nominal. Oats from 14d. to 15d. per stone.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, July 16 .-The market has been extremely flat and very little business doing, particularly in the fancy trade. few purchases having been made only to order. facturers anticipate a lowering ; very little business doing.

STATE OF TRADE.—The increased firmness observed in the Liverpool cotton market since do, and you will find that in the 2nd verse of the Thursday last, instead of causing an imprevement whither shall we go?' thou shalt say to them, Thus than on the preceding Tuesday; and, in order to submit to a reduction of about 1d. per lb. on the prices of that day. The fact seems to be, that the buyers of yarn will not come freely into the market, autil they are satisfied that the cotton speculation has been fairly broken down, and the price of you that, and I believe it to be true. Now, the the material has reached its natural level. We present Government may tell you what they please believe that, if the prices of Thur-day last had conthe present Ministers may tell you what they tinued to the present time, there would have been have been disposed to stock themselves heavily with conton at those prices; but their purchases for present consumption would probably have been rather extensive. The advance of a halfpenny a pound however, since Thursday, has had a considerable tendency to check purchases; and many consumers, who went to Liverpcol with the intention of taking two or three weeks' consumption, have contented themselves with supplying their immediate necessities; and as we have already intimated, the effect produced on the market here, has been unfavourable. The goods market has been somewhat better than for yarn, and the prices are tolerably well supported, though still by no means remunerative. The working of short time consequently continues in full force. The spinners and manufacturers at Stockport-who. as our readers may recollect, have already worked short time for nearly a month-held another meeting on Monday last, and agreed to prolong the period for a second month, commencing on the 22nd inst. It will also be seen from a paragraph elsewhere, copied from a Preston paper, that the spinners of that town have also agreed to work short time, which indeed may now be said to be universal; for, in those establishments where no formal arrange-ment to that effect has been made, every opportunity of limiting production is embraced.

HULL CORN MARKET, July 16 .- The supply of fine Wheat is limited, and not sufficient for the demand. Such command the corrency of this day week, while all other descriptions, both English and Foreign, meet slow sale. Beans move slowly, and scarcely obtained last currency. The consumption of the town requires most of the supply of Oats, and all sweet good horse corns are fully as high as last

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, July 15 .- The supply of Cattle to day has been about the same as last week, but that of Sheep and Lambs rather smaller. The sales have been by no means large, although the market was tolerably well attended by country buyers as well as butchers. With respect to prices we cannot not any alteration from our Good Wether Mutten realized fully 7d. varying from that down to 6d.; Lambs at about 6d. to 63d. per lb. sinking the offal. There was a good few Beasts, as well as some Sheep and Lambs of an ordinary description, left unsold. Number of Cattle at market: Beasts 983; Sheep and Lambs,

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, JULY 13 .--There was a very slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and a few transactions were reported in Wheat, all descriptions were, howfactors were enabled to obtain an advance of fully 1. per sack, with a ready sale. Foreign Flour was likewise held at 6d. to 1s. per barrel above the previous quotations, but not complied with to any extent. The inquiry for Oatmeal was exceedingly languid, and the few sales made in that article were at a decline of 6d. per 240lbs. Oats were also ld. per 45lbs lower. Beans were slow sale at a reduction of 1s. per quarter, and even the best qualities of Malt were with difficulty sold at last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 15 .- The supplie of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, confinues very small, nor are the week's imports of Foreign Wheat to a large amount; about 2,200 qrs have been realised from bond, at 13s 8d per qr duty, from the 6th to the 11th instant, both inclusive; on the 12th the rate of import advanced to 16s 8d per qr. Throughout the week there has been a good sible that they could be duly considered.

Mr. FOX MAULE said that they were transcripts of advance generally of 2d to 3d per 70lbs on our clauses that had been adopted in the Metropolis Police quotations of this day se'nnight. The stock of Sir G. CLERK observed that, though such was the fact, barrel Flour in this port is now brought into States sweet is held at 35s to 37s per brl; home manufacture has met rather more inquiry than of late, at 48s to 53s per sack. At a decline of 1d per bushel two or three parcels of Oats were on Friday taken for shipment, but the general demand for this grain, as well as for Oatmeal, has been limited; 3s 7d to 3s 11d per 451bs may be considered the current rates for Oats, and 35s to 36s 6d per 240lbs for Oatmeal. Inferior grinding Barley has been sold at 4s 3d to 4s 6d; fine has brought 5s to 5s 3d per 60lbs. Beans and Peas as last noted.

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- (Saturday, July 20th, 1809.)