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SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1839.

CHESTER ASSIZES.

The business of these Assizes commenced or Monday morning last, at Chester Castle, before Mr. Pattison in the Nisi Prius Court, and Mr. Baron

After the usual preliminaries were gone through the Grand Jury were sworn, of whom Sir hichard Brooke, of Norton Priory, was foremen. George Wilbraham, Esq., M. P. for South Cheshire, was summoned as a juror, but was excused on the plea of kaving Parliamentary duties to attend to. Capt. Clarke, magistrate of Hyde, was also summered, and was likewise excused, the Learned Judge stating that he knew he had important business to

detain him elsewhere. The Learned Jungs in charging the Grand Jury said-I am happy to see so numerous an attendance of gentlemen to serve as Grand Juryman in this Conr. It is always desirable that gentlemen, in your situation of life, should be prompt and ready to assist in the administration of justice, more particularly at the present moment, it was indispensably necessary. The labours of the magistrates in petty Sessions have considerably reduced the number of prisoners, who would otherwise have appeared beore this court for trial. The Calendar is much heavier than usual, but in it there are but two classes of cases that will require a single observation. One description which comprehends three distinct and different cases, is that of felonious violence to females. (In reference to this charge the Learnes Judge stated that it was more than ever necessary that, if the evidence warranted it, a bill should be found for the whole offence, because if that were not proved, the Court by a recent act of Parliament, had the power of punishing for that, he then adverted to a case of forgery in which two of the names have to address you on a class of cases of a very different description. There are nearly twenty persons contained in the calendar for having riotously assembled, but the depositions which have been returned to me, carry the cases much further than those of ordinary cases of riots. They disclose the laborious machinations of evil minded men to infuse discontent into the minds of the mass of the operaded slaves, in a state of wretchedness and of misery; that wealth should be so unequally distributed as it is, and that if they will exert themselves all this will be at an end. The means they propose to do this is to provide themselves with arms, under the pretence rich man, if he had the will, has the power to inflict

it? If any case of individual wrong occurs, the courts of justice are open, and the poorest man in the land will readily find assistance to come into court and never are the ears either of a Julge or justice. That property should be unequally distributed is absolutely necessary. If all men were equal to-day, they would be uncount to morrow and men of industry and frugality would loose all they had ever possessed by the folly and extravagance of preferred to you, charging some with riotously asa riotous assemblage, you must have three persons. viling the Government and the laws, of which all men, if they speak in public at all, ought to speak with respect; advising the procurement of arms under the pretence of self-defence, but clearly for carrying these designs into execution, and proposing the such arms procured in consequence, all this is evidence of conspiracy. In a conspiracy, as you well that all the parties should do one and the same thing. A conspiracy is carried into execution by different persons, in different places, doing different things, all conducing to the accomplishment of the design in which they are engaged. Some would call meetings; others would preside; others speak, instruct, and inflame; others would go about privately to stir up; others distribute publications explanatory of the objects to be obtained, and the means to procure them; others would manufacture arms, and others obtain their disposal. For the purpose of making a conspiracy, it is not necessary that they should all have known of it; but if, by means of these speeches and publications, they are induced to act, though at a distance from each other, in the execution of the same plan, they are still conspira-tors; the act of one is the act of all; an act done in this county for the furtherance of the common design is an act for which they are all answerable, even though the parties should never have

the strongest arm of the law should interfere. The aiders and abettors of such acts will find the law too strong for them, and the most rigorous punishment will be inflicted on those that are found guilty. know we may confidently rely upon the good sense be given to these malicious designers. Gentlemen, it is our duty to protect them in the enjoyment of the blessings with which their industry has been crowned; to protect, as far as we can, the institutions of our country by a temperate and just admistration of law; to give due consideration to every case which may be brought before us, and to teach all that, in a court of justice, the guilty, and the guilty only, will be punished.

designed it; and though they should reside in

another country, they may be properly charged in one and the same indictment. The arrest and pro-

secution of those persons in this stage of the pro-ceedings is an act of mercy to them. It is but too apparent that if allowed to go on unchecked, they

will be undoubtedly involved in a charge of treason;

but to prevent these practices, it is necessary that

bills, business was proceeded with.

BIRMINGHAM .- SUNDAY. (From the Sun.)

gether unexpected here, and by none more so than fence, and being of various grades of opinion rethe intimate friends of the prisoners, and others who garding the present local management of the town, could have given strong evidence in their favour, they were of little or no use.

As a proof of this, I may mention that Roberts's master, a respectable iron-merchant of the town, lo'clock, the new police force was despatched to the refrained from going to Warwick during the trials Market Place, for the purpose of arresting the to speak to the general character of the prisoner, three principal leaders, John Warden, (delegate to whose exact address we don't happen to have. Gurney in the Crown Court.

The calendar contained in all 42 prisoners, of whom 18 were charged with nothing. The Learned derstood from his friends that he did not den, in Old Hall-street; and having told them his transactions of the errand, they proceeded quietly along with the police, under the conviction that the unfortunate the Convention), George Lloyd, and Gillespie Brad. Eps.] night of the 15th of July, for which he has been until they arrived at Back Acres, when the condemned to die. From the same feeling other crowd which had followed, attempted a rescue,

nature, and the circumstances of the offence with in the office and, in consequence of the tumultuous which the prisoners are charged, (not a single life proceedings going forward outside, the mayor read having been lost) that it will be taken into favourthe Riot Act, and the military were called out. able consideration. It may be supposed by many, This had the effect of keeping the Chartists quiet; that if any evidence had existed as to the innocence and, at half past nine o'clock, the prisoners were of the prisoners, that it would have been brought brought up for examination. John Taylor, E.q., forward in their favour. Upon this I would merely the borough coroner, appeared for the prosecution. remark that, in the first place, no one anticipated The prisoners defended themselves. The magisthat they would have been found guilty, still less trates upon the bench were the Mayor, and Menure. was it expected that they would have been sentenced Heywood, E. Ashworth, A. Knowles, T. Cullen, to die. I would, in connection with this subject, and R. Walsh. refer to an observation made by M. D. Hill, Esq., the Recorder for the Borough, in his charge to the jury on the occasion of opening the first Court of Quarter Sessions in Birmingham, in the beginning great number of other persons, to the amount of of the last month. On that occasion he remarked, "It reems necessary, in order to remove all ob stacles to the course of justice, that the seat of justice should be nigh at hand to the injured parties. Nor was this the less necessary for the due administration of justice as regarded the accused, for were real signatures, but the third was a forgery, and it had often fallen to his lot to hear a prisoner the crims was as great as it would have been even if on his trial asked by the Court if he had the forged name had not been associated with the two any witnesses to produce, and his ear had been real names. Referring to the case of the rioters the painfully struck by the answer too frequently given Learned Judge continued—It is with great pain I—sometimes, perhaps, not with truth, but often--sometimes, perhaps, not with truth, but oftentimes, it could not be doubted, founded on truth-"I have witnesses who could speak in my behalf, but I have not the means of bringing them before

you; and when they considered that the greater of society, nothing was more probable than that court. sometimes there was a failure of justice from the tives, and indeed of the labouring classes in general, circumstance, that the labouring man had not the so, and ordered them out of court. by teaching them that the higher and middling power of paying the expenses of his witnesses, they classes are their tyrants and oppressors, that they being fixed to the spot by the same poverty, which (the working people,) are miserable, abject, degraprevented him bringing them into Court." I deeply regret to say that the observations here quoted were that it was not intended by the providence of God borne out with melanchely truth in the case of at least one of the unfortunate men-Howell, I believe, whose brothers went to Warwick with the view of giving important testimony in his behalf but being of defending themselves; to abstain from labour poor men, after remaining two days at the assizes, during a given time; to take from the rich that in the hope that the trial would have come on, findwhich they had acquired by fair means, and at last ing that their means of support were exhausted, to assemble a National Convention. It is lamentable and being without money or friends, they were that men should be found so wicked as to attempt obliged to return to Birmingham, and leave the unsuch delusions, and it is no less lamentable to se fortunate man to his fig. A memorial, extensively men so credulous as to believe them. What poor signed, has already forwarded to the Secretary of man, in this country, suffers oppression? What State, praying for commutation of the dreadful sentence, at the head of which are, I understand, the names of most, if not all, of the individuals who have suffered most in the loss of property by the late riots, praying that the disgraceful proceec-Jury deaf to the claims of the poorest man for ings may not be rendered still more abborrent to public feeling and the growing opinion of the

country, by the shedding of blood.

DEPUTATION FROM THE PRESTON CHARothers. If the wealth of the most opulent manufac- TISTS TO THE MAYOR OF THAT BOROUGH .turers of this country were to be equalised and On Friday last, after the business was over at the divided, and the humblest man in the land put upon | Town Hall, two respectable persons, John Blinkan equality with the richest, manufactures must horn and James Duckwerth, waited on the Mayor, about six o'clock in the morning; but, being stop, and the stream which gives support to hundreds on the part of the Chartist Association, to present at the outside of the crowd, I could not tell of thousands, must cease to flow. No manufacture, a requisition, desiring him to convene a public meet- what he said. At the meeting at ten o'clock, no commerce, can be carried on without capital. ing for Monday next, to take into consideration the Lloyd was also there. There were four or five I have reason to believe from the depositions, which I have read, that bills of indictment will be to dismiss her present Ministers, and to call such then. About four o'clock they assembled again in sembling, some with using seditions words, and men to her Councils as would support and maintain still greater numbers; and I could not then hear others with an unlawful conspiracy. To constitute the cause of Universal Suffrage, the Ballot, &c. Lloyd addressing them, in consequence of the crowd. The two representatives of the requisitionists had a After that they perambulated the streets, and the The depositions state that those assemblies have long interview with the Mayor and G. Jackson. taken place at enseasonable hours, and under cir- Esq. They stated in the atrangest terms of asspcumstances which would necessarily produce terror rance, that the idea of a Sacred Month was at an cession returned, Gillespie (who is not in custody,) among the peaceable and well-disposed part of the | end; and that the advocacy of violence, lawlessness, community. The depositions also state the lan-grage to be of the most seditions description, re- of their body, and by no means with their general of their body, and by no means with their general again. Warden also spoke, and said he hoped they sympathy or sanction. They solemnly disclaimed would be there to a man at five o'clock in the any intention or wish to break the laws, and protested that all their objects were directed to improve the laws, and not to violate them; that if a breach formation of a National Convention. When such of the laws should be attempted, under any circummeetings are proved, such language employed, and stances, they, so far from countenancing such an excite the crowd. I think that the people had attempt, would most readily and zealously offer their resistance to it. The Mayor intimated, that he should not feel himself justified in acceding to the

request embodied in the requisition. Friday Morning, August 16th.

This morning's post has brought us a full report the trial and conviction of George Thompson, James Mitchell, Charles Davies, and Timothy Higgins, for conspinacy, at the Chester Assizes, on ednesday. The crowded state of our columns, prevents us from doing more now than merely announcing the fact-in our next the case shall appear as it has been sent to us; and the public may then judge what chance any one has of obtaining justice in any of our courts of "Law," if he be accused of

BOLTON.

APPREHENSION AND COMMITTAL OF

ANOTHER DELEGATE. At six o'clock on Monday morning, the 12th day of August, the Chartists assembled in the New Market Piace; and, having been addressed by George Lloyd, one of their leaders, proceeded through the town about six abreast; and, on their return to the New Market Place, after a few ob- for his celebrity on the number of convicservations from one of their speakers, agreed to tions that he could make. Why were not men meet at balf-past ten o'clock at the same place. brought who were living in the neighbourhood of They accordingly met; and a man named Gillespie, the Market Place? There were plenty in another of the leaders, briefly addressed them, ob- court. But no; it was sufficient to have the testiserving that the time for speaking was gone past. He then advised them to have "another grand and peaceable disposition of the great mass of the moral demonstration," and walk through the town population. They ought to have the full enjoyment | four abreast. They proceeded, according to advice, of their privileges, while no countenance ought to through the principal streets. On their return they agreed to meet at four o'clock, at which time they appeared to have gained considerably in numbers. Lloyd again addressed them, and advised them to take a walk as far as Astley him, they could not put down the rising spirit of the Bridge. They did so; and on their return, John Warden, the delegate to the Convention, advised them to retire peaceably to their homes, and to them-although they might meet the people with this town in great strength. muster again on the following morning at five the bayonet, still all would fail. The jury then retired, and having returned some o'clock, regardless of the supercilious sneers of those in authority. The crowd, which had now become immense, obeyed his injunction - so far as retiring from the meeting went-and dispersed into small bodies, walking up and down the streets, which presented an unusual appearance pool. from the vast numbers of persons of both sexes The deepest interest has been excited amongst perambulating them; and the shops were closed. all classes of our fellow-tewnsmen in the fate of the | business then being (half-past six o'clock) completely three unhappy men, Howell, Roberts, and Jones, at an end. The borough justices had taken the prewho now lie under sentence of death in Warwick caution to issue placards, requiring all public-houses gaol, for their alleged participation in the late riots to be closed at seven o'clock; and, in order that the but they rode on at a rattling pace, and in a very and incendiarism in this town. This feeling is con- injunction might be obeyed, the Mayor, accumpasiderably heightened by a report which is generally nied by a police-officer, went round at the stated wards, the police office was attacked, and a number circulated and believed, that a project is on foot for time to carry the order into effect. In the early part of windows broken. The crowd then proceeded to carrying the extreme penalty of the law into effect of the morning, a troop of the 6th Carbineers in the Bull Ring or Market-place, the scene of the arrived from Manchester, and remained in readilate disgraceful riots—a recommendation which is ness during the whole of the day, as also said to have originated with certain military and did the detachment of the 96th, under the command A number of windows were broken at different official personages; but for the sake of humanity, of Lieutenant Cairneross, now stationed there; but places; all the shops remained closed; and ultiand for the honour of the British army, we trust that their services were not required. A great mately, towards night, the soldiers and constables by about fifty of the police force, which was aftersuch a statement has no foundation in truth. The number of special constables had been sworn in commenced clearing the streets, which they effected wards reinforced by almost a hundred more, and ramour is, however, in circulation, and generally last week; and they met on Monday morning to believed in Birmingham. The dreadful sentence divide themselves into sections, and appoint cap. passed upon the prisoners seems to have been alto- izins and sergeants; but having no weapons of de-

Tuesday. On Tuesday morning, about five error of which they have been guilty, these parties re-taken. The crowd, on arriving near the police of Manafeld, and others connected with the prosecution for failing, but not so as to do any secretary of State, and I have no doubt, from its very great damage. The two prisoners were lodged ducted.

> Mr. Taylor stated the case. The prisoners were charged with having endeavoured to persuade a 2,000 or more, to assemble and gather, in order to make great noise, riot, and disturbance. This offence was indictable at common law, and would clearly come under the statute, that, "if three or more meet to mutually assist each other in opposing, &co, to the manifest terror of the people, and although they afterwards depart without doing any thing, still the offence is the same." He would show by evidence that the conduct of the crowd was such as to come within the true meaning of the statue; and they (the prisoners) appearing amongst them as leaders, it was for the Bench to say whether or not they were clearly

indictable. Mr. Warden-Before any witness is examined, number of prisoners were from the labouring classes I have to request that the others will leave the

> The Mayor said it was very proper it should be Hiram Simpton was then examined .- I am su perintendent of police. On the 12th August inst., and her Government, and with inciting the lower about five o'clock in the morning, I went into the orders against the higher. They were bailed out to New Market Place, and perceived a great crowd. At that time, I met with two soldiers who were day, to take their trial, when the Grand Jury found seeking billets. I directed them towards the Police- a true bill against Henry Vincen, Henry Lacy, and office; and as we passed along, the crowd hooted Joseph Witts, for conspiracy and redition. By the them, some calling out, "You have got them there advice of their attorney, Mr. Roberts, of Bath, the very soon." I do not recollect having seen the pri- parties traversed the Court, and were bound over to soners there at that time. I saw Lloyd repeatedly there yesterday, and beard him address the mob in one hundred pounds each, and two sureties for each the Market Place, advising them to be peaceable and orderly, and to behave themselves. Some of

Lloyd-I don't understand that; it is a contradic-

peaceably.

the people hurrahed and cheered. I heard him

speaking at ten, four, and six o'clock. The pri-

soner Lloyd told them, if interfered with, to resist

Mr. Simpton-I could not understand it myself. nonsense.

Mr. Simpton-It seemed strange to me. There seemed a disposition amongst the crowd to riot. They formed a procession, and proceeded in order through the stree's. I heard Lloyd speak town was in an excited state, the shops being closed, and the streets crowded. After the proaddressed them; and Warden appeared to be prompting him. Gillespie desired they would meet morning. Gillespie said that he hoped no one would interfere with them in their right to meet; but, if they did, he would be the first to break the peace. I consider that the language used had a tendency to occasion to be alarmed. They were closing the shops in all directions.

The witness was cross-examined very closely by Lloyd, but without eliciting anything of conse- cuted:-John Bradshaw, a Police Officer, gave similar mingham.

testimony. In defence, Mr. Naisby was called, and stated that ae had seen all the processions, and heard most of the speakers. He had lived in the New Market Place sixteen years, and did not, on this occasion, feel the least alarm; as he had, on several occasions, seen meetings twice and three times as large, and more exciting. They did not evince anything like riotous disposition. He saw the last manifested itself by incendiarism, and destruction of promeeting when dispersing, and the people left peaceally. He went through the street about nine o'clock, and he could not recollect ever having seen it quieter on the market day. His decided opinion was, that there was no disposition to create a riot. | peaceable citizens of the State. Warden, in defence, adverted to the disadvantage he laboured under in not having a professional adviser. He then adverted to the witnesses, who, he said, must be prejudiced; as it was natural for a police officer to worm himself into the good graces of his employers; and again, he depended entirely mony of police officers, which he thought they ought to receive with caution. He would submit that Mr. Taylor had failed to make out a case against them; and if they were committed, they were committed simply for the advocacy and demand of those legal rights the gentlemen on the bench were compelled to admit the justice of. He would assure them, that, although they might imprison people. It had originated with the persons in out yesterday (in dispersing the Chartists who had power; and although they might arrest and bludgeon assembled from the villages in the neighbourhood of Lloyd made a similar defence.

The magistrates retired, and, having consulted together for about half an hour, committed both prisoners to take their trial at the Assizes at Liver-

Immediately after their committal, they were removed in a post chaise, escorted by the troop of the old Carbineers stationed there, to Liverpool, As they left the town, the soldiers were assailed by the mob with stones, a number of which struck them: short time were out of sight. Immediately aftera number of the different workshops and mills, and caused the hands to cease their employment, where A number of windows were broken at different places; all the shops remained closed; and ultithey had had the good sense to return to their work. every assis:ance in their power.

SEVEN O'CLOCK .- The streets appear pretty clear, and no further disturbance is expected .-Manchester Guardian,

TO MR. O'CONNOR.

"We, the acting Committee of Mansfield, Nottingderstood from his friends that he did not take the slightest part in the transactions of the night of the 15th of July, for which he has been until they arrived at Back Acres, when the condemned to die. From the same feeling other crowd which had followed, attempted a rescue, was and Sutton-in-Ashfield followed us in prowitnesses neglected to attend and give evidence in and at length succeeded in bearing their tary and police, and proceeded directly to arrest a to remedy, as far as human power can do, the fatal other, officers came up, and the prisoners were error of which they have been guilty, these parties restaken. The crowd, on arriving near the police. Riot Act; but more particularly Henry De Courcy.

> "Our meeting was held at the Black Swan, and we passed the address to her Majesty. We then proceeded to meet our Sutton friends, as above, when the transaction above-mentioned took place. Sir, the system that the magistrates are acting under is a violation of all law, for they are trying these men as being in military order, which they were not; for they were in threes and fours, and fives; and a more peaceable procession we never saw. As t is the most earnest wish of Mr. Henry De Courcy that if you possibly can come to conduct this case; f not, they are all sacrificed, for they will not allow any one to go into Court but their own party; they are now remanded till next Saturday. If you can come, or send some one to our assistance, as there is no one here to defend us, you will much oblige

" THE CONMITTEE OF MANSFIELD AND SUTTON. Mansfield, Aug. 14, 1839."

FURTHER ARRESTS OF CHARTISTS. Early on Saturday morning, August 3, Henry Lacy and Joseph Witts. Vottton Underedge, were arrested by a special warrant, and conveyed to Dursley, and underwent a private examination before a full Bench of Magistrates, the witnesses having previously undergene a private examination, and the depositions taken down in writing. Altegether it was an unfair proceeding, as the crossxamination was not allowed to be taken down, and if any one of the witnesses faltered in his statements. the Magistrates assisted his memory by reading to him his written depositions which he had previously sworn to. The young men, together with Vincent, who was included in the indictment, were charged with uttering seditious language, and exciting the people to discontent and disaffection towards her Majesty appear at Gloucester Assizes on the ensuing Tuesappear at the next March Assizes, themselves in in fifty pounds a piece.

The greatest excitement prevailed during the whole of Saturday, and the authorities, previous to the arrest, had ordered two companies of soldiers to be in attendance, who remained under arms to be in attendance, who remained under arms requesting all present to be peaceable, and give every during the whole of the day. The best spirit has speaker an impartial hearing, the request was been shown here by the people, for by Monday promptly obeyed throughout the proceedings. Mr. enough subscriptions were raised to cover the G. Beaumont, moved, Mr. S. Thwaite, and Mr. S. expense of traversing, and they are now subscribing towards the trial. We have also received sub-Lloyd—I said they must conduct themselves peace—scriptions from Stroud, Circumstance and Stanley, ably. To talk of resistance and peace would be with a promise of more. The satherities thought, by the arrest of these two young men, to stop the progress of Chartism, but the effect produced has been quite the contrary. I will only add, that the specials, who were sworn in great numbers on the Saturday afternoon, were kept in a state of half inoxication, and remained drinking to a late hour, not going home till midnight, long after the Char-

tists were wrapped in the arms of Somnus. SEIZURE OF ARMS.

Chester, Tuesday Evening. This morning, in consequence of information, the High Constable of the Hundred of Wirral seized 273 chests, containing 5,460 stand of arms, at the warehouse of the Chester and Elmsmere Canal Company; which had been directed to be left at the warehouse till further orders. The chests had Friendly Societies, having monies in the Savings' been forwarded by a person named Scott from Bir. mingham, and from the circumstance that the guns were somewhat similar in appearance to those recently seized from Mr. Thomson, of Birmingham, many people foolishly set out a report that the arms were intended for the use of the Chartists. The arms were, by order of the Magistrates, lodged in the armoury of the Castle.

A WORD AGAINST JUDICIAL MURDER. To the Editor of the Sun. SIR,-I beg to submit, through the medium of your Journal.

eight reasons why the three unfortunate men, now under sentence of death in Warwick prison, ought not to be exe-1. Because it was not proved, at the trial, that they actually took part in the destruction of the property at Bir-

2. Because, by an oversight of those who, a few years ago, revised and mitigated the horrible English penal code, the offence of "demolishing, or beginning to demolish" a building, remained capital, although much graver crimes were excepted from the extreme penalty of the law.

3. Because the punishment of Death, except for murder,

is ropugnant to the opinions and feelings of the great majority of the nation. 4. Because those who sent binegeon-men to violently

5. Because, by hanging these men, the destroyed pro-perty would not be restored; and society would lose three persons, who (supposing, for an instant, that they are incendiaries) might be reformed, and be rendered useful and 6. Because, if these victims of political injustice are executed, there is every reason to apprehend, considering the excited state of the locality, fresh tumults and greater destruction of property, in spite of the presence of the soldiery and police.

7. Because too much blood has already recently been shed in support of bad institutions, in those parts of the British dominions called Canada. 8. Because the Government of Louis Philippe, although the gan to move onward to Batley, in regular order; notoriously bloodthirsty, did not execute one of the insurational then to Birstal, Gomersal, Liversedge, Heckgents of the 12th of May; and, although the Whigs are mondwike, and back to Dewsbury. At each place

August 13, 1839.

NOTTINGHAM.

[From a Correspondent of the Sun.] WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The military were most actively engaged throughthe Chartists who had t One of the Magistrates, in the evening, was severely pelted with stones. At night all was tran-

This morning (Wednerday), Woodhouse, the Delegate, was arrested, and is just going to be ex-WEDNESDAY, EVENING.

I this morning sent you a short account by the Brilliant of the arrest of Mr. Woodhouse, the Delegate, and hasten to lay the particulars since Monday evening before you. On Tuesday morning the people again assembled in great numbers, and paraded round the town, afterwards proceeding to the Forest, where several thousands were present, but no speaking took place, on account of the military all being ready at a short distance to disperse such meeting if it was held. After staying for about an hour, an adjournment was made to a large piece of land in the lower part of the town, called another Magistrate. The crowds, both at this place

others, &c. He made a long speech, justifying his conduct, and, after some consultation among the Magistrates, he was remainded till Tacaday.

The three days' holiday concludes this evening; groups of people are congregated at this moment, but as the coach starts at half-past eight, and it is now that time I cannot sevening.

now that time, I cannot say more. Too much praise cannot be given to all parties, in their endeavours to quell the disturbance—caused, we are led to believe, not by hard-working, industrious man, but by lew, idle scoundrals, who bright every cause they undertake. Whither we view the conduct of the magistrates, the military, or the police, all are alike praise-working. The indefitigable exertions of Mr. W. Barnes, the following properties that the latest latest towns and their cases. They are all remanded. A petition is being some remainder. cannot be given to all parties, in their endeavours to

They are all remanded. A petition is being sumerously signed in Nottingham to the Queen in favour of the Chartists convicted at Warwick.

RIOT AT BOLTON. Manchester. Wednesday Morning.

A desperate riot has taken place during the night, and an attempt has been made to fire the town. The military have been called out, the Riot Act read, and the streets, after an attempt to clear them at the point of the bayonet, have been the scene of a desperate struggle between the soldiers and the people. It is reported here that two men were killed and a number wounded. The shops of Little Bolton, I believe, were first attacked by the popu- prisoner. lace, and some of them are said to be gutted. A Mr. Ma special railway train arrived here about three this morning, bringing with it two magistrates and sixteen of the rioters. The latter underwent an examination before the Magistrates at the New Bailey immediately on their arrival, and have all been sent to Liverpool by the half-past seven o'clock train this morning, to take their trial at the pending assizes. I have not been able yet to ascertain their names, but shall take an early op-portunity of forwarding you information of the whole particulars. A great number of other rioters have been taken into custody. A man was caught in the Council Chamber of the Town-hall, Little Bolton, during the riot, by special constable Wallworth, with a torch in his hand, attempting to fire it. The constable spring at him, and knocked him senseless, but whether the fellow had accomplished his object first, I am not yet able to state. It is said, however, that the Hall

ALMONDBURY.

THE CHARTISTS .- The Chartists of this place commenced their three days heliday by assembling chairman opened the business of the meeting by requesting all present to be peaceable, and give every eyes implored the magistrates to take bail!! Dickinson, supported the following resolution. "That we the Chartists of the village of Almond-bury in public meeting assembled, this 12th day of hands, not to use any threats, intimidations, or Assizes. even coaxing, for the purpose of causing any individual, or individuals, to cease labour. That we the Chartists of the aforesaid village do further pledge ourselves, not to insult, or assault, by word or deed, any individual, or individuals, rich or poor, who may differ from us the Chartists of this place in their political tenets." The Resolution, was put from the chair and unanimously carried. Mr. J. Moss, moved, Mr. J. Crossley sesonded, and Mr. J. Eckersley, supported the second resolution. his trial. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in order to peaceably work out our political regeneration, it is absolutely necessary, that all individuals belonging to the productive classes, as well as Bank or other Banks, do immediately withdraw such monies from those Banks, and also abstain as much as possible from all exciseable articles." This resolution was also put and carried unanimously. It was ascertained, through a fair and honest inspection, that not more than one loom out of every ten in this village was at work. Thanks were voted to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and the people separated peaceably and in good humour. Throughout the evening this populous village was more than usually quiet.

DEWSBURY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-The Chartists of Dewsbury usembled this morning (Sunday), to proceed to the Church, and such was the number of people gathered together, that it completely astonished the opponents of the people's cause. They proceeded to Church with the great st order and decorum. The Vicar preached from St. Mark, chap. viii. v. 36.

Monday, August 12.

This being the day when it was expected by the Council of the General Convention that the working people would crase from labour, in accordance with hat request the people of Dewsbury and its vicinity obeyed their orders. Early in the morning the cap of liberty was planted on the weathercock at the top of the Market Cross; and as early as five o'clock bands of music paraded the different villages, and at nine o'clock the various processions began to arrive in Dewsbury. After the processions had mondwike, and back to Dewsbury. At each place they were addressed by Messrs. Wilby, Hollingsawfully unpopular, they ought not, for their own sakes, to exhibit the Government of their "lovely maiden Queen" as more vindictive and sanguinary than that of le Roi des mitrail ades.

Your obedient Servant,

JAS. H. LORYMER.

Anguet 13 1820

Anguet 13 1820

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Anguet 14 18 1820

Anguet 15 1820

Anguet 18 1820

Anguet they did with the greatest propriety and good order. The shops and public-houses were shut, and thus and Nelson, No. 1, Park-Row, Leeds, Certificates much drunkenness and dissipation prevented. TUESDAY, AUGUST 13.

This morning the Chartists assembled in thousands, headed by three bands of music, and at Forencon, when the Justices will take such Applieleven o'clock the multitude moved off to Earlihea- cations into Consideration. ton, Chickenley, Ossett, Horbury, Middlestown, Thornhill, and then back to Dewsbury, where they met in the Market Place. The oldest inhabitants of the town do not remember anything equal to it; indeed, when Harry Brougham was first in Dewsbury, the number of people was estimated by the Whig or Reform press at 20,000; and it is acknowledged by all parties that this day's meeting was by far the largest ever seen in Dewsbury, indeed it was truly imposing.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14.

This day, at one o'clock, the Chartists of Dewsbury and surrounding districts began to move. The Hanging Heaton band arrived, next came Batley Carr Band, next came Chickenley band, next came Heckmondwike band, then the whole procession moved to Vicar's Croft, where a large and imposing meeting was held.

Mr. Samuel Allatt was called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a very able manner, after which Mr. William Wilby, of Dewsbury, proposed the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr.

Abraham Holliam William Wilby was seconded by Mr. Abraham Hollingsworth, of Gawthorpe, and supported in a very able manner by Mr. Bairstow, of Queenshead.

and others, were afterwards dispersed by the constables and military, wi hout resistance, and during the evening the Riflemen and Dragoons paraded towards the sentenced prisoners at Warwick, which Address to her Majesty, praying the royal elemency stables and mintary, without resistance, as paraded the evening the Riflemen and Dragoons paraded towards the sentenced prisoners at warwick, which the streets. At two o'clock, Woodhouse, the delegate, was brought before the Magistrates on a charge and supported by Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, in a most able and manly speech.

For Particulars applicants addressing Letters and Supported by Mr. Mason, 19, Castle-Street, Palcon Squares.

London, will meet with attention.

PAICS YOURPENCE HAMPHINY Tive Shillings per Quelle

It was then moved and seconded that Earl Stanhope be requested to present the address to her

Majesty.
The following are the resolutions: lat. That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present struggle for the political amaner pation of the distressed millions of this deputry has been greatly retarded by the hostility engendered betwitt the middle and lower classes; we, therefore do most cerdially implore the application of the middle classes in this most important struggle for

W. Moved by Mr. WM. WILBY, and seconded by Mr. A BOLTINGSON THE CONTROL OF THE CO

MANCHESTER.

freedom.

CHARTIST PROCEEDINGS .- WHIG PERSECUTION.

On Wednesday, at the Borough Court, James Leech, Wm. Harvey, and John Fletcher, were remanded again until the next day, for having three guns in their possession. The two last named prisoners came from Bury, and Leech is a resident of Manchester .- On the same day Richard Ball was placed at the bar of the New Bailey. A Policeman said, that on searching the prisoner's house, in Salford, he found 49 bullets, as quantity of powder and ball cartridge. In the next house he found a gun which belonged to the

Mr. Mande—Do you connect the prisoner with

any meetings?
Witness-No, but I can identify the gun. Prisoner—How can you identify it? Witness-I saw it in your house a fortnight nce, when I went to distrain for rent.

Prisoner-Can you swear to it? Witness-Yes, by the lock! Prisoner-That is singular.

Mr. Maude-What have you to say? Prisoner-Nothing more than, yesterday, I had the gun to shoot at a target. Mr. Maude-Then you must find two sureties to keep the peace.

Prisoner-That I can't do. Mr. Maude—Then we must commit you to prison. Prisoner—You might as well have done so at first. He was then committed for three months.

On Thursday, at the Brough Court, Leech. Harvey, and Fletcher, were again examined. The In-door Seperintendent said, that he had sent to Bury, and could not obtain any evidence against the prisoners.

This was very clear, for it afterwards appeared that the evidence which had been obtained was decidedly in their favour. John Taylor, Esq., the leading attorney in the Court, ably defended Harvey and Fletcher, but his very numerously at the top of Almondbury Bank, solid and cogent arguments had little effect on the

early on the morning of the 12th inst., from thence they adjourned their meeting to four o'clock in the their minds either to imprison or banish from the land. afternoon, when another meeting more numerously of their fathers, all the Chartists they can lay hold of attended was held in Upper Fold, which is nearly at "one fell swoop." They were all committed to in the centre of the village. Mr. W. Sykes, fancy Kirkdale Gaol, and buil was refused, ulthough the weaver, was unanimously called to the chair. The futher of Harvey, an old man with silvery locks, when said that he fought for his country, with tears in his At the New Bailey, on the same day, a mass

named Bosth was charged with intimidating the workmen at the Ardwick Spinning Works. There was evidence to prove that he bore an irreproachable character, and was earning 35s, a week. Mr. Mande said that nearly all the Chartists that had been brought up were men of excellent character apara August, 1839, do pledge ourselves, by a show of from their political errors. He was committed to the

John Bartlett was charged with having a loaded. pistol, and some bullet, in his possession. A map: named Owen came forward, and swore that the prisoner had said that he was casting bullets and Sunday night, and that he would fire at the first policeman that insulted him. A policeman stated that he had seen him at several Chartist meetings, where violent language was used. Witnesses proved that the prisoner bore an excellent character, and was a good workman. He was committed to take

John Threadwall was next examined. He was charged with having a dagger and some powder inhis possession on Monday night. Mr. Mande-What account do you give of the

dagger? Prisoner—I had it to protect myself. Mr. Maude-Why, who do you think was going to hurt you?

Prisoner-I do not know; but the town was in ass unsettled state on Monday. He was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace. or be imprisoned for three months.

A man named Eduard Pollock was charged with having a gun in his possession, in Ancoats'-street, on Monday night, which he stated he was taking to be prepared. A witness was called to give him a good character, and he was discharged.

OLDHAM. - On Friday evening, the Chartists of Oldham held a meeting in the Socialists' Room, Grosvenor-street, "for the purpose of taking proceedings to organise the working classes, in order to secure a Radical representation of the people." Mr. Richard Haslam, an operative, was chairman. Mr. James Mills, delegate for Oldham, to the National Convention, and Mr. Benjamia Haigh, newsvender, addressed the meeting in terms of disapproval of the project of "a National Heliday." They commented on the propriety of peaceable agitation, as the mest: rational means of securing what they deemed that rights of the people. Resolutions, declaring the National Holiday unnecessary, and pledging the operatives of Oldham not to observe it, were passes without opposition.

BREWSTER SE SIONS.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That that Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leester arrived, they were addressed by Messrs. Moorhouse, will hold their GENERAL ANNUAL MEET-Hollingsworth, and Wilby, and exhorted to "peace, ING for the Licensing of Persons keeping, or about law, and order." The dense mass of people then to keep Inns, Alehouses, and Victualling Houses, within the said Borough, at the Court House, Leeds, on Monday, the 2nd Day of September next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forencen, when and where all such Persons are required to attend. All persons having given the requisite Notices of Application for New Licenses, must forthwick.

Deliver, at the Offices of Messrs. Barr, Lofthouse of Character, Situation of the Premiser, Convenience, &c., and must attend Personally at the Court House, on Thursday the Twentyninth day of August Instant, at ten o'Clock in the By Order.

ROBERT BARR, Clerk to the Justices. Leeds, Aug. 16th, 1839.

BREWERY AND MALTINGS NEAR LONDON.

MR. MASON is instructed by the Proprietors re-tiring from Business to sell by Private Treaty, an old established and highly respectable Evewery with Maltings. Residence, and a number of wellselected confined Houses, averaging a trade upwards of 14,000 Barrels of Strong Beer per Annum. The Premises are in very Complete and Substantial Repair, and held on Lease for a lease term at a trifling Ground Rent. The Plant area Utensils are upon the most Improved Principles. Quarters, and otherwise possessing capacity for state very enlarged Trade.

The present favourable opportunity of Purchastons an Establishment, possessing many local advantagents entirely exclusive to it, is afforded under pecaling circumstances which will be explained, to assess

IMPORTANT TO LEVERY MAN.

This Day is Published, from a neat Copperplate Engraving, Price Fourponce,

SECRET SYSTEM OF Which is capable of ENDLESS VARIA-SECRET SYSTEM OF WRITING by any man in

FIVE MINUTES!

En Se present turbulent times, when no man is mate, even in his correspondence, the present plat off fivete Communication is invaluable, and ought me be in the possession of every man. It is so simple Maximus person may learn it in five minutes, whether Because write in the ordinary way or not.

Passisbed solely by Abel Heywood, 60. Oldham Sweet, Manchester, and may be had at the Northern Shar Office.

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

Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary

Lember of the London Hospital Medical Society, e, kaving devoted his studies for many years exdervely to the various diseases of the Generative Characte to the successful

Frestment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases,

and to the removal of those distressing nervous senrising from a secret indulgence in a deluare and destructive habit, continues to be consulted Size in the Morning till Ten at Night, and

No. 271, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS,

sand country patients requiring his assistance, by sating only one personal visit, will receive such extrine and medicines that will enable them to obtain mermanent and effectual Cure, when all other many have failed.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treascases of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can practical experience; for unfortunately there are restraint or alteration from the usual habits. mandreds who annually fall victims to the immodersee use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies. se get into the system, where being carried by the Surgeons." extation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poiez, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for be seen at the Agents, and which accompany each and discrimination is often necessary to detect its presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly size head and race, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another meriod producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheumatiem; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to cheir dreadful sufferings.

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a certain and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; mey have effected many surprising cures, not only are recent gonerrhea, and simple cases, but when exaverien and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as when | Inn, London. ere are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to exhers, and the timidity and anxie y which so freexecutly haunt the minds of those who are suffering these earnestly deplored. For in these anhappy cases, Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, where melancholy distaste and incapacity for all pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physiand all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the atmost endeavourareacome this baneful destroyer of his health and expriness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who misery, which invariably accompany these secuciful debilities, when left to the powers of nature where to restore, and which frequently harries it. minim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy, sizeur, and perfect health; and from the peculiar meture of his practice, the most timid may feel enexamplement in the opportunity thus afforded them

Mr. LA MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any arther of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance as Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Mediciner wan only be obtained, as no bookseller, druggist, or -cay other Medicine Vender is supplied with hem.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance Le Medicine, will be immediatel; answered.

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

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

Sin,-It has been my intention, for a length of mane, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feel-Fig of deliese, has hitherto withheld me, for we are mawilling to expose our own errors. My care, howere . has been so singularly complete, that I felt in seculd be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remarkwhile perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished estele of society, I was early sent to a most respectside public seminary, where, fo some years, all zately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allorement of which I was, with many sizers, anable to resist. Years refled away and teft me an altered man! Infirmities gathered afound ase, and at the age of twenty years I was actually entuation increased every renewed day with the caus--af misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in miwaking memen's; in recking rest, I only sought for & Change of torments - the many hours of darkness reemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking recording and a serious longed far day with day 1 was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with abharrence. Under these circumstances of angualished affliction, I journeyed upwa de of ninety spiles to have a consultation with you. I need not way how soon you were aware of my appalling situarisan, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a serectal claim on my memory), or of the confidence with which you spoke of my recovery.

44 You directed me a packet of your invaluable Esticine, and by persevering in following your dissections, and with the blessing of Providence, a manderful cure has been completely effected, and I an now in every seese of the word BECOME A NEW MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and For the berest of others who may, unfortunately, be second in a situation of similar wretchedness, You exer omit my residence; but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir, with every mentionens of regard, yours urely,

"CHARLES NEWTON."

≈¼, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER.

thern Star Office, Loods, and by all Booksellers to CHABLES HANGOCK, Secretary. and News Agents,

INOR the Cure of Scrafula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcerations of the Neck, Sore Breasts, and all disorders Sores, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of five years, begs to announce to the Public, that in the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Merbid Secretions, consequence of the many invitations that he have Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have Diet. invariably proved far superior to any other Medicine.



Have artained apparalleled celebrity, and are especially sanctioned 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 meaus had failed; whole families, from the child to the adult, of both sexes, have been by them restore to Health and purity of Blood, their strength being renewed after long sickness, and supported under Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at nials will satisfy every one of their efficacy. the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimo-

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

C. S. CHEDDON'S

Famed Herbal Tonic Pills,

In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can confidently recommend them as the very best Tonic be required by those who, in addition to expe- and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all seeze, have gone through a regular course of ME- cases we have seen, they have produced their effects SECAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of with great rapidity, and without requiring the least

"Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth; eximizaisered by illiterate men, who, owing to a Dr. Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham; Dr. Bell, R. Browne, Esquire, neither does he employ any one to vend his medirule the constitution, by suffering the disease M. R. C. S., and other eminent Physicians and

Numerous Testimonials from persons cured may

Agents.—Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Bookseller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds: gland, and all diseases of the urinary passages, Hargreave, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; pains in the loins, stone in the bladder, gravel, lum-Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, bago, and local debility, &re. Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Man-chester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s.

"ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT," Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messra Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Farnival's

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing Seem Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chronic, and Hooping-Coughs, Wheezing at the and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly. safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extraordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, world be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. With each bottle will be given the Essay lately above; and patients in the country corresponded vi h until cared, see 10s. All letters post-paid.

CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK!



M. R. C. S.,

FAY he consulted every Thursday, at No. 2. Vicar Lane, next to the Junction Inn, BRADFORD, from ten tili six, and the remainder of the Week at his own House, 13, Thafalgan-STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till The following letter has just been received, and by ten at night, and on Sundays till two. The most violen: Gonorrhoa, if recently contracted, cured within a week, or no charge made for Medicine, after the expiration of that period.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration is diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, oninfection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed; therefore, the practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular case in such a manner as no: went on with prosperity and happiness. Unform- merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, A ring of decay a gradual but certain decay. I which can only be made by one in daily practice, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the rendered at the cause of this premature debinty, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the cause of this premature debinty, same manzer at birth, appearances often take place in oblidean which call for a proper knowledge and excidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I in children, which call for a proper knowledge and Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labour- or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s. ing under this disease, cannot be too cautious into and patients in the country will be corresponded with whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety antil cured. of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect care. The following are some of the many evanprome that distinguish this disease:-a general debility; eruption on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, serofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken

pledges himself to perform, or to return his fee.

for rheumatiem, &c.

Mr. Wilkinson's Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d. per bottle, for the cure of the above disease, may be had with printed directions, rendered so plain and easy, that patients of either sex may cure themrelyes without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

Sold as above and by Mr. HAYCRAPT, Adveruser Office, Holl: HEATON, Bookseller, Briggate, Leeds: HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax: DEW. HIRST. No. 2, King Street, Huddersfield: Stanfield, bookseiler, Market Place, Wakefield; HARRISON, bookseller, Market Place, Barnsley; and HAR GROVE'S, No. 9, Coney Stree 1, York.

· All Letters mus :Pest Poid,

EMPLOYMENT.

A FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of A preserving health and the domestic treatment of diseases, particularly adapted to the ele of the industrious classes;

BY MATTHEW FLETCHER,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Bury, Laneashire.

Bury, Laneashire.

PERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprinted that Agents continue to be appointed in Landon and Country Towns by the East India in Landon and Country Towns by the Ea Published by A. Cobbett, London; and William realised considerable incomes by the agency with-willis, Manchester; and sold by J. Hebson, Nor-out One Shilling let or local Application to be made

CHALLEGNE TO- CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please to ebserve the name) who has restored to sight attended with painful swellings, or with morbid and so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom has irritating Eruptions of the Skin, open Wounds and been blind for ave, ten, fifteen, twenty, and forty-General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago, Loss of Appetito, Indigestion, or where the constitution has been injured by excesses, or diseases of and he will pledge himself to cure the external Disany kind, Mercary, or other injurious treatment eases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without Equalled in any one House in the Kingdom. and in all those eases in which Sarsaparills, er blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of

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

TESTIMONIALS. MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was Hours' Notice. made perfect in two months.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street. York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for twenty-five years, after having been under Mr B.'s treatment only a fortnight, was able to read. This was not external complaint, but proceeded from a compression of the nerves by redundant humours, which, had they not been drained off, would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta Serena.

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 stated, his experience for twenty-five years. N. B. Mr. BAXTER may be consulted for the

Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerhill Spring and three minutes walk from the Manchester and Bolton Railway. N. B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he

next two months, at the last house but one, in

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION



Look at the cut-it represents a Stone expelled by Yoland's Solution on the 25th of October, 1838, and the proprietors challenge the whole world to produce a case in parallel. It weighs one ounce and published, on the new method of curing Dropsy and a half, and is three and a half inches in length, and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all is four and a quarter inches in circumference. The Booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, as 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 sufferings. She was miserable, but is now happy, and desires her case to be made public. Her name and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane, 5, Bedford Street, Blackoperation, Mr. Christopher Tutham, of Poplar. Ifyou loubt, apply to me 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 shew the stone, which is now in their possession. YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacious in all the diseases for which it is recommended—it never fails,-read the testimonials,-try it, and you will very soon add yours to the thousands it has already cured; no matter how long you may have suffered. or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually cures when all other means have failed. The proprietors being determined to prove it in every way, 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 powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all urethral dis-s. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H, Ley, M.D. meturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4. 6d., and 11s. each, by Baines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Shetfield; Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halisax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in the kingdom, wholesale by Hannay & Co., 63. Oxford Street, London. Prepared and sold retail by Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holborn; near Exer an address of yours, which made me fully sensize of my miserable situation. The horror of my
mate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the
of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the
letter (next paid) unaloging the next paid) unaloging the next paid unaloging the next paid

Dropsy and Consumption Cured

By a physician. The new system triumphant!! The most extreme cases being daily cured by it with great rapidity, as reference to patients will prove. So satisfied is the discoverer of the certainty of his saccess, 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 Messra. GRAHAM & Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnival's Inn, London, where may be obtained the Anti-con-Mr. W's invariable rule is to give a Card to each sumptive Liniment, so eelebrated for quickly curing of his patients as a guarantee for cure, which he 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 perfectly 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 apply to it without delay; as also all vocalists, pubic speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exerdise for the lungs. With each bottle will be given the essay lately published, on the new method of that I was delirious for five days and nights. I now be had alone of all beoksellers, or at Mess. Graham's say that fortunately I was induced to try Bluir's per box. ouring dropsy and consumption, or the latter may

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

SPLENDID SWISS AND SPANISH SUITS, CONSISTING OF PROCK COAT, WAIST-COAT AND TROUSERS, FROM 14s; 6d., NEATLY BRAIDED.

BEAVERTEEN AND CORD DRESS FROM 54. 6d.

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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 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,

THIRDLY -A Choice from an Immense Stock, which for Variety, Quality, or Price cannot be

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 stony and uccrated cancers, scrofula or king's evil, amallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with.

utmost importance, not only covering all incidental Expenses, and realising a Saving from 30 to 40 per ten years, which eriginated from an inflammation, and had been under three Oculists in London and many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all many other medical gentlemen.

Gentlemen's Spanish, Opera, Walking, and Travelling Cloaks of every description keps Ready

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASHION. The extensive and distinguished Patronage this Establishment has been honoured with in naking-up Gentlemen's Clothes to Order, on a READY MONEY System, has induced the Proprietor to spare no exertions nor expense to render his Stock replete with every Novelty, and in order to retain the precedence which this Establishment has attained for the ELEGANCE OF CUT, SUPE-RIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, and in Lowness of Charges, he begs leave to state, that the Orders he may be favoured with will meet the most minute and strict Attention, in using every means in foreign and Bomestic Entelligence. his power to make every Article in a superior and unprecedented Style.

None but experienced Workmen, of first-rate talent, are employed, or materials, but o. the best Description, used; the whole being placed under the superintendence of Catters of the first celebrity, with China will deprive the Fops of our "Injan from the most Fashionable Houses of the West End of London, on winds shirities the utmost reliance can be placed, rendering almost nugatory any chance of not realistic those expectations which any venue. As the Chinese Government menaced the Gentleman, patronising this Establishment, must naturally expect; and in order to remove the remotest liberties, and even the lives of our profit-hunters, possibility of its occurring otherwise, he begs leave to state that

NO GARMENT NEED BE TAKEN WHEN MADE IF NOT FULLY 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, is 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, neatly Braided, consisting of s. D. Frock Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers...... 14 6 Super Cloth Hussar Suit of Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers of Beaverteen and Cord Dresses, from...... 5 6 Moderate Quality. Medium Quality. West of England wool dyed. £. 8. D. 2 10 0

A complete Suit of Black (Men's Size) 2 0 0 Suit of Saxony Ditto Green or Brown 2 8 9 2 15 0 MOLESKIN AND FUSTIAN CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 25 PER CENT. France, left a considerable part of his property to BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WAISTCOATS, of last Year's Patterns, AT HALF PRICE. Boys' and Youths' Waistcoasts, from 1s. 10d. MACINTOSH WATERPROOF CLOAKS, COATS, CAPES, &c. 15 PER CENT. UNDER THE REGULAR PRICES. No Business done on Saturdays until Seven o'Clock in the Evening. Will remain

Open until Twelve. IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE On every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISLASE, in its mild and most alarming forms,

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

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

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



CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS- and lay in blackened heaps under the trees. The vines likewise are said to be in bad condition, and this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects are expected to produce but a small quantity of arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical wine, of inferior quality. Such a continuance of directions for an effectual and speedy cure with ease, secrecy, and safety, dry weather has not been known in the south of 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 Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; they have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in wall, and the medical gentleman who attempted the the more advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful

and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the utmost peril, though it is not stated that any the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a molancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of

illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, meroury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, six or seven feet.

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

passions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail en its votaries all the enervating imbecilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive habit, but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the dreadful results arising from these melancholy cases.

MESSRS. 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 permanen: and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. Letters for advice must be post paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

Sold by the principal Medicine Sellers in every Market Town in England, Scotland, Wales, and reland; also on the Continent, and North and South America. Sold at the Intelligencer Office, Times Office, and by Heaton, Leeds.

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



LAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC

Copy of a Letter from the Chevalier de la Garde Chamberlain to Stanislaus, late King of Poland

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand.

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

SIR,-I feel myself bound by the duty 1 owe to my fellow creatures to request that you will publish the following most extraordinary effects of BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHBUMATIC PILLS. For a period of thirty years I have suffered more than I can well express, but at all times have avoided taking advertised remedies, having a power-level. Richmond; Fase, Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster;

that I was delirious for five days and nights. I now Gout and Rheumatic Pills; and with truth I assure of the Agents for Yoland's So zion, Price 4s. 6d. had taken half a box, the inflammation and swelling ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine very best quality. Shoes mended and weecote mended and los.

Medicine.

I have the pleasure of adding that my 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.

Medicine are universally accompanied by the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends its administration, but that the patient, without feeling the operation of the medicine, is universally left in a most bitter controversy between these two stronger and better state of health than experienced | prints relative to the publication in the Whig of previous to being afflicted with this disease; and in letter reflecting on Mr. Martin Gordon, of thi all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained city—a controversy which finally led to a challeng in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in on the part of Holson, and which Moore refused ac two or three days.

Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, minutes after being shot.—American Paper. Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke & Co., Walker and Ce., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggit, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rogerson, Goldthorp, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradful antipathy to them, until a few months since, after having been laid up for twenty-two weeks of ford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, an attack of Rheumatic Gout, principally confined Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; an attack of Rheumatic Gout, principally connect to the feet, but at times it travelled to various parts of the frame, and then returning again with accumulated force to the extremities, and to such a degree Dalby, Wetherby; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and yourself and the public that, in less than twenty- observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, The Anti-consumptive Liniment may be obtained four hours, I was free from pain; and by the time I 229, Strand, Lordon," impressed on the Govern- mad on the shortest notice. N. B. New guts of the shortest notice. N. B. New guts of the shortest notice.



Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mayo, Esq. F.R.S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and Professer of Anatomy and Pathology, King's College, London, &c. &c.

To Thomas Holleway, Esq.

Sir,-Will you excuse this informal answer? The Ointment which you have sent me has been of use in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; send me, if you please, some more in a few days' time; I have enough for the present.

At. Yours truly, H. MAYO.

19, George Street, Hanover Square, April 19, 1837.

HOLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY OINTMENT will be found far more efficacious in the following Diseases, than any other Remedy extant:—viz. Ulcers, venereal ulcers, bad legs, nervous pains, gout, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints, pains of the chest and bones, difficult respiration, swellings, tumours, &c. Its effects have been actonishing in the most severe cases of certificates, most of which are from the first medical authorities, such as her Majesty's Sergeant Surgeon, Sir B. C. Bredie, bart.; and such like eminent names must for ever set at rest all doubt as to the superior efficacy of this remedy.

Sold by the Proprietor, 18, Broad Street Builds ings, City, London, and by all respectable wholes sale and retail medicine venders throughout the kingdom, in pots, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. The largest size contains six of the smalless and the second size half the quantity of the largest.

Empire" of nearly two millions a year of annual rethese worthies were under the necessity to give up opium to the value of two millions sterling. For this amount our adventurers at Bombay have petitioned the Government. Here is the plain English of their petition: "We, her Majesty's profit-mongering subjects have, for a long time, been driving on a centrahand and most lucrative trade with China, at the expense of the health and morals of the Chinese nation. The Government of that country finding we would not desist, by fair means, seized our persons, and clapped us into vile durance, and before we got out we had to give up all in our pos-session of the smuggled article. Now a loss of two millions has been sustained, and we humbly submit that the working men of England have a better right to bear this loss than we have. We, therefore, trust that her Majesty's Government will take steps to remunerate us out of the taxes of Great Britain."

his eldest son, Joseph, to the exclusion of his brother John, the latter lay in ambush as his brother was proceeding with his mother to a farm which had been leased to him during the life of his father, and shet him in the breast. He then proceeded to the farm in question, where he shot his sister-in-law. Not satisfied with this double crime, he began to abuse his own wife, who happened to be on the spot, and reloaded his gun with the intention of shooting her also, but was prevented by the neighbours, and fled to the neighbouring mountains, since which time he has not been heard of .- Galignani's Mes-

The Courrier du Midi of Montpelier represents the whole district along that shore of the Mediterranean as having suffered so severely from drought, that the ears of corn have withered before they came to maturity, and that the crops must be mowed for litter. The luzerne and other artificial grasses have almost entirely perished on the ground, the olives have been burnt up as soon as they were formed, France for many years.

FLOOD.-The town of Weissenfels, in Prussia, as we learn from the Journal du Haut et Bas Rhin, has escaped narrowly from total destruction. On he 19th ult., a water spout burst over it, and caused a flood, which carried away many buildings near the road to Naumburg. Next night a similar catastrophe was repeated in a more tremendous degree, when the flood was so powerfulthat it tore up the pavement, filling the cellars, and even forcing its way through the lower windows in the streets. Many houses, walls, bridges, and trees, were carwere lost. As late as the morning of the 25th, the water stood in the streets and houses to a height of

A LETTER FROM TRIPOLI, dated July 18, says-" Almost every day the Pasha exhibits some proof of his hatred towards the Europeans, and invents all sorts of cruelties and aknoyances against them. Lately a Maltese and an aged Greek, placed under the protection of the English consul, suffered the punishment of torture, and were bastinadoed for an imaginary offence. These two unfortunate men were accused of having criminal relations with a Turkish lady, and this severe punishment was inflicted on them without their being allowed to say a word in their defence. The cause of all the atrocities which are committed is cupidity, and unfortunate creatures are placed under the rack, in order to extort money from them."-

ALARMING 'FIRE .- A fire took place a few days ago at Semur, in the Cote d'Or, from a very unusual cause. An inhabitant of one of the Faubourge having to root up some old trunks of trees for winter fuel, placed gunpowder in them as the most expedition, mode of accomplishing his object, and then blew them up. The detonation was heard over the whole tewn, and the trunks flew into the air like grape shot. Some of the barning fragments fell upon the thatched roofs, and, notwithstarding the assistance that was at hand, five houses were burned to the ground. The unfortunate author of the cala mity immediately, and without waiting for a claim indemnified all the sufferers.

DEADLY ENCOUNTER.—We learn from a passenger on board the steamer Rodney, arrived this morning from Alexandria, that J. W. Moore, edi tor and proprietor of the Red River Whig, was sho The testimonials of the astonishing effects of this dead in the street in that city on the 1st inst. A cepting, on the ground that Holson was not a gentleman. Holson had sworn revenge, and armed This valuable discovery is sold by Thomas Prout, himself for the purpose of shooting Moore on sight 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Bennis and Son, Moyon, Little Hardman Collier, Smith Singular Son, Moyon, Smith Singular S

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS .- Private letters from St. Petersburgh, received at Hamburgh, say the the fete at St. Petersburgh, which took place on the 21st of July, was followed by a deplorable accident A great number of large and small boats, being o their return to the city, were upset in a hurricane i the bay, about four o'clock in the afternoon, o which occasion some hundreds of persons perishe in the waves. It is reported that the number drowned was between five and six hundred, but it is hope that this is an exaggeration.

JACK OF ALL TRADES .- The following noth cation appears on a violin maker's sign-board Limehouse:- "New villins mad here and old on rippard: also new heads, ribs, backs, and belly

A VERY EXTENSIVE track of meadow land on the banks of the Severn and Aven, in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, was last week completely inundated, to the depth of many feet.

ON SUNDAY LAST, the Collect for fair weather, and that appointed to be used in times of war and tumult, were read in several churches at Birming-

The Quebec Gazette informs its readers that it is Mr. Papineau's intention to remain in France, and that he has given a power-of-attorney to sell his was therefore convened by the requisitionists. property at Montreal.

THE CHARTISTS AT BRIGHTON, in accordance with a resolution to abstain from the use of all exciscable articles, have commenced drinking herb tea, and smoking herb tobacco.

THE FIRST POWER-LOOM for broad cloth wearing that has ever been introduced into Ireland, has the purpose of helding their meetings free from any

CHARLESTOWN .- A public meeting was held at this place on Monday evening week, called by Mr. Thomas Cliff, who resides there, and who has lately at all times, on the payment of small charges, for of London to erect a town-hall upon the site, and returned from London, kaving visited the House of the use of the papers, and other et ceteras, and in at that period, the church and every vestige of the

A VORACIOUS DUCK. - Sometime ago, Mr. John Auburn, of Lipwood Well, near Haydonidentical seal was last week found deposited in the stomach of a duck which had been tempted to swallow the glittering prize. - Tyne Mercury.

CURR FOR A DYING MAN .- Some years since the worthy crier of the court at Knutsford felt one morning in court rather worse for the previous night's debauch, and sent the following recipe to be compounded at a neighbouring hotel:—"Dear Miss H—Send me a quart of coffee, two muffins, and a that's all, M. T."

INFANTICIDE. Three persons on Sunday last, when strolling on the West Common, discovered an infant lying on the Witham bank, wrapped up in a piece of linen cloth. The child was removed to the Horse and Jockey pablic-house, where Mr. Hitchins to a woman named Kinsley, who was known to have been enceinte, she was examined, and con-The birth, which had been privately deposited in disinterred. Messrs. Hewson and Brook, surgeons, been inflicted whilst the child was living .- Verdict, "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown."-Lincoln Mercury.

FATAL ACCIDENTS .- A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred at the Slitting Mills, in this town, on Friday morning last, when two men, named John and William Astle (brothers), in the employ of Messrs. Evans and Co., unfortnnately lost their lives. It appears that John was in the large wheel for the purpose of making some repairs, when the iron bar used to prevent it turning round, suddenly broke, and William, in endeavouring to rescue his brother, was drawn in, and they were both instantly killed. An inquest was held on the bodies before B. T. Balguy, E.q., corener, when a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. We regret to say that one of them has left a wife and family, and the other as aged mother who looked to him for support. On the same day, an inquest was held before the same coroner, on the body of William Wardle, a child who was drowned in the culvert on the Nottingham road. Verdict accordingly .- Derby Reporter.

on which some balderdash is printed, and which as Mr. Cardo denounced the conduct of the Governthey affirm, will protect them from harm in case of ment with great vehemence, in instituting the prethese eards subject themselves to the penalties of and most despicable that had ever been exhibited by

BUBGLARY .- On Sunday evening the premises of Messra. Baker and Son, 407, High-street, Cheltenham, were broken into and robbed of a parcel pearl brooch, bearing the name of Stephen Poyniz, Esq., deceased, a pair of brilliant ear-rings a brilliant locket, a brilliant ring, two Maltese rings, of £25 has been offered for discovery of the robbers.

laide, in this colony, from Colonel George Wyad- London Paper. ham's agent, (Mr. Mitchell, late of Haslemere,) On Monday last were removed from Waitsfleet, staring that a purchase of land has been made on for interment at Pinchbick, the remains of Mr. which there is plenty of oak timber, and that the Healey Lawe Ranby, formerly a respectable grasoil is also reported favourable for the production of stringy bark well adapted for fences. The wages required upwards of 120 feet of boarding, and meast at Mr. Dennison's works, the journeymen curriers ter and artificers, 10s to 12s. per day; shepherds, 25s. per week, with rations; common labourers, 5: per day. Butter appears to be the most expensive

state of the deepest affliction by the discovery that crop is the produce of a single grain, which was wise." The following inscription was engraven on what he considered to be equally far-fetched and Mr. Henry Olevine, jun., the eldest son, had tersown by Mr. Mumford three years ago.—Boston the box:—"Presented to Mr. John Hudson, by refined evidence. He had sold them in the characpears that the deceased, who was in the 21st year of ing, but no particular notice was taken of it. About Abbott's factory, Gateshead, was walking along a half-past ten o'clock, one of the domestics entered street in that Borough; conveying with him a pike large public meeting was held here on Saturday writing could not at any time be taken by compari-

act is at present inexplicable. hast, John Gardner Bridgers, cashier to the Bir- self compelled to give bail for twelve menths' on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 6th inst., the he said, in reference to this prosecution, that he mingham Canal Navigation Company, absconded "good behaviour," and mulcted withal in four with a considerable amount of property, and is sup- | shillings of costs. posed to have made for one of the outports. The proprietors have offered £100 for his apprehension. visited the Arsenal at Woolwich, where he was He is described as about 35 years of age, five feet received in the most hospitable manner by Lord seven inches high, light complexion, rather red nose, Bloomfield, the Commandant. Lord and Lady and prominent grey or bluish eyes. He usually Bloomfield, and the Lord Mayor, proceeded in a dressed in a green frock coat, and darkish panta- carriage, fellowed by other carriages ordered by the

eriminately; in accordance with that order, he had mendons missiles gave the ground, and the fright.

summoned the gentleman in question, without reful force with which they penetrated the mound of four o'clock in the afternoon.

townships for public meetings. The Association will be excluded practising in this court.

meet every Tuesday afternoon, at the New Inn, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Cobbett briefly apologised, and the Court broke up. ro reason why a biind man should not be enabled to hear evidence as well as his brother jurers who have their eyesight." The coroner said, the logic of the headle was very good so far as it went, but he should recoilect that the oath of a juror expressed in language not to be misunderstood, "of whose body you shall have the view." The summoning officer immediately had his eyes opened by this place of the blind one.

IMPROVED VALUE OF LAND .-- An estate near Canterbury, of 212 acres, let at £333 a-year and subject to tithe, has recently been sold for 11,190 guineas, which is thirty-five years' pur-

BIRSTAL .- On Monday week, a very numeroumeeting, to the amount of at least 2,000 persons. assembled on Chandler's Hill, Birstal. A requisition had been presented to the Constable, but that functionary had refused to call the meeting, which Stirring and appropriate speeches were made by the Chairman, Mr. William Fox, and by Messrs. Bramley, of Batley, Rushton, of Ovenden, and Bairstow, of Queenshead.

RADICALISM AT HALIFAX -The Radical Association of this town have engaged the large room controul or denial from any one, and to be appropriated to the use of the association at any time, as circumstances may require. It is also in contem- buried at least four centuries ago, for Edward VI. plation to make a public news-room of it, accessible granted St. Margaret's churhyard to the corporation every evening.—On Saturday evening week the As- ist. In consequence of the vast concourse of persociation held their first meeting in it, and the fel- sons passing and repassing during the day, the exbridge, lost a gold seal from his watch chain. The lowing sums were received for the Chartists' Defence Fund : - Holmfield Mill, 15s. 02d.; Mytholm- congregate. royd Association (paid by Robt. Sutcliffe) £2 10s.;

Three Friends, 1s. 3d. LECTURE AT HUTTON RUDBY .- Mr. Miles Brown, of the Durham County Charter Association, Darlington district, delivered an excellent lecture explanatory of the principles of right contained in impressive speaker, and was listened to with deep taken up she was apparently lifeless, and every duck, for I am almost dead! Yours, just alive, and attention by an audience who manifested the most effort to restore animation proved ineffectual. This enthusiastic concurrence in his opinions. A similar amiable young lady was in her 17th year. meeting had been held at Hunworth, on Saturday Hereford Puper. last, when Mr. Brown addressed an attentive

THE BLACKBURN CHARTISTS AT CHURCH -We were unable in our last to give the letter of which has been going on for a long time, and to a held an inquest on Monday. Suspicion attaching a correspondent, informing us that the Chartists of great extent, by transmitting false orders from the Blackburn, in accordance with what seems to have Custom-office to the officers of the Customs in the become a laudable usage, recently presented them- docks for the permission to remove spirits, as if the fessed to having been recently delivered prematurely. selves at church, in numbers amply sufficient to duty had been regularly paid. It has already been "wedge every pew, seat, bench, and aisle." The discovered that the revenue has suffered lately to the St. Mary's church-yard by the parish clerk, was belie were rung previous to the commencement of extent of £50,000; but matters are now only in service, as usual; but the Chartists did not forget course of investigation, and there is no telling to LEAMINGTON.-A meeting of Chartists took

ing the Birmingham Tavern. Although no pre- elopement of a Wesleyan local preacher, a tinman unfavourable circumstances under which the privious notice of the meeting had been given, in a and brazier, with the daughter of a regular preacher. soners were tried—being committed for a mere riot, just terminated at Warwick. Dr. Taylor addressed gallant proceeded on the same road in a gig, inti- unanimously. the meeting at some length. He said he bad it from mating that he should be out of town for some days the best authority that there were pelicemen in dis- on business, and it is supposed he took up his inaguise sent down as spies. Dr. Taylor then alluded morata as soon as she was left by her moto his having been that day discharged from prison ther, and they have not since been heard of. This without any evidence having been offered against hypocritical villain is a married man, fifty years of him, and he was determined not to lose a single age, and has loft his wife and four children without hour in agitating for the cause in the advocacy of any means of support; in fact, he had been for which he had passed his life. Englishmen had many some time preparing to abscord, by obtaining goods blessings to be thankful for, which Scotchmen were of easy carriage from every tradesman who would without. They had London policemen—they had give him credit, and has taken away everything he supplied by a Mr. Thompson, of Birmingham, it his fellow-operatives. The meeting was then cretary shall be empowered to convene a meeting. Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, this pious and virtuous couple proceeded to Hull, that he should be apprehended. Accordingly, Mr. kinson, Hustler, and others, when the resolutions But his countrymen did not envy them the erjoy- and have sailed thence for America.—Lincoln Sadler, the superintendent of police of that borough were passed unanimously. ment of these blessings. They rather wondered Mercury. that Englishmen were such fools and slaves as to CHABTIST "PROTECTIONS."-Some unprin- assure Lord John Russell, although his spies were May 4th, to July 8th:cipled scoundrels are now travelling round the present, that before Scotland would submit to such country and obtaining money from the timid and a state of things, the land from north to south would ignorant by selling them what they call "protec- be a smoking ruin-every field a field of battle, nons." These are neither more nor less than cards and every valley watered with blood. (Cheering.) any rising among the Chartists. The venders of sent prosecutions, which he described as the basest the law, which, in such cases, are severe, while any Government in this country. He then proceeded the purchasers are extremely culpable in giving to an madvert in very strong terms upon the conduct countenance to such rascally proceedings.—Durham of the metropolitan police, both at Birmingham, and in their evidence at the trials at Warwick. He complained of the malignity of the Attorney General, who was merely a base tool of the basest Government that ever swaved the destinies of Engcontaining in cash nineteen sovereigns and some land. They might attempt to put down the present silver, and a quantity of jeweliery, including a acitation by these prosecutions, but they would signally fail. So long as he had breath he would exert himself for the cause of freedom, and when he was prevented hundreds would rise up in his and various other rings, brooches, &c. A reward place. (Lond cheers.) Mr. Wilson then addressed the meeting, and went into a long history of the conduct of the pelice at Birmingham. Mr. Hart-EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA. - Most well a terward addressed the meeting, which then satisfactory letters have been received from Ade- separated, after giving three cheers for the Charter.

gier at that place. He being of considerable corpu. dom falls to the lot of editors to record a more an order which had been sent for arms, and comlency, no waggon could be found of sufficient width striking instance of affection and reward to over- plained of a suspicion that he (Thompson) was privy corn, barley, potatoes, apples, &c, and for the to admit the coffin, and a cart without sides was lookers of large establishments, than that which to the apprehension of several parties by giving inused as a substitute. The coffin, bound with iron, occurred at Pocklington. On Wednesday week, severed 7 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 3 in., and weighed 70 stone, having with the utmost good will and unanimous him write twice on the previous day. He also swore the corpse 80, the coffin 40 .- Lincoln Mercury.

article in the colony, being quoted at 3s. per lb.; dener, of Boston, has now in cultivation a most exconclinating affability to his brothers in trade, whilst address the Bench. He said the prisoner was meat, is per ib. It appears that there is an exeellent opening in the colony for good shepherds, found in any other part of the country. The ears his employer, but secured the approbation of all, who would be sent out free of expense.—Sassex average about nine or ten inches in length, and the which was manifestive perceived at the presentation; as it was well known that he was a manufacturer of DISTRESSING SUICIBE OF A YOUNG GENTLE. One peck of seed is amply sefficient for an acre, of esteem, while tears of gratitude flowed from the had sold DISTRESSING SUICIBE OF A YOUNG GENTLE. Une peck of seed is amply semicient for an acre, of esteem, while tears of gratitude flowed from the the yield from which is truly astonishing. Note the yield from which is truly astonishing. Note eyes of the receiver, whom fame reports to have withstanding the high winds and heavy rains which are receiver, whom fame reports to have the did not think it possible to make a crime out of gentleman residing at No. 21, Mary-street, Morn. have prevailed, this surprising wheat has not susington-place, Hamp-tead-road, was thrown into a sained the least injury. The whole of the present

his age, was missing for several hours in the even- Tuesday.-R. H. Fawcett, workman at Messre. perintendent.-Correspondent. by the leg; then to the Moot-hall gaol he was people. the conduct or appearance of the deceased had been transmitted, and bundled in beside a felon, the noticed. The cause which has induced the drezdful keeper (who is he?) observing that it was too good treatment for him. Next morning he was taken FELONY BY A CASHIEB .- On Monday morning before the justasses, his property confiscated, him-

WOOLWICH .- On Monday week the Lord Mayor evening. koons, is rather gent.emanly in appearance, and Commandant, in which the Lord Mayor's party

THE WORLE MURDER. - The wretched perpetrator of this horrid crime has been converted to copy of a bill recently carried by a "professional Shepton Mallet Gaol. On the way he several gentleman" to a printer's office in Leeds to be times gave vent to his guilty sorrow, at the same time giving the officers to understand that nothing this side of the grave would induce him to say why he committed the dreadful deed, which he never for a moment before contemplated. On his arrival at quotation, and another juror was installed in the the gaol he underwent the usual prison discipline of having his hair cropped and his clothes exchanged. THE TOURNAMENT.-We understand that His outward garment, provincially called "a kettle upwards of 600 of the leading nobility have accepted smock," was returned to the constable to be proinvitations to be present at the chivalric fele at | duced at the trial, it being much spotted with blood. Eglintoun Castle. The company being so numerous, It now appears that the prisoner was a good deal the Earl of Eglingtoun has caused two spacious excited by the effects of liquor at the time he commarquees, each upwards of 250 feet long and 50 mitted the murder, he having, with other workmen, wide, to be erected, one for the banquer, and the obtained from a neighbouring beer shop some citer, other for the ball or revels. For each of these which they drank in the hayfield, in addition to spleadid temporary saloons, several costly ormolu their master's allowance. Since his committal, the chandeliers have been designed and manufactured ring of the umbrella which the unfortunate deceased after the antique but admired style of Francis I., by took with her has been picked up a few yards before Messra. Phillips, of Regent-street. In the grand coming to the spot where the murder was perpesaloon of the castle great preparations are being trated, and which, in the opinion of many who have withdrawn from the Savings' Bank in that town; made to render it in every respect gorgcously ele- viewed the place, indicate that words and blows and that notice had been given for the withdrawa observing that the first person who seated himself gant. In that apartment a turquoise chandelier of passed between the prisoner and the deceased, on of 2,000 more. This looks well. The directors of on the shoulders of the working man was the shop considerable value is to be suspended from the richly the former overtaking the latter on her way to all the "Faving" establishments throughout the keeper, or middle class man; next came the manuenfretted roof, also fernished by the above firm. Worle, which ended in the fatal catastrophe. The country are beginning to be horribly alarmed, and facturer, who seated himself on the shoulders of

at Wyke St. Lawrence, - Somerset Paper,

A BLACK MOUSE.—A perfectly jet-black mouse last .- Cumberland Pacquet.

PEDESTRIANISM .- Mr. Richard Sheridan, of

THE CHARTISTS of this town have, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting some short time since, commenced a total abstinence from all exciseable liquors. In lieu thereof they have taken to drinking milk and herb tea, and smoking the Bradford Northern Union, was held in the open amidst the plaudits of his aggience. The crowded all exciseable liquors. In lieu thereof they have herb tobacco.—Chellenham Free Press. On Tuesday morning several excavators were

engaged opposite the Town Hall, Southwark, in digging up the ground for the purpose of making a sewer, when, at the depth of six feet, they came to a large quantity of human bones. The persons to whom these remains belonged must have been which the news of the day is to be publicly read tombstones in the burial ground had ceased to exposure of the remains occasioned great crowds to

> A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT occurred at Moccas Court, in this county, on Monday. As Miss Mary Jane Cornewall the second daughter of the late Sir George Cornewall, was amusing herself with her brothers in a boat on the river Wye, she lost her

> FRAUDS ON THE CUSTOMS .- Considerable sensation has been created amongst parties connected with the spirit trade by the discovery of a fraud

BIRMINGHAM .- Sums received by the Birmingsubmit to these things. This, however, he could ham Radical and Constitutional Committee, from

London Station Ship, Steelhouse-lane .. 0 13 6 Sectional Room, No. 6. 1 4 0 A few friends by Hously 0 7 0 Sundry Cellections .. 8 12 0 R. Smith ... Bryan 0 5 6 Shipton..... Pierpoint .. 0 3 • Workmen at Gibbents 0 11 0 Law Gold Beaters .. . 0 2 7½ Davenport Oatridge 0 2 10 Kenworthy .. . 0 6 10 Bennett ... 0 5 8 Edesbury ... 0 12 1 Bennett Dawson 0 5 0 Sundry Friends . 1 16 8 G. Yulle, Bradford street 0 17 2 Cornforth 0 8 9 Thomson 0 3 6 A-hton.. .. 0 2 7½ London Engine House 0 6 0 Wright.. .. 0 2 6 Hill 0 5 11 34 Sundry Friends .. 9 11 2 POCKLINGTON .- TOKEN OF ESTREM .- It sel-

consent, voted and subscribed for a handsome silver to the handwriting of Higgins.]
snuff box, to be presented to their foreman, Mr.
Mr. Cobbett cross-examined the witness in EXTRAORDINARY WHEAT.—Mr. Mumford, gar. John Hudson, for his gentlemanly conduct and reference to the handwriting, and afterwards rose to

his sleeping apartment, when he discovered the head. This instrument he did not exhibit in the week. Fourteen flags and banners were displayed, son. Such proof could not be entertained by any young gentleman hanging from the foot of his bed-street, lest he might "frighten old women folks;" bearing appropriate and patriotic mottos and devices. judge in the kingdom. He did not deny but that the stead by a silk handkerchief, twisted round his neck but four or five of Lord Pinch Pauper's whippers-in, Hustings were erected. Splendid speeches were signatures produced were very much alike; but Mr. in a curious manner, and tied in several knots, to of the special constable genus, seized, searched, and delivered by the chairman, Mr. Giffin, and Messrs. Sadler, from seeing the prisoner write twice yesterprevent it slipping. A surgeon was promptly in atfound upon him the dismounted weapon. First to Shackleton and C. Murray. The best spirit of delay, had undertaken to swear to the documents now produced. Now, Sir. I say, that a man who would tendance, but found that vitality had been extinct the station-house he was taken, and there chained termination and enthusiasm was evinced by the produced. Now, Sir, I say, that a man who would

CAUTION TO YOUTHS .- While Thomas Dodwas deemed necessary to amputate it the same

HUDDERSFIELD UNION .- The Poor Law Association of this Union met at the New Inn, Huddersfield, on Tuesday week, for the transaction of trates considered they had only done their duty. business. Several Delegates from the out-townships

Unique Specimen of Propessional Lite-BATURE.—The following is a verbatim et literatim printed for circulation. "to they afflicted.

Medcal Bottanist, Dr. Ashton 178 Marsh Lane. Just Arived from France Begs to in form they in Abintance of Leeds and it visinity. af er a long Exsprance of 25 years Hops to Cheare they Public Palange Engage to to Cure all Sorts of wonds by Herbs also mortifations inflemations. Swelling gethering Cutt caulds Bunns inflamations of Eyes outside Felms taken of the Dry and whitt Curvy ourd Rumachicks curd Cankeard Curvy curd in gumbs and tooth Ake Curd - Decockshans for coulds coufs Asmes cancers ulsters gettered Brests Corns Curedbunions card.

vererl Cured in wort of Stages. Itch cuerd." SAVINGS' BANKS. - The Sheffeeld Iris tells us that, on one Monday in last week, £1,200 was

was caught at Boness, in Bassenthwaite, on Friday week, the working classes of A-hton, presented Victoria, who formed the apex of the pyramid. The Westport, in the county Mayo, walked lately from tempting to go into a pew which it seems he pre- drawing from the next, who in his turn extracted that place to Louisburgh, and back again, in all sumes to appropriate, collared and struck him. He it from the pockets of the next below him, with intwenty Irish miles, in two hours and thirteen was summoned before the magistrates for the asminutes! This is a feat unprecedented in pedes- sault, but their worships dismissed the complaint on man, who had no other pocket to apply to, and in the parish only a week or two.

CHARTIST MEETING .- On Monday evening air at that place. It was intended to announce the state of the Hall caused considerable interruption to meeting by sending round the Town's Bellman, but this could not be allowed. The authorities gave orders that, should he cry a meeting of this kind, he might take the consequence into his own hands. A young man, belonging to the society, made up this deficiency by going round and acting as cryer, warning the people by springing a rattle. The meeting was numerously attended, ably addressed, and the following resolution unanimously carried:-That in consequence of the inroads that have been made upon the people by an unconstitutional Police Force, at Pirmingham, it is the indispensible duty of every man to provide arms for the purpose of repelling any act of aggression that may be made, and also arm ourselves for the protection of life and THE CONVENTION. THE RIOTERS UNDER

SENTENCE OF DEATH .-- The Council of the General Convention has recommended the immediate adoption of the following address, at every Chartist balance, and fell into the water. Though she was meeting: - "We, your Majesty's loy al subjects, had the People's Charter. Mr. Brown is a forcible and beneath the surface only for a few minutes, when reason to hope that the mild spirit of the age had rendered obsolete all those sanguinary laws which, rendered obsolete all those canguinary laws which, stables; they were told to leave their requisition, and they would get an answer on Monday morning. minious death for comparatively traing offences. This they could not get, as the Magistrates detained We regret, however, to learn that three of your it, and the public opinion was, that their intention Majesty's subjects have been recently convicted Majesty's subjects have been recently convicted was to frustrate the meeting. Rumour ran high, under an old act of Parliament, which appears to and some of the Constables asserted that they were have escaped the eye of the legislature in its revision. and repeal of barbarous enactments; we cannot help believing, that had those orimes been found upon the calendar of a general assize, and not treated as political offences, they would have been the climax, they issued a placard headed "Illegal sacrifice of life. Under these circumstances we humbly and respectfully appeal to your Majesty, having made a post mortem examination and tried the time on that account. The sermon was preached what amount this fraudulent transaction has been the usual tests, were of opinion that it was born by the Vicar, from James, chap. 5, v. xvi., "Go carried on, for the duty on brandy is about £130 pardon to Francis Roberts, Joseph Howell, and according to law. John Jones, lately convicted and sentenced to death. ELOPEMENT AT ALFORD. This place was con- at the assizes of Warwick. We beg most respectplace on Wednesday evening in the grounds adjoin- siderably excited last week, in consequence of the fully to direct your Majesty's attention to the very short time there was a large assemblage con- The young lady seigned to go on a visit to some and afterwards capitally indicted." The foregoing gregated for the purpose of hearing the statements friends in a neighbouring village, and was accom- address was proposed by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, that would be made relative to the trials which had panied part of the way thither by her mother; the seconded by Mr. Win. Carpenter, and carried abstain from any such meeting at present; but their

> APPREHENSION AND COMMITTAL OF THOMPSON, THE GUN-MAKER OF BIRMINGHAM.

The evidence given before the magistrates at mingham for the purpose on Wednesday last, and met with the prisoner near his own residence, which is situated in Whittle-street, St. for illegal purposes, and charged him with supplying have attained our just and legal rights." Mitchell, of Stockport, and Higgins, of Ashton, with arms for illegal purposes. He said he had supplied patriot Mr. Feargus O'Connor, to his constituents them with arms, but it was in a tradesmanlike manner, and that he had no connection with them as gestions, and are ready to act upon the spirit of that Chartists. Mr. Sadler requested him to accompany advice. him to his (prisoner's) house. He did so, and then demanded to see his authority for his apprehension. Mr. S. produced the warrant, and then asked the prisoner if he had any papers in his possession; and three cheers for our noble selves, leaving the those produced were given to him by the prisoner specials, &c., who were standers by, to go home in and his wife. The prisoner said, that he never dudgeon, and sing "my grandmother died of the knew for what purpose the arms were required, but dumps." on one occasion, and that was in Ashton, when that they should not do so on his premises. The letter now produced he found at the residence of the prisoner, at Birmingham. [It appeared to be a letter from Timothy Higgins, informing him that the police had broken into his house, taken the arms, and charged him with having them in his trutes, and bailed out to appear to take his trial.] Another letter was also produced which had been found in the residence of the prisoner; it was directed to Thompson, and signed "R. J. Richardson," of Manchester. It gave a countermand of formation to Government.

[Some letters of the prisoner were produced. Mr.

straw about an inch and a quarter in circumference. the curriers, on their part, delighting in their tribute arms; and his having sold arms to the prisoners, neighbourhood. Hear this ye upstart and inhuman had not been proved to have been connected with dogs in office, and let us advise, "Go ye and do like- those parties who had previously been convicted, on Herald.

the journeymen curriers of Pocklington, for his kindness, judgment, and general conduct as a sultrespandent.

Tuesday.—R. H. Fawcett, workman at Messrs. perintendent.—Correspondent. swear to those documents on such ground is not worthy of any credit at all. It was no fault of his that the gentleman had thus hazarded his character. son, of Aldmondbury, a youth seventeen years of Mr. Sadler was not an ignorant man; and if he fell age, was amusing himself with shooting swallows into an error, he could not h lp it. In conclusion, his right hand; and so shattered his hand that it again; and he trusted that such a report of the case throughout would be given as would hand down to posterity the conduct of that bench, as a heacon and as a warning to all magistrates in future. The Mayor, in reference to the latter remarks of Mr. Cobbett, said that himself and brother Magis-The prisoner was then committed for trial on a

[The following communications were excluded by press of matter from our last.

MR. BUSSEY AT KEIGHLEY .- On Thursday evening last, Mr. Bussey, of Bradford, delegate to the National Convention, delivered an address in the Working Men's Hall, while on his tour of agitation through the West-Riding. The Hall, which is capable of holding about five hundred persons was crowded to excess, and the speaker was introduced by Mr. Josh. Firsh, the chairman, amidst the applause of the meeting. The absence of a reporter makes it impossible to do anything like justice to the, address which abounded with sound sense and argument, and was an excellent exposure of the present corrupt system of Government. Mr. Bussey, amongst other things, drew an excellent contract between the Government of America and that of this country, showing the enormous and useless extravagance of the latter when compared with the former. class, he sptly compared them to the base of a pyramid, on which was built all the other classes, The applications for seats have, up to resterday, funeral of the deceased took place on Sunday week, to issue most supplicatory addresses to the depo- the shopkeeper—the merchant on the shoulders of This is the system of intimidation by the higher the manufacturer—the landed man on the shoulders | classes carried on in Dewsbury.

ASSAULT IN A CHURCH -On Sunday morning of the merchant; and so on, up to little Queen | WEST RIDING RADICAL DELEGATE themselves in fulfilment of their dury at the parish method of extracting money from the labouring church; a cotton lord seeing a working man at- class commenced by the person at the summit the ground of the complainant having no right in consequently paid for all at last. Mr. Bussey do els the pew, he not being a rate payer, having resided at considerable length, and in an able manner, on

the Pension List, Paper Money, the National Debt, &c., with a variety of other abuses, and concluded his able and manly address of upwards of two hours. the speaker, by the pressing of hundreds mable to gain admittance, and the sum of £2 was collected at the close of the meeting towards the National Rent. BARNSLEY DEMONSTRATION .- On Tuesday, we had a preparatory meeting, to take into con-

sideration the propositions contained in the advice of

the National Convention, and to suggest the best possible means of co-operating with their views. After a few desultory remarks from some of the members, the meeting was adjourned to the Tuesday following. The authorities of the town, strutting in a "little brief authority," intimated, in the plainest terms possible, that they (the Magistrates) aided by a large posse of special constables, together with the ragamuffin Irish blood-hounds, who, glutting or prey in this country, are as willing to kill a Radical as ever they were to kill a poor Catholic in their own. In order to the completion of this threat. they have converted a noble mansion on Bank Top into a Barracks, and have the military stationed there. The people, always willing to obey the laws. got a requisition signed and presented it to the Condetermined to put down the meeting, legal or illegal. and that they had cannon, and all the dogs of war to let slip at us, if we persevered, and also that they had warrants for our leading men; and to wind up more mildly construed, and the punishment, even Meetings," and threatening how they would perse- regret that our worthy secretary Mr. Samuel cute us if we collected money for the National Rent. or any other purpose, and wound up as follows:-

STUART CORBETT. H. B. COOKE. JOHN THORNELY. H. WATKINS."

The Committee, fearing that any disturbance should take place through such intimidation, issued advice was unbeeded, for the people, to the amount Mr. P. HAIGH, Jun., "That Mr. Abel Goodald. of ten thousand and upwards, assembled to vindicate shoemaker, of Heckmondwike, be appointed the their right to public discussion, appointed their own | Secretary to the West Riding Radical Delegate chairman, and passed the following resolutions, without calling on any of their old friends, a proof positive if those persons are apprehended, there are W. Wilby, "That a Delegate Meeting of the others ready and willing to brave the fiery billows various Radical Associations in the West Riding at of the wartide against pepular opinion. The chair Yorkshire he held at the house of Mr. Thomas Wass, Stockport and Ashton-under-Lyne having shown was occupied by Mr. Reuben Joines, who opened grocer, &c., Heckmondwike, on Monday, Sep. 2, that the fire arms sold in those towns had been the proceedings with a forcible appeal in behalf of 1839, unless in case of emergency, when the Sebishops—they had Poor Laws—and they had a could remove from his own house. It is thought was thought advisable by the Stockport magistrates addressed by Mr. Clarke, of Ashton, Messers. Wil-through the medium of the Northern Star."

"That the working men of Barnsley and its Branch of the Radical Reform Association, Manvicinity, willing and determined to carry out the Mary's Gate, Birmingham. He went up to him, People's Charter, are now ready to join in the and told him he came from Stockport, and shook hands with him, and then told him he had a war-parts of the Kingdom, and we are further deterrant against him for having arms in his possession mined never to desist from our agitation until we

"That having read the advice of our unflinehing of Great Britain, we fully conour in his wise sug-

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman amid loud acclamations, three cheers for the Convention,

Our meeting on Monday evening was more anisome men came in his shop, and began to shoulder mated than ever, several new members were their muskets, he immediately told them to desist, enrolled and 12s, banded in as the subscription of a portion of the Power Leon Weavers. The treasurer has also to acknowledge the receipt of 20. for the Stephens Defence Fund from the people of The town is now being placarded for the people to

possession for unlawful purposes, and stated that he had been appretended and taken before the magis-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-I hope you will insert the follow. ng items in the Star :--MANCHESTER FINANCE COMMITTEE .-- NATIONAL

| | RENT. | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|----|----|-------------|
| | | £ | 8. | d. |
| July 23 | No. 1 District | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 23 | No. 3 ditto | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| ,, 25 | No. 6 ditto | 0 | 8 | Ó |
| ,, 25 | No. 3 dit+o | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| ,, 30 | A few friends | 0 | Ü | 41 |
| ,, 30 | No. 1 District | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| ,, 30 | Hetherington's and | | | |
| | Lce's Machine Shop | 1 | 0 | 0 - |
| | No. 3 District | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| ,, 30 | Mr. Crossley | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| ,, 30 | No. 6 District | 0 | 2 | |
| Aug. 1 | No. 4 ditto | 2 | 0 | 11/2 |
| ,, 1 | Females, No. 1 ditto. | 0 | 17 | 2^{ullet} |
| ,, 1 | A Friend | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | Andrew Melvill | E, | Ho | n. Sec |

MONIES PAID INTO NO. 2 DISTRICT AS NATIONAL July 29 Thomas Wolfendale .. 0 0 2 ,, 29 Thomas Armstrong... 0 1 9 29 John Kay..... 0 2 3 29 John Roach 0 5 4 29 A Friend 0 1 0 Aug. 1 William Armstrong... 0 2 6 1 William Robertshaw... 0 0 6 1 Thomas Whittingham. 0 0 3 1 Mr. Booth 0 0 6 1 Mr. Dunn 0 5 0

1 Mr. Paul 0 0 6 ANDREW MELVILLE, Hon. Sec. Manchester, Aug. 7, 1839. HUDDERSFIELD,-At a meeting of the Hudders-

lengthened discussion: -- Moved by G. Barker, and these measures have the entire approbation of a seconded by J. Sykes, "That it is the opinion of member of the "Universal Peace Society," who is nifesto, have had a fair trial, and the productive and hold-fast society. much addicted to taking snuff.

IN THE COTESE OF AN INQUEST held before the cistance of 600 yards. One of the rockets, which were discharged against a bank as target, to the depth of upwards of eight the district, for making such a selection, the latter replied, that the coroner had ordered him to pay no respect to persons, but snummon the rate payers indissed to persons, but s classes are better organised and united, and Ireland Star they can spare, to Mr. Binns's News-Room, Pack Horse Yard, for the purpose of sending amongst our Irish brethren, who are most nobly coming forward to join the ranks of the English Radicals."

> was held in this populous village for the purpose of adopting the "People's Charter," and advancing the glorious principles of liberty and freedom. A ISHAM.—I am directed to forward to you large number of the inhabitants of Batley were preutmost good behaviour, excepting a certain very moral character, a blackguard, drunken, methodis. tical, plumber and glazier.

crowded and large assembly was convened in the means in our power to subvert its despotic power, ing Market-place, for the purpose of hearing Mr. Bair- endeavouring to obtain the co-operation of the latow, of Queenshead; at least 3,000 must have bouring and other classes in the speedy attainment been present. Mr. Bairstow addressed the meeting in a neat speech of great length which was received by the large assembly with continued cheers, and When speaking of the present state of the labouring produced a very deep and powerful impression. class, he aptly compared them to the base of a pyra- After the meeting ended, Mr. Bairstow on going to his ledgings, was informed that he could not be lodged there, though previously promised, as the mistress of the house was charing woman to Hague the Whig magistrate; however, Mr. Charles

MEETING. A meeting of delegates from the various Radical Associations in the West Riding of the county of York, was held on Monday, August 5th, 1839, 27 the house of Mr. Thomas Wase, grocer, &c , xz Heckmondwike; Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovesden, in the chair. The following are the names we the delegates and the places from which they brought certificates to represent :-

Liversedge Mr. Morritt Matthews

Honley, John Wendhouse

Batley ,, Miles Brearcy Lepton Thomas Vevers Kirkheaton, John Broadbent Birstal , Wm. Fox Heckmondwike, Thomas Wass Queenshead, Jonathan Bairstow Halifax , Benjamin Rushton Chickenley , John Haigh, jun. Leeds Central Northern Union, Joseph Jones Ossett and Gawtherpe ,, William Moseley Store Spinkwell.... , William Wilby Bradford, John Binns Almondbury ,, Abraham Donkersley Dewebury , Samuel Healey The following sums of money were handed in facthe West Riding National Defence Fund:

From Berrybrow, near Huddersfield, by Mr. Vevers 0 10 0 Lowerhouses, near ditto 0 10 4 The following sums of money were brought orward for the West Riding National Brzs.

From Netherthong, near Holmfirth, by Mr. P. Woodhouse 1 2 123 Thurstonland, ditto ditto 0 9
Berrybrow, by Mr. T. Vevere.... 0 19 0 The following resolutions were unanimously agreed upon :---

Moved by Mr. J. Bairstow, and seconded by Mr. Haigh, jun.-" That this meeting learning with Healey, of Dewsbury, can no longer perform bis duties as secretary for the West Riding Radicals, owing to the necessity of his removal from the central part of the district, we therefore return bios our most sincere thanks for his assiduous and laborious services which he has rendered to the West Riding Radicals as their secretary, the duties of which effice he has most ably and satisfactoriby Moved by Mr. P. JONES, and Seconded by Mr.

WILBY, "That Mr. Samuel Healey be allowed the sum of £2 10s. for his past services." Moved by Mr. J. Bairstow, and Seconded by Meetings.

Moved by Mr. T. VEVERS, and Seconded by Mr.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND, Fifth District

20, By Mr. Hammond..... 1 4 17, In the Room 1 1 Jas. Fox..... 9 6 Owen Trainer..... 6 2 Isaac Morris 0 6. Richd. Rhodes 0 2 Wm. Bentow 0 6. Mr. Levch 0 6 No 74-A Friend..... 0 6 31, Argus 1 10: A few Friends..... 0 6 Mr. Bennet: 0 2 Mr. Williams 1 0 Owen Trainer 0 1 Thos. Waslace 0 4-Henry Barnes 0 2 Collection at the Door .. 2 5-By a few Friends 0 4. B. Bratt 0 2. Michael Cavannah..... 0 2 Wm. Brownlow 0 2 4, Collection at the Door .. 2 10 Coachmaker 1 0 7, D. Roberts 0 6. Wm. Bishop 0 2 John Starkie 0 3 Andrew Archibald..... 0 2 Mr. Ackeriey 1 0 John Smith..... 0 2 By D. M'Ennis..... 0 4 A few Friends 0 2 John Fletcher..... 0 2 Thos. Barrow..... 1 0

SUNDERLAND.-Last week, a circumstance oze curred in the town which fully verified the of though vulgar adage, that " place a beggar on horseback and he will ride to the devil." A man who a tew years ago was a journeyman linen weaver, ban who now, by fostering the grubbing instinct base fostered himself into the condition of a master said cloth manufacturer, recently displayed his hatred as justice, sense, and decency, by discharging freeze his employment two poor weavers, because they were friends of Williams and Binns, and had volunteered to collect the National Rent. A few months ago, this ignorant despot signalised himse & by discharging a workman because he had spekers at a Radical meeting! He had also the meanness to propose to another of his workmen that he shows work for boy's wages because he was getting old 12 The real cause (the man being a good workman) was that he also had acted as a colector. We are happy, however, to add, that the only consequence of this petty conduct was to unmark the meek and sanctimonious hypocrite; the men immediately got employment at the factories, while the poor tyrant has to lament the impotency of his efforts to stop the movement.

MORAL FORCE HYPOCRITES-On Thursday week, several packages, containing, we believe, pistols, cutlasses, &c., for the use o the Sundezland Specials, were delivered at the Police Office of eld Northern Union, in S. Dickinson's Room, on that town. For some time past, the Police have Monday evening, August 5th, S. Binns in the chair, been practising the sword exercise, under the inthe following resolutions were passed after a very struction of an old militia sergeant, and, we believe, this meeting, that until the ulterior measures recom- ulso a distinguished member of the plain-speaking. mended by the Convention, as set forth in the ma. broad-brimmed, drab-coloured, short-cut, catch-end

NATIONAL RENT, AND DEFENCE FUNES BRADFORD .- The following sums have been received, since our last, by the Treasurers of the above funds in this town: For National Rept, in different sums, £3 7s. 10 d. ; for the Defence Fund. BATLEY.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting per J. Robinson, Little Horton, Ss. 3d.; in analy

ISHAM. -I am directed to forward to you the fellowing resolutions, which was passed unanimously sent, who generally conducted themselves with the at a meeting of the Isham Political Instruction ciety, July 24, 1839:—Resolved, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that while might continues to predominate over right, injustice and oppression DEWSBURY.—On Wednesday evening, a Birmingham, and other places: and that we use all will continue to abound; hence the proceedings at of our just and constitutional rights, as centaines in the People's Charter." Resolved, "That these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star, requesting the editor to insert them in that valuable journal?" Signed on behalf of the meeting,

JOSEPH SHRIVE, Chairman. JOHN RODDIS, Secretary.

P.S. Since the brutal attack upon the peace inhabitants of Birmingham, in the have formed a Bull Ring, and have meeting every week.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

AGREEMENT OF OPINION.

In the course and discharge of our own duty a sublic monitors, we pay little deference to the - eninions or examples of any when contrary to our . own convictions of right: we pin our faith to the sleeve of no man or set of men. But we are nevercheless always glad to find honestly and fearlesslyexpressed sentiments borne out by the corresponding sentiments of honest, bold, and good men. For this reason we have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the following spirited article from the Western Vindicator, a talented paper, edited, we believe, by VINCENT :-

"THE COMING STRUGGLE.

"Propie.—The time for talking is Bast; the sime for action is come; and it is now the duty of every man, woman, and child to reflect, in secret, mann the power possessed by the people to carry out the principles of Democratic Government; the time has come for deeply reflecting on the power possessed by the masses to carry out the recommendations of the Convention; the time has come when, by a bold and energetic display on the part of the people, the power of the aristocrasy may be desstroyed for ever. The first duty of the people is to earry out the MANIFESTO of the Convention. It se in vain to make "mpty professions; it is in vain to threaten," or 'talk; 'the people must DO. The Convention has suggested a NATIONAL STRIKE. to commence on the 12th of August; but unless the secule prove, by their general conduct, to carry out the ORDERS of the CONVENTION, that strike soust fail. Before mentioning the "Sacred Month." Let us ask the following questions:-

"ARE ALL THE CHARTISTS OR. GANIZED?

"DO ALL THE CHARTISTS ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF EXCISEABLE AR-TICLES?

"HAVE ALL THE CHARTISTS WITH DRAWN THEIR MONEY FROM THE SA-VINGS' BANKS? "HAVE THE CHARTISTS CONVERTED ALL THEIR PAPER MONEY INTO GOLD:

"These questions must be answered honestly by the people; hence the practicability of the "Sacred Month" depends, in a great measure, upon the answer. We are in favour of the "Sacred Month." if the people are "ready." The Convention has mobly discharged its duty to the reopla; it has expressed its readiness to place itself at the head of is now the duty of the prople to tell the Convention exhat they are prepared to carry out.

The best mode of convincing the Convention of the readiness of the people to carry out their wishes is the immediate and universal adoption of the Manifesto; it is useless for the people to talk about the "Heliday;" we fearlessly tell the people, that abstaining from exciseable articles; taking their money out of Savings' Bunks; and providing themto make the greater one. Prove yourselves, people! drunkard must become soberized; otherwise he will be a broken reed in the hour of necessity. The man his sincerity as a Chartist. We justed that it is now the duty of the people to act; and we call upon all readers of this paper; upon all who love freedom; apon all who respect Mr. Vincent, and have so often "People, if you are prepared to carry out the Na-

tional Holiday, you are free. A week's suspension but it will essentially involve a slight sacrifice-Prove your determination to make that sacrination to be free, 'tis sofficient that she wills it. But will it she must.

all in your power to band yourselves indissolubly together; think deeply about the 'SACRED MONTH. you resolve to adopt it, TELL THE CONVENTION! Month,' if solemnly adopted, will free you for ever STRIKE THE MORAL BLOW!

This nervous and well-written article reiterates the sentiments we have again and again expressed on the same subjects. Unless the people do shew themselves able and willing to perform the lesser ishour, it is madness to talk about the greater.

STAMP BETURN:

A return has been published of the number of be awarded in still further tale to some new adven-Stamps furnished to the several Newspapers within the months of April, May, and June. We have elected from the List the most extensively circulated of the London Daily and Weekly or both, reckon on the issue of putting down the Press, and the Leeds Papers, as affording to our readers an opportunity of ascertaining with their hand, but we defy its point. To them and certainty the exact position in which their favour | their supporters of both factions, who persist in and the force of honest political consistency has derying to the people the redressal of their wrongs placed the people's paper, the Northern Star.

| DAILY PAPERS. | Stamps furnished in 1 | Daily |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | the three months. | Average. |
| The Times | 1,090,000 | 13.974 |
| Morning Chronicle | 530,600 | 6.791 |
| Merning Berald | | |
| The Sun. | | |
| The Sandari | | |
| Morning Post | | |
| The Gube | | |
| | | |
| WEEKLY PAPERS. | Stamps furnished in | Weekly |
| | the three months. | Average. |
| Week'v Dispatch | 630,000 | 59,000 |
| Na | 817 (0) | 10.0== |
| NORTHERN STAR | 1 | 42.077 |
| NORTHERN STAR | | |
| Weekly Chronicie | 253,00% | 2i,769 |
| | 253,009 | 21,769 9:731 |

Northern Star not only maintains its position at mate, enliven and illuminate, the whole land, the head of the Provincial Press, but that, with one single exception, it is the leading organ of the empire. It issues a greater number at each period of publication than all the above Daily Papers nut together. Its respective issues are nearly seven-fold greater than those of the Morning Chronicle, and more than fourteen-fold greater than those of the Globe, the two official organs other matter. We are not much concerned, as it of the Gavernment!

Its circulation greatly exceeds the whole circu. is yet another "letter" in the editorial candle. dation of any Daily Paper basides The Times. Among Weekly Papers, it is second only to the Weekly D spatch. It has nearly double the cireclation of the Weekly Chronicle, and considerber of the Leeds Intelligencer, and almost three- therefore, give the report at full length in our next. and-twenty times the amount of the Leeds Times.

This is a position which may well make the Northern Star an object of fear and trembling to: Lall the enemies of righteoneness.

To him who looks attentively at this position, those who won't see." In the true spirit of this attained in an incredibly short period, and steadily proverb, none are so ant at misunderstanding anykept up, without any artifice or sacrifice, by the thing as those who wish to do so. We are not less be dest and most Democratic paper ever known in amused than astonished to learn that an article in this country, it will be no matter of surprise that a our last week's Paper has been made the means of · Cabinet Minister should be required, as a portion of trying to persuade those who don't know us that we - his official duty, to read the Northern Star care, advocate the Ballot. fally through every week, and report its contents to In our article of last week, headed The Punch mights ago in the House of Commons.

done but a small part of its duty when it had provided the means of putting down the present disturbances. He saw the follies of the Chartists, and he apprehended no lasting mischief from a movement as ill-directed and ill-condu But the danger, which he did not apprehend the present. But the danger, which he did not apprehen-from Chartism, he did apprehend from the causes of Chartism which seemed to him to be permanent, and to be inherent is the altered state of society, and character of the English neonle. They must not shut their eyes to the fact, that they had now to deal with a people far otherwise discontented and far otherwise capable of manifesting that discontent, than previous Governments have ever had to cope with. were new face to face with the first generation of working men in England on whom education had begun to tell pretty generally. pretty generally.

I he first effects of this change might be observed in the rise of a press addressed to and supported by the working classes. Formerly Cobbett wrots weekly essays, and other demagogues wrote occasional pamphlets, which had a large, but temporary circulation and effect. But now, there is esta-blished an immense weekly press, containing the same attractions of general news as other newspapers, which diffuses its view of pasting occurrences from one and of the island to the other. This is a press, not occasional, but permanent-not dependant on the pepularity of a particular writer, or the ex-penditure by which the enthusiasm of a particular individual er body of men gives its product gratuitous circulation, but on the superior lucrativeness of that particular kind of press, and on the general appetite for news. This is the largest, and it is, with two or three exceptions, the most incretive press in England. In this press, thus advocating these doctrines, in the consonance of

these doctrines to the spirit of an age, and in the suffering (the masses, is the percasial source of Chartism." Now there is no difficulty in seeing that the drift of this portion of Mr. BULLER's speech is intended, under pretence of directing attention to "the altered state and condition of Society," to point out the Northern Star as game that must tory" proof that our Circulation is declining. Poor be run down at all hazards.

has been as amply manifested as could be wished in the two precious Government prosecutions which already endured. The truth is they are "dead with anxiety and vexation, and they know not how are the devices of the law-unscrupulous as are | Chronicle by his own rule. In May. tion, and rampant as they evidently are to "hug us Stamps, but in June, a five weeks' month; that is in the close embrace" of powerful and successful a month in which there are five Sundays, and in impotence.

Hence the concerted hint of their sub-subaltern, that "Parliament would have done but a small part of its duty," until it had provided the means not now in existence of putting down the Northern Star. Let Parliament accomplish that "duty" the people, and at the post of danger; therefore it whenever it pleases. We defy its power. The spirit of liberty has gone forth, and, like the dove paper manufacturer, who gets them in quantities let loose the third time from the ark, it will return to suit his own convenience; so that though the no more to its prisen house. If the Northern Star Stamp Return does exhibit the actual number of were ruined by prosecutions, and its conductors im- stamps issued to each paper during a given period, what they will do on the 12th August with regard to molated to the madness of political revenge to- it does not always correctly show the monthly dock. morrow, from its ruins would spring up an organ, or may hap a hundred, more talented, more powerful, selves with constitutional arms, are less sacrifices and more annoying to the harpies than the one they which he may, on application to Messre. HILTON than the holiday; therefore let the people make the bad succeeded in destroying. There is one sentence and Co., our paper makers, that our supply for the in BULLER's speech worth all the rest, which two last minds of this declining quarter, has been The man who is now degraded enough to be a is that the Democratic press, of which the nearly equal to the whole of the last quarter, head and front is the Northern Star, does not now who will not throw down his pipe, and sip his ar- | depend on the talent or popularity of any particular rriter. It is the legitimate offspring of the working classes, who, knowing their own wants, feeling their own burdens, and being aware of the grievances Este ed to his thrilling eloquence; we call upon every patriotic man, woman and child to rigidly that press which maintains their cause. Their cause adopt the CONVENTION'S MANIFESTO. under which they labour, minister support only to is the cause of righteonsness -the cause of God. That cause we have ever yet maintained with such from labour would destroy the power of oppression; power as we possess, and with a zeal equal to that of any who lose not sight of prudence. Hence the secret FICE, prove your determination to undergo a little of the success which has crowned our enterprisedifficulty to bring about a national good. For a which has made the establishment of the Northern Star an epoch in the history of newspaper litera-"People.—Cease to talk, act, Become some -do ture. "The battle is not to the swift; nor the race to the strong." 'Tis not because of any peculiar advantages either of talent or circumstances to If you caunot adopt it, STILL TELL THE CONVENTION. which we can lay claim individually, that we owe Do not let us decease one another. The Sacrad the unequalled political influence of our paper; Month, it solemnly adopted, with free you for every think about it. The power is now in your hands, it is simply because we have faithfully use it! DESPOTISM TREMBLES! PEOPLE, it held up the mirror to the times," and given utierance to the truth. We have not sought the advancement of either personal or party interests; but we have laboured for the downfal of tyranny, the uprooting of injustice, and the establishment of right. Pursaing this, we have met with the reward which we had a right to look for -the

Let not, then, either Government or Parliament, Northern Star. We see the drawn dagger in and restitution of their rights, we owe nothing but that which, by God's help, we will pay, to the full extent of our ability, an hostility which shall never cease but with our lives, or with the destruction of the system which has enabled them to become the villains that they are. To the people, by whom we have been placed in the proud position which we occupy, we owe just as much as they owe us, and no more. We have done our duty in the assertion of their rights-they have done their duty in giving effect to that assertion. By God's help, and theirs, we shall go forward-till oppression shall vet learn to hide its head for shame, and From the above table, it will be seen that the the glorious sun of freedom shall warm and ani-

THE LEEDS MERCURY AND MR. JAMES hope to the millions, would be the death-warrant

IBBETSON. WE had prepared an article on the rigmarole sophistry of our neighbour Mercury addressed to MR. IBBETSON, but are obliged to displace it for may afford us an opportunity of seeing whether there

MR. STEPHENS'S TRIAL.

WE have waited till the last moment of going to press, but have received no intelligence, except that ably more than four times that of the Leeds Mer-, the day of trial has been altered to this day (Thurscury. It circulates about thirteen times the num- day) or Friday-we know not which. We shall,

WILFUL MISTAKES.

IT is an old proverb that "none are so blind as

. his colleagues; nor that the minions of Govern- and Judy Session, we arraigned Lord John Russell snent, acting no doubt in accordance with the one upon his reasons assigned at Bristol for opposing the which had been given them, should point out so ob. Ballot, namely, that the non-electors would be Now what proof does this villain adduce of the grave . moximaly powerful an enemy to the whole race of thereby deprived of their legitimate influence over crime of murder which he here charges upon the evil-doers as a fit object on which to concentrate the electors, we then went on to show that the same their powers of annihilating wrath—an object whose | Lord John had, when the people were, in the exdestruction would be cheaply purchased at any ercise of that legitimate right, imprisoned, blud- whole tribe of brother rascals, he contents himself Cost -even though new laws should require to be geoned, cut down, and trampled upon them. This with asseverating what he knows to be a lie, in the planued an abundance of other riots, and who in enacted for the purpose. The power of the Northern we charged, and still charge, upon the Noble Lord hope that he may cause "more murders yet to Star to concentrate and give effect to the opinions as an incensistency, disentitling him to any amount follow after this." This has been the conduct unturned to good on the people to like ill-considered of the masses—to assert their rights, and to deal of popular confidence; and for thus arraigning little of the whole press, both Whig and Tory, acts of violence, in order that their thirst for blood tested by the witnesses who could have proved it with the oppressor is the grand secret of the very Lord John, we are asked why we support the Bal- during the whole period that has elapsed may be satisfied, and the throne of their domination at the trial if permitted;—let all these be laid reiberal" speech of Mr. Charles Bulles and inasmuch as Mr. O'Connor must, of since these villanous riots were effected. The established upon the continued plunder and increased specifully before her Majesty, in memorials signed

he commit them or net, a few well-informed "clear- than as Chartists: when it was known to all the headed rascals" would endeavour to persuade the world that the Chartists had no mere to do with the O'CONNOR has declared in favour of the Ballot, only part taken by them, in the disturbances of Birsingle line of the article do they find any recognition uttermost to still the outrages which the magistrates of the Ballot principle coupled with a restricted frauchise? On what single line of the Northern Star, or on what single sentence of Mr. O'CONNOR's numer- has any one of them adduced to show that the Condefy them to point out one. The article of last ally, or any Chartist whatever, took any part in the week had no reference whatever to our opinions, but riots of the 14th of July; and yet the wretched to the consistency or inconsistency of Lord John scamp who writes the Liverpool Times charges the RUSSELL's practical, with his theoretical, policy. The enemy must be put to sad shifts when he stoops to a device like this!

GRATULATION AND CONGRATU-LATION.

THE Weekly Chronicle, poor thing ! in its agony of spiteful envy, induced by the Stamp Returns, catches at the small ray of comfort contained in the act that, on the face of the Returns, the number of Stamps furnished to us in the two latter months of the Quarter seem to have been less than in the preceding month; and this he argues to be "consolafellow, how we pity him! It always gives us pain The good will of Government to break it up upon to be obliged to pull the mask from an ugly face; any, the slightest pretext that could be laid hold of but where the features sit under it so uncomfortably.

If monthly supplies from the Stamp Office be held to in the persons of its proprietor and publisher it has demonstrate the Monthly Circulation, we suspect the Chronicle, so near the Stamp Depot, thought it they warn the working clauses generally? The beat."—their limbs tremble and their mouths water better to let out the secret in reference to us, working classes laugh at their simplicity. They than to allow the public to discover it in to accomplish the object of their desire. Many as reference to himself. Let us try the Weekly property which they themselves have brought into Whig functionaries in its construction and applica- a four weeks' month—he seems to have had 104,000 or in despair, unless driven to it by the insanity of villany, we smile at their ingenuity and deride their which, therefore, five Weekly Chronicles would appear he seems only to have had 90,000 which would give an average of 26,000 weekly for May, but of only 18,000 weekly for June. Will the Chronicle like this mode of measurement? We fancy not; nor have we any wish to confine him to

> it. He knows as well as we do that the Stamps are issued from the Depot-not to us, but to the proportion; of the gross amount, and he will probably find it somewhat "consolatory" to learn.

THE IRISH MISSION.

Our readers are aware that, in consequence of communication from our brethren in Dublin, the Council of the Convention sent Mr. Lowny and another Delegate as Missionaries to Ireland, to endeavour the establish a union of sentiment and action between the Chartists of both countries; and we are happy to state that letters have been received from Mr. Lowey, containing the mos cheering account of their reception in the Irish capital, and a well-founded hope that by perseerance the oppressed, insulted, and legraded serfs of the Absentees and Aristocracy of that unfortunate country will be brought to a sense of their true interest, and join hand and heart with their brethren on this side the channel in the grand effort to recover the long lost rights of both.

THE DEVIL GOVERNMENT.

"THE worst we know of the Devil is that he first prompts to crime, and then betrays to punishment." This observation was applied, by an excellent writer, to a character which concentered in itself no small amount of baseness. Strong, however, as the expression is, it is inadequate fully to pourtray the baseness of the wretches by whom reward which, if snatched from us, by the hand of the more thoughtless and inconsiderate among the public injustice and legal robbery, to morrow, will suffering people are goaded to distraction, and bludgeoned into crime; and who then, with truly turer who shall dare, despite of villany, to speak the Devil-like atrocity, not merely betray to punishment, but themselves inflict the punishment upon their hapless victims; gloating with bideous satisfaction upon their murderous pastime. Such is precisely the position in which we contemplate them at present in reference to the three unfortunate men left for execution at Warwick, for the crime of suffering themselves to be made the dupes of a malignant and blood-thirsty faction, who hope by the pouring out of their blood, and that of a few other like simple innocents, to quench the mighty fire, which, flaming through the land, threatens the stubble of oppression and in justice with irretrievable destruction.

All reflection upon the subject, and every incident which has since transpired, confirms us more strongly in the conviction, which at the time forced itself upon us, that the riots and fires of Birmingham were no accidental outbreak, but a deliberately concocted conspiracy against the people, planned and executed for the purpose of making a pretext on which to call into exercise brute force and shameless villany under the sacred garb and colouring of legal and constitutional procedure. The villains knew that the Charter, which is the day-star of of their multifarious modes of plunder. The struggle was perceived to be for life, and hence the Charter and its supporters were relentlessly doomed to immolation, even though blood, and that too of the innocent, should deluge the whole country.

The plot has so far succeeded as that three unfortunates are within their toils; and the merciless Whig press is exulting over the approaching execution as if it were a thing for which the bells of the several charches should be set ringing, and the thanks of the congregations inside officially offered by the priests. And why this rejoicing at the thought of three fellow-mortals being prematurely hurried out of time? Jury against the selected victims of his masters. Because we are told that the whining hypocrites others," So says the villauous fool who has been studid enough to perpetuate an article upon the subject in the Liverpool Times of the current week; in one sentence of which the men are described as "unstained by crime," and another sentence of which says, "the execution of these warning." The scoundrel goes on to say :--

"Their death lies at the door of the National Convention. unnch nurdered as if they had fallen under the daggers of the wretches who compose it. They were in the very flower of their age, unstained by crime, and might in all probability have passed long and useful lives, had it not been for the instigation of the villains who goaded them on to outrage, and then abandoned them to destruction.

Convention? What evidence does he offer to substantiate this horrible accusation? Not one jot. Like his course, answer for all the sins of the Star, whether rieters have never been otherwise spoken of slavery of the people.

people, and especially those of Birmingham, that riots than had the man in the moon, and that the and the infamous middle class faction had begun. Not a particle of evidence, direct or by induction, ous speeches can such a charge be founded? We vention as a body, or any of its members individuoutrage, for which these men are unjustly condemned to suffer, upon the Convention! We say unjustly condemned to suffer, because it is as clear a maxim of British law as it is an axiom of common henesty that a man ought not to be accused of one crime in order to his being punished for another; much less ought any man to be punished, not for his own crimes specifically. but for those of others, or lest others should become guilty. Yet this is the ground upon which execution of these men is justified by the press. It is necessary forsooth that a warning should be given! Whom would the wretches warn by this legal murder ? the Chartists? They need no such warning, for they had nothing to do with the offence into which these unfortunate men were decoved : nor with the horrible treachery by which they are sacrificed. Would they warn the victims of their own infornal villany? If sincere, why not render the warning unnecessary? why not cease to practice on the unwary and to lead innocent men to death? Would have no desire for the destruction of property.existence. They will never lift the torch, in defence the executive, exhibited in a succession of such warnings" as this threatened execution and the circumstances out of which it arese. So far then as the warning is concerned, no practically useful purpose could be accomplished thereby: if that, there-

> demned, they were not merely unjustly but foolishly But they were unjustly condemned, because they nad no fair chance nor opportunity of defence af forded them. They were committed not for felony but for a misdemeanour, and had no idea of the nature of the charge to be brought against them until the moment of their appearance in the

fore, be the object for which the men were con-

The prosecution, of course, knew the course of proceeding they intended to adopt, but they gave no intimation of that course to their victims; they were allowed to solace themselves with the idea that should the worst come to the worst, being only charged with a misdemeanour, a few months' imprisonment was all they had to look to. This was, of course, calculated to make them and their friends more remiss in preparing for their defence that their lives were aimed at.

Gracious Heavens! how noble a triumph

did a powerful Government achieve! how gratifying must it have been to the ingenuity and egal tact of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to have witnessed the amazement and the horror of three simple, uneducated, and very poor mea at finding themselves standing with a halter round their n eks and unable, from the address with which they had been surrounded by the murderous toils to make even that small effort for escape which the services of a legal adviser might have afforded, and with which the humanity of the country would doubtless have provided them, had not the assassin-like caution of the fell prosecutors concealed their purpose until the fatal spring was made! Poor, they had no means of defending themselves; the charge against them being trivial compared with many who had to be defended by the public, their case had been partially overlooked; abundance of witnesses were in readiness to prove their innocence, but being of their own order, they were all too poor to lose their expenses and their time, while the prisoners were too poor to pay the expenses. Yet these were the circumstances under which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of a mighty Government thought proper to astonish these poor men, in a moment, with the information that the charge of misdemeanor was transmuted into a charge of capital felony; that they were instantly te answer for their lives to the allegations of witnesses with whose depositions they were

Having been committed within the period o traverse, that is, to postpone their trials till anobeing tried by a dispassionate and clear-headed Jury, the poor man seem to have been ignorant of this, to them, favourable circumstance; they permitting him to do so, without informing them of the privilege to which they were entitled.

They were convicted on evidence upon which no respectable man would hang a dog. One of the principal witnesses against them is a ruffian. Jury. And yet, though this was the sort of evidence and were undefended; though he had heard the heartrending declaration of ROBERTS, that he had plenty of witnesses who could prove his absence from the scene of riot, but was too poor to bring them to Warwick: the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in full keeping with his "Liberal" character, and that of the despicable Government whose vile tool he is, meanly condescended to use his privilege of reply, in order that a last effort might not be wanting to bias the

Counsel to reply; but the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of a Whig Government, in a crusade against popular liberty, can afford to lose no advantage. These men were doomed to be exhibited as scarecrows to the country. They might be innocent proof of the power of the laws."

against them. and of much greater crimes in connection therewith, the punishment of these crimes would have been eminently due, not to them. but to the fiends by whom they had been entrapped. urved on, and sacrificed; the very fiends by whom. in reality if not in name and appearance, at whose instigation, and for whose benefit, they were prosecuted-the fiends who planned the riot, who have divers parts of the country, are now leaving no stone

that these individual men, or at least two of them, are as perfectly innocent as, to render perfect a responsibility will then rest with them, and a fearful Whig sacrifice to Liberalism, it is requisite they responsibility will it be; for if they de but once The fools! Where are their spectacles? In what mingham, was the exerting of themselves to the should be. The Birmingham correspondent of the succeed in convincing the incredulous people of this Times tell us that-

"A case has been sent up to Lord John Russell which proves beyond all doubt, if the affidavits of the deponents are proves beyond all doubt, if the sindayits of the deponents are to be believed, that so far from taking any part in the riots on the night of the 15th, he (Hewell) was at the time a considerable distance from the spot. There are eight witnesses now forthcoming who swear, in the first place, that Howell was not security of property, and that their experimental in the Bull Ring on the night in question; and, in the second, that the man with one leg, who actually took part in the riets, was a different person. Ten witnesses have also now come forward to establish an alibi on the part of Roberts."

The Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle confirms the statement.

The Times Correspondent says-" It is strange, that out of these eighteen witnesses on behalf of the prisoners, not one tendered his evidence at the trial at Warwick." The strangeness vanishes at once when it is known that three of the witnesses for HOWELL, two of them his brothers, were actually in Warwick at the beginning of the Assizes, but that being poor men, without the means of subsistence in a strange place, and he having no means of sustaining them, they were compelled, by sheer peverty, on his trial being postponed for two or three days, to leave him to his fate. ROBERTS obviated this surprise by telling the Court, -

"Where Justice, not unmixed with Mercy"

ever should preside, that he had pleaty of witnesses but was too poor to bring them. A Court of savages would have been moved with pity at such a declaration, nor de we believe it could have been made vainly to any but an English Whig Tribunal bert From Dunfermline Universal Suffrage Association 2 0 upon wresting incidental matters to the furtherance

It was made vainly :- the men are condemned; and their lives are now at the mercy of the Crown, the Crown being held in leading strings bathe political villains who procured their condemnation.

If any thing can exceed the atrocity of Government in this most despicable of all their despicable and most ferocious of all their ferocious exhibitions. it is the meanness, the truckling servility, and the disgusting hypocrisy of the Judge, before whom this case was tried.

Well indeed does a talented contemporary observe that the following passage reported from his speech seems incredible from its absurdity :---

"The Learned Judge having put on his head the black cap, said— You, Jeremiah Howell, Francis Roberts, and John Will the parties please to say what the other amounts from Jones, have been convicted of a capital felony. An Act was Cross Gates, Fordell, and Dembrestle are for. passed about two years ago abolishing the capital punishment in many cases, but this, I regret, did not form one of the exceptions. It still remains a capital offence. I see no grounds upon which I can recommend you to mercy, and I hope the example I am about to make will produce beneficial effects."

The glaring hypocrisy and conspicuous meanness of this sentence of Judge LITTLEDALE'S are fully equal to its absurdity. The Learned Judge regretted forsooth that the offence of which the prisoners had been convicted was still capital. His gentle heart o'erswam with feeling that Englishmen should be yet liable to be hanged for beginning to pull down a dwelling-house ble; but so it was; and he couldn't help it. than they might have been, had they been aware The Jury had said that these men had begun to pull down Messrs. Bournes' shop, and the law said they must be hanged for it. But there was yet a power above the law, by whose merciful intervention the execution of the law might be averted. In casts where palliating circumstances could be found, is was his duty, as a Judge, to recommend to that high power the tempering of the law's severity by mercy; but he saw no ground upon which to recommend these prisoners to mercy!

What! was there no ground for mercy in the fact of the poor men's having been cajoled, outwitted, and betrayed-tricked out of their lives, committed for a misdemeanor-and then tried for a capital offence P Was there no ground for mercy in the sorrowful appeal of Roberts to the mercy of Court; he having plenty of witnesses, but being too poor to bring them? Was there no ground of recommendation to mercy in the fact of their being convicted under an act which he regretted was in existence. Bah! The variet! Why thus gratuitously insult his victims? Why not cast aside the flimsy garb of coarse hypocrisy, and, putting on the proper front, have said, "You, JEREMIAH HOWELL, FRANCES ROBERTS, and JOHN JONES, having been committed at the instigation and suit of a faction for a misdemeanor, and having been by the artful wiles of that stated the objects of the meeting, and requested faction prevented of the due means of making of the friends assembled to return to their homes your defence, have been by the further managures and contrivances of that faction convicted of a capital offence, whereby your lives are forfeited to the operation of a law which ought to have been long since swept from our statute book, but which has been permitted to remain thereon, in order that its aid might be sought upon occasions like the twenty days from the assizes, they had a right to present one. I think your case a very hard one. I think that you are cruelly and unfairly dealt ther year, when it might be expected that the excite- with. I could save you by a word speak ment of public feeling would have, in some mea- ing to the Sovereign; but the Government sure, subsided, so as to afford a better hope of their need a few scarecrows at this time, and you being poor and friendless men will suit admirably for that purpose: therefore, as I owe them some gratitude for having made me a judge, and as the pickings of had no counsel to advise with; and, for anything the privileged orders, to which I belong, can only be that appears from our report, the "liberal" At upheld by the suppression of popular liberty, to the torney-General put them on their trial, the Judge effecting of which your immolation is thought necessary. I shall certainly not recommend you to mercy. You are doomed victims, and must prepare yourselves accordingly." This would have been a proceeding infinitely more manly, to say the least of it, than the odious whine of regret coupled with a a prize-fighter of notoriously bad character, whose wilful blindness to the ground on which mercy might evidence in another case was discredited by the be extended. What, however, is the duty of the people? Will they suffer the "example" to be made on which his case rested; though he knew that without making an effort to prevent it? Will they the unfortunate prisoners were taken by surprise, crouch while the truncheon of oppressive despotism cleaves the air and lights with fatal energy upon

their brethren in successive order ? We feel assured that we know the people of Eng. and too well; they will not suffer this Whig gibbet to be erected without putting forth their energies to despoil it of its trappings. The men must be saved, if human power and energy can save them. We are sorry to observe too much disposition general opinion that the Government will of itself It is a most unusual thing in Criminal Courts, mitigate the sentence. Let not our friends believe The Barnsley band, who have attended on all occa-"trust that their awful fate will be a warning to when a felon is undefended, for the prosecuting it. It will be the first time that a Whig Govern- sions, gratuitously made their appearance early in ment ever spared its own victims. Let them remember the Whig riots and the fires at Bristol, the executions for which were not expected, vet they came. And these will come unless prevented by the people. But how to prevent them? Do we recom-That was a matter of small consequence. They were mend, as some are mad enough to do, physical unfortunate and guilty men will, we trust, act as a poor and friendless, and therefore fit to furnish what violence for that purpose? Would we have the the fiend of the Liverpool Times calls "a terrible gaol fired and the prisoners rescued—the law defied Railway Labourers £1 10s.; and also from Dods-Had these men being guilty of the riot charged would merely pave the way for the repetition of like scenes upon a larger scale.

We would have the people act boldly, energetically, but pe icefully and constitutionally. Let them address the Queen. Let memorials, couched in the strongest and Fussell:but most respectful language, be poured upon her from all parts of the country. Let all the circumstances of the case; the poverty of the mer, and their consequent inability to rebut the legal talent, cuaning, and subtlety, employed against them; their being committed for the minor offence and tried for the major one; and, above all, their innocence, as atby hundreds of thousands from all parts of the

There is, however, every reason to believe, country, and let the Ministry, if they dare, oppose their dictum to the influence of these memerials. The whole country that the reign of terror has indeed begun; that there is indeed no security-no protecprecedents upon a small scale may be followed in most fearful earnest.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. We have received from the Nottingham Treasurer the follow

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Fund..... 0 1 0 From Halbeath, Cross Gates, Fordell, and Dembrestle Associations...... 6 8 0 £3. 1s.0d. of the above sum is for the National Defence

MR. HEORN, Suffolk, would get the works he writes about either from Mr Cleave, London, or Mr. Darken

MILTON, KENT.—W. Norman is not supplied from our office: he must apply to the Agent who sends his Paper. SCOTT.—The Papers were sent by post, and, if charged, it was a detraud of the Postmasters.

HEYWOOD.—His papers were the last that were posted; therefore Cook's ought to have been delivered as soon as Heywood's at the least. ECIMENS have this week been forwarded for Metcalf,

Houghton Lee Spring, and Williams and Binns, to frame; Newcastle, for Mrs. White, to R. Carruthers. SHBURTON, DEVON .- We will send Portraits for Samuel Mann and the others, in a few weeks.

LEAMINGTON WORKING MEN must excuse us. We can not waste time and space on the centemptible drivelle to whose ravings they have pointed our attention. Let the poor wretch die of his own nothingaess; why should

we give him importance? THE HUDDERSFIELD AND BRADFORD NEWS PARCELS were both received aft rn n on Thursday; not a word from either of them can appear. Our friends if they intend their their communications to be inserted must attend to the rules we have so often pub lished, and which we are compelled to attend We cannot take budgets of news, extending over the whole week, on Thursday. We can take nothing on that day but such matter as may have occurred on Wednesday.

BARNSLEY.

FORESTERS' COURT .- On Sunday week, at Barnsley, two very impressive sermons were preached by Mr. John Arran, of Bradford, in aid of the National Defence Fund, when collections were made amounting to £2 8s. The money will be forwarded to the West-Riding Fund.

GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION .- Never in the annals of our town has there been such a moral display of noble-minded men, determined to burst he unholy chains of tyranny which fetter them, as there have been on that ever-to-be-recorded day, the National Holiday. Early in the merning, though apparently dull and gloomy, the people were seen moving to and fro, and all impatient for the appointed time-eleven e'clock; which was to present to their taskmasters their moral display. As soon as the time arrived the people, amounting in number to twelve thousand or upwards assembled on May-day Green, when Mr. P. Hoey was called to the chair amid loud acclamations. He briefly peaceably. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, who proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Wm. Donvil :-

"That this meeting do memorialize her Majesty to dismiss her ministers, and call to her councils ministers who will make the People's Charter and Repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland Cabinet measures."--- Carried unanimously.

The memorial recommended by the Council of the Convention was adopted.

The attention of the meeting was called to another memorial, which was to address the Queen to mitigate the punishment of the Birmingham criminals, when the following resolution was moved by Mr. Amos Maudeley, and seconded by Mr. James Murphy: -"That we, the inhabitants of Barnsley and its

environs view with sorrow the late convictions in Warwick, and do hereby petition her Majesty to grant those poor men a mitigation of capital unishment.

The memorial of the Council was then adopted as in the former case, and tables were placed in the various parts of the town with petition sheets. which are signing with cheerfulness. The chairman then commented on Lord John Russell's assertion in the Commons' House of Parliament. hat the Chartists only wanted to change the places with them on account of their property, and protested that if he thought any such idea existed, he would not be a Chartist one moment longer. He then asked the meeting if such were their ideas, and if not, to deny the assertion by a show of hands, which was unanimous. Notice was then given to the people that a procession would take place at four o'clock, which took place accordingly; but to give any account of the numbers would be impossible. Suffice it to say that the procession was upwards of a mile long, eight deep; after which the people assembled on the Green forming themselves in a solid ring round the Green. They then closed together, and heard a portion of the debates in Parliament read. The chairman then dissolved the meeting, requesting of the people, (who were perfectly sober throughout the day, for not one to put trust in Whig lenity. There seems to be a drunken person could be seen,) to return to their homes peaceably, and by no means to disturb the peace of the town, which was accordingly done. the morning, and enlivened the cheerfulness of the day by patriotic airs. When their meeting dispersed the cavalry made their appearance on the same ground which was previously occupied by the meeting, headed by Mr. Thorneley, one of the magistrates. The army and specials were also in attendance; after which they patrolled the town cleared the public-houses, and all passed over as f nothing had occurred.-We have received per and society disorganised? Certainly not; for that worth, 15s. 4d., which please to acknowledge as received by the Barnsley Union. BIRMINGHAM.

DEFENCE FUND .- We have been requested, by

a few friends at Birmingham, to notice the following sums received for the defence of Messrs. Brown

Our Walsall Friends..... 1 2 5 The Socialists of Birmingham.. 1 13 10 Friends of Dudley..... 0 13 9 Received from Stourbridge 2 0 9 Paid to Mr. Brown, at Stourbridge..... 0 19 0

Received, including the above sums, at various times. . . . 19 15 5 Expended in promoting their Case 12 1 7

Balance in hand 7 10 3

On Monday last, the 12th instant, a magnificent demonstration, on the part of the Chartists of London, of moral and physical force, was shewn on then you will see which are the heaviest in the by the liberals for his apostacy now wants to hang kennington Common. The object—the main obscale. (Cheers.) I again repeat that I take the us. The petition from Birmingham will be preject—of the meeting, was one of the holiest, as it responsibility of this meeting on myself, and I hope sented to day, and I hope that both it and the had in view the prevention of the shedding of human that the several speakers who will have to follow me address you are going to agree to, will have some in England. An English Reformed Parliament blood—of innocent blood, condemned to be spilled will not give utterance to one word that shall not effect upon the Queen and make her grant not could alone save Europe from slavery and increased by an illegal conviction. The Chartists of London, be to the purpose—or if it should be in any way foreign to the purpose—for God's sake let it not be injurious to the cause of Roberts, Howell, and Loud Cheers.) You all know that I was arrested. tently, and almost solely, bent in a combined effort. Jones—to the cause of humanity, of liberty, and of and for trying to save the lives of two policemen.

May it be successful to rescue from the gripe of the justice—to the cause of all England. (Cheers.) I That was my crime, and you may rely upon it that executioner, their fellow-countrymen, Francis Roberts, Joseph Howell, and John Jones.

array to Kennington Common. A waggon, with a the bill-stickers were accordingly discharged. laughter.) I have pledged myself to the men of Majesty's subjects who are the least protected by hustings erected apon it, was placed in the middle (Cheers.) I beg of you to bear in mind the chief Birmingham; I have promised Mesers. Lovett and the Legislative body from having any influence or of the common, and around this principal waggon object for which you have this day met, viz. to save with the wives and children of the most active The hardest Th Chartists. The business of the meeting commenced that they were to be tried on an indictment for a themselves ready to act as the men of the North will illegal advice is sufficient in itself to demonstrate

Charist calumniators. There the vile standerers of pared with witnesses for their defence, or with honest men might see tens of thousands of those persons to speak to their previous character. This laughter.) A combined movement may effect the whom they called "dagger and torch men," peace- meeting will have a good effect—it will enable me first, but a chance spark may bring about the other. ably assembled without weapons of offence or defence, to sue for mercy at the hands of a weak girl

more generally in your cause, and in behalf of the
can fire them, I shall not be found wanting. (Loud

who have so unconstitutionally endeavoured to de--to humbly and respectfully appeal to her that she prisoners at Warwick; and last, not least, it will would be graciously pleased to exercise the royal bring over to us many of the brave men of Ireland. any man who tells you that he is a spy of Lord John ceived from their fathers, and which they are determined that I have Russell's, and then promises that he will be a spy mined shall be transmitted to their children as tellow-workmen illegally tried and convicted. Never seen to-day one of our delegates who has been in did a more orderly meeting take place. The Lon- Ireland, and he tells me that in a short time the ma- porter understood to be to a delegate named Han- themselves." don Chartists met, transacted the business for which jority of my country-men will be decided Chartists, cock.] I thank you for the kindness you have shown they were assembled, and then dispersed without (Cheers.) I will now conclude, and make way for to me—I thank you both on my own behalf and that the slightest breach of the peace having been commy friend, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, who, I may say, of the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of London if they will only keep the water hot by mittee, the Charter, which we all so eagerly desired.

The character they displayed on Monday threw the first stone against the citadel of corruption, was read to the meeting and then displayed on Monday three the interest of the Convention, was read to the meeting and the slightest breach of the peace having been commy friend, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, who, I may say, of the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of London if they will only keep the water hot by the Country of London if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon and the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of London if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon and the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of London if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon and the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of London if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon and the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of Lordon if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon and the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of Lordon if they will only keep the water hot by the Lordon in the men of Birmingham; and I promise the men of Birmi and the ill-informed; and it has overwhelmed with shame those bad men who have hitherto endeavoured to represent the Chartists as men of disorder,

be returned to their patriotic and humane address to the Onean!

The vast multitude having taken up quietly the space in front of the platform, by a vote of accla-

Mr. FEARGES O'CONNOR took the chair. The loud cheering having died away, the learned, pabeen often told that I have frequently attended illegal meetings, perhaps I shall be told that the present is an illegal one, but I tell you that my prefore it is legal, legitimate, constitutional, just, to that. (Cheers.) When we are thus met, who or what can frighten us? Can a Whig Government tablished. (Hear.) We are at this present moment are met to give liberty to the persecuted prisoner, to persecuted for righteousness sake, could the inno-

reporters here—gentlemen, for sooth !- there are spies here of every sort; there are present policemen in coloured clothes, but we do not fear them. Our cause is so good, that if we do not injure it by misconduct of our own, it can receive no hart from the machinations and informations of reporters, spies. and policemen. I cannot help here alluding to the excellent articles that have appeared this week in favour of our cause, in several of the S_nday papers; and I beg of you to look especially to one arricle to this time, we should now possess Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) Good God, what a mass of cant and hypocrisy there was in the world! What infernal hypocrites the Whigs are! They had liberty on their lips, but tyranny is bursting (their organs are so crammed with it) in their hearts. Oh! how

cent, the suffering, in a holy cause be called un-

happy?—were committed for the simple offence of

riot, but they were tried for a capital crime-tried

on an old Act of Parliament, ferreted out by the in-

human ingenuity of a Whig Attorney-General.

(Cheers, and cries of indignation.) I tell you if

those men suffer—I tell you if you suffer them to

suffer, I am no longer a Charnist. (Cheers.) If you

they sympathised with the Poles-what deep indignation they breathed against Russia: they subscribed privately-they voted an annual grant for the relie! of the suffering Polish refugees, exiles for doctrines they would not forsake. They did this; and yet a: the very present moment, if one of those Poles gave out that your cause was a just one, and that he was willing to aid you in accomplishing it, he was sure to be declared by Lord John Russell or Spring Rice, not to be a fit obj ct to receive any longer a portion (Shame.) There is upon this platform a Pole They tell us to arm—they proclaim the right Englishmen have to arms themselves, and yet they allow

organised. You are ignorant of the organization of the men of the North-you do not know how they the men of the North—you do not know how they differences of opinion, but that all must march have acted, and how they act; but let me advise forward in one united phalanx. Those who had you to make yourselves acquainted with the mode of a little property always united with the rich, and organisation adopted by your brave brothers of the therefore when the battle shall be fought you will North, and let me assure you that you may reli- find the man of £1,000 a-year united against you North, and let me assure you that you may reli-giously rely on their co-operation and strendous sup-with the man of £50,000 a year. In the same way trates a fit person to be made a police officer. The pert. Every man in this world must eat his peck of should you be united, the man that earns 5s. a week dirt: every body of men contending for a principle should unite with the man that earns 8s., and the was adduced against Francis Roberts, all he said punishment of innocent men, and demanding the have their ordeals to undergo; we cannot hope to be one pound a week man should agree with him that was that he saw Roberts in the crowd. He saw exempt from them. Knowing beforehand our trials, earns only 12s. The law of the land ought to be let us be armed with fortitude. I feel that many held sacred, and the Government would never have lives may be lost before we completely succeed: attacked the Charists, if the middle classes had not patriotism has its penalties to pay; but I do not calumniated you by telling the Government that despair, for I know that there is an undying spirit your objects were the destruction of life and pro-

despair, for I know that there is an undying spirit abroad—the unextinguishable spirit of liberty, which cheers me on, as it fills you with buoyancy and hope. Be but united, and your cause is victorious. Banish from your thoughts and hearts every feeling of bickering and dissension. See how our enemies are united—how firmly they cleave together. In their union is our weakness—in our dismion has strength, (Hear.) The moment our dismion has disappeared, then will I issue the word of command "March" (Hear. hear. and loud cheer ter, declares that it will never desist from its every feeling of the People's Chartage and the unextinguishable spirit of liberty, which perty. You are this very day giving the lie direct to such a calumny. If you wished by violent means to desiroy life and property would you be here quietly petitioning for your rights? Property is your own creation, I do not think it likely, I do not think you creation. (Hear, hear.) I now propose the following resolution:—"That this meeting hereby pledges itself to the principles of the People's Chartage and the unextinguishable spirit of liberty, which the distribution of liberty and property would you be here quietly petitioning for your rights? Property is your own to a united the unextinguishable spirit of liberty would you be here quietly petitioning for your rights? Property is your own to a united the united the united the united the united the united the united mand, "March," (Hear, hear, and loud cheer- ter, declares that it will never desist from its exering.) My friends, I have hitherto been with you tions to establish those principles until the peoin all your struggles—be united, be worthy of your. ple shall be in a condition to demand by their united selves and of the great, good, and glorious cause you voices the enactment of it as the law of the land."

advocate, and, so help me God, you will find me Dr. Taylor next presented himself and said. I with you-remaining amongst you to the very last. regret the state of my health and voice renders it (Lond cheers.) My enemies and yours first told you impossible ter me to address you as long or as loud that I was a Tory spy; then I was a friend to the as I could wish. I have not anything to state that Whigs, and playing their game. I have no friends I am assamed of, but that I should not have either amongst Tories or Whigs. I have no earthly embraced Chartism if I did not think it would lead friends but among the working classes. (En- to republicanism. (Hear, hear.) Three innocent thusiastic cheering.) This head of mine would men have been condemned to be hanged. I am not long since have been hanging over Temple Bar were much in the habit of quoting Tories, but a Tory it not for the affection the working classes bear me, stated to me this morning, that if the Chartists and I shall set at nought the endeavours of the allowed those three men to be hanged they ought to Tory and Whig factions against me se long as I half will be for ever.") I acknowledge that there have been faults committed by some of the have been faults committed by some of the likewise hanged they ought to be likewise hanged with them. (Cheers, and cries of a foreigner should advise them to address the Queen, but he could not help doing so, and telling them that who thought themselves deserving of that right to myself, but being a quiet person, I have no objection to dying queitly. (Laughter, and cheers.) I and that the blood of those men would be upon their was rather peculiar that be likewise hanged with them. (Cheers, and cries of a foreigner should advise them to address the Queen, but he could not help doing so, and telling them that hold up their hands, when every hand in the room they would not be worthy of the name of Chartists, hold up their hands, when every hand in the room and that the blood of those men would be upon their was rather peculiar that the likewise hanged with them. (Cheers, and cries of a foreigner should advise them to address the Queen, but he could not help doing so, and telling them that hold up their hands, when every hand in the room they would not be worthy of the name of Chartists, hold up their hands, when every hand in the room they would not be worthy of the name of Chartists, hold up their hands, when every hand in the room they would not be worthy of the name of Chartists, hold up their hands, when every hand in the room they would not be worthy of the name of Chartists, hold up their hands and that the blood of the people."

GRAND MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS members of the Convention. I do not claim myself have a petition from Birmingham, in which it is heads, if they acted passively on this occasion. H. observations on the Hollday, gooserving that it might recent linegal, unconsultational, and most outrageouse. to be exempt from those faults—but I trust that they asserted that one of the condemned was not at the trembled at the idea of shedding human blood, are venial and pardonable ones—more the offspring Bull Ring at the time of the burning. This man of the heart. Working Men of was convicted on the sole evidence of a policeman England, weigh our faults with our virtues, and named Hall, who having been formerly well kicked have been this morning at Marylebone police office I shall never be caught committing such a crime the country magistrates, instigated and directed before Mr. Rawlinson, to defend three bill stickers, again. (Laughter.) I was accused of another solely by the advice of her Majesty's ministers. At an early hour the Chartists of the four quarters of the metropolis were in motion; sections of them left, at eleven o'clock, their separate localities, and they all met between one and two in Lincoln's Ing Fields. From thence they proceeded in orderly array to Kennington Common. A waggon, with a stray to defend three bill-stickers, again. (Laughter.) I was accused of another of crime, namely, the advising the people to be quiet the time for I knew that they were not sufficiently organised to kick their enemies the time for I knew that they were not sufficiently organised to kick their enemies opposed to all law, both common and statute; and the time for I knew that they were not sufficiently organised to kick their enemies opposed to all law, both common and statute; and the time for I knew that they were not sufficiently organised to kick their enemies of such ministers. capital offence. They were taken by surprise by the meeting was a complete triumph over the the Attorney-General, and, therefore, were unpre-

Mr. B. O'BRIEN rose to move the first resolution, and was received with loud cheering. He said-Men of London, these are times when every man rapine, and bloodshed.

Honour to the Chartists of London, who met on the 12th; and may a speedy and favourable answer has returned to their particular and humane address to are times when, without scarcely a shadow of proof, he returned to their particular and humane address to a man might be put to death by the ingennity of a hired lawyer. These are times when we must all stick close together. (Cheers.) The man that deserts us now is a traitor. We are now living gow. under a government which has abjured its own laws -under a government that not long since said the trionic and eloquent Gentleman said—Moral and grievances—under a government which now employs the police to take into custody poor people who this opportunity of taking on myself all and any reassemble to mention their wrongs. I always told you to obey the laws as long as those who made them obeyed them, but when the very law makers themselves are destroying the laws you must trust to your sence has always legalised the meetings I have who are breaking through them. (Cheers.) There attended, and my presence here to-day will render is scarcely a county in England at this present this glorious meeting legal. (Cheers.) Why, this is moment in which your brethren were not a meeting of the people, of the mighty, the sovereign seized, and arrested, and dragged before the magistrates, and by the most infamous evidence committed me—not even a Whig Attorney-General can deny arrests have you heard of the arrest of one single tried, and convicted. (Cheers.) Among all these Aristocrat, or one of the middle classes? You do it? Do they suppose they can strike terror into When quiet agitation took place a few days ego, in do it: Do they suppose they done shilled with the which the upper and middle classes took a part, were martyrs of liberty, because they have their scaffolds any of them arrested? They were not arrested erected to drink the blood of the innocent? Vain because middle men then agitated to get a middle supposition! Punishment—death in the most in- class bill passed into a law. It is vain for you to human, excruciating, and ignominions form has no expect independence or justice in this country until terror for the true patriot. (Cheers.) What do the you have a power over the law, and you cannot have Chartists meet for? To reconsider, to reform the that power over the law, and you cannot have one the law of t laws of this country. That's not illegal. Seven the laws. The law makers represent the middle mercy. The Jury were led by the sophistry of the away that no power can put us down. For now in Warwick gaol. Mr. Thomas Walton was train for the Purpose of surrendering Jears ago, there was meeting after meeting for an alteration of the laws of the laws of the laws as would oblig you to work for low wages are interested in making alteration of the laws as would oblig you to work for low wages and property such laws as would oblig you to work for low wages and fatiguing journey.

That's not lilegal. Seven the laws. The law makers represent the middle days are interested by the sophistry of the laws. The law makers represent the middle days are interested in making appointed to the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—I. Moved by saved a troublesome and fatiguing journey. members of the present Government were active and enable them to have large profits at your would be in danger if those men did not perish. actors at those meetings—they were considered expense. Your interests are eternally opposed to legal, and they effected their immediate object those of the middle classes, and as long as the The Reform Bill-now a law of the land-spreng middle classes have the making of the laws you can out of public meetings—those who passed it, con- never reasonably expect liberty. The only way that people, tacitly acknowledged, by passing it, that the one simultaneous cry for the Charter, for nothing will of the nation ought to become the law of the and equal rights. We want and claim our lib-ries declared that I would never petition the Legislature, —we want the same voice in the legislature that the nor address the Crown, but as that is now the only middle classes have, and if we do not get it peace. constitutional way to save those men's lives, I do will every day become more useful members of the community. Many honourable men will desert you, 1532 did—they are endeavouring to make the will middle classes have, and if we do not get it peaceof the people law—they are endeavouring to carry ably let us tell the middle classes that we will tak. into effect a principle that the very fact of the pass- it from them by force. (Cheers.) We have used peaceable means—we have petitioned. That cele, is not founded on mercy, then perish the Throne brated petition of ours signed by two millions of and all that surrounds it. (Lond cheers.) The perassembled for the holiest of causes—for one that men, had been contumeliously rejected by the ple also have a right to demand it. The sovereign must like a grateful sacrifice ascend to Heaven—we Legislature. The next course then left for us to purbestow freedom on the illegally convicted captive. way we can. We must try to take all the gold out (Lond cheering.) We are assembled in thousands of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper were united, they would have the power to annihilate and the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper that it contains the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper that it contains the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of their coffers, and leave them nothing but paper the second of the sec she is to try and annoy the Government in every —I look before me, and I exultingly exclaim in tens money, which will be the cause of their ruin and of who have been ill gally tried, illegally convicted, adopt is an excellent one, viz.: that of exclusive and sentenced to death. Oh, the infamous proceeding of the Whig Attorney-General! Those unhappy prisoners now in Warwick—could those who were to do it, and we will not do it—we will deal only our prosperity. (Cheers.) Another plan we must to do it, and we will not do it-we will deal only with our friends. (Cheers.) No enemy to the working classes shall be dealt with, and no farmer inimical to our principles, shall, if we can prevent it, have his crops cut for him. (Loud cheering.)
Another plan I advise is to arm not for the purpose of attacking the constituted authorities, mention, that on the back of the indictment were or of acting aggressively, but to protect ourselves against the hired assassins of the upper and middle classes. (Cheers.) I have been told that the upper allow them to be executed, you are cowards—if you and middle classes had a right to have arms because permit them to be murdered, go instantly and burn they supposed they had everything they wanted; a token of their martyrdom, a symbol of our success-less sympathy? (Hear, hear.) What I now say will be carried to Government—there are Government tain persons of property to be carried to the carried to Government. tain persons of property to have arms for the defence of that property; and I did not give the people advice to arm until Lord John had set me an example. In fact, I scrupled to do so until his Lordship said that the principal inhabitants of the country had a right to arm. Now, I maintain that the working classes are the principal inhabitants of the country for they are the producers of all wealth and power and I therefore tell them, that they must, with their right arms, and their fire-arms, protect their counthat appeared in the Weekly Dispaich of yestercay, cheering.) As Lord John Russell told the upper in which the Government are told that if the people and mindle classes to arm, so I tell you to do the do not receive full and fair representation, Chartism same. I do not tell you to do so in order to protect must go on daily gaining ground, until it cannot be uprooted, but flourish eternally. It those excellent articles had been constantly written anterior not what his property consists of. It formerly belonged to the poor of this country; but it was robbed from them in the reign of Henry VIII. That is not the sert of property that I wish to have protected. (Laughter and cheers.) I do not advise you to attack the lives and properties of the middle classes, because that would be setting a bad example; and they, in their turn, would attack yours. I hold it to be essential that every man who is a wealth producer should have a musket hanging over his mantelpiece; and that the answer should be to any man who came to take it—By God, you shall have the contents first! (Loud cheers.) I have been called a dagger-and-torch man; but the men who called me so gave the same denomination to Mr. F. O'Connor and Dr. Taylor, and I am not ashamed committed against the life of no man, but against of my company. The men whose whole lives were of the money voted to alleviate Polish suff-ring. passed in rendering evil for good—who refused the people their rights-who enslaved and (under the (blajor Beniowski) who has been thus treated by form of mock trial) murdered them—those were the the Whigs. (Shame.) I can scarcely see any safety real dagger-and torch men. (Cheers.) Those who for our lives and liberties; there would be none—came and took your arms, and delivered you over to not a shadow, if we were at the mercy of the Whigs. goolers; who ordered that Physical Force should be applied to all that differed from them in opinionsuch men were the true knights of the dagger-andthe magistrates and their myrmidons the power of torch. (Cheers.) The resolution I have to propose searching at all hours our houses, and seizing, not to you pledges that you will never relax your efforts only those arms, but ourselves. Why do you allow until the Crarter be the law of the land. I told you this?-why do the Whigs dare treat you thus? that without the Charter you must remain slaves; Simply because you are not as yet properly orga- and that to obtain the Charter you must be united nised. (Hear.) Men of London, I tell you—it is in one band—that every working man must consider with deep regret that I tell you-that you are not his fellow workman as a brother-that he must not quarrel with him about matters of gain, or trifling

cheers.) I caution you not to trust to spies, or to prive them of those liberties which they have re-

Mr. O'Connon put it from the chair, and it was circumstances compelled him to leave the chair, as he was going to attend a Delegate Meeting at Glas-

Mr. O'Connor then retired from the platform amidst the heartiest cheering. Mr. Carpenter was then voted into the chair. he made upon a person of the name of Hancock, who, he alleged, had received money from the Com-

missioners of Police, to act as a spy upon the Chartists. Mr. Cardo, in moving the second resolution, said -Mr. Chairman, and brother working men,-I appear before you, not as an humble suppliant to the Queen, but to move an Address to her Majesty calling on her to dismiss her present Ministers from her Councils, and for other purposes. Mr. Cardo here perceiving that he had the wrong resolution, said-No; the resolution I have to move relates to the prisoners at Warwick, who are going to be offered up at the shrine of the base and imbecile Whig Government. When I saw those three prisoners arraigned in the dock, knowing their innocence, I thought that they should depend upon that innocence for their safety; but when I see so many thousands of persons round me, let the Queen's Government execute them if they dare; however, let us not peril their lives by any act of ours; but let us approach the throne for mercy, and (Hear, hear.) It will be a matter of satisfaction for those men to know that if they should die, that they will perish with your sympathies, and with a knowledge that you consider them innocent, and deem them murdered men. (Cheers.) If we fail to-day in saving their lives, let it be remembered that they are not the only parties that shall die. I at once will be administered to those men; but if the Throne people of England condescend to sue for mercy. From whom? From a creature of their own powerlate in one moment. (Hear, hear.) In connexion with the men of Birmingham, I ask her Majesty to spare their lives, because, by God, those men are as innocent as you are free. (Hear, hear.) Our lives hang on the conduct of the police, and it is yet a question whether the houses at Birmingham were ret on fire by the people, or by the police. (Cheers.) Public opinion will decide to-day if these men are to be executed or not, and if they are executed, I forestel that they will not be the only parties who will meet a similar fate. Before I sit down, I beg to seventeen names of witnesses of whom the prisoners had no knowledge, and whose evidence, therefore, they could not contradict. On such an indictment they were convicted and sentenced to death; and if mercy was refused to them, we shall meet again in after times to do justice to those men, and to offer to their memories the tribute which their lives so justly deserved. (Cheers.) Mr. Cardo concluded by moving

the following address:—
"We, your Majerty's loyal subjects, had reason to hope that the mild spirit of the age had rendered obsolete all those sanguinary laws which, in other reigns, had subjected offenders to ignominious death for comparatively trivial offences. We regret to learn that three of your Majesty's subjects have been recently convicted under an old Act of Parliament, which appears to have escaped the eye of the Legislature in its revision and repeal of barbarous enactments; we cannot avoid believing that had those crimes been found upon the calendar of a general assize, and not treated as political offences, that they would have been more mildly construed, and the Majesty, that you will be graciously pleased to exercise your Reyal prerogative, by extending the Royal pardon to Francis Roberts, Joseph Howell, and John Jones, lately convicted and sentenced to death at the assizes of Warwick. We beg most respectfully to direct your Majesty's attention to the unfavourable circumstances under which the prisoners were tried, being committed for a mere riot, and afterwards being capitally indicted.' Mr. HARTWELL seconded the resolution-saying

Mr. Chairman and men of London, I rise with mingled feelings of pleasure and of pain-with a feeling of regret that in the 19th century, men should assemble to sue for pardon for an offence property only—with a feeling of pleasure because that meeting was a proof of the strong sympathy lelt in those unhappy men. All of you know the result of the trials at Warwick, but if you had seen the way in which they were conducted, you would have risen up and said that no justice was to be expected from the constituted authorities of the state-you would have said that if justice and mercy were wanted you must obtain them by yourselves. If you saw the Judge and every authority down from him to the common policeman-if you saw the Attorney-G neral—if you saw how they were all pressing for a conviction, you would have burst with indignation, and many persons in the Court, not Chartists but simple spectators, so londly expressed their indignant feelings, that the officers of the Coart were obliged to repress them. The evithat of a fellow named Hall, formerly a notorious prize fighter, who had fought with Sampson and beat him, and who was in consequence of his bullyhim throw a stone—he did not arrest him then, but he saw him on the following morning looking at had a most excellent character, was an excellent workman, had never been taken before a magistrate, and there were many respectable neighbours of his who were ready to swear that they saw him at home at the time the policeman swore he saw him in the Bull Ring. They did not appear as witnesses in his favour at Warwick, because they understood that he was to be tried for riot only, and had they been aware that he was to have been tried for a capital off-nce, they would have attended and given such evidence that no Judge or Jury could have convicted him. There was only one witness against Jones, and all that that witness swore was, that he of the conflagration of the houses in the Bull Ring.

them unjustly. (Lond cheers.) Major Bentowski, a Polish refugee, spoke to the

though he had shed much in his time, yet it was not the blood of the innocent, but of the tyrauts of his beloved country, Poland. (Cheers.) There was blood now being shed everywhere in France, in Portugal, in Spain, in Poland, and blood would conbloodshed (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Johnson moved the following resolution:-"That the meeting views with feelings of indignation and alarm the encroachments upon the liberties and rights of the subjects lately made by mined shall be transmitted to their children as Mr. WILLIAMS said, there is a committee now

it boiling in the North.

Dr. Taylor then seconded the resolution, after committed to death. I deny that I am a torch and dagger man, and I will tell the Aristocracy that my hands have never been stained in human blood; and unanimously carried, amid loud acclamations. The I will tell them that I wish to prevent the Aristo-Learned Gentleman then stated that he regretted cracy from staining their hands, as they will if those ing sums which have been received since. As the innocent men are executed. (Cheers.) The law has said you shall not commit murder, and if you We hope to see it in your next. do not prevent the execution of these men you will 1839. allow the Aristocracy to commit murder, and you will therefore be accessories yourselves. (Cheers.) Several of us went last Sunday, with black crape on Mr. Golding spoke to the resolution; but the our arms to St. Paul's, to show the Aristocracy and only thing remarkable in his speech was an attack the middle classes how we felt upon this subject, he made upon a person of the name of Hancock, and we afterwards assembled to the number of 3,000 in Copenhagen Fields, and declared that these men should not be executed. I advise you all to wear black crape around your arms, and to visit the different fashionable churches of the metropolis on Sundays, in order to shew the Aristocracy that if these men are murdered there will be other murders. (Cheers.) I advise every man that can afford it, to have a front room, and to have a black flag hung out of his windows. The Queen can save these three men if she likes. She is still popular but I will tell her that if she does not save these mer she will soon lose all her popularity. I am no enemy of the Queen's, and I hope she will consult the feelings of the working classes of this country, who are her real friends. (Hear, hear.) If to prevent this execution, you do not us your physical power you will not be worthy of the name of men. In the course of another week we shall hold far greater meetings than this-I feel that it is useless tists was held in the Working Men's Hall, for for us to hold out for a three days' holiday; we are the purpose of addressing the Queen, according to not yet prepared for it, but with your assistance we the recommendation of the Convention, and on another without the necessity of calling great public Mr. Joseph Firth, and seconded by Mr. Thomas meetings. If the people are united, I promise them Constantine, "That this meeting has lorg the land. (Cheers) I hope that instead of going into public houses on Sundays, you will frequent the churches, and use your efforts to save the lives to save the lives the churches and use your efforts to save the lives the churches and use your efforts to save the lives the churches and use your efforts to save the lives the churches and use your efforts to save the lives the churches and use your efforts to save the lives the churches are the lives the churches are the lives the churches are the lives the liv of these wretched men. I advise you to keep sober, for a drunken man can never be a real or and will never come before you again to address or advise you, because they will at once say that you are cowards if you saffer these men to be executed. (Cheers.) Spies have been pointed out to you-let us have nothing to do with spies-let us make no attack upon them-but let us pass them by and spurn them with silent contempt. (Cheers.) I hope you will join me and my friends on Sunday next, and meet us in Smithfield, in order that we may go to the several churches, and mix among the aristocracy, and show them our determination of saving those unfortunate and innocent men. (Cheers.)

Mr. HARE, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, said that short time since he was arrested in the dead of the night on a charge of sedition, and that he was most glad to have that opportunity of delivering his opinions to the people of London. Those men they had met to save were not unfortunate, but innocent. They were living under the oppression of an iniquitous Government, and the Chartists and the people at large would be for ever to blame if they allowed the rentence passed at Warwick to be carried into effect. He had no faith in anything that would result in application to her Majesty. His only hope was in the moral and physical power of the community. (Cheers.) He had been arrested a few days ago, and torn from his family by four hired ruffians, for having told the people to arm, and he would now, on the very threshold of tyranny, repeat the advice. (Renewed cheers.) The working classes had nothing to loose, they were already bankrupts. The beginning of each week saw them without a farthing. What did they ask for? A large day's wagas for a good day's work, and nothing more. Lord John Russell may commit 10,000 of them, and 10,000 of them may be executed, but there was a spirit in the rising generation, the fruit of agitation and extended education, which could never be put down. (Cheers.) He believed that that very day the people of the North had begun the National Holiday, had ceased from work, and had commanced stopping the supplies. He had heard a great deal

God they should carry something better in their hands. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then carried. Mr. CARPENTER .- Allow me, in the name of myself and my friends on the platform, and in the name of all those who have witnessed your conduct at this meeting, to thank you for the steady and peaceable way in which you have conducted your-selves. It is the way in which you always conduct vourselves when allowed to transact your own business, and it is only when the Government interferes desired at the next election for this borough; with your useful proceedings that rioting and destruction of property occurs. It is your enemies that are the real destroyers of property, and not yon. (Cheers.) I am sure I need not tell you to disperse quietly, but when you go away remember that you have your work to begin. We want you to increase your numbers, so that by the united strength of the people, the Charter must become the law of the land. The Trade Societies of London have taken no part dence by which one of those men was convicted was was not sufficient to enable them to go through the usual routine business on such occasions. However they have pledged themselves to a demonstration in favour of the Warwick prisoners, a demonstration of community. (Loud cheers.)

said about physical force. Why, it was by physical

force the present Government was maintained. He

had passed the Horse Guards that day, and he saw

nothing but physical force in the shape of soldiers in that neighbourhood. (Laughter and cheers.) He

was not for spilling human blood, but he thought

that there was no human action better, no one more

acceptable in the eye of heaven, than that by which

the blood of a tyrant was shed. (Tremendous

cheering.) His last advice, for it was most probable

it would be the last time he should ever address

After a most flattering vote of thanks to the Chairman, the immense assembly peaceably departed to their respective residences.

HALIFAX.

addressed the meeting, deprecating the Sacred Month as inapplicable to the present state of the working classes, but advised the people to arm, in order to protect themselves and their property, and also to abstain from the use of all exciseable articles. Mr. B. Rushton, chairman of the Radical Association, next addressed them on the seriousness of refraining from work in small numbers, as it might be, not for advised caution in that respect. Some enquired what they were to do for the three days, for when they worked one day it was to earn victuals for the next. In this stage of the business the chairman adjourned the meeting till Saturday evening, when Mr. Tetley begged to make a few remarks which were nearly similar to the advice given in the Star, the week previous. On Saturday night they again met to discuss the question, when Mr. Thomas Cliffe, read a resolution purposting to call a public abandened, and another adopted, calling on the meeting to show how many of them were favourable to keeping holiday on Menday, when about half the number present expressed their willingness to stop working on Monday, by holding up their hands, a few to the contrary, and a great many remaining neutral, as though undecided about the question. The chairman then announced, that so many as thought proper to keep a holiday, would meet on Monday morning, in that room, at half-past nine o'clock, when the meeting broke up. On Monday, at the time appointed, from 300 to 400 persons assembled, and after addresses delivered by Messrs, by their peaceable meetings, I will take care to keep but let me now speak to the most important questions and signed on behalf of the meeting by the chairman, to be presented to her Majesty by Earl Stanhepe.

GENTLEMEN, —Please to add to the account of the "Defence Fund" sent you last week the followarticle did not appear, I presume for want of room.

July 30th, From Ripponden (received by R. Wilkinson, Halifax .. 3 14 23 6th, Mixenden Stones, Ovenden, paid in by B. Rushton, J.

Charnock 0 6 0 Ditto a few Amateurs 0 4 0 ,, a few friends at Illingworth Moor-bottom 0 15 83 ,, a few friends in the Association room 0 5 1 ,, a few friends at Warley

town 0 3,, a few friends at Highroad Wells..... 0 5 8 at Old and New Pellon, of the Association 0 10 6

REIGHLEY. CHARTIST MEETING .- On Tuesday evening last, a numerous and spirited meeting of the Char. speedy and effectual reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, based upon the principles contained in the People's Charter." 2. Moved by Mr. James Bedford, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, "That the late attacks of the present Government upon the constitutional rights of Englishmen, by dispersing them when peaceably assembled, by an armed military, and police force, and afterwards by mercilessly punishing them as the greatest and worst of criminals, is a full proof to this meeting that the labouring class is now under a system of brute force, divested even of the appearance of liberty and justice. That it is, therefore, the duty of every honest man to come forward in the present alarming crisis, and unite in putting a stop to this state of things, which, if suffered to proceed, will ruin the country, and leave the labouring class, as they now are, the greatest slaves in existence." 3. Moved by Mr. Charles Sunderland, and seconded by Mr. Joseph Vickers, "That this meeting sympathizes with the brave vatriots who are now suffering in the different dungeons of the kingdom, for exercising their constitutional rights, and we especially consider the case of the three unfortunate mea now under sentence of death for the alleged destruction of property at Birmingham, as one of extreme and cold-blooded cruelty, inasmuch as, if at all guilty, they were driven to the crime by the outrageous conduct of the Government and the local authorities, who, in our opinion, are the parties really deserving of punishment." Mr. David W. Weatherhead read the address, which it was agreed upon should be sent off immediately to the General Convention, for presentation to the Queen. The different speakers, in moving and seconding the resolutions, received the repeated applause of the meeting for their manly and honest exposure of the present middle-class Whig Government.

HULL ELECTION UNION .- A meeting of No. 1

district, called together by circular, was held at the Royal Oak Inn, Blackfriargate, on Friday evening week, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of securing the return of Colonel Thompson, as representative for this borough, and for other business connected with the unjustifiable conduct of a section calling themselves the Reform party towards Colonel Thompson, Mr. John Peck was called to preside, who read a great deal of correspondence betwixt the Colonel and his immediate friends here, which gave general satisfaction; after which, Mr. Larard gave a detail of an interview with Mr. Clay, the other candidate, on them, was to be united and strong, put crape on the Reform interest: likewise Mr. Wilde gave an their arms if they thought proper, but by the Lord account of his mission to Colonel Thompson in London-all of which were highly approved of. Moved by Mr. Wm. Holden, chemist, seconded by Mr. Colly Bedford-"That this meeting having heard the statements relative to the transactions of a clique of persons stiling themselves the Reform party, are of opinion that Colonel Thompson was perfectly justifiable in refusing to enter in the plan for purchasing the freedoms of new burgesses in return for a written engagement to vote as and that this meeting having full and entire confidence in the talent, ability, and known integrity of the gallant Colonel, do hereby pledge itself to support that gentleman at the next election for this borough, and if necessary, give to him our sole and undivided support. CHARTIST MEETING .- On Saturday last con-

siderable excitement was caused by the appearance in this meeting, not because they are averse to it, but because the time allowed to them for so doing a public meeting would be held on Dock Green on Monday morning, at eight o'clock, to address the Queen to dismiss her present ministers, and call to her council such men as would give the people good and cheap Government. The Mayor having refused to call such meeting upon the requisition of twelve Information, with Thirty Two Pages more of the respectable householders, the requisitionists thought same kind; showing how the Taxes earned by the property only the masters. Then this honest and industrious Artizan were idly squandered nighment of innocent men, and demanding the proper to call the meeting themselves. Upon this Charter as an enactment necessary to secure the announcement, the Mayor and Magistrates sent persons, the property and the well-being of the down to the garrison a strong body of police with a Emoluments, and Bribes. cart. and brought back with them a sufficient | N. B. As Twelve Thousand Copies only were quantity of cutlasses and other physical-force wea- printed last year, many of the public were disappons as was sufficient to arm the whole body of pointed, it is Mr. R's intention to print Twenty police. These preceedings caused many reports to Thousand, and no more; so that every one is be in circulation; one was that a great seizure of requested to give their Order immediately to the Chartist arms had been made, which turned out not Booksellers. to be true. On Monday morning the dreadful NATIONAL HOLIDAY. - On the evening of 12th of August arrived, when great numbers of Thursday se'nnight, the bellman was sent round people were seen to be slowly marching to the to pay, on an average, Five Shillings a-week for this town, by order of part of the Committee be- Green about the time appointed for helding the Public Letters. longing to the Radical Association, to announce to meeting. About half-past eight the Committee the inhabitants, that a public meeting would be held appeared on the hustings; when Mr. R. Lundy prein the large room lately occupied by the Socialists, posed Mr. John Jackson to take the chair. At situate in Jail-lane, to commence at eight o'clock, that moment between seventy and eighty policesaw Jones waving a stick over his head at the time when Mr. Bussey was expected to be there from men marched up in a body to the meeting, which Bradford. At the hour appointed, a large number for a moment caused a little stagnation. The Jones had also an excellent character from his mas. of people, consisting chiefly of the working class, chairman then addressed the meeting for a short were assembled together, when having waited a short time requesting them to be firm and peaceable, and Judge, if Jones's master knew the full extent and time, and Mr. Bussey, from some cause or other, not to give the enemies of the people any cause to nature of the trial. He hoped that these facts, for they really were facts, would induce her Majesty to spare the lives of both these men. (Cheers.) If those men were executed, he hoped that their blood would called together for the purpose of ascertaining, as sible speech,—"That this meeting deeply lament fall upon the heads of those who had condemned far as possible, the general opinion respecting the that the conduct of the present ministers of the Holiday; and wished any who thought proper to Crown, notwithstanding their professions of liberal come forward and state their opinion on the subject. sentiments has been marked ever since accession to resolution, and said that it was rather peculiar that ROBERT SUTCLIFFE made a few remarks on power by a continued series of aggressions on the

be a solemn fast. An operative named Gibson next lattack on the people when peaceably assembled." Moved by Mr. Lundy, seconded by Mr. Bell,-"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to dismiss her Ministry, and dissolve the present Parliament, and call only such men to her councils as will give the people cheap and good Government, based upon Universal Suffrage." After which Mr. Read spoke at considerable length, wherein he gave Lord John Russell and three days only, but for a much longer period, and the Whigs a most severe lashing, and highly complimented the Magistrates for their attendance at the meeting. Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Read,—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to remit the sentence of Jeremiah Howell, Francis Roberts, and John Jones, the individuals who are now lying under sentence of death in Warwick jail, for the late riots in the town of Birmingham."-Notice was then given that in ten days time a public meeting would be called to elect a Delegate to the National Convention in the place of Mr. Henry Vincent, who has resigned, in consequence of being incarcerated in prison, for advocating the rights and liberties of the people. The meeting broke up about 11 o'clock, without the least breach of the peace, indeed the whole fear was that the authorities would be the first to break it.

> FIRE ON SUNDAY LAST .- About mid-day & ire was discovered by one of the police in those extensive premises belonging to Mr. S. Bennett, Wincolmiee, and occupied by him as eil merchant and seed crusher. Plenty of water being close at hand. and sufficient number of persons being speedily on the spot, the fire was soon got under with very little damage; but if it had happened in the night a great deal of valuable property would have been destroyed.

ARREST OF BRONTERRE.

Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien, the Charties Delegate, was brought before Mr. Minshull, by Thos. Click, a constable of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upon a Bench warrant, signed by Mr. Justice Coltman, in which he was charged with having true bills found against him for sedition. The defendant was attended by Dr. Taylor, Mr. Carpenter, and several Delegates; and after he avowed himself to be the person named in the warrant. Mr. Minshull said there was not much use in his

making any observations, although he was prepared o hear anything he had to advance. Mr. B. O'Brien said he was aware there was not much use in saying anything on the present occasion, and he would reserve his defence for a

higher tribunal. Mr. Minshull inquired of the constable if he was authorised to accept of bail. The Constable said he was instructed to have bail

accepted if the defendant could procure it. Mr. O'Brien observed that there were four other persons named in the indictment, for each of whom bail to a moderate amount was taken, and he was prepared with the same if it met with the Magistrate's approbation.

Mr. Minshull had no objection; and the bail he should require would be the defendant in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to meet the charge at the

Mr. Regers, of High-street, Bloomsbury, and Mr. Hartwell, of the Cornwall-road, Lambeth, then came forward, and they being considered sufficient securities, the defendant was liberated.

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NOTICE.

To the Calico Printers of Lancashire, and elsewhere.

WHEREAS JAS. HEALEY, Block Printer, near Cumersdale, near Carlisle, and late of Wigton, Cumberland, has defrauded and embezzled his fellow-workmen out of £30, and absconded with the same, the greater part of which he obtained under false pretences. It is generally reported that he has gone to America, but there are strong reasons for believing that he is still in England or Scotland. If any who may have seen him, or knows where he is, will be kind enough to send notice thereof to James Henderson, Block Printer, at the place aforesaid, they will oblige him and his fellow-workmen. The said James Healey is about 5. Feet 5. Inches high, about 33 Years of Age, and of Light Complexion, rather stout made. It is expected that workmen will be careful into whose hands they entrust their money; for it has been through the connivance of some who ought to have looked after it, that this individual obtained a great portion of the sum with which he decamped.

STATE SECRETS.

J. RICHARDSON begs to thank the Pub-R. RICHARDSUN urgs to annual lice for the patronage bestowed upon his ALMANAC of last year, and he begs to an-nounce, in accordance with his promise, that he will publish, on the First of October next, the Sheet Almanac for 1840, price One Penny; which will contain, beside the usual information,

The whole of the Pension List, containing above One Thousand Names of Lords, Ladies, Knights, and Esquires, now receiving outdoor Relief from the Taxes, the Date of the Grant,

It will also contain the Salaries of all the Great Officers of State: some eurious Information relative to the Royal Household; Abstracts of Parliamentary Documents; Expense of the Army, Navy, Church, Ordnance Department, Law Courts; Colonial Expenditure; Diplomatic Expenses; Secret Service Expenses; Extravagance of Poor Law Commissioners; Expenses of the Police System; Estimates of the Current Year; Humbug of the Banking and Government Paper Systems; Number and purport of Public Petitions; with a Fund of Useful Informaion relative to the management of State Affaire.

Also, Price Three Pence, The BLACK BOOK, or Annual Tell Tale: Containing all the above

Letters sent to R. J. RICHARDSON, 19, Chapel Street, must be Post Paid, as he has been obliged

BLINDNESS.

MR. CHILD, Jun., who, with his Father, has been performing such extraordinary cures in Hull, Bradford, Halifax, Manchester, and other Towns in the North of England, begs to announce his intention of again visiting the following Towns, viz.:-Leeds, Griffin Inn, West Bar, Monday Tuesday, 19th and 20th of August; Bradford, Swan Inn, Wednesday and Thursday, 21st and 22nd of August; Huddersfield, Plough Inn. Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th of August; Halifax, Boar's Head, Monday and Tuesday, 26th and 27th of August; Rochdale, Boar's Head, Wednesday and Thursday, 28th and 29th August; Stockport, August Inn, Friday and Saturday, 30th and 31st August. ADVICE GRATIS.

Hours of Attendance from Ten to Four.

MR. STEPHENS'S LAST SERMON.

We this week present our readers with the sermon I the Rev. J. R. Stephens which was omitted last reck an account of an extraordinary influx of more Mr. STEPHENS said-I have much to say to you his afternoon; more I am a raid, than the weather, pour patience, and my own strength will allow me peay. If, therefore, my words be few, I hope you will find them to be well chosen, to be the outward and visible body of the inward and spiritual mind, to convey to your understanding, and to carry down nto your hearts the meaning of those things which l now, for the last time amongst you, have it in my mind to communicate at all. I come here to bid roughfarewell—to take my leave of you—not, I hope, for ever. (No, no; we hope not.) Not perhaps for long—(not above a week, God grant it)—but still, whether for long or for short, I reem it right to get my house—and you are my building, which I have builded—(Aye, and hear, hear)—I deem it right to set my own house in order, whether I may have to live amongst you, as you and I have fondly hoped, or whether your lot is to be cast where it has hitherto been, whiist my lot still rests in the purposes mad counsels of Heaven. I wish, before I say any thing further this afternoon, to set right that which some have made to be understood wrongly amongst you. (Hear, hear.) It has been represented in this town that, last Sanday, I had taken a final farewell of you. If any understood it so, I did not say it so. (No, no.) All that I said at that time was, and all that I still say is, that if it be the will of God that injustice and oppression, and grievous wrong should bear rule in our courts of law, as they bear rule in court of Parliament, and if through that in-Justice, and oppression, and wrong, I be carried from the dock to the dungeon, my mind and my body are both prepared for what in that case shall await me, even that career of suffering would not take me at ensures. I told my Ashton friends, last Sanday, That it might so happen, as it seems to be the order of the day, just now to hang men first, and to try them afterwards—it may so happen that I may have been doomed by a powerful, for the present moment en omnipotent, government, as for us earth and hell have lent them their united powers-that government may be strong enough to doom my body to years of imprisonment and bondage. (Lond cries or "No, no.) It so I bid you farewell, and we shall mot in that case see each other's faces perhaps for a long season. If however justice is to be had in the hely of holies of her own sanctuary-if, however, right and truth, and goodness, and fair dealing, and exembanded la zere to be awarded between an infiled Government and a persecuted poor person-1 my nothing of mercy—I want it not from my fellow man.-I askit. I seek it alone of God before whom we are all alike guilty-(aye, that is mercy, -but if right is to be had, then as I told them last Sunday. so I tell you it will be needful for me as you hear the sound, the weak tone of a once powerful voice. a voice that could shak the earth, and make the heavens ring, but which now can only be heard a few yards off, but weak as it is it can make hell to tremble sul. it will be needful for me then for the sake of my health, which in this respect is very much broken-to leave you for a while, perhaps as long as tweive months—but I did not say, nor did I mean when I told them on Sunday last, that it which I have lost. I hope not only to remain amongst you, but to come more fully and more broadly forward than ever amongst the people, and carry to its end—to its great and God-like termination, that cause what our Heavenly Father has enabled me to begin. (Hear, hear, hear.) I look upon it that the work which God has for the people of England to do, is hardly yet begun-can scarcely be said as yet to have taken any definite and tengible shape—any visible and perceptible form. Up to this hour ali, more or less, has been preparatory work, preparing the way of the Lord-making some of his paths straight. You and I and our fellowcountrymen who are going over a thousand hills, in a thousand vallies in every county, almost of the three kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, carf-liow countrymen up to this hour have been trying by the help of the Lord to make the crooked Paths straight—to make the rough places smooth to pali down the lefty hill top and tamble it down its sloping side into the depths beneath, that side wallies might be filled up, and that thus a highway of truth and righteonsness, and love might be made for the Lord our God-for the leader of men, for the healer of men, for the helper of men, for the deliverer of men, for the saviour of men-for the Immanuel, God with us, whose word is a gospel of glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. (Hear, hear, hear.) All the nations of the earth, it says in one place, and all Tamilies of the earth, it says in another place, shall be blessed by the woman's seed-by Abraham's son, by the babe of Bethlekem, by God male sech coming among men to unfold and make known the will of the Father, and to set up an everlasting kingdom-a kingdom of righteoneness of which there shall be no end, and in the mids: of which there shall be nothing that maketh a lie. If you will resd some of the last passages in the four Evangenste in which our Lord is foretelling the coming shows that was to belal and overtake the Jewish people, and through which, as divines tell you, he likewise foreshadowed and wished to draw out to your eye the day of final retribution and judgment. you will meet with this, at the present moment, highly important and characteristic feature which our Lord said was to be one of the tokens of these times to come, and which I take to be a standing token, an anchanging and unchangeable sign of every similar time of retribution and of judgment which is from the presence of the Lord. I wish to correct a mistake into which divines writing and preaching an this subject have almost, without exception, fallen. They tell you that our Lord meant the destruction of Jerusalem, and the dispersion of the Jows; and that he likewise meant to prefigure the day of julyment, when all shall have to appear before the jocgment-seat of God, and receive according to their deeds, whether they be good or whether they be evil. I wish to impress upon your minds another meaning which these passages not only will bear, but which they are intended to convey-a meaning which I hold to be the most important, because the most practical, meaning that can be attached to them. Our Lord, then, means that it will again be the case in after ages; and we are one of the after ages -we live in one of the cras or periods of time in which the great purposes of Heaven are in the process of evolution, coming out of the dark cloud in which they are wrapped, into the blaze and the glory of open day, making known the intentions of Providence to us. Christ in these passages wishes to show us that as Jerusalem was destroyed, so Paris shall be destroyed-so Madrid shall be destroyedso London shall be destroyed—so Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and Manchester, and Stalybridge, and Ashton shall be destroyed, if and when Ashton, and Stalybridge, and Manchester, and Glasgow, and Edinburgh, and London, and Paris, and Madrid shall fall into the same sing, and do the same deeds which the people of Judes committed. (Hear, hear.) Jesus Christ means to shew us that in other times, in all ages, and to the end of time, that the same sins are seen in the same light by the allthem, or however we may look upon them, he judges righteons judgment, and inflicts that which is just punishment upon evil doers. I believe that God is new standing, by his Providence, and in ten thouand takens of the times, precisely in the attitudeis metaining and exhibiting exactly the character, which Jesus Christ sustained and manifested, when he stood before the congregated myriads of Judea, and said to them, from the brow of yonder hili, Oh Jerusalem! Jerusalem! thou that killeds! the prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee, ow often-how often would I have gathered thy children together, as a hen gathereth her brood mader her wings, but ye would not. I would, but ye would not; and, therefore, schold now your house is left unto you desolate!" England stands to day as Judea stood 1,500 years ago. London is to-day. and every city, and town, and hamlet of our country likewise, what Jerusalem was 1,800 years ago-a land of abomination; cities, towns, houses, and hands that are full of blood. What was it for which Judes was destroyed, and that one stone was not let standing upon another? The Roman ploughshare clave the earth between, tumbled down and scraped up the very foundation-stones of the city, and all was waste and all was a wilderness, and the people were stain with the sword, and the residue of them were scattere', a r mnant that never could

Janusaries to keep guard at the door; bludgeone with blue, and spears with red stand on each side and in front of the door of the house of knowledge. the house of wisdom, the house of truth, the house of lighteousness, the house of God's law, and fair play and evenhanded dealing—the house of domentic happiness, of social comfort—they neither go in themselves, nor will they suffer others to go in own experience I had found the majority of the that have a mind to go in (hear hear, and "true"); and as God destroyed the Jews, so will he destroy the English, unless we repent and do works meet for repentance. The Jews were scattered, and their capital was destroyed, because oppression prevailed through the land. So striking was this the case, that when Christ came to speak of the day of judgment, and so to represent it to the people as to enable them to understand the principles that would did not I tell you then, again and again, that I did guide the deliberations of that day, he told them not care two straws about the five points; that if I the Judge should preside and the books should be opened, that every one would be judged according to these principles—what principles?—in theology in divinity? in ecclesiastic science? in political economy? Yes, political economy, ecclesiastical science, divinity and theology. But wherein do ali in this way-in this wise only :- Jesus Christ says six, pillowed with down, to present that petitionthat God, after he had sundered the sheep from the | the "National Petition"-to the House of Commons, goats—putting the sheep, that is the good men, on (Hear, hear.) Stephens changed! (Laughter.) the right hand, and the goats, that is the bad men, No; not yet. And what if he had changed? on the left hand-he will say to those on the right hand, " come in; come up higher and higher, nearer and nearer to the footstool of the throne of God;" and when they ask "what have we done that the honours of thy kingdom should be conferred upon us?" Christ will say unto them, "when I was hungry ye gave me meat; when I was thirsty ye gave me drink; when I was sick ye visited me; when I was naked and without covering ye clothed ma; when I was a stranger, lonesome, wandering, and heart-broken, ye took me in, made me a brohead; and when I was in prison, cast off, contion of the world." And when these men shall ask "Lord, when did we do all this?" it shall be answered "inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these little ones"-what little ones? Open your eres, and see the ghosts, the spirits of babes drowned in your canals—of broken-hearted women. whose lovers have been untrue, whose husbands have died and left them with a load too heavy to carry—these riving up those spirits of those babes and those mothers: open your eyes and see those bastile doors fiv open at the sound of the trump of God. London Police! make way! you cannot stand before that sound: it is one will make your devilmaster tremble. ("He will, he will.") Out of yender house of blood-oh, how the earth cracks and opens wide her month-yonder grave yards of among the people, of that unity of thought and perers who whizit out, and buzit amongst you that Stephens is changed—(hear, hear, hear,)—that he said a great deal last Sunday that was very unlike anything he ever said before. Will those small friends of yours, but right down good friends of -will those small friends of yours say openly and at once wherein is Stephens changed? In what

ranks of Rudicalism? I always told you that I be- none the worse men that are all place: I wish there | the close of the address that strive to ascer- | asked if any honest working man could suppose that lieved, if there were in the ranks of any party more honest men, good brothers—sound and true to God as that man says, "to fight blood up to the eyes," and their neighbour, then in the ranks of any other you would not be in the situation you are at present, party, it was in the Radical ranks. I always told you that. The majority of the people of England are Radicals by their own profession; and by my people of England to be honest men, and disposed to be true-hearted brothers. But I was not going to be a Radical on that account. Is it any news to anybody kereaway to be told that Stephens never was a stickler-much less that Stephens ever meant to be a fighter about the five points? Why, when your brethren at Ashton chose me to be their representative in the Convention of the industrious classes, that, when all should stand before that bar—when went to London, I would not present a petition you step out of the mills to leave the harvest which is already the Judge should preside and the books should be which I had not signed, and which I would rather waiting to be gathered in? In the harvest is the husbandwhich I had not signed, and which I would rather my tongue cleave to the roof of my meuth than I would say a word to induce anybody to sign. (Great astenishment.) I never asked you to sign it: never. I told you to please yourselves about signing; and the second to do it? No. I sught to stop working and am I going to do it? No. I sught to stop worki to do what you thought to be right. As for me, I these consist? of what is their true nature made up? would rather walk to London on my bare knees, on the bar of them in such wise as to be approved of God? Why in this way i Other people will change before him. Aye, many to de about themselves than Stephens has done.
But never mind it: it's no news to you that I never my blood; but in deing that I have seed, a dezen years of my blood; but in deing that I have sought for nothing but to save the shedding of the blood of your innecent children, and of year wives, and of those very men that have been talking in the factories this week about blowing my brains out before and musketry would keep the gates of hell closed, and musketry would keep the gates of hell closed, and the devils at home. That is the only point I have ever bothered you about; and thank God it has done. a one; and men that made a great deal more and musketry would keep the gates of hell closed, and the devils at home. That is the only point I have ever was for. That is the only point I have ever bothered you about; and thank God it has done more good than all the rest put together. (Hear.) That is why they say Stephens is changed, because ther, cheered my heart, and lifted up my drooping | bothered you about; and thank God it has done emned, suffering an unjust, or even, perhaps, a That is why they say Stephens is changed, because just sentence—when I was in prison ye broke every | his points break in; they hit the bull's eye; they bar of epinion and prejudice, and cast away, yea strike treason, and despotism, and tyranny, to their leaped over every stone that fashion and the ways of man had thrown in the way—you burst the bars of man had thrown in the way—you burst the bars of man had thrown in the way—you burst the bars of man had thrown in the way—you burst the bars of man had thrown in the way—you burst the bars of does not recommend a National Holiday? Is there your bressts. I don't mean you ever to run against the men my dungeon, thus morally, and came and visited any man alive here, or anywhere else, that ever heard of the 20th. (Hear, hear, hear.) I know that I have me in prison—come ye me recommend a national holiday either at the me recommend a national holiday either at the chimney corner, in the committee-room, at a public meeting, from the pulpit, or through the press? I have a great deal of nonsense to answer for, but I have not that rubbish on my hands. That is Attblessed of my father; take the kingdom; it is chimney corner, in the committee-room, at a public yours; it is prepared for you from before the founda- | meeting, from the pulpit, or through the press? 1 have a great use.

have not that rubbish on my hands.

wood's humbug, not mine. I tell you openly to-day, because it is the last day, perhaps, for some time at least, that I shall stand before you; and therefore, if I am to be lamed for it, or if I am to have my brains blown out for it, make heste. I know it has always over and above their pension, they must go into a laways over and above their pension, they must go into a bastile, and have their pension taken from them by the Poor Law Commissioners. The soldiers know that already; and that is one reason why they have no great love for the Poor that is one reason why they have no great love for the Poor that is one reason why they have no great love for the Poor reason why I spoke of this last Sunday, and why I a clause init to the effect that not only if a soldier wants any speak of it to-day is, because this may be the last relief he is to have his pension taken from him, but that if any time, for a season, at least, that I shall appear among you; and whether I leave Dukinfield in the midst of solemn silence, o. loud hurras, or of yells of exe-Poor Law Union houses—for they die so thick, they cration, or whether I fall in my passage by the blud-die so fast, and they die so broken up before they goon or the bullet of the assassin, I am resolved to maight take at least twelvemenths to get my strength hack again—that I should never, during that time come ore and see you, come amongst you to talk with you and to talk to you. My purpose, as you with you and to talk to you. My purpose, as you will know, always has been to abide and remain with and amongst you, so long as it should, to my mind and to yours, appear to be the will of God that we should have our connexion together. My are dead, that they dare not allow their friends stand between you and the danger that opens before of the seducer, and falls down upon the head of the poor purpose, therefore, remains what it always has been, and I hope that some means may be provided to enable me at one and the same time, if it be gourged pleasure, as it is, in that case, my wish to continue to officiate amongst you occasionally, and the needy, rise and wing their way to heaven and the needy, rise and wing their way to heaven and stand at God's right hand. (Aye, sye.) And the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide know one way that has talked a ware creat deal shout on the insurrection of one lide there are the shall open the plan, nor will I be a party to any scheme that shall open the lime, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and let out the troops of the line, squadrons of lam willing, I have aright to say it to you "think twice barrick gates, and if God should see fit to give me back that strength Lord of earth and skies, Jesus points to yonder against other portions of the nation, the weakest, the most divided, before the nation that are as one had a grainst other portions of the nation that are as one when the good man asks his Saviour in what way he anarchy and confusion, and the insurrection of one once unhappy, but no redeemed, children of men, body, guided and directed by one head. Can you and he says "inasmuch as ye have done is unto one | fight against that odds? If you can, you are stiffer and he says "inasmuch as ye have done is unto one of the least of these my servants, the members of my family, the subjects of my government, the objects of my government, the objects of my especial providence, von have done it unto me; come up ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you." I need not run through the parallel on the other side; it is enough that religion, christianity, the faith and practice of the gospel consists in visiting the widow and the fatherless, and in keeping overally a members of my form the lices and it won't he long before your heads is off if you are stiffer chaps that I thought you are stiffer. A National Holiday were. A National Holiday means a national fight. Are you going to fight? Have you made up your minds to that, "wiltangle be enough for to-day. (A voice, "Quite enough.") Is it not strange, my friends, that when you and I nave unearly uses with the is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have see many or the is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not shert of kisname. He is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seed other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seech other. (Hear, hear.) I will is a man you have seech other. (Hea less, and in keeping ourselves unspected from the world. If, therefore, there be any truth, any worth, any power in these representations of religion, it is evident, my friends, that when Jesus Christ, in these passages to which I have directed your attention, as showing to you the principles on which the government of God is conducted upon the earth, he intends ment of God is conducted upon the earth, he intends us to understand that, if we likewise sin, we shall likewise be slain; and I believe, as I said to you have made him wag his tail; have gotten thousands and tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands for what I am telling you to thay; you may say be the usual of thousands for what I am telling you to thay; you may say be the whatever you like, you may think whatever you like, it have day in the usands for what I am telling you to thay; of thousands for what I am telling you to thay; and they whatever you like, you may say be the whatever you like, you may say be thousands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say to the usands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the usands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the usands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say to thousands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the usand show what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the usands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say to thousands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the say in the street I have gotten thousands for what I am telling you to thay; out may say be the sum to that unit rest of the right and it won't is of thousands for what I am telling you to that I am telling you to the street I have gotten thousands for what I am telling you the the show that I am telling you the they be the shad of thousands for what I am telling you the they be the shad of thousands refore, that we are now arrived at the period when and win; and were I therefore a five-points man, God is saying to us for the last time, "How often- which I am not, I should say still as strongly as i how often would I have gathered you as a nation, say not being a five-points man, "Look before you sken you under my especial protection, as a hen lenp." There's all the difference between the masgathers her brood under her wings, but ye would not!" God, in my judgment, is now giving to England her last opportunity—(hear, hear); we are now at the eleventh hour of the day of oursalvation.

There is an the difference between the masses and underence between the masses are the mills, and your stopping them. When the masters stop them, it is done all at once, like clockwork. All are shut out alike; the Methodist, and the infidel, and the Owenite—"all maks o' folk."

(Hear hear) There are all out alike many tion-(hear, hear); -ve are now favoured with an folk." (Hear, hear.) They are all out alike-man. opportunity of lighting our lamps, of following the woman, and child, and you will then make common rilegroom, of entering in to the marriage supper. cause together. The Methodists don't damn the But yet a little while, and if we will neither hear his | infidels to hell in a "christian spirit;" infidels don't word nor forbear our own wickednes, it will be said | damn "God A'mighty men" in a spirit of fiendlike of us as it was said of the foolish virgins "The door | vengeance. There is nothing of that kind when was shut;" and our door of mercy from God, and the masters stop the mills: you are all sailthe hope of salvation will likewise be shut; and we ing in one boat, and you know that if shall be let as a people in outward and in utter dark- you fall out you will likely all sink in one boat; ness. (Hear, hear, hear.) My brethren, pray God and therefore you try who can pull best. You will not to allow his spirit to linger, and to strive yet a little even have public sympathy in your favour, because, while longer amongst us. There is a very remark. If it were not your own fault, many of the shopable token given to us by Jesus Christ to which it keepers would say, "These people are much to be would be well that we should take heed. He says pitied; the masters are wrong; the men would work that whenever the Son of Man is about to come- day and night, but they won't let them work.' and by the coming of the son of man I understand | Well, you try to make a "turn out;" and what hapany and every great change which the providence of pens then? Some of the hands don't want to go God according to the purposes of his divine wisdom out. Some of them are Methodists, and some of is about to make to happen in the world—that when- them are Church people; and you are told that ever any such change is about to take place, then it this won't do, and that that wou't do; they say, may be said that the son of man is about to appear, "It is an infidel stap, and they won't have and Christ says that when these changes are about anything to do with it: they will work." to come; when they are near at the door and at our or the infidely begin to say, "It is a Methodist trick, very fee:—that one of the signs of his coming, of the and we will resist it on the outset." "Oh! but if to come; when they are near at the door and at our very feet—that one of the signs of his coming, of the coming of these changes will be that many false Christs will arise. (Aye.) Think a moment what the word of Christ means, and who the man Christ bit; only see what sort of game you are going to they are already beginning to find out that "would-be wise they are already beginning to find out that "would-be wise men" may look yery foolish when they come to hond to feel they are arready beginning to find out that "would-be wise men" may look yery foolish when they come to hond to feel they are arready beginning to find out that "would-be wise men" may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men' may look yery foolish when they come to feel men'. cause he shall save his people from their sins." That why, it seems that you are going to destroy tyranny: their great God, and a great nation, in a solemn and sacred their great God, and a great nation, in a solemn and sacred court of justice. I now and then hear little bits of whispers from their sins; in other words to out and the other half are it the meaning of the word 'Jesus'; that is the character of the mission to which he was appointed—to save his people from their sins; in other words to heal as a physician does; to bind up every wound; to heal every sickness and disease to which our hearts and our earth, the social state in which we live and our earth, the social state in which we live out. Or try to fetch them out, you are going to ngut within the court of justice. I now and then hear little bits of whispers from London, as well as other people, and without much secret-service money. Now I have heard from London, as well as other people, and without much secret-service money. Now I have heard from London, that the Commissioners of the Home Secretary find themselves to be in a funk;—(laughter)—they are in a mess, and they don't know how to get out of it. It is true they can get and our earth, the social state in which we live out. Or try to fetch them out, you are fighting your Now Christ says, that, whenever he is about thus own brothers; you are fighting your own sisters; to come to heal the wounded, that many false you are fighting your own friends; you are contendto come to heal the wounded, that many laise Christs will arise. One will say, "Lo! here is Christ;" in other words, one will say, "Lo! here is all will be well." Others will say, "Lo! here is Christ;" that is, "Adopt this plan, and all will be right." Others will arise again, and make promises of a different description; and by this means the minds of the people will be distracted, the attention whether they will or not? Is that the Charter, to stand it (no. no): never stand by and see a man synt to goal. of the people will be drawn off, and the end make a man vote as he thinks best? It is a queer of God will appear to be frustrated, by the want, catechism that: a queer Bible that. My notion of liberty is, that every man should be allowed to think simultaneousness of action, without which it would for himself, and to act for himself, so long as his seem God, through any people, could not act. That conduct is obviously such as not to injure his fellow is precisely the case just now. All men are agreed creatures. (Hear, hear.) I don't like liberty all on a very great change, and perhaps a very swill change, and perhaps a very sudden change. No two men are agreed as to the way in which we ought to be ready to abide as to the way in which we ought to be ready to abide as to the way in which there is no unanimity of the call-d counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of the call-d counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of this character of the public counsels—if that may of the call-d counsels—if that may of the call seeing eye of God; that whatever we may think of counterall these things which that change may send the shopkeepers? (Hear, hear.) I know some of thought, no unity of purpose, no unaturity of action. You may ask me whether amongst all those schemers, I do not include myself, and whether, amongstall those plans I have not another to add to the number? I tell you, without fear of length and to spare that I warn you most affection-ately, most soleranly, against throwing away the bring challenged as one who does not speak the length as one who does not speak the length and solerance and saves ostill to every grown to all tell you further. truth, that I am no schemer, and I tell you further, always said to you, and say so still to every grown as one who heeds not whether he be called a fool for it or not, "I have no scheme for you;—I am not a to work as men ought to work. Do your duty to oath of Boardman and Ripley with having said that he intends false Christ; I have never set myself up, nor raised your masters honestly and conscientiously. I have to establish a republic; and therefore Lord John and the my voice, crying to the people, "Lo! here is Christ; told you ever and over again never to fritter away a Queen's arms at the head of it! suppose—whether virtue is to be its ewn reward or not! have not been told from the ("Aye, aye.") If I have, tell me wherein. If I particle of your masters' property. Give your Home-effice—but this is the mission Lord John Russell have, tell me in what way. I know there are whismasters your time, and the skill and the strength sent his runners upon and I hope they may only get the right and the care which you have covenanted to give them; and when that is done, get all the wages that your masters can be brought by fairness to give you. That has been my advice for seven years, and it is my advice to-day. If your masters don't work mine-for they give me another chance of talking six days out of the seven, be thankful if they work no less than four; and if they don't work four days, bst only three, be thankful that they are not workhas Stephens ever said one word that upset any ing two; and if you have no work at all, be thankbe gathered up, and yet that never could be alto- one word that he ever said before? (Hear, hear.) Is ful that you have here and there a friend that will

were more of that pluck. If every man were ready and you would be out of it before to-morre w morning. I am well awase that I can look my friend behind me in the done more to bring up the courage of the perple of England than I have done? (Hear, and "it's true.") But past services you do not want; you want them now. And if such have been my past services, my present shell be in shedding my blood, if it is wanted, in keeping my own best friends, my own dearest brethren, from running into any unnecessary danger. I see full well there's a darker cloud coming over England than the one that is now going to break over our heads, letting down a few drops of enriching rain which is to make the earth yield harvests by and by. But you talk about a National Holiday! Well, then, are all those harvests to be left to rot upon the ground? If you are to atrike work, the husbandman in the country must strike work. Why should brown bread, as you will be obliged to do? Will they live on but after I have left you, whether it be for a dung on or for a temporary retirement, I shall have the vatisfaction of recollecting that I gave you the best counsel I had to give yeu, I washed my hands of your blood, and left it upon your own heads, and upon the heads of your dear children, whom I am now pleading for beyond my strength. That man talks about ahedding blood. I have shed more blood than here and there a coward than myself. (Hear, hear.) But it is not a question full. of cowardice. There is another thing. I don't want and I don't mean the brave men of the 20th ever to be ordered to that is one reason why they have no great love for the Poor Law. But now the Government is trying to bribe them, for they have brought in a "Soldiers' Pension Bill," and there is child belonging to a soldier, if any child, or other person, thus belonging to a soldier, wants parish relief, the Poor Law Guardians are to find out the regiment that his father serves in, or her father, if it be a young woman, whom one of the I do know one man that has talked a very great deal about that National Holiday, who has said that in a very short time he means to be in the back woods of America. I know it. (Cries of "Name," and "Who is he?") I will not tell you to-day; I will tell you before you and I have finally done with each other. (Hear, hear.) I will; I am not short of his name. have had to face all the Irish in this district, who have been told that Stephens was an agent from the Duke of Camber-land, and who believed it, too, and that I wanted to pull the cross from Dukinfield Chapel. I have had to face them, and I did face them. I have told them to go to yonder hill, and I did face them. I have told them to go to yonder hill, and carry me away, and not a policeman within gun-shot, and me by myself, and I told them I would meet them there; and it they could prove any one of those assertions, they should take their shilelahs, lay my head upon a stone on the top of yonder hill, and beat my brains out upon the spot; and I say the same to any misguided Englishmen. Tell all the "National Holiday" men, all the men that are going to fight blood up to the eyes for the five points, to have a me ting at Hough Hill, and I will do my best to keep every friend of mine away, and I will go alone; I will meet them there it they wish it; and if they can show that they are right and that I am wrong, then I will come and be the apostle of the that I am wrong, then I will come and be the apostle of the National Holiday; and if they can show that what I am now saving does not spring from the kindest, the warnest gushing out of love and devotedness to your cause, they should serve me as I told the Irishmen to serve me, if they find out that I was an enemy to them. My friends, never put your trust in, and never follow after, men who pretend to be able to manufacture a revolution. A revolution, a rolling away of the whole fram evil to good from wares to the whole from evil to good, from wrong to right, from injustice and oppression to righteousness and equal rule, never yet was manufactured, and never will be manufactured. Johnstone, and such like men to swear what they will whatsoever, for they receivefull "value received for their swearing;" it is true they may obtain at the hands of a special stand it (no, no): never stand by and see a man sent to gael for one, two, or three years, or any length of time for having, as those witnesses say, said such and such things, three or four random unconnected words out of a speech of two houts and a half length, that never was taken down by any reperter. Lord J. Russell has found that out; and by in symation I have received some time ago-I don't always tell the moment get it; there's a time to keep in and a time to let out, and hope my friends behind will find that out. (Laughter.) man. Whether he may find the right man or not, I can only tell him that he will find a man at the trial. There is a man that knows every word he ever said in his life as to its general import, and, in most instances as to its special signification and application; and before I am convinced the jury must have a long speech—and it was two hours and a half in the atternoon and the night speech was about two hours; and they must have the Ashton-under-Lyne sermon, and that was two or three hours more, and the Hyde speech, is which I contrived to create a riot and misdemeanour in speaking not five minutes; they must have these speeches, and they shall have one word that he ever said before? (Hear, hear.) Is gether dispersed and destroyed; and I ask why was all this? It was because the pricity, and the princes, the elders of the people, the shepherdroaf the filter of the people, the shepherdroaf the wrong, and out of the right way. Heard them in the wrong, and out of the right way. (Hear, hear.) They kept the key of knowledges left the people) go in that wanted to go in. Christ has not heard Stephens all this produced and the principle of the people of t

tain, and lead you likewise to ascertain whether those principles are as strong, as mighty, as powerful to night as they were seven years ago; whether those principles are not house, and for sale. The prisoner was then retim, and lead you likewise to ascertain whether those principles are as strong, as mighty, as powerful to night as they were seven years ago; whether those principles are not drawn from the word of the Lord, to that word of which it is said that although all flesh be as grass, and all the glory of them as the flower of the field which withered and fadeth away, yet the word of the Lord shall never, never, never fail, because it is founded upon a rock, and that is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you.

The Development these principles are not moved.

The prisoner referred to cards which he said he had circulated. The following is a copy of them; "J. Livsey, 43, Hanover street, Shudehill, Manwhich by the gospel is preached unto you."

The Development the word of the Lord shall never, never, never which by the gospel is preached unto you. The Doxology was then sung, and after the usual blessing had been prenounced the assemblage separated. It may be worthy of remark that among the audience our reporter recognised several soldiers who paid the greatest attention to port Magistrates; that he was examined at Stockhe address of the preacher. DESPERATE AND MERCILESS CONDUCT

OF THE MANCHESTER WHIG MAGIS-

Nothing can be a greater proof of the evident wish of the Whig "serpents" of Manchester to drive the people to the commission of acts of violence than the the address to the working classes on the subject of numerous, unprovoked, unnecessary, and unlawful the National Holiday, had some communication arrests that are daily being made in this town. Oppressed as the people of this great manufacturing a police officer was sent from Colne with the wartown have long been—half starved, half naked, as rant, and he arrived here yesterday week. themselves and their children are-enduring the greatest possible privations of every kind, it is hardly to be wondered at by any reflecting mind, if they should have recourse to any measures, however wild and visionary, or however impracticable, to obtain relief from the misery in which they are involved. How much, then, must it excite the astonishment of every reflecting man when, in addition to the most squalid wretchedness, the worst passions of human nature, revenge and despair, are trifled with, and unnecessarily excited by the most tyrannical pro-ceedings, which cannot be sanctioned for a moment

come: the eye of Heaven looks with compassion and sympathy on the sufferings of the oppressed and wo! wo! WO! to the miserable deluded fools who expect to escape the vengeance of that power which waits only till the cup of their iniquity is It has been our lot for the last two or three weeks to record some of the basest transactions which have ever been perpetrated under the sanction of law: that duty again devolved upon us; and we only pray that our readers, while they read with abhorrence the following tyrannical proceedings,

either by justice or by law, or by the most remote

resemblance of either the one or the other. Though

its steps may be tardy, the day of retribution WILL

BURGLARY BY THE MANCHESTER POLICE.

will endeavour to restrain their arger, and look

forward to the end which "speedily draweth

FORCIBLE ENTRANCE INTO THE HOUSE OF JOHN LIVSEY, BY BREAKING OPEN THE DOOR, AND SEIZURE OF HIS PROPERTY.

Bes vick, the head constable of Manchester, havng received information that a man named John Livsey, living in a cellar under the house No 43, Hanover-street, Shude-hill, had commenced the sale of guns, pistals, daggers, and ammunition to the Chartists of this town and neighbourhood, he applied on Thersday last, to the borough magistrates, for a warrant, and the same evening, accompanied ceeded to the place. Livsey was not in at the rities, no opposition would be offered, on the part time; but the officers found and took away with of the police of this borough, to his being appreand bearing on the lock, as the name of the maker, "Thompson;" the other a very officers, as a detainer against the prisoner who old piece, and of very little value; two steel bows, was taken to the New Bailey, Salford. two-handed battle-axe, evidently an ancient weapon; it is more than a yard in length, the handle covered with faded crimson velvet, and studded with brass nails, so as to give increased soner, John Livsey (whose former examination will power of grasp; the head having a semicircular be found in another column) was again brought up; with a cross-guard and without hilt) and an ordinary guns) a box of patent "Anti-corrosive percussion caps, No. 4," and a tin flask full of fine gunpowder. These articles they took with them to the Police Office, Livsey himself went to the office of the Inne was placed in the Lock-up, and his wife was illowed to depart. On Friday morning, John Livsey, who is a young

man of sallow complexion, dressed as a mechanic, number of persons in this town and district had been was brought up at the Borough Court, before the in communication with Thompson, and had joined sitting Magistrates, Thomas Potter, Mayor, (who in a general conspiracy with him and the leaders of presided) James Kershaw, and Daniel Lee. The the Chartists to obtain arms, and to place them in various articles found in the prisoner's cellar were the hands of the people. He applied that Livsey placed on the table of the Court, and appeared to be handed over to the authorities at the Salford New

excite considerable curiosity. Beswick having been sworn, stated the charge against the prisoner in the following terms:-I have shire) with this offence. received information for some time past that the prisoner, who is living in a cellar, No. 43, Hanoverstreet, Shudehill, has been in the habit of furnishing the Chartists of this borough and the surrounding ueighbourhood with a quantity of arms. In con-sequence of this, I made application yesterday to the Magistrates for a warrant, for the purpose of searching his house, and apprehending him if necessary. I went yesterda , with Davies and some other officers, to his cellar, but he was not in. We found in the place the articles now produced—two fowling pieces, two sheel bows, a battle-axe, a bayonet, a sword, a ramrod, a dagger, six bullet moulds, a box Ged, who teaches you what your rights are, what the blessings He has endowed you withal are, will, in His own good time, if that time should come—God will teach your hards to war, and your fingers to light. If any body saks me whether I have not talked about fighting, I answer, "Yes, I have, very often; and I hope to live to talk much oftener about fighting than ever I have done. I mean to talk a good deal about fighting in the dock at Liverpool, if Lord John Russell dare take me there. I am afraid he will tank after all. (Laughter.) He has only sent me notice of two trials:

| Sword, a ramrod, a dagger, six bullet moulds, a box of caps for gune, and a quantity of powder. We brought his wife and the articles to the Police Office; and very shortly afterwards, the man himself came to the Police Office, and gave information to Mr. Davies of a robbery having been committed upon his premises. I detained him in custody, and I appear to the Police Office; and gave information to Mr. Davies of a robbery having been committed upon his premises. I detained him in custody, and I asked him if he chose to give any account of the police. Davies of a robbery having been committed upon said, that seeing Mr. Foster on the Bench, he wished his premises. I detained him in custody, and I to mention two cases,—one in which a man named asked him if he chose to give any account of the possession of those articles. He said he was agent and in communication with Thompson (who had he said, he had for sale; and the other articles, that were hanging over the mantel-piece, were articles which, he said, he had for the purpose of protecting himself. On searching him I found two receipts of pany; and he stated that he had received a care of terwards, containing twelve guns, all of which had been disposed of. I think I shall have some more; and my application now is, that you will be ant, and on the understanding that it was the re-Prisoner, is there anything you have got to say why you should not be remanded to Monday? Prisoner: have not heard anything yet said against me.-Mr. Beswick repeated the substance of his statement; and when he came to that part of it which contained the prisoner's account of himself, that he was an agent, employed by George Thompson of Birming-sworn—On the 31st of July, I was present, with ham, a manufacturer of gues and other articles, and that some of the things found were for the purhe had found upon him the two orders or delivery had any notice at all, so that I could have sup- his authority for selling arms; and it and the other pressed it.—The Mayor: Well, you will have an opportunity of bringing forward any evidence between and Monday.—The prisoner: Of what description? The Mayor: Oh, that is for you to look after.—The Prisoner: To prove that I have estahlished an agency for the sale of them. Beswick; The prisoner has been a journeyman printer with Mr. Wheeler, in Whittle-street, and he has only been in the habit of selling guns for the last month. The Prisoner: 1 have been in the habit of selling paper for the last eighteen months. The Mayor: Well, you are remanded to Monday next.—A man in the gallery shouted "Mr. Chairman," on which he was desired, if he had anything to say, to come forward, and go into the witness box. With this invitation he did not comply; for, instead of him, the

prisoner's wife came forward, and said she wanted

chester, agent to G. Thompson, gun and pistol manufacturer, Birmingham." It will be seen elsewhere, that Thompson has been apprehended at Birmingham, under a warrant issued by the Stock. port on Thursday week, and wasfully committed for rial at the present Chester assizes.

APPREHENSION OF MR. WILLIAM BENBOW.

A few days ago, Beswick, having learned that the magistrates of Colne had issued a warrant for the apprehension of William Benbow, the author of

Beswick, having procured the counter-signature to the warrant of one or more of the borough-magistrates, placed it in the hands of in-door constable Williamson and the officer from Colne, and sent them to a house in Lower Mosley-street, where they found and apprehended Mr. Henbow, about five o'clock, and immediately conveyed him to the police-office, and lodged him in the lock-up. The Stockport borough magistrates had also issued a warrant for his apprehension on a charge of sedition, ec., on the 13th July last, in that borough, and on other days. Under this warrant he was brought up for examination this day week, before some magistrate acting for the county of Chester, on this latter EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM BENBOW.

Shortly after the opening of the borough Court, the prisoner, William Benbow, whose apprehension we have above noticed, was brought up; and Mr. Henry Coppock, town-clerk of Stockport, said the prisoner was charged with conspiracy, an overt act of which had been committed in the borough of Stockport, in the county of Chester-for entering, with a great number of other persons, into a conspiracy to supply with arms her Majesty's subjects of this part of the kingdom. He should be able to prove an overt act in the city of Chester; and the magistrates were aware that all parties who had conspired, in whatever county they might be found or resident, would be tried in that county where the offence was committed. He applied that the prisoner should be handed over to the authorities at the New Bailey, for examination before some Cheshire magistrate, and where witnesses would be ready, with evidence, to fix the prisoner, with other parties, in a charge for conspiracy; the principal conspirator being George Thompson, a gun-maker, at Birmingham, who had already been committed to take his trial at Chester assizes for that offence. Mr. Maude-How comes the prisoner into the custody of the Manchester borough police? B swick explained, that a warrant, signed by a magistrate at Colne, had been backed by Alexander Bannerman, E.q., a magistrate of this borough.

Mr. Maude said, that as there was a warrant

against the prisoner, issued by the Stockport autho. hended under the Stockport warrant; and Beswick

EXAMINATION OF JOHN LIVSEY, THE DEALER IN ARMS. At the Borough Court, on Saturday last, the pri-

like a large cheese-cutter, and and Mr. Henry Coppock, Town Clerk of Stockport also a straight sharp pointed and two-edged blade, made a similar application to the Court to that for thousting. This instrument of warfare was sus- made by him as to the prisoner Benbow, and for a pended by a string over the chimney-piece, and there similar charge of conspiracy to supply arms. In were also displayed in the same place, an old straight consequence of a letter which was seized at the shop two-edged and printed sword; with the ancient of Mr. George Thompson, a gun maker at Birmingcross guard, and a pominel of carved bone or ivory; ham, in reference to the sale and purchase of arms, and a matchete, or machete; (a sort of long dagger | to be supplied to parties in this district, the prisoner with a cross-guard and without hilt) and an ordinary Livsey had been apprehended here. He (Mr. Copmusket-bayonet. In other parts of the cellar were pock) should be able to prove against Thompson a found a ram-rod for a gun, six bullet-moulds, (for number of overt acts of conspiracy, in reference to the sele of arms in Stockport; and he should be able clearly to show, that Livsey was connected in that conspiracy to supply arms, which, he was sorry Office, and B swick deemed it advisable to require to say, did appear to ever-ride the whole of this disthe attendance there of Livsey's wife. Shortly after trict. He should show by Thompson's books the the seizure, and while his wife was at the Police orders given for arms by Livsey, and by Livsey's letters, that these orders were executed by Thompdoor Superintendent, and gave information to son; and other parties would be clearly proved to Davies that a robbery had been committed on his have acted in concert with these two parties; and it premises. Beswick detained him; and a ter putting was a singular circumstance, and one that was nesertain questions to him, which Livsey answered, cessary to the making out of this case, that none of these parties had been gun-sellers or gun-makers before these recent occurrences—that was, till within the last three months. He could show that a great Bailey, in order that he might be charged before a magistrate of both counties (Cheshire and Lanca-It appeared that Mr. Coppock had no warrant

against Livsey; and the prisoner was accordingly remanded for half an hour; and, in the meantime Mr. Coppock laid an information against the prisoner before J. F. Foster, Esq., who is a magistrate of Cheshire as well as this county; and, having obtained a warrant from that gentleman, returned, and the prisoner Livsey was delivered into the custody of the Cheshire police; and the Manchester borough warrant was lodged in their hands as a detainer

EXAMINATION AT THE NEW BAILEY. About a quarter-past two, Mr. Foster came upon the Bench; and Mr. Coppock, addressing the Court Livsey, who had been selling arms in Marchester, for Mr. Thompson, the manufacturer of these guns, been already committed); and the other a man who resided at Birmingham, and that he was in the named Benbow, who had attended a meeting at habit of selling them. The guns and bullet-moulds, Stockport, at which he had excited the people to arm, and had spoken in very seditious language. He applied to Mr. Foster as a Cheshire magistrate, because other parties were committed to Chester .-Mr. Foster said, as the cases arcse out of this dis packages from the Grand Junction Railway Com- trict, it was not usual to hear such matters unless some extraordinary reason for doing so could be eleven guns and one fowling-piece, on the 18th July, urged.—Mr. Coppock said, he should have to leave and another case on the 20th of July, two days af this evening for Chester, and it was necessary that some documents, which he must take with him, been disposed of. I think I shall have some should be given in evidence before the committing further evidence in the case in three or four days magistrate.—Mr. Fester said, that if it was importpleased to remand him to Monday.—The Mayor: | quest of the Cheshire magistrates, he would take the case in the small Court (to which the prisoners were accordingly removed).

The prisoner, John Livsey, was first placed at the

bar, and the statements of the witnesses were reduced to writing at once.

the superintendent of police, at the seizure of some arms at the house of a man named pose of protecting himself, the prisoner exclaimed Mitchell, in Stockport. I afterwards, the same evening, searched the house of a man named

"Birmingham, July 23, 1239. "I shall be in Liverpool by the Rover coach to-morrow evening. If you can meet me at the coach I think I can explain matters to you.

Yours respectfully. "GEO. THOMPSON. "31, Whittal-street, Birmingham."

Mr. Coppock said, there was no direction on this letter, it having been torn off. The next was was addressed to Mr. Mitchell, beerseller, King street, Stockport, and was dated Birmingham, July 24, 1839 :--

"Mr. James Mitchell—Sir, I hereby give you authority to act for me as agent, at Stockport, for the sale of guns, muskets, pistois, &c." There was no post-mark on this letter.

On the 6th August, in consequence of these letters, and other information, I went to Birmingham, having a warrant for the apprehension of George Thompson. I got to Birmingham abent half past seven in the morning, and met Thomfson in Whittal Street, Birmingham, about half-past ten. He was coming towards his house. I seized three books, which were on a table in his

(Continued in our seventh page.)

(Continued from our sixth page.)

par'our, and a number of papers in his house. found this paper (marked P.) in a small desk in Thompson's front parlour, after he was in custody. I had told him first about his correspondence with other parties. I brought him with me to Stockport, and he has been committed to Chester to take his trial at the assizes, on a charge of conspiracy, and of possessing and disposing of arms for illegal purposes. The three books produced (marked Q.R.S.) are those I found, [They were account books.]
Richard Green, head lock-up keeper in the Manchester borough police—I have seen the prisoner Livsey write. This is his handwriting.—(Mr. Coppockaread the following letter :-)

The superscription of this letter (marked P.) was "Mr. George Thompson, 31, Whittall-street, Birmingham;" and its contents were to the fol-

Manchester, July 23 -£8. 16s.—Sir, according to your direction, have sent the case as empty, which I doubt not has reached you. I think this for the muskets, los for the fowling pieces, la for and they haunt me by dozens, and I have nothing to sell. I sold the last on Sunday. Send a few them halberts.

Waiting yours I remain respectfully, (Signed) JOHN LIVSEY, 43. Hanover-street, Shudehill.

P. S.—Do not fail, as I have promised by Friday

to have them." Richard Beswick, head constable of the borough pelice: I had a warrant to apprehend and search this prisoner's house, which I put in execution on Wednesday the 8th August, at four in the afternoon, There was no one in the cellar under No. 43, Hanover-street, Shudehill, and I broke the door open, and I seized in the prisoner's cellar two fowling pieces (maker's name "Thompson"), two steel bows, a battle axe, a bayonet, a sword, six bulbs moulds, a box of percussion caps, and a tin flask of gunpowder, containing about lilb. in weight, and a see him there. He said he wished his information nothing further I wish to say. to be entered, and these articles (which then were lying before him) had been stolen away. I asked him what account he had to give of them. He stated he was an agent, and authorised by Mr. Thompson, of Birmingham, to dispose of these other articles for his own protection. I then asked if he had enything about him, and he took from his U). One is an order from the Grand Junction Railway Company for a case of guns directed to Mr.

not go into any other evidence. The prisoner declined to ask any questions of

any of the witnesses.

Mr. Coppock applied for his committal on two

Prisoner-No. sir, not a word. Mr. Foster—Have you any witnessess you wish to

of arms. It is a distinct case.

Mr. Foster then (addressing the prisoner) said, there is in this case only one course we can take.

It is a distinct case.

Said, the assizes are close at hand, whether this case will be a jury of your country. If your intention was only such as you have avowed this morning,—if you can convince a jury of your accomplishment of ball. It is quite clear the charge is one of a serious nature, and it is scarcely possible that a charge can | placed at the bar) said, that probably the case might |

William Benlow was then placed at the bar. He said before the case was gone into, he had to request that all witnesses might be sent out of court but the one in the box. Mr. Coppock said he believed he had but one witness in the case. Prisoner-I apply that they may not be called upon at any future period. Mr. Foster—That I cannot say.

Prisoner—It is quite a dovetail preceding. With this combination going on, there is little chance for

me, and I request that the parties who are here, who may give evidence against me, may be ordered to Sadier, or some of the Stockport officers, to Chester, my neighbours' feelings.—Mr. Maude: Well, the the people their elective rights, which no man or set is not on the side for which I appear; but I am not aware that there is any one here but the one witness! who will be examined before the court. But if there be one accidentally in court, I shall not be precluded from calling him at the Assizes. Mr. Foster explained this to the prisoner, and Mr. Coppock asked him his name. Prisoner-By what name eid you arrest me? I answer no questions, sir. Mr. Coppock-Then I charge him as William

Joseph Sadler-On the 9th June (Sunday) I was at a meeting in Stockport, I got there about four o clock in the afternoon. It was held in a field adjoining Greek-street, Stockport, belonging to Mr. James Dakin, Stockport; the field is partly built upon, open to the street. There would be bettern one and two thousand, perhaps filteen or sixteen hundred, people there. These minutes I look at were made in the course of the evening. There were dressed, and came down; and, in his presence, they quently the two gams were found; and the witness present, the prisoner Benbow, the Rev. Wm. Essler, and Mitchell, (both of whom have been committed to Chester on these charges.) I heard Benbow found a bayonet, a dagger, and a pistol. Booth was witness afterwards found 70 lead bullets, and about speaking when I got to the meeting, about people of property. He said, the middling classes were their (the meeting's) enrmies; both the Aristocracy and people of property were a set of jugglers, pickpockets, corner, two guns, one of them a beautiful ornamen. Prisoner: No; only when he asked me the quesplunderers and pittless "Burkers;" they were all a tal fowling-piece, the other a common gun, with the set of bishops. He also said, "I should advise ever, have of "Thompson" upon the lock. Under a slee?—Prisoner: Am I justifiable, according to the one to get a sharp pike, six inches long, and carry table in the same room was found a bag-ful of haden laws of the land, to have such articles in my house, it in his side pocket, to defend himself against any one of his oppressors, or any pole-car of a police-man that might attempt to interfere with him." As seventy musket-balls, and a paper of gunpowder, to the National Holiday, he said (looking at a book probably about half a pound. Superintendent Coch. for trial at the assizes. reading from it.) he would recommend the people to leave off work, and observe the National Helicay. He said they must provide food for the first rone's Defensive Instructions for the People." Acto-week; and, after that, if they wanted food, they wather, the number of balls found is nearly four mast go, to the number of fifty, to Major Marsland (a hundred. gentleman resident in Cheadle Moseley, and one facturing establishments are some of the largest in the Borough) or some other rich man, and ask for a load of corn, and if he refused, to send 500, 1,000, 10,000, and if sull refused, 50,000 must go, and then they would be sure to get it. "Sheep and oxen, if You want them, you must drive to the slanghterhouse." He spoke in severe terms against the Gov.rnment and people of property, and said they mast depend upon themselves and fight their own battles. He was followed by Mr. Essler, who is a dissenting minister, who said that when the National Holiday arrived (referring to those who reported family. what the speakers said), they should be marked and tried before a jury of the people, and dealt with accordingly. Benbow was in a cart, near a person (James Mitchell) who was selling books called "The National Holiday, by Wm. Benbow." I sent a

person to purchase one. The Prisoner: Is it quite consistent with the nature of good evidence to take a written account of a speech of some length.-Mr. Foster said, the rule was that a person might take notes immediately afterwards.—Mr. Sadler: I took some notes immediately after the meeting, and all within two hours." Prisoner: How long have you been a police officer? Nearly seven years.—Before that, what were you? A cotton dresser.—Were you in any other employment at the same time? No.-Did you then know how to write? Yes, before I was a cotton dresser .-Is that your own hand-writing? Yes. [It was shown to the prisoner.] Were you present at the commencement of my speech at Stockport? I was not .- It was like a sermon; but you had not a bible; you had a book .- i did not take any method in writing down, in any order.—I remember you spoke of the Aristocracy, the Whigs, the Tories, the factions I believe. Do you recollect my saying the government Was a matter to which I should not at all refer in my discourse? I do not.—Do you recollect my mentioning our beautiful Queen? I believe you did mention the Queen.-In connection with this beautiful Queen did I not say that one faction, the Tories, had been Accused of having a design to murder the Queen? I believe you did.—Then as to the other faction did

people in the kingdom? Yes.—Do you recollect I that box with a hundred balls in it, and several chairman of the meeting, and by one or two others. cracy, you say I said they were enemies of the people? Yes.—Of both factions? Yes.—During this discourse do you recollect that I said these factions were the only enemies of the people? No.-That denounced these factions as being vile, infamous, these late meetings? rapacious, villains, and in short, the whole climax of hard words, in short, I don't know words I could use strong enough? Yes you did. Do you recollect my asking a question whether the people thought the factions were disposed to grant them their liber. following effect: ties? I recollect a bit .- Do you recollect in introducing the holiday, that I said it would be necessary for the people to take their affairs into their own hands? You did .- Do you recollect my urging the holiday as a measure likely to produce peace and happiness?-You urged it as a measure for procuring

your rights.—Did I talk about a good old Tory king high in price, according to the others; but be that gave his people six months' holiday? You District, Salter-street. William Seagar. No. 12.— able until the charge was completed. Mr. Heaton, it so. I have sent the full amount, £7. 14s. quoted the Scriptures.—Did I not ask what goo: J. Lomas, Secretary." (Another card, similar to clerk to Messrs. Ashworth and Kelsall, said the mareason there was why the people of England should this, only for the present quarter, ending 24th Sep- gistrates did not yet know what the charge amounted the machett, la. 6d. for carriage, and 4s. 6d. for the not have a holiday? You did.—Do you recollect tember, 1939.)
stocking of my gun; which will make all right my saying anything about select vestries? Yes, I "Manchester Political Union.—I hereby certify, You will please to send some fusees and pistols. I do. Did I not tell the people they had neglected have a great demand for fusees, so, if you can send their duty in attending select vestries, and that there member of this union, and that he has paid his subsome. I could like about four fowling-pieces. You was ample provision to support the people in each may send a few of those matchetts! they are the sort parish, if husbanded by the select vestry, which they that will do in this town. I have a many wants had neglected. I talked about maranders in former supplying, but most wants fusees and pistols. If times, in the shape of conquerers that had voluntary those halberts are for sale, I would take one dozen or two as a trial. Do not forget the broken part of a lock, which I sent last time. Please to send as Marsland in Stockport.—Do you recollect my saying referred to was a small one, with an engraved fromquick as you possibly can. My place is established, that there were many liberal gentleman in this neighbourhood, of whom Major Marsland was one? lances," and it was entitled "Instructions to the heartily as Deegan, in custody of the constables, leaders of the people, for the foot-lancers." Mr. Maude—Yes, I passed. moulds, a few matchetts, and if it meets, a few of applied to these gentlemen, they would supply them with means of support during the national holiday? give of yoursel'. Prisoner-What, in regard to those You told them to ask.—[In answer to further questions of the prisoner's the witness stated] You said articles to defend my house, to prepare myself and

> the Lord's keepers. I believe you said, that the Lord's keepers would be happy to send them fifty but compel me to have such things to defend my fat oxen to the slaughter-house. The meeting, so far as concerned the behaviour of the people, was peaceable. I did not hear the people sing an hymn, nor a prayer .- Prisoner: Then I have done with you at this time. The prisener then asked what the nature of the

fection, and to injure personal property.

The prisoner ther said he never saw Essler before The prisoner ther said he never saw Essler before that day; that he was never guilty of conspiring done so, ask yourself the following questions:

with any one in his life. He knew the malignant with any one in his life. He knew the malignant of the word of command, fire and destroy the law, and the walls of Huddersfield were according to the law, and the wall wall according to the law, and the wall according to the law according to the law accord ramrod for agun. While I was searching, his wife nature of the prosecutor's employers, and ho (B n- my fellow-creatures-more especially when policecame, and I took her to the borough police office; bow) was prepared for all the consequences which men have aggravated them almost to madness: hired and in about three-quarters of an hour afterwards he (Mr. Coppock) and his employers wished to lay ruffians, at 3s. 6d. per day, who enjoy all the pleasure conspired; all he did was fair sures of life; and, I, as a soldier, at 13 i, per day. the prisoner came to the borough police office, and upon him. He never conspired; all he did was fair sures of life; and, I, as a soldier, at 13 i. per day, gave information of a robbery at his house. I told and above board. He said he had no wish to have exposed to all kinds of weather, harrassed almost to him I had been looking for him, and I was glad to these observations taken down. He added, I have death in protecting those very policemen who have The examination of Mr. Sadler was then read

over to the prisoner.
Mr. Foster having consulted Mr. Norreys (who is also a Cheshire magistrate) said: In this case, Beabow, it is clearly our duty to commit you to fowling-pieces and bullet-moulds for sale, and the take your trial at the Chester assizes. You have been here shown to have been taking part at a meeting which was attended by a great many persons; pocket two papers which I produce (marked T. and you have been encouraging those parties to arm. according to the evidence now given; and it would appear clearly for illegal purposes. It is impossible your country, or more ingloriously repressing the not to see, that, if this is a faithful statement which demands for justice of agreat but horribly depressed John Livesey, dated Manchester, 23d July, and the not to see, that, if this is a faithful statement which demands other is directed to Mr. Thompson, Birmingham, has been given, you have encouraged people not people." only to obtain arms, but to use them for the unlaw-Mr. Coppock said, that the prisoner having ful purpose of possessing themselves thereby of the magistrate to answer me one question?—The admitted that the things came from Thompson, that property of others; and therefore you are not only Mayor: Yes.—Prisoner: Have you got arms in your would shorten this case considerably, and he would liable to be indicted, but, if this be true, your passession, sir, to protect your life and property? offence is of a very serious kind. We have at pre- Auswer me that, as you are a sworn justice to keep sent only to take this case as we find it, and to say whether or not we shallsend you for trial. Prisoner addressed to Soldiers'): What accounted you give of this?—Prisoner: What is that? Oh! a person of this?—Prisoner: What is that? Oh! a person when very few of the factories were closed, there had the population rather than give up to him be inquired into: if the representations were sent to the proposal of t

and it was explained, that the prisoner had been Have you got any arms in your possession? Is

Mr. Coppock-No, not as regards the possession I want to know, Sir, (continued the prisoner,) and the persons who will have to decide that question

Mr. Foster (having directed Livsey to be also nature, and it is scarcely possible that a charge can be of a more serious nature than this is.

Prismer—I am innocent of it.

Mr. Foster—All that we can say is, we are bound to commit you to take your trial at the assizes. You will be enabled to bail; and, after we have heard with a more serious nature. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. The prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. They must act upon co-operative principles; and he would advise them to put their 5s. and their 10s. Pitt said that, in case of invasion, every man have to satisfy a jury of your countrymen of that.—

Prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. They must act upon co-operative principles; and he would advise them to put their 5s. and their 10s. Pitt said that, in case of invasion, every man have to satisfy a jury of your countrymen of that.—

Prisoner—I am not inclined to any evil pur. They must act upon co-operative principles; and he would advise them to put their 5s. and their 10s. They must act upon co-operative principles; and he they must act upon co-operativ will be enabled to bail; and, after we have heard is close at hand; and it is impossible in either case, me will state what is the amount of that we should require any other than very heavy to protect my property, and to preserve peace, and as much as they could consume, as they were the bail, as the object is to secure the trial of the parties that the laws will protect me, although I am only a industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of they should put themselves in a condition to do so industrious people who produced all the wealth of the doubte that had arisen regarding the least upon offences of so serious a nature. We think poor working man.—[Mr. Maude: No doubt; the the country. He would not trespass upon their time with effect. (Cheers.) She was willing to protect as to the doubts that had arisen regarding the legal bail than that against Liverey; and we shall there-fore make a difference. You, Livsey, must enter into your own recognizance, in £300, and find two sureties in £150 each; and with respect to you then removed; and, we believe, were conveyed by

> APPREHENSION AND COMMITTAL OF A VETERAN SIXTY YEARS OF AGE. HORRID AND UNEXAMPLED CONDUCT.

Having same reason to believe, from information which he had received, that a man named Timothy and it was added, that 102 of the leaden bullets w re Booth, had arms in his pressession, Beswick applied to the borough magistrates for a search-warrant, which he placed in the hands of Superintendent Cochrate to execute. The superintendent, taking with him Inspector Brown, lock-up keeper Armi- the musket was his own, and that the fowlingtage, in-door coastable M'Mullin, and two of the policemen, proceeded to the dwelling of the brave old man, a small house, No. 44, Jersey-street, Ancord if he had any more fire-arms in the coats, which they reached shortly after two o'clock house, and the prisoner replied—" You need on Saturday morning. Having obtained admittance, not trouble yourself to search further; you the police found him in bed up stairs. He got up, have found all the fire-arms in the house." proceeded to search the house. In a cuphoard, in asked the prisoner if he had any bullets or carhe back place or kitches, on the ground floor, were tridges, or powder, and he said he had not; and asked if he chose to give any account of these things.
He said he had them to desend his property. In the front room, a sort of parlour, Armitage found, in a seked the prisoner if he had anything forther to say. musket-bullets; and in a cupboard, in the same to protect me as well as others? The Mayor: A room. M. Mullin found a tea-coddy, containing jury of your country will tell you whether you are which he held in his hand, and he appeared to be rane found upon a take, under some newspapers, thirty or forty ball cartridges, and several books, dec., including a cheap ed tion of " Colonel Macegether, the number of balls found is nearly four

The police continued their search, but found of the Members for the Berough; and his manu- nothing else of consequence, either in the house, or in the cellar below it, which is also in the occupation of Booth. At length, having completed their scarch, they brought away Booth as their prisoner, together with the arms and ammunition they had found, and reached the Borough Police Office about four o'clock, where Booth was ledged in the lock-up. We understand that Booth, who is about sixty years of age, was in the habit of cleaning sticks for butting cotton. He is supposed to be a military pensioner, though he stoutly denies it at present.

He is married; his wife is living, and he has a EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONER.

Shordy after the opening of the Borough Court, the prisoner, Timothy Booth, was brought up for examination; the sitting magistrates being Thomas Potter, Mayor, (who presided.) Daniel Maude, W R. Cailender, Thomas Cooke, J. G. Frost, David Price, J. S. Smith, and C. J. S. Walker.

Beswick being sworn, stated that, in consequence of inform ation which he had received yesterday, he made application to the magistrates for a warrant to search the house of the prisoner, Timothy Booth, who lives No. 44, Jersey-street, Ancoats. Accordingly, about haif-past two e'clock this morning, he dispatched Superintendent Cochrane, and other officers, to search the house; and they found a large quantity of articles, consisting of a musket, a bayonet, a fowling-piece, a pistol, a dagger, 24 ball car-tridges, 102 small lead bullets, and 262 large lead bullets, and about half a pound of gunpowder. [Beswick produced these articles, which were placed on the table of the Court.]

Superintendent Cochrane sworn-I went to the pri-oner's hoose this morning about half-past two clock, in company with these officers. In searching his house, in a cupboard in the kitchen we found a pistol and a bayonet. I got them, and asked the prisoner to whom they belonged, and he said to his son. [Prisoner—(in a loud voice)—I deny it.] I called Deegan to the door, and informing asked him what use they were for, and he said for him he had a warrant against him, Deeprotecting the house. In the meantime, Armitage gan surrendered without the least resistance. I not say the Tories accused them of similar designs: and M'Mullin were searching the parlour or front. At twelve o'clock the following day, Desgan was I believe you made use of words to that effect.—You room, and they found there the musket and fowling-brought before Messrs. Chadwick, Ashworth, and recollect my raying that one duel had taken place piece. I afterwards went into the parlour, and unwhere one Tory thief had threatened to shoot a der some clothes on a sort of chest I found a parcel 2000 persons attended in the street to watch the

M'Mulliu-He cleans sticks for butting cotton. Mr. Maude-Do you know him any of you before?

M'Mullin—I know the man by sight. Mr. Maude—Do you know his habits of late? M' Mullin-Not of my own knowledge; but I hear there was a power behind the throne greater than he is a great man amongst the Chartists. the throne itself? I believe you did.—And then I Mr. Maude—Do you believe he is connected with M'Mullin-I have every reason to believe so

There is one book which Mr. Cochrane found. were found some printed cards, which were to the "Manchester South Lancashire Universal Suffrage Association for the attainment of Universal

Suffrage. Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation, and No Property Qualificaions. No. 74. T. Booth, 44, Jersey-street .-Robert Holms, Secretary. 1839. "Mancheter Chartists' Political Union, No. 1, District, Salter-street. William Seagar. No. 12.—

scription for the quarter ending 24th of June, 1839. m. Tillman, Secretary. No. 12."

that (the cattle upon a thousand hills are the Lord's) my family for its defence, while I am in Ireland and that these gentlemen who had these cattle were after my business; and I consider that, according to life and property, and the cause of the country, and to keep the peace: I bought these articles. Beswick-The musket and fowling-piece are made by Thompson, of Birmingham, the party who is now in

> 4. The following little paragraph is copied from the Northern Liberator. Read it; and, after you have ists seem to have been of opinion that a little intibeen the aggressors? Forbid it, humanity; forbid it, justice; forbid it God." [The case referred to is that of Aun Peacock, a soldier's widow, of Morpeth, and is regarding the trea ment it states she received "under the provisions of that most accursed Pour Law Bill;" and the concluding paragraph is)and learn what blessings are in store for your widows, after you have spent your days in defending

The prisoner: Should I appeal to the worthy Mr. Coppose applied for his committal on two grounds, first that of conspiracy, and the other for the possession of arms illegally.

Mr. Prisoner: What is that? On ! a person of this f—Prisoner: What is that? On ! a person of the street, and I put it in my another warrant against him; and if that case was hot be possession of arms illegally.

Mr. Poster—You have heard what has been Mr. Poster—You have no constitute the street, and I put it in my were but few persons on the ground at the time appointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the street of the working man. Mr. Poster—You have heard what has been more and it that case was any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the pointed; their numbers, however, continued to indicate the same as any other bill.—(Turning to the same as a and it was explained, that the prisoner had oren a problem of the conduct as problemed under a warrant issued by a Colne magnification.

The Chairman then said that he should content not that a case which circulation for the universe would assist be be orderly and the great Governor of the Universe would assist be be orderly and them in overthrewing such monstrous tyranny, and Mayor: No, I shall not give you an answer. Conall:

Prisoner—No, Sir.

Mr. Foster—Is the other case connected with this:

Mayor: No, I shall not give you an answer. Conduct yourself with decency.—Mr. Mayde: The
peaceable in their conduct; and, as the hour was
them in overthrewing such moustrous tyranny, and
question is, pri-oner, whether you hav-arms in your
but Mr. Foster said it must take its ordinary course.

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Peaceable in their conduct; and, as the hour was
them in overthrewing such moustrous tyranny, and
question is, pri-oner, whether you hav-arms in your
setting late, he thought they had better proceed at
but Mr. Foster said it must take its ordinary course.

Mayor: No, I shall not give you an answer.

Peaceable in their conduct; and, as the hour was
them in overthrewing such moustrous tyranny, and
question is, pri-oner, whether you hav-arms in your
getting late, he thought they had better proceed at
house, with a good intention or a bad intention;
once to business. He would, therefore, call on Mr.

of God. It was impossible that this state of things you can convince a jury of your countrymen of that, then you will have committed no offence at all. The prisoner-I am not inclined to any evil purlaws will protect every one.] Then, according to the laws, they expressly state, that the poor are allowed to have such things, as well as the lords of the land, to defend the laws of the country, and to preerve the peace.—Mr. Mande—There is no distinc-

> examinations must be taken. The prisoner was removed; and, when the examinetions had been reduced to writing, he was again placed at the bar, and the evidence of Beswick, Superintendent Cochrane, and constables Armitage and M'Mullin, were read over to him.-The examinations detailed the evidence, as already given, M'Mullin 70. Armitage stated that the prisoner, Convention." when asked to whom the guns belonged, said that piece had been won at a raffle .- M'Nullin stated

justified or not. You are committed to Kirkdale,

The witnesses were then bound over to appear and give evidence. The Prisoner: What bail might be required?-The Mayor: Two sureties in £75 each, and your own rec guizance in £150, and you must give fortysignt hours' notice of the bail.

The prisoner was then removed. APPREHENSION OF JOHN DEEGAN AT

ROCHDALE, Last night week, a meeting was held at Rochdale, in a place behind the Primitive Methodists' Chapel, in Drake-street. It is a kind of triangular plot of ground, and could not conveniently long would the middle classes act upon their prehold more than ten thousand persons. On this sent views. As to withdrawing their money from persons, nearly all of them of the labouring class. the banks, which was another of the measures re-James Taylor, of Spotland, late a member of the commended by the Convention, they had a right National Convention, was called to the chair, and to agitate that question. Let them do this, then, opened the meeting in an appropriate speech of and they would be in a tenfold better position than much plausibility and moderation. John Deegan, they were at present. Let them reflect for a much plausibility and moderation. John Deegan, another of the Convention, followed, and spoke upwards of an hour and a half. He was repeatedly cheered during his address. Near the hustings, the meeting was closely packed, and was exceedingly attentive, particularly when he recommended the attentive, particularly when he recommended the commencement of the Sacred Month to commence on Monday. Universal Suffrage was the grand punacea for all the sufferings of the labouring classes; and the time was not far distant, when that class would know when to stop as well as their employers. He advised them to arm, and urged them to prepare for Menday next. O'Sullivan, a journeyman tailor from Heywood, followed, and declared the inhabitants were ready at Heywood, and would commence the holiday on Monday. Joseph Taft, of Rochdale, thought they were scarcely ready at that place. Mr. Taylor, the chairman, expressed a similar opinion. Deegan then re-urged his previous sentiments; and a resolution was adopted, that, if other towns begun the holiday on Monday, they would be ready at Rochdale, but would not be the first to lead in the affair. The meeting separated at and the Whigs compelled him to abdicate, and near half-past ten, and the leaders retired to a pub- placed William on the throne in his stead. The arislic-house, known by the sign of "Hark up to Glory," when they remained until the arrival of Mr. Butterworth, the deputy constable, who took

the event.

Butterworth deposed, that he apprehended him at twelve o'clock the night previous, on authority of a warrant granted the same evening, and requested that the prisoner might be remanded until Monday. The information charged the prisoner with having urged the people to "arm with powder and ball; for the people were going to rise, and turn Lord John Russell and the Government out of their place. Lord John Russell might get a grant of 5,000 more Beswick said, that amongst the papers and books The time of rising was now very near." Mr. Hunt soldiers, and withdraw the same number from Ireappeared for the prisoner, and read the terms of the warrant. Mr. Chadwick said the prisoner should be remanded, as requested. Mr. Hunt wished to know if bail would be taken for the prisoner? To which Mr. Chadwick replied it would not. Mr. Hunt urged the point, and represented the hardship arising from close imprisonment until the time. Mr. Woods, the magistrates' clerk, said the charge was not made out, and bail was not acceptto; it might be a bailable offence or otherwise, and and they became policemen only because they then bail could not, in the present state of the proceedthat Timothy Booth has duly enrolled himself a lings, be received. Mr. Hunt applied to have better accommodation allowed to his client, whilst in the that in London itself the Government could not lock-ups; he hoped he would not be allowed to sleep on bare boards. Mr. Chadwick said the ma-B-swick said, that the Timothy Booth mentioned on the cards was the prisoner, and the William indulgence. The prisoner was then removed to the their station-houses. He had been also informed Tillman was now committed to Kirkdale for trial inner office, where he was surrounded by his their station-houses. He had been also informed at the next Assizes, on a similar charge. The book referred to was a small one, with an engraved frontispiece, containing drawings of pikes, or "foot Taylor. The crowd in the street cheered most and would have joined the people. (Cheers.) The

MEETING AT HUDDERSFIELD.

A requisition, signed by twenty-eight inhabitant householders of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, was last week presented to John Firth, try, the outrages committed at Birmingham, the unprotected state of the industrious classes, &c. &c. Chester Castle, for trial at the Assizes. There was ably signed requisition the constable refused to bourhood, not content with throwing every legal and constitutional obstacle in the way of the requisition-

various parts of the country, which are seditious and so. They merely held it in trust for the benefit of contrary to law, and an attempt has been made to the people; so that even if the people did wish to call a meeting of this description in this district. take Woburn from the Russell family, they only de-We, the undersigned Magistrater, do hereby cau- sired to have their own again; and when they got tion all persons against attending any such meetings. it, they would, no doubt, find bettter trustees than It gives us great satisfaction to state that while were the monks. (Laughter.) But the object illegal and riotous assemblies have taken place in of the aristocracy was to keep all the property "Read ye this, ye soldiers, when the enemies of the people are so anxious to let loose upon them to extremely peaceable:—we therefore confidently rely to the same condition as they had reduced the Irish. silence their just demands by the bayonet's point, on the good sense of the people, and that they will not be seduced from the peaceable and orderly

course which they have hitherto followed. John L. L. Kaye, W. W. Battye, Joseph Walker, William Brook Joseph Armitage, Joseph Starkey, B. N. R. Batty, John Sutcliffe. Hur dersfield, 8th August, 1839."

George Barker to move the first resolution.

Mr. BARKER said he had come forward with the intention of imploring the men of Huddersfield to carry out to the letter the measures recommended by the National Convention. In order to do this. fore, move the following resolution : -

"That this meeting views the reckless conduct. Bendow, you must enter into your recognizance in tion made by the law. No person, however high his and neglect, of the Government, and others in 2500, with two ser ties in £250 each; and you rank or station, is allowed to have arms in his post power, with regard to the labouring classes, to be #2500, with two services in £250 each; and you must, severally, give forty-eight hours' notice of bail.

Benbow: I am very proud that there is a disciplinated declare, that I am. Both prisoners were prisoners were prisoners. I did not have them at the door, only for near they have treated their petitions and remonstant. such, that they have deprived them of all good and ear the neighbours might say that it was injuring trances, from time to time, in refusing to restore to of men have any right to deprive them of, the uarepresented labourer has no other alternative left than to put himself into such a position that his future demands will be more heeded, and proper attention paid to his just rights, that man may be. come of more value than the machine of wood, iron, and stone. We, therefore, pledge ourselves, both for pistols, and 262 for guns, making a total of 364. individually and unitedly, to carry into operation the Of these Cochrane found 100; Armitage 194; and ulterior measures as recommended by the General

> Mr. JAMES MATTHEWMAN, in seconding the resolution, said he highly approved of the recommendation of the Convention, to carry out exclusive dealing. The working men were too ready to deal with those who oppressed them. They were deprived of the means of living by arbitrary laws. As soon as their oppressors took food from the people, they took from them what was their common right. Exclusive dealing had thus begun on their part towards he people; and they, therefore, had a right to employ the same means in their turn. But when sent to York Castle. (Shame, shame!) Now he would not get bit in this way; he would not be taken up. (Laughter) Let those persons subscribe who were their friends; if they were really their friends they would subscribe; but let them Convention, and if all had done the same there and surd, and to put down agitation in this country everywhere else they must have been successful. Let them, then, act upon that principle, and no power on earth would be able to withstand them. They ought to take counsel together, and get places of their own to assemble in. They had a right to do this, and they ought to place themselves in the best position they could take up. Had they land was up to the mask and was a second and was up to the mask and was a second and wa not always seen the middle classes acting against the working men at elections, and all other occathe banks, which was another of the measures rewould conclude by seconding the resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. Martin, of Bradford, to support the resolution.

Mr. MARTIN was received with loud cheering He congratulated the meeting on the spirit which had been shown among the men of Huddersfield for Universal Suffrage. They had fallen upon times when it was their duty to come boldly forward, and let their tyrants see they were as well acquainted with the constitution of the country as the law-givers by a revolution. James II. trifled with his people, force, such as the Whigs had made use of in 1688, but he thought there could be not much harm in

arrest an humble individual like himself, and not bring the Admiral to justice for making use of such an exevils which pressed upon the people should be removed, and their wrongs redressed. (Hear, hear.) greatest attention. land to assist them in their work of blood; he might get more policemen, and establish that force in every as follows :corner of the land, but he would be obliged to give way before the rising power and knowledge of the people of this country. (Cheers.) The Government might endeavour to destroy the vessel of the constitution, but they would themselves sink in that ocean in which they had endeavoured to engulf liberty. They relied much on the police, but the police were Radicals themselves. (Laughter.) It was perfectly true; they were good Radicals; received better pay than when they worked at the loom and tilled the earth. He had been informed trust the policemen, and that when the trades there, were only allowed religious books to read, and were denied the use of pen, ink, and paper. He was happy to find the people of this country were laying aside their difference on religious subjects, for the purpose of obtaining the one great object of their the laws of the land, that it does not only require but compel me to have such things to defend my dersheld, was last week presented to John Firth, wishes Universal Euffrage. (Cheers.) When the compel me to have such things to defend my take into consideration the present state of the coun- Ireland would neither be priest-ridden nor O'Connellridden. (Hear, hear.) The Spectator newspaper had rightly designated Chartism as a school without With this most legal, and constitutional, and respect- a schoolmaster, as the Chartists were all instructing also in his possession a small paper, addressed to the | comply; and the householders who signed it there- | deed who would not come forward to assist his felcharge was; for he was quite at sea as to it. Mr. soldiers. (This paper was handed up to the bench, fore convened the meeting themselves for Saturday, low-countrymen in their present struggle. They convened the authorities of the neighshould learn to estimate at its just value the accusation of their enemies—that they were an illiterate ignorant mob, and wished to destroy and appropriate the property of others. And if they did wish to rob others of their property (which was not the case) they would not be the first who had so acted. Let ir gly covered with copies of the following extraor- them ask Lord John how his ancestors became possessed of Woburn Abbey. Cobbett said that "V. R. Whereas, Meetings have been held in that property belonged to the monks. But it was not

Instead of beef and beer they wished to feed the people on wet lumpers, which were as soft as a turnip. (Laughter.) He thought it was no laughing matter. This was not a time to laugh, but to take into their serious consideration how they should proceed to deliver themselves from the evils which threatened them. The CHAIRMAN then said that he should content not that a case which cried aloud for vengeance? could much longer continue. The people had long since begun to put their thoughts into words, and the day would speedily arrive when their words would be put into actions. (Cheers.) Well then, as they were determined to put their words into them; at all events when Wellington and Peel tried | construction of the powers under the new charters. to get into power she spurned them, and recalled the The bills are to be considered in committee on Whigs because she thought them better, though they (the people) thought them quite as bad. The people were equally oppressed by both parties.
Should there be one law for the rich and another for M.P. on the brim of his bat. He had visited the grave of poor Cook, and the virgins of England had done honour to his memory by bestrewing it with flowers.

In the restrict the restrict the respection was negatived by 63 for the original clause, and 20 for the amendment—majority of 43 against the country of 43 against Well, let them leave the grave of poor Cook and go to Bristol, and see what happened there. In that city, during the excitement that prevailed when the Whigs instigated the working classes to shout "the third time and passed, after some conversation; as Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," a was also the Stage Carriages Bill. lad of twelve years of age was shot by a Captain labouring man was hung for striking an aristocrat engrossed and read a third time on Monday. on the brim of his hat. When such a violation Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, on reading the order of the of justice as this took place under the law, it was an insulting mockery to assert that the laws pro-tected alike rich and poor. (Cheers.) It was a violation of the fundamental principle of good Government to make this distinction. The Government was not employed by the people as a master to domineer over them, but to act as an arbitrator among all classes; but the aristocracy had shamethey attempted to do this they were taken up, and fully perverted its purposes, and made use of it to disturbances as the government now demands the them be cautious how they proceeded, and, above expected." all, avoid secret societies; for the Government Debate cusued thereon, in which Lord John would be glad of another Cato-street conspiracy to Russell, Mr. Villiers, Mr. D. Israeli, Mr. Ewart, send the leaders of the Chartists to gaol. Let them not carry round either red or black books, or their go on agitating peacefully and constitutionally, and they might defy the malice of their enemies. Did enemies would catch them and send them to prison. they might dely the manice of their enemies. they ever hear of a whole county, man, woman, town had carried out the recommendations of the and child, being sent to gaol? The thing was ab-

doings during the Reform agitation. There was a the 1st day of January, 1829." land was up to the mark, and ready to come over the border; not to wage a puny warfare such as that between the Percy and the Douglas, but to support the rights of man throughout the length and breadth of the land. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin concluded his address by announcing a lecture to be delivered by him the week following in Huddersfield, and retired amid loud cheering.

The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, which

their own money against them. So long as they arrived at the age of threescore and three, and but luckily not in a vital part; had it been on the submitted to a state of things like this, so long had never missed any meeting to carry out Univer- frontal bone, instantaneous death must have ensual, would they be the basest slaves under heaven. He sal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot; and at all these Johnson, after he had fallen to the ground, called meetings the greatest peace and quiet had been out "Murder," as lead as he was able, which maintained. He was a man of peace; and advo- brought Police Constable Brett, 130 C, to the spot. cated the peaceable enjoyment by every man of his The officer found the unfortunate lad senseless on inalienable rights. Let them be on their guard, and act as they would be acted by; and then if they did wrong it would be because their enemies had driven them to it. The resolution he had to propose was as follows :-

recollect my saying that one duel had taken place where one Tory thief had threatened to shoot a der some clothes on a sort of chest I found a parcel coming use of expressions uttered by the so-called lad to apply to a Magistrate for a warrant against then introduced to speak in support of the prisoner. Besides the officers, he coming of the prisoner. Besides the coming of the prisoner. Besides the officers and the coming of

people in the kingdom: 1es.—10 you reconcert | that now with a hundred pairs in it, and by one of two others, and by one o some score or two of tradesmen and gentlemen of had no use for a king, they had a right to form a republic. (Loud cheers.) Now, if Admiral Codring- with the darkness (for it was new nightfall) renton made use of these words, he thought he might dering it altogether impossible to take notes of the repeat them after him; and would the authorities speaker's address. Mr. Bairstow, however, continued, notwithstanding the pelting of the storm, till nearly nine o'clock; and although it was quite pression as this? It was now full time that the dark when he concluded, a great portion of the evils which pressed upon the people should be remeeting still remained, listening to him with the

The CHAIRMAN ther put the resolution, which was carried ananimously.

Mr. BINNS moved the third resolution, which was "That this meeting considers it necessary to confirm the election of the three supplementary delegates.

place of any of our present representatives who may be called away." The resolution was seconded by Mr. CROSSLABIN and carried unanimously. A vote of chanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

te the Convention, namely, Benjamin Rushton, Thomas Vevers, and Samuel Healey, to take the

Boetry.

THE LOVE OF WOMAN. (From the Birmingham Advertiser.) WOMAN'S love in sighs arises, Breathes in throbs, and blooms in team; Withers—when the one she prizes Wrecks the hope of future years; Like the smitten rose of snumer, Neath some angry, biting blast. For the storms that overcome her

Leave no features of the past. Woman's love there's no repressing, For she loves and dosts on one: One alone receives her blessing, From that heart too casy won. Fortune smiling, frowning, never Warps the genial ray of bliss, Which emits its light for ever, Sparkling in the constant kiss.

Woman's love, to man once plighted, In the throb, the tear, the sigh,
In the throb, the tear, the sigh,
Though that pledge by man be blighted,
By the shrewd, designing lie—
Should all treasured hopes lie sified,
Future visions' raptures flee,
Yet remains her love unrified,
Fixed, eh! false one, still on thee.

Woman's love, our cares dispelling,
Lights the stormy path we tread—
Sheds a glory on the dwelling,
Where the bridal feast is spread;
And averts the heart when lonely,

From the sorrows that oppress— Loves us dearly, fendly, only— Loves till death that love suppress BAYLEY.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Friday, August 9.

The Postage Duties' Reduction Bill was read the third time and passed, on the motion of Lord Duncannon. It now only awaits the royal assent to become the law of the land.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Dr.

Paylor, who had been captured at Birmingham a rioter, when, in fact, he was assisting the police, sent to Warwick Gaol and there stripped, his hair cut, and in other respects treated like a felon. His Lordship also complained of the harsh treatment to (Hear, hear.) It was a time to endeavour to not know whether this was to be taken as a sample. which Vincent is subject. He added, that he did obtain their rights by moral force, and, if they of the manner in which the threat used by the The day appointed for the meeting was wet and stormy, and in consequence of this, and the hour of aristocracy were determined not to concede Universal and the right exercise of the prerogative of mency.

The Poor Law Commissioners' Continuance Bill was read the first time; after which their Lerdships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, August 9. Mr. FRESHFIELD (the Poor Law Commissioners' Continuance Bill having been read the third time,) moved that the following proviso be added at the end of the Bill, "That it shall not be lawful for the said Commissioners, by any rules or regulations. not already made, to prohibit or limit the administration of relief to able-bodied labourers or their families out of the workhouse of any parish or union;

but after some conversation it was negative without a division; the Bill passed, was sent to the Lords. and there read the first time.

The Manchester and Bolton Police Bills were

Tuesday morning.

Lord J. RUSSELL having moved that the House resolve into committee on the Birmingham Police Bill, Mr. Williams proposed, and Mr. T. Attwood Should there be one law for the rich and another for the poor P—(No,)—and yet that was the case; and the works of Cobbett were quite conclusive on the without a division. In committee Mr. C. Baller subject. A poor man of the name of Cook was hung proposed that the appointment of the Chief Comsome time back for striking a money monger and an missioner be vested in the Town Council of Bir-Mr. C. Buller's proposition.

(The blank regarding the Commissioner's salary was filled up with "£800.")
The Metropolis Improvement Bill was read a

Lewis, but the Captain was honourably acquitted a second time, considered in committee, and the by direction of Lord Denman. The Captain was liberated after shooting this poor boy, while a poor dispensed with); and the bill was ordered to be The Slave Trade Suppression (No. 2) Bill was read

day for going into committee of ways and means. its causes, and concluding with the following:—
"That, until the spirit and course of legislation in the Imperial Parliament be changed, and proper regard had to the welfare and wishes of the whole people instead of the interests of predominant classes, no recurity from the recurrences of such plunder the people and enrich themselves. But let aid of Parliament to repress can be reasonably

> Mr. Warburton, &c., took part, after which the house divided, when the resolutions were lost by majority of 22, the numbers being 51 against, and 28 for, the motion. On the motion of Mr. EWART was ordered

Return of the number of executions which took was impossible. If they were to cease to agitate, he had no doubt that Neddy Baines would preach up Chartism himself. Why, he had made his fortune by agitation, and the Chartists were his fortune by agitation, and the Chartists were periods respectively for offences which were capital. place in England and Wales in the five years ending moderate in their conduct when compared with his at the commencement of the former period viz ex

BRUTAL ACT.—As Samuel Johnson, an errand boy in the service of Mrs. Thornton, dressmaker, 273, Regent-street, was proceeding along Pall Male on his way home, about ten o'clock on Thursday, night, he was felled to the ground by a blow with the hutt-end of a musket, inflicted by a soldier belonging to the Grenadier Guards, xamed John Sadler, who was on duty at the time as sentine the gates of Marlborough House, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, in Pall Mall. Mr. VEVERS came forward to move the second The sole provocation for this brutal act appears to veyed him to Mr. Giddy's, a chemist, in St. James's-"That this meeting cannot find language suffi- street, by whom his head was dressed, and he wee ciently strong to convey to our fellow countrymen, then taken home. Brett, the Police Constable, themselves. The great change of 1688 was gained those deep feelings of indignation and disgust with then proceeded to the apartments of the community which our bosoms are fired, nor the extreme bit- officer, in St. James's Palace, and reported the cirterness of contempt we feel towards all those who cumstance to him. The Colonel directed that could so coolly, cowardly, and assassin-like, (at Sadler should be brought before him. He interretocracy took care on this occasion to secure all poli- the bidding of traitors,) with an hired set of brutal gated him on the subject. The soldier did not dear cal power to themselves, and gave to the people the police, commence so base and bloody an attack upon knocking the lad down, but said he considered him. right of petition. But it would appear, from the proceedings of the magistrates, with respect to that proceedings of the magistrates and gave to the people the proceedings of the magistrates. meeting, that the Whige of the present day were de. affirm as Englishmen, ardently attached to our The policeman said he had no doubt that the termined to take away from the people their right to assemble for the redress of their grievances. He tion that will never cool, a wounded breast that in the first instance. The commanding officer. should be very sorry to urge them on to physical will never heal, until such villains, traitors, and severely censured Sadler, who, he said, had actual in assassins, be brought to cond gn punishment." a brutal and cowardly manner. He could not Mr. Krnyon Fytton seconded the resolution. interfere in the matter, but would recommend the

MANCHESTER.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY --- DISTURB-ANCES-ATTACK OF THE NEW POLICE

On Monday last, a considerable number of per seems assembled at an early hour in the morning, and paraded in procession, with flags, banners, &c., through the principal streets. This circumstance was no seomer known to the new police (who are detested in the town) than the head constable. Boswick, with a strong force of his bludgeon men. accompanied by a formidable escort of the military rallied forth, and made a most wanton and furious attack on the unoffending people, taking possession of their flags and banners, and beating some of them most severely. The leader, who carried the first banner, a standard, on which was the cap of liberty, forght most bravely, but was overpowered by numbers, and taken into custody. The military and the police, with their cutlesses, paraded the town during the greater portion of the day; and it is meedless to say that their presence and their conduct tended greatly to exasperate the excited populace. During the day several conflicts took place between the people and the police, at which the former were worsted, and several of them taken prisoners. On one occasion the prisoner's van, containing twentytwo prisoners; was upset, and a great number of them were enabled to effect their escape. In the early part of the morning, a number of persons went round to the mills, and turned the hands out-this was carried on to some extent and success in the neighbourhood of Gathome, and the police falling suddenly on the people, a conflict took place, in which one policeman was stabbed in several parts of

On the same morning a policeman was stabled in Little Lever-street. During the day, a report reached town that 60,000 men were on their march from Ashten, but subsequent, accounts inform us. that they were intercepted by the military and turned back. It is said in Manchester that there has been some rough work at Ashton, and that a deputy constable has been killed. In the course of Monday, the military withdrew, and at night a large concourse of people assembled in Ancoats-street, a very densely populated part of the town, and at the end of which is a cotton mill, at the present moment used as a temporary barracks. Towards dusk, it became evident that the military were about making another display, and a cry was set up to meet at the Reservoir, about half a mile from the town. Thither the crowd wended their way, and about 30,000 people were soon collected together. A number of persons still remained in Ancoaisstreet. At nine o'clock, it was currently reported That several mills would be set fire to in the course utter rain of those who followed either their advice or example. of the night, and the troops were immediately He assured them that the magistrates with whom he acted, ordered out under Col. Wemvss. and detachments and he believed the wealthier classes of society, were fully ordered out under Col. Wemyss, and detachments were stationed at different parts of the town during

his body, and is now lying at the Infirmary in a

the night. The examinations of the prisoners took place on Monday and Tuesday. Monday and Tuesday.

they (the working classes) could point out any feasible scheme by which they could resist them, he was sure they would be head constable, said that at half-past five o'clock, he glad to de so." received information that a number of persons were This is a sweet morceau. The wealthier classes of geing from mill to mill, and turning out the hands at course are fully aware of the miseries of the poor. work; in consequence he took with him about and their sympathies for them are wonderfully exsixty of the police force, and in approaching Mr. tensive and prolific, and they want the Chartists to Massay's mill, he saw about 200 men, headed by point out feasible schemes by which they can be the prisoners William Barker and Frederick David- relieved. The Chartists have done all this; they reson; he heard the prisoners demand the doors quire that their class of society should be admitted to be opened, or they would break them open. They into the representation, in order that their wants succeeded in taking the prisoners into custody. Should be duly considered in legislation. This is a Barker fought desperately and stabbed a policeman feasible scheme, perfectly legal and acknowledged several times with the dagger he produced. The

A woman, whose name did not transpire, came

engine should stop. He asked them to stop till Mr. the hands of Englishmen? At some of these Char-Shorty came, but they insisted that the engine should tist meetings the speeches are deserving of great stop and the men turned out. He then stopped the attention. At a Manchester meeting, for instance, engine, and the people clambered over the walls into | we have the following report:-Mr. Massey's yard. He did not see either of the prisoners among them.

o'clock in the morning he saw a great number of speaker drew the attention of the meeting to the position in people coming from the Albion mill. They came which the Chartists new stood in the eyes of the country. people coming from the Albion mill. They came the Chartists new stood in the eyes of the country. He considered that the Chartists of 1839 were the Whigs of ings of the rich oppressors with the poor oppressed, the considered that the Chartists of 1839 were the Tories of 1832. The exhibited by the whole contour of the arrangements up to him and said they wanted the engine to stop, then the police came up. He did not stop the

Mr. Mande-Were you stabled at all

Put up.

Beswick stated that about seven o'clock in the morning he was informed that a procession was the head of Her Majesty." with becomere and flags, and headed by the prisoner, who had a flag, on which was inscribed-" The earth is the right of man; he that does not work ought not to eat;" and on the top of the flag was the cap of liberty. After a desperate struggle, they took the flag and the prisoner into custody, and dispersed the crowd. Pistols were fired on the

occasion. The prisoner said they had only been to five or six mills. He was committed to Liverpool

STABBING A POLICEMAN.

A man named Lackray was charged with stabhing a policeman in an encounter in Little Leverstreet. It appeared that policeman Tackaley and another were endeavouring to take him, when he stabled the former in the belly and ribs. Inspector land that persons, in pursuance of an illegal combination, have gone among the working classes of the people, exciting and endeavouring to persuade them to desist from working, and language came up at the time, and Tackerley cried to desert their employers; I deem it to be my duty to call upon out, "Oh my God, he has stabbed me twice." He was taken to the Infirmary, and the prisoner was

The weapon which the prisoner used was similar to a shoemaker's knife, and the surgeon from the Infirmary said that if the ribs had not resisted the instrument, the wound would have been mortal. He was committed to take his trial.

SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS.

were charged with having three gans in their possesgroup. The case was remanded. WHIG ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.— THE RIOTS ON MONDAY IN ANCOATS.

Three men named Harney, Fittem, and Leech

STREET, &c.

At the Borough Court, on Tnesday last, George Beeth and Mary Holmes were charged with being concerned in the disturbances on the preceding day. There was no substantial evidence to support the charge, highly respectable witnesses were called, bail was tendered, and the parties were liberated. John Grindy and Cornelius M. Kirk were charged with attacking the police. M'Kirk was committed to the Sessions, and Grindy ordered to find

Edward Wright, John Tabblener, Peter Hebbert, John Hardy were charged by Inspector Stepheninstructions from the magistrates, at twelve o'clock. instractions from the magistrates, at twelve o'clock, the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the revolution, but he wanted it peaceably an adjournment to seven was carried, with the view o'clock the report was completed, when inexpressible indignation the statements said to have been last night made in the House o'clock the revolution, but he wanted it peaceably and bloodlessly. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.)

The speaker then alluded to the spine whom he believed to be prowling among them. There was not claim a voice in the wanted to seven to seven the seven last night made in the House o'clock the resolutio

policemen swore to the others.

Peaceably to my work.

Tabbleven denied having strack the policeman A highly respectable man named Benson, a

traveller, came forward to speak for Wright. He their rights and persons. said he was standing near him when he was seized. and he was doing nothing at the time. Mr. Mande-Then what caused the police to

Witness-That I don't know. The crowd shouted and hissed, and there were some stones thrown, but not by the prisoner Wright. Mr. Smith (a Magistrate)—Did you see him all

the time? Witness-Yes, all the time I was there.

Mr. Smith-Why there is evidence to prove that he was throwing stones! This sapient Magistrate, Smith, who seems dostrous of criminating at all times, did not succeed in this instance, for the Mayor cried NO! NO! and all the other worthies on the bench responded NO!

NO! there is no such evidence!!! The Mayor-Will you swear that he was not taking an active part?

Witness — I will swear that he was not.

The Mayor—We see no reason whatever to alter our determination to fine Wright £2, or to be imprisened for two months.

Hardy was ordered to find two sureties in £10 | he Government to take stronger measures than had been each; Tabblener and the others were ordered to do already taken by his Noble Friend the Secretary for the same.

| Appendix to take stronger measures than had been press, that he is a liar and a hypocrite. He (the ing? He could not pretend that he anticipated riet perty—he never advocated the new of offensive to take stronger measures than had been press, that he is a liar and a hypocrite. He (the ing? He could not pretend that he anticipated riet perty—he never advocated the new of offensive to take stronger measures than had been press, that he is a liar and a hypocrite. He (the ing? He could not pretend that he anticipated riet perty—he never advocated the never advocated David Roberts, William Beswick, John Fuirbrother, and M'Intosh, were charged with a similar offence, ment it was possible to take. The military force in that part

keep the peace. All the decisions gave great diseatisfaction. At the New Bailey on Tuesday, a man was the law in so scandalous a condition how criminal charged with having a quantity of bullets, gun would be a Prime Minister that did not do his powder, and ball cartridge in his possession, and was utmost to alter it. Some of the Chartists, in defendremanded.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE CHARTISTS. The Chartists are gaining immense strength, not from numbers, and certainly not from violence, but Chartist cause. The members of the body that | surdity :suffer. The proceedings of the public functionaries ensive way possible. They are taken out of their beds at four o'clock in the morning, torn from their families, and treated shamefully, when there is not a single plea for such proceedings. For example, with respect to the five men to whom we allude, it is said that various papers and one gon were found amongst them. Is this a reason for thus violating the liberty of the subject? The subsequent charges gret, he sees no grounds on which he can save the are, that these men attended large and tumultuous meetings, and used language calculated to excite the people to disaffection. There is no offence in this: we should rather say it is a case of merit. Every man is bound to excite as much disaffection as he possibly can against the present system of representation, and it must be a disloyal subject, a bad parent, and an unworthy individual, who does not strive to create such disaffection to the very utmost in his power. Another charge is, that the parties excited people to procure arms. There is nothing illegal in this—every Englishman has a legal right to possess arms—and to arrest and confine a man fer having advised his neighbour to do so, is as unlawful as to hang a man for having told his neighbour to provide himself with a quartern loaf. To this scandalous maltreatment of the Chartists we have a few addenda, at once distressing and amusing. We are told that the Mayor thus addressed the prisoners, for they were of course to be prisoners, whether that urged against them were true or false, criminal or not. There was a predetermination to commit them: "Mr. Mande addressed the prisoners at considerable length on the folly of the course which they were inciting the people to adopt, and which, he observed, would end in the

The Engineer deposed that a great number of people came to the mill, and demanded that the should stop.

The Engineer deposed that a great number of people came to the mill, and demanded that the should there be such a dread of trusting arms in

aware of the extent of misery and distress to which many

thousands of the poor were reduced, and that their sympathy for them was as extensive as it was possible to be; and it

" The first resolution, which was moved by a Mr. Butter-Mr. Higginbottom was next sworn. He said he worth, was to the effect that the people should use every means to protect their liberties, and at the same time they should support the authorities. In moving this resolution, the Whigs of 1832 had been more violent in their conduct than the Chartists now were. 'In those days,' said the speaker, 'the Whigs called a meeting at Leeds, at which Baines, the great liar of the North, not only proposed three groans for the Queen, but suggested that the Queen should be put in breaches, and the King in pettienats. The Whigs also, at M'Mullen—No Sir, but several blows were aimed at me with a dagger.

Barker was then committed to take his trial at the Liverpool Assizes—the magistrates stating that be stood charged with a capital crime.

FURIOUS ATTACK ON THE PEOPLE.

A working man named John Holmes was next put up.

Beswick stated that about seven o'clock in the Beswick stated that about seven o'clock in the beat of the people of 1839 to throw through the streets the heads of those parties who would the above down, if it was not equally as legal in 1832 to hurl the Queen, but suggested that the Queen should be put in brether the Queen, but suggested that the Queen should be put in brether the Whigs, also, at the Mhigs, also, at the Whigs, also, at the Whigs, also, at the Whigs, also, at the Whigs, also, at the Mhigs, also, at the Whigs, also, at heads of those parties who would then have done the same to

walking through the streets. He went with a strong It is impossible to deny the correctness and sound body of police, and accompanied by the military to sense of this harangue. The Chartists of '30 are the Ancoak-lane where he found 1,000 people marching Whigs of 32, and there is no Chartist meeting at which language more viclent has been used than what was poured forth by the Whigs, and by their organ, the Times, in the former year. Lord John Russell greatly commits himself. In his letter of injure shopkeepers if they do not support the Chartist cause. His words are as follows:—

"Having been informed that in some parts of the king-Assizes. The prisoner said that the flag was put into shopkeepers, householders, and others, by means of intimidahis hands to carry, and the case was remanded till tion, (as by threatening them with personal danger, or with the fellowing day. loss of business, or threatening to mark them down, and report them as ensmies, and by various other illegal means,) and that persons have been combining and endeavouring to injure shopkeepers, householders, and others, in their lawful business, representing them as enemies to the people, and persuading others to leave off trading with them, thereby to the magistrates to use their utmost endeavours to repress and put down such mischievous practices, which are contrary to law, injurious to trade, subversive of good order, and dangerous to the peace of the country; and to apprehend and bring the offenders to justice. I advise the magistrates to proceed against persons guilty of such illegal practices, as

> Let us ask whether there is a general election, or a borough election, in which these practices do not take place? Is not all this the very essence of our electioneering system? In every contest for a return of a Member to Parliament the system of intimidation is pursued, and the Tories are very justly denounced as the enemies of the people. But what is there illegal in endeavouring to persuade the working classes to desist from working, and to desert their employers? It is perfectly right that the working classes should do so if they can thereby benefit their interests, a point upon which they alone have a right to determine. Lord Wilton made a curious motion upon this subject on Monday night. He stated that thousands had taken possession of the church of Bolton-that is to say, that they had entered the church for which they paid, and behaved themselves there with perfect propriety. But resolution, at which we feel no alarm whatever, for it is sensible and legal:— "RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY AGREED TO BY THE

GENERAL CONVENTION, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1839.

"By order of the Committee. " JAMES TAYLOR, Chairman.

"ROBERT HARTWELL, Secretary, P.M." What rational man can doubt these rights, or the propriety, or even necessity, of urging them? Lord had done for themselves. Melbourne, with reference to this placard, said-With respect to the placard part of which the Noble Earl and was received with lond cheers. He was happythat had read, he must say it was not new to him; he had read he had an opportunity of meeting them. He was happythat he had an opportunity of meeting them. had read, he most say it was not new to him; he had read it before, and he was sure their Lordships would be of opinion with him that it was very artfully worded. It stated, that if ary 'unproveked' attack was made on the people assembled in the exercise of their constitutional rights without riot or tumult, it was right in them to resist such an attack by force.

Some had deep to their constitutions and the people assembled of the people. He had been much defamed by the tumult, it was right in them to resist such an attack by force.

Some had an opportunity of meeting them. Frow was the man that would never fail to defend the rights of the people. He had been much defamed by the fundamental to the people and the man that would never fail to defend the rights of the people. Whig and Tory press. There is a paragraph in the Guardian, and he begged leave to tell those who

speech to each individual in order to excite to the magistrates had not seen his placard last Saturday, utmest violence. The statement is foolish, but were put he should make to more which would come and the law in so scandalous a condition how criminal to say, and he hoped Mr. Beswick would come and he hear him. If he were imprisoned, the day he came ing themselves, have shown great talent, and yet these men are perfectly without the pale of the Constitution, whilst the counsel employed against them were, or had been Members of Parliament, the latter exhibiting little probity and less of intellect. Judge Littledale is proverbial for mercy, but his conduct on these trials do not sustain his from the justice of their cause, and from the excest reputation, nor do they give him any claims to even sive absurdities and injustice on the part of their common sense. The following passage reported enemies. The trials will be of great use to the from his speech seems incredible from its ab-

urged violence, and the commission of all crimes, skulk out of the crisis, and leave the honest men to said—' You, Jeremish Howell, Francis Roberts, and John dress upon the Sacred Month. To your opinion I Jones, have been convicted of a capital felony. An Act was are exceedingly disgraceful. At Manchester, for instance, five men are arrested, and in the most of their the exceptions. It still remains a capital offence. I see no grounds upon which I can recommend you to mercy, and I hope the example I am about to make will produce beneficial

A Judge, speaking of the old atrocities of our criminal code, and of its reforms, regrets that the offence for which these unhappy men are convicted, is still called a capital felony, and having expressed this re- order that a wise conclusion might be come to. persons from a law which he acknowledges to be bad, and from which he has an absolute and easy power to save them. What beneficial effects can arise to society from a Judge hanging men by a law which he regrets is in existence? This is a combi-Judge. Justice Littledale could not have been compos mentis. When Lovett and Collins, on receiving express a fear or regret that an application for justice must be addressed to him? Let us assure Judge beneficial effect; but, on the contrary it always produces the reverse, in the strongest degree. If under the fiction of law. On the principle of ter-rorism, the effect of which the Judge speaks could not be produced by a thousand executions. Lovett made an excellent defence, nor did he break down at the point at which The Morning Chronicle says that he failed. Questions of degree admit of a variety of opinions; but all persons acknowledge that a month, that you could not equally effect in three the representation is faulty and fraudulent in the extreme, and although there may be differences as to the point to which it ought to be fixed, there is no

MR. JACKSON'S FAREWELL SERMONS. Mr. Jackson, according to announcement, preached his farewell sermons at the Carpenters' their dependance on his strength, and obeyed his will. they might feel assured that they would be relieved from their present difficulties, and from the yoke of their oppressors. It was gratifying to observe the number of the wives and daughters of working men. In the afternoon there was a very large attendance, and the Rev. Gentleman took his text from the viii Psalm, the 4th and following verses-" Lord, what is man, &c." The sermon was a just, able, and exhibited by the whole contour of the arrangements

Hall, and was loudly cheered. Some disturbance such proportion am I valuable to you. occurred in consequence of the people's recognising person of the name of Jefferson, who, it was stated was one of Mr. Beswick's clerks, and who had appeared as evidence against the Chartists at the Borough Court. After the excitement had in some degree subsided, Mr. Bancroft was proposed to the

Mr. LLEYD (from Bolton,) said, that at this July 31, he speaks of the crime of threatening to momentous period, he was not surprised at seeing a comparatively small attendance. At a time when the people were deprived of their leaders, it was not a matter of surprise. They owed a debt of gratitude to them, and ought to stand by them as long as life remained. It was clear they had no class to look to but themselves. They could not look to those who had been their leaders in 1832. Under the present state of representation, there was no security for the working classes. Still there was no cause for despair. Justice might be banished from the land. but their principles could never die. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) They ought to make principle their God, and not men. (Lond cheering.) The speaker then made some reference to the National Holiday, and to the address of Mr. O'Connor on that subject. He regretted that he must dissent from Mr. O'Connor's opinion. No man respected Mr. O'Connor more than he did, but he thought the people were in a state of readiness for the holiday. At Bolton, where he same from, a majority of them were prepared not to go to work. He must say that the people were a little disappointed at Mr. O'Connor. He stood in jeopardy himself. In his town, the stood in jeopardy himself. In his town, the mast say that the people were a little disappointed at Mr. O'Connor. He stood in jeopardy himself. In his town, the stood in jeopardy himself. In his town, the mast required for corrected were made to exist as the mast required for corrected bility of giving more than a mere outline of the in order to protect property, let men of property in order to protect property, let men of property came lorward and pay the debt. (Great laughter and the mast required for corrected bility of giving more than a mere outline of the in order to protect property, let men of property and the required for corrected bility of giving more than a mere outline of the in order to protect property, let men of property and cheering.) He thought the proposition a perfectly just and cheering.) He thought the required for corrected bility of giving more than a mere outline of the in order to protect property, let men of property and cheering.) He thought the proposition a perfectly just and cheering.) He thought the proposition a perfectly property and the property is the men of property and the pr At Bolton, where he same from, a majority of them dare not take them by daylight. There must be a report, which will appear at length next week. sufficient strength exhibited on the 12th of August.

The people must know whether they can be supported. This experiment must not, and as far as he was concerned, should not fail. (Hear, hear.)

He would ask them to leave no stone unturned till sevon was prepared to carry out the Sacred Month. Secondly, That the proceedings at Birmingham, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and strike at its root, whether in kings or people, princes or beggars. Such aman was John, the foregruine to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found wherever they found crime to preach against it, and wherever they found wh sufficient strength exhibited on the 12th of August. It will be found there was a perfect unanimity his Lordship was dreadfully alarmed at the following people of Great Britain last year had received such great share which exclusive dealing and run upon a close. A revolution, more deadly than it was her- tion. "That this Convention has read with feelings of rible to conceive, was progressing among the people. he found thousands of people collected together, and the police were obliged to fight their way the property of employing the property of the property of the suppression of public meetings of country for the suppression of public meetings, points of the working classes to representation, that the property of the property of the working classes to representation, that the property of the property of the working classes to representation, the desired to public meetings. Perhaps there was the Crisc of the working classes to representation, that the property of the working classes to representation, the desired to public meetings. Perhaps there was the Crisc of the working classes to representation, that the property of the working classes to representation, the the property of the working classes to representation, the desired to public meetings. Perhaps the property of the working classes to representation, the property of the working classes The Mayor—What have you got to say, Hardy? is of opinion that wherever and whenever persons to think that God was unjust not to send down his furtherance of which a large public meeting assembled for just and legal purposes, and conduct-lightnings on them. Before he concluded, he be held to-morrow, in the Bazaar, in Glasgow. ing themselves without riot or tumult, are so assailed would warn them on Monday morning not to by the police or others, they are justified upon every allow magistrates, either Whig or Tory, soldiers or with a hoe. He said he had been ill the last twelve principle of law and self-preservation in meeting policemen, to drive them from a peaceable display force by force, even to the slaying of the persons of their strength. He felt confident that the Russell guity of such atrocious and ferocious assaults upon | gang had not power to frastrate the wishes of the people. The schoolmaster was abroad and he had acquainted the people with the just rights. (Hear, hear.) He believed that there was a quenchless fire between Whig and Tory. He thought that the reign of faction was nearly at an end. He felt anxions that the people should act more than they

The Rev. Mr. Jackson next addressed the meeting

perty-he never advocated the use of offensive weapons, but had recommended the use of defensive weapons. (Hear and cheers.) To-morrow would be his farewell sermon, and he would speak the truth—he would give the right hand of fellowship ON THE PEOPLE—TWO POLICEMEN and the evidence was equally unconclusive. These of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order order of the country had been considerably reinforced and angular order o out he would again advocate the rights of the poor. Loud sheers.)

Three cheers were then given for the National Convention, three for Feargus O'Connor, three for the Suffering Patriots in the cause, three groans for the Manchester Guardian, three cheers for the Northern Star, and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF BOLTON. My FRIENDS,-I find by a letter from Mr. Warden, shall ever bow. I may deserve your censure for a address:moment, but I shall never merit your reproach. I shall now briefly state the injustice of your charge against me. An act was committed by the Convention, by a majority of one. Your charge against Ministers has ever been a hanging upon small majorities; and upon so important a question, upon so small a majority as one, I moved that the whole Convention should be summoned for the 31st, in Subsequently Mr. O'Brien's Resolutions were passed, which left the matter wholly in your hands, the Council being appointed to make such suggestions as evidence from you might warrant. In the course of receiving such evidence the Council came to an unanimous vote, embodying the spirit of my nation of absurdity and marder on the part of the Address, which I wrote upon my own individual responsibility. In justice, then, whether should you have challenged my act as an individual, or the act sentence, requested to be confined upon the debtors, of a responsible body? Again—The Birmingham instead of the felons' side of the gaol, he said, "I have no power in the matter. I am afraid you must apply to the Secretary of State for the Home Department." This is an indecent attack on kingdom went to show that the people could not, the Home Secretary. Why should the Judge have without organization, enter upon the proposed holiany fear on the subject? Is Lord John Russell day. I had the manliness to point out the danger. day. I had the manliness to point out the danger, such a tyrant as to make even a Judge at Assize and you receive men in the A B C of politics, against one who has taught them the alphabet. tice must be addressed to him? Let us assure Judge | London was stated to be ready. Would to God you Littledale that hanging scarcely ever produces a could be judges of that readiness. And was I to lose a week, and tamely sit by, while every Member of the Council in language, which, for condemnathese three men are executed, they are murdered murdered regretting the position into which the people were hastily brought? Let us now argue the question soberly. If you were prepared, would my letter have stopped you?

ifference as to that of its being at present fixed has so many enemies as I have; and in doing my enamoured of the disappointment, and gain your affections by the fortune of the moment. I am ever among you, and will remain among you till the work is done; but no hunting for false popularity shall ever make me place you in a wrong posi-Hall, on Sunday last. The large Hall was well tion. For seven long years I have been at my post,

if the Council had not imposed double-duty upon justify my act, and to argue, its propriety with you. How can you expect justice, who deny it to others? How can you ask for liberty, who deny me the liberty of addressing you? Three men are now my accusers shall have complete notice; and then, and before you, I will receive your censure or

remain as a rock in the midst of the ocean, steady to my purpose, unswerving in my resolution, and fixed in my determination to die a freeman rather

Your ever faithful and obedient friend.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Council-Room, August 10th, 1839.

IN GLASGOW.

On Wednesday, the 14th, fifty-zeven delegates appointed at public meetings, convened for the purpose in their several districts, was held this day in the Universalists' Chapel, Mr. John Duncan, of Edinburgh, in the chair. The seats nearest to the pulpit were allotted to the delegates, and the remaining space of the large building was crowded to suffocation with anxious spectators.

GILLESPIE, the Secretary reading over the creden-

thusiastic applause. The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings in a mas-

fear for the cause of the people. It almost seemed the Convention. Fourthly, The want of systethal nature had made these men who are imprisoned matic organization throughout the whole of Scotto be the leaders of the people, and Providence land. Fifthly, The recommendation to abstain would not allow her laws to be altered—Providence from any mention of either moral or physical force, would make our enemies curse their God, and go to at, if required, the physical force would come more the d-l. The cause of the people is s-cure-the effectively by not talking about it. Sixthly, The a political education as would eventually enable the banks have given to Radicalism in Scotland, to the winds. (Cheers.) All Radicals were treated them to recover their rights; and although the Na- And lastly, The determination to have Universal as cattle, beasts of burden—they were called the tional Holiday might not realize all their expecta- Suffrage at all hazards. Nothing could surpass the scam and offscouring of all things, and designated tions at that time, he felt convinced it would do so decorum and order which prevailed during the as torch-light and physical-force men; but let them

furtherance of which a large public meeting will

MAGNIFICENT MEETING ON SAINT PETER'S HILL, LEEDS.

The factions have fairly overshot their mark: and the abominable persecution and tyranny to which they have subjected every man of mark who dared to agitate for the Charter, is now promoting the good cause to an extent quite unlooked for even by its warmest friends. It is to this cause alone that we attribute by far the greatest meeting held in Leeds since the days of the Reform Bill, which took place on Thursday evening last, on St. Peter's Hill, leeds, to take into consideration the state of Birmingham, to petition her Majesty to dismiss her present Ministers, &c. &c.

and disorder; for the moral constancy of the Chartists has always been displayed at their meetings at Leeds; and of late they have suffered the persons to combine bludgeon-men of the Government throughout the it justice: kingdom to batter their sculls with impunity, rather than, even by appearing to resist the law, give their tyrants an advantage over them. Be-sides, at seven o'clock, at which time the chair was taken by Mr. J. Jones, not a policeman was to be seen throughout the meeting, which must have consisted of at least 10,000 persons. This was another proof, if any were indeed wanting, that the chief injured; and whose proceedings emanated from the as in the assumption that the refusal of Mr. Mayor Whigs, which has precipitated the country upon the towards his poorer fellow-citizens.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said, that as he had been appointed to preside over that great meeting, he would solicit their serious attention, in the first place, to whatever the several speakers should advance to them; and vecondly, that they should each and every one consider themselves as special constables sworn in to protect this special privilege of her Majesty's subjects. The Chairman then read the requisition calling the meeting; and afterwards the following

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. We, the Inhabitants of the Town of Leeds and its Vicinity, in public meeting assembled, beg leave most respectfully to approach your Majesty, and to express our feelings with regard to two Bills new before the House of Commons, whither they have been brought by your Majesty's Advisers—one for a great angmentation of the Standing Army, the other for the establishment of an armed Police.

We beg respectfully to assure your Majesty that, though actuated at all times by feelings of loyalty towards your Majesty's person and office, we cannot but view these two measures as alarming, great, and daring inroads upon the Consultation. In an excellent speech, for which, we regret we sures as alarming, great, and daring inroads upon the Constitution of these Realms, which your Majesty has sworn to

It is, as your Majesty past doubt well knows, an established

thing unknown to our forefathers, and hitherto cherished only by Governments or Sovereigns reigning despotically, and in contempt of the feelings and affections of their people.

We beg most earnestly, but most dutivally, to assure your Majesty, that these two measures, if persisted in, so far frem being calculated to add strength or security to your Majesty's Throne will undoubtedly, in your memorialists' opinion, have a directly contrary effect, viewed as they are, not only by your memorialists, but by the people at large, with suspicion, alarm, and deep indignation, as an unwarrantable violation of all the leading principles of the English Constitution. and deep indignation, as an unwarrantable violation of all the leading principles of the English Constitution.

Under these circumstances and impressions we pray your Majesty not to give your assent to those two bills, assared that by so doing your Majesty will take the most certain way to secure to your Throne and Government, the affections of a loyal and dutiful people.

We carnestly entreat that your Majesty will forthwith dismiss from your Conneil your present Ministers and called

miss from your Council your present Ministers, and call thereto honest and respectable men, from whom measures of Universal Justice may be expected. We further request your Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that all persons now in custody for political offences

Mr. F. Dewhinst then came forward to move the adoption of the address. It was their right, as improperly. We see no hope whatever of procuring justice for the people, but by the system of agitation pursued by the Chartists.—Weekly Dispatch.

duty, I calculated upon the opportunity which I afforded many of creeping out of a hole. Observe themselves from the deplorable situation in which how many, who previously professed themselves from the deplorable situation in which they were then placed. He had been at a distance of opposed to the holiday, will now suddenly become seventeen thousand miles from the place where he then stood, and had always observed that where the people were peaceful they stood a better chance of obtaining their rights. He had been at many public meetings, but had never yet seen a real honest Radical break the peace of her Majesty. A real Radical scorned to break the peace—he had another York Castle. Three groans were then proposed for policeman was lying in a dangerons state at the most shamefully high, and one of the dirtiest as filled by a respectable and attentive auditory. In not seeking for leadership, but doing my duty; for end in view, the attainment of his just rights. He "Neddy Bares" but the proposition was rejected policeman was lying in a dangerons state at the infirmary. (The dagger was then shown in Court. It is about 16 inches long, has an iron handle and is a formidable weapon.) Beswick—sail that police—was formidable weapon.) Beswick—sail that police—was struck at several times with a most criminal proceedings of a magistrate, the morning, the Rev. Gentleman took for his text which you would hastily condumn, and for which I was now getting and not only to a future day, and not only to a future day, but to eter—was himself in £300, and two sureties of £150 a kymn. The Rev. Gentleman, in his morning's friend should not be allowed a fault? What has would savelearly and distinctly, and that was that would savelearly and distinctly and that was that would savelearly and the Convention, and the most same time took for his text which one is the trick of exacting heavy and or the morning, the Rev. Gentleman took for his text which one is the trick of exacting heavy and the convention.

The claim credit; but above all, for that were the distinction of the morning, the Rev. Gentleman too each; and Smith, Tillman, Linney, and Doyle, discourse, took a view of the present state of the been my invariable complaint against you? It has would say clearly and distinctly, and that was, that themselves each in £150, and two sureties of £75 nation, and referred to its future prospects, and each. It is defeating the very object of bail when commending the people to put their trust and contues, and suppress the vices, of their friends, the more of the prospects and suppress the vices, of their friends, the more of the prospect of the people to put their trust and contues, and suppress the vices, of their friends, the limit and the people to put into their mouths. (Shame, shame, the prospect of the people to put into their mouths.) forward to state that Mr. Shorty's mill, near to Mr. each. It is defeating the very object of bail when commending the people to put their trust and confidence, at this critical period of their affairs in an all their friends.

| A woman, whose name can not transpire, came in emselves each in 2100, and two suitedes of 210 matter of 210 their friends.

Hawe I ever shrunk from facing you? No: and sands of hand-loom weavers there were obliged to do six pieces a week for 3s. 91.—(shame, shame); and ponement of the National Holiday, and the resome, I should instantly have proceeded to Bolton, to he had been credibly informed that some of the pieces contained thirty yards. Thus they had to work from sun-rise to sun-set for 71d. Suppose they had five children in a family, and paid 13d, a week for rent, what would remain? There would be under sentence of death; under your reproach I scarcely sufficient left to buy water-gruel. In Leeds shall lie until I do my duty to them, by night and people pleaded poyerty, but many of them could get by day, to procure their release; then I will appear a good joint of meat for their dinners, while the people of the people pleaded poyerty, but many of them could get which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty, but many of them could get which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty, but many of them could get which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty and the Council, to state the reasons which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty and the Council, to state the reasons which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty and the Council, to state the reasons which induced the passing such resolution. In the people pleaded poyerty and the Council, to state the reasons which induced the passing such resolution. before you upon the very first opportunity, of which ple in Lancashire were starving. Mr. Dewhirst twenty constituencies, detailing the state of the my accusers shall have complete notice; and concluded by moving the adoption of the address. Mr. John Sowden would merely observe that in exhibited by the whole contour of the arrangements and institutions of society. Towards the close of the facts of the facts of the case. Is not the discourse, he made some allusion to his own particular circumstances, and stated, that if he was not put upon his trial by next Sunday, he should again address them. The services expected by singing and prayer.

The services expected by the whole contour of the arrangements and belove your censure or unpreparedness or unpreparedne a Sacred Month in the present unprepared state of and he sincerely trusted that meeting would be a our party. While opinion is fluctuating, I shall peaceable one; and that it would hurt no man's doubt as to the course it was the duty of the property-hurt no man's person. (Cheers.) It would appear that misery and distress had become the portion of the working classes. Wherever people ought to have been prostrated before the than live a slave. I will work for you in spite of all they turned their attention, they found the poor t nine o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Jackson entered the our enemies. In proportion as I am abused, in deeply sunk in the horrible pit of destitution, and their feet fast bound in tyranny and oppression-as if distress and misery were to become the glory of the people of England. They lived in a christian country, and as professors of Christianity, they were in duty bound to believe in the ministerial creed. He believed in the existence of a queen, and he believed that queen received £1000 per day for her pension. (Cheers, and cries of "Shame.") He believed, likewise, in all unjust, all unmerciful, and all unscriptural sinecures and pensions. He believed, too, in the existence of an accursed Corn Law, co-existent with a still more accursed Poor Law, with all its hideous train of ills-and all its glaring scenes of wre: chedness and destitution. They were likewise bound to believe that misery was their portion, and liberty removed far from them. Allow him to state what was the cause of their present sufferings. It was this. There was the great landed ion with anxious spectators.

Aristocracy keeping up the price of provisions by
The preliminary business commenced by Mr. their accursed Corn Laws. Then there was the great factory mongers pulling down the rate of wages.

tials of the several delegates.

A little after twelve o'clock, Mr. Feargus O'Convisions. (Hear, hear.) The working classes thus NOR entered the Chapel, and was received with enbe borne. They were likewise bound to believe in the National Debt; and let them seek the reason terly and concise manner; when respective dele- why it was contracted. "To protect property" gates severally reported as to the state of their districts. The length of which precludes any possithere were warrants out for eight or ten, but they to the means required for carrying it out, by our cumstance, which was partly the cause of the present distress, was the notorious unfaithfulness of the faithful, they diligently searched out the brass knockers of the great-(laughter)-they delighted in the velvet cushions of Aristocratic luxury, and had a next week. marvellous instinct in finding out the houses where the bottle most freely circulated. (Hear, hear.) Thus they made their belly their god, and away went pure religion undefiled and single-mindedness eventually. (Cheers.) Affairs were now drawing to whole time the delegates were engaged in deliberated their opponents they only put in a claim as poor subjects of the realm, and so long as the law made

people of Birmingham by a pertion of that unconsitutional and obnoxious force; and this Convention
When he saw these things he was almost inclined

when he saw these things he was almost inclined states, is his principal business in Scotland; and in

the pertion of that unconsentence of death in Warwick gaol, as that, he
possessing as much sense as the Aristocracy. Did
general with fine weather in this district of fourteen
the possession of bricks and mortar bestow sense?

days. Our stocks of fine Wheat are very low, and the possession of bricks and mortar bestow sense? days. Our stocks of fine Wheat are very low, and for that was the only qualification for an elector possessed by many in the present day, who were so place, are short of 50,000 quarters. Of other articles privileged. He begged to call their earnest it is quite insignificant. attention to the last war, and would ask every candid mind who it was that filled up the bloody gap? Was it the poor, despised prices continue much the same. Wheat sold from working men, or the princes and nobles of the land? 8s. to 10s. 6d., Oats 3s. 8d. to 4s. 9d., Barley It was the poor and despised who suffered; and 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., Beans 5s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel. therefore he thought that if, poor as they were, they were called upon to fill up this bloody gap, they ought to have a voice in the making of the laws. (Cheers.) He thought this by no means unjust; and he therefore entirely approved of the address they were about to forward to her Majesty, beseeching her to look especially to two measures before the House of Commons, one of which was for the increase of the army. Increase the army! For why? The idea was ridiculous. The people wanted no disturbance. They were for peace. They wanted no more pensioners to keep for nothing, when they could not keep themselves. (Cheers and tumult, it was right in them to resist such an attack by force. Now he did not exactly know what was to be said in opposition to that proposition, though he admitted its object was to urge resistance and a violation of the peace. He, hewever, also begged leave to observe, that with the legal powers which exist, and which belong to every individual in the course of his life. He called on the reporter present, (not for the Guaraian, he hoped, which belonged to every man, in order to excite to the unmost violation is which belonged to every man, in order to excite to the internal breach and free discussions which he longed to every man, in order to excite to the law to be dreaded was the use, or rather the abnue and pushing to the nationst those powers and privileges which in fact the people legally powered. The Noble Karl arged on

Mr. Thomas Ellis then came forward to move the following resolution. He said he would not detain them with any remarks, as there were persons to come after him better calculated to do

"That we deeply sympathise with our much-in-jured and oppressed brethren in Birmingham, who have so nebly and gallantly, at all times, advocated the cause of liberty and the rights of man; and who have been so unwarrantably and brutally attacked by the unconstitutional and hired band of ruffian brink, nay, into the very gulf, of rain." Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS came forward to second

the resolution with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure. Pain, that there was a necessity to propose such a resolution, and pleasure to see so many thousand persons present. The Whigs need only to look around that meeting to see that the day of retribution was fast appreaching. Nothing gave him more pain than the present condition of the working classes. He would rather meet his foe, hand to hand, on the field of battle, than witness the ragged forms and destitute condition of his suffering fellow countrymen. The present state of society was rotten at the core. On the one hand they saw the money-monger rolling in wealth and luxury, while on the other they saw numbers of their fellow-beings

In an excellent speech, for which, we regret, we cannot find room, he vehemently denounced the renegade Muntz and his fellow-corporators of that newly-fledged borough. He told them an amusing It is, as your Majesty past doubt well knows, an established maxim of the English Constitution, that a Standing Army in time of prefound peace, is a thing abhorrent to it—subversive of the liberties of the subject, and unworthy of the Throne, which professes to be founded upon the affections and not the fears, of the people.

We must further beg to express to your Majesty, our strong feelings, against the establishment of an armed Police—a thing unknown to our forefathers, and hitherto cherished only by Gayernments or Sovereigns righting demonstrates. it up the street himself, giving the old lady half-a-crown, and telling her the day would shortly arrive when he would cause the laws to be altered so that poor old souls like herself would have no further occasion to work.

Mr. David Black then supported the resolution in a powerful and energetic speech, of which the reporter could not take notes, as it had now become quite dark. The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution, and de-

lared it to be unanimously carried.

Mr. Hurron then moved that the address to her Majesty be forwarded to Feargus O'Connor, with a request that he lay it before the Convention, that that body may decide on the most fitting manner for its presentation.

Mr. Temple seconded the motion, which was then put, and carried. Mr. DAVID BLACK then moved that a memorial be drawn up to the Secretary of State, on behalf of the unfortunate men now under sentence of death in Warwick Gaol.

Mr. Joseph Westwood seconded the motion. The CHAIRMAN, in putting the question, observed that the proposed memorial must leave Leeds on the following afternoon, and that it would lie for signatures, till then, at Mr. Hobson's and Mrs. Mann's.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, who briefly acknowledged the compliment. Three most deafening cheers were given for White and Wilson, incorcerated for their opinions in

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIRS,—As much misunderstanding has arisen in some of the constituencies respecting the resolulutions subsequently published by the Council, and unworthy motives having been imputed to that body in the step which they unanimously agreed in, I consider it to be my duty, both to the people, and their preparedness or unpreparedness to carry out the Holiday, and what is the result? Council to take? or could the most reckless adwheels of the bloody car of the present political Juggernaut, and sacrifice, perhaps for a generation, all hope of the political salvation of the country?

P. R. SMART. Secretary to the Council. Arundel, 12th August, 1839.

A DASTARDLY THIEF .- Some blackguard thief has sent a letter to poer White, one of the imprisoned National Rent collectors, causing him to pay 61d. for a tirade of low abuse. We heartily wish the blackguard was obliged to eat it. The way to prevent a recurrence of this is for White's friends to pay all the letters they send him, and let him receive none that are unpaid.

LATEST NEWS.

STAR OFFICE, Friday Evening. TRIAL OF STEPHENS.

CHESTER, THURSDAY EVENING, 9 o'CLOCK. We stop the press to announce the result of the trial of Mr. Stephens this day, at Chester. The trial commenced at a little after nine o'clock, and continued till nearly eight o'clock without any intermission, except about ten minutes.

Stephens made a noble defence, which lasted five hours within five minutes, and for which he was highly complimented by the Judge. The Attorneyhis good behaviour for FIVE YEARS!!! A verbatim report of the trial will be furnished

LOCAL MARKETS.

FRIDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

August 16.—Our arrival of Wheat is good this week; there has been a steady demand for fresh sorts, about the prices of this day se'nnight, but granary parcels meet with little alteration. Barley for grinding is much enquired after, but there is scarcely any offering.

the estimates of the entire quantity in store at this

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All Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid, to J. Honson, Northern Star Office,

Leeds. (Saturday, August 17, 1839.)