## IN THE DELEGATES TO ASSEMBLE AT MANCHESTER.

- For the high court of Parliament.
- Limbs should be chosen of such noble counsel,
- That war or peace, and all events may be
- As things acquainted and familiar; And the great body of the State may go
- In some rank with the best governed nation.

GENTLEMEN,-I presume you want this and no. thing more for those whom you have been selected to represent upon your delegation; and as one of the friends of labour, I claim my right to address you. I thus speak of Parliaments, although you are full

well acquainted with their doings, in order to warn the less knowing from the attempt which will be made after the breaking up of the present babylinen pap-boat Session. Some party must be attacked, and something must be promised. The

Lords will be reviled as the obstacles to the good room enough, and if not, let the thieves, and intentions of the Commons. The LORDS MADE bear robbers-there are scores now lying here for transporin mind by the very Commons. The repeal of the tation-be sent somewhere else, and let the Chartists Corn Laws and the extension of the Suffrage, to the be sent here. follest FRACTICABLE extent (which means just thevery

Then, Gentlemen, I address you-

effectual means to promote the Charter; that you get him, because then you'll have the return at once will reprobate, denounce, nay, FORBID any junction and honestly, instead of waiting five years for it. live by labour, and whose whole benefit consists in Weavers' Report. mundering labour; that you will show that this is

## will be at work. Gentlemen, my second subject is one upon which iniquity destroyed. They are all in a conspiracy. I must occupy a little more of your time, because it It is very different here. This is the best governed

is new both to you and to me; I mean the treatment gaol in the world. I think you can manage the thing. of my fellow-labourers. While I was out I fought And now, Gentlemen, let me beg of you not to waste hard for them. I bail'd them, I defended them, one moment upon my case, as I feel convinced and, in short, I did my best. When they were con- that my incarceration will be the means of giving vieted, I still stood by them, and roused the country, the death-blow to the system. I requested my but I was as ignorant of their punishment as if I friends not to waste any time upon my case in the had never heard of a gaol. I shall go at once to very outset. I regret they should have done so, the point. In Yorkshire there are three houses of while most sincerely I thank them, for they have correction,-Northallerton, Wakefield, and Bever- sent more petitions for my liberation than for all ley; and one county prison,-York Cas:le. For other matters collectively, during the present ses-

many years all of these establishments have been sion. I assure you I blush when I think of the much governed by one family-the Shepherds. One worse situation of my poorer friends. But, never-Gentleman, you know what I mean, of that name, theless, I reserve my right to complain myself of was appointed, about the year 1806 or 1837, to the the injustice of my own treatment; for, if one Wakefield preparatory mad-house, in the palmiest man is robbed of a shilling, it is no reason why

days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, when much another who has been robbed of sixpence should He held the office for eigeteen years, and was then, likely to have restitution made both of shilling and very properly, by his well-served masters, elevated sixpence ; for you may rest assured that the case

122m AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER. VOL. III. No. 140.

# SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

the removal of all the Chartist prisoners now con- their indignant refusal to confess themselves natural the act of the 13th and 14th of Charles the formal examination. Had Mr. Crawford made no fined at Northallerton, Beverley, and Wakefield, to malefactors, by putting handcuffs and gagging bits York Castle, the proper place for them. There is upon their own hands and tongues. You will see Lovett's capacity in his minute book, which you will

Do that at once, and then at the same time peti-HIGHEST limit at which public opinion will allow it tion for a commission to examine those three prisons to stand) will be the stalking nags for the recess. and the prisoners, and take care that you petition

Firstly, with a hope that you will take the most won't deceive you, nor allow anybody else. I say of the labouring order with any order who does not You have waited twenty-five for the Hand-loom they deserted. Let every man go and welcome the

the age of destructive invention — invention which, of villany as will be disclosed ; and then insist upon have worn a different aspect. while it should go to lessen man's labour, does, for the discharge of those men who have already want of representation, actually increase it, and suffered too much. Recollect, if Parliament is prolessen his income. I shall not offend you by direct- rogued, you have no means of even complain- my friend, M'Douall, such a reception as his noble ing your attiention to this part of my subject farther, ing. First, then, have them all sent to York than by reminding you of the many engines which and then raise heaven and hell to have those abodes of medical, and turnkey, and Governors'

where order overpopulation ; so think of the only

If England, with her proper power at home, Cannot defend her own door from the dog, Let her be worried; and our nation lose The name of hardihood and policy.

> I am, in truth, Your Friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

July 3d, four o'clock in the morning.

P.S. First get the Chartists here, or they will die. Then let the Commission report, and I will pledge Government business was done behind the counter. not complain, and especially when his complaint is myself that their sufferings will be proved to be worse than that of the murderous villain Gould. Stick to this-rouse the nation-shout it through the streets. Let every man going to work, at work, and he went out like a well-bred dog, who quietly walks poorer men, but I touched the mettle of the pot-

Second, intituled "An Act for the uniformity of Public Prayers, and Administration of Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England ;" or of an Act passed in the fifth year of exceptions, the Regent is to have unfettered powers; and he trusted that their Lordships would be of opinion .that the Regent ought not to be called upon to exercise the Royal functions with fettered

It was read the first time, and ordered to be read

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Thursday, July 16.

## TREATMENT OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Mr. AGLIONBY moved for the following returns:

-"Copy of any examinations, reports, or other papers received from any inspector of prisons or other person, with regard to the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor in York Castle ; also of any correspondence that has passed between Mr. Feargus O'Connor and any inspector of prisons or any visiting justice on the same subject ; also for any medical certificates, affidavits, or correspondence sent to the Home-office by Dr. Thompson; and by Messrs. Jago and Cooper, surgeons, with the dates thereof; and also a copy of the report of Mr. had failed, and he was sorry for it. The House had Crawford." The Hon. and Learned Member said he considered that the treatment to which Mr. D'Connor had been subjected affected the character of the Home-office.

Mr. MAULE-No, it does not. (A laugh.) Mr. AGLIONBY would assert, that if the statements of Mr. O'Connor were true, the character of the Home-office was seriously implicated. (Hear.) In fact, no gentleman in that House could give the slightest sanction to that treatment, it was so atrocious. (Hear.) The visiting justices had denied that Mr. O'Connor was so treated now; but they did not deny that he had been. (Hear.) If Mr. O'Connor was subjected for any length of time to such degrading and menial services as he had set out in his petition, it would be a just foundation for an address to her Majesty, or for an application to the Home-office, for some remission of his sentence, in consideration of sufferings which the law never recognised, and which the judges, he believed, never intended should be inflicted upon Mr. O'Connor. He had in his possession a petition containing some curious facts, but he should precent it at a future opportunity. He wished not to ascertain the truth coming from work, shout out "Our brethren are in | or falsehood of the allegations which Mr. O'Connor remained for fifteen years, until last Spring Assizes, degradation, you would have heard no more of the mad-houses. Let them all go to Church on Sun- had made. Why did the Government withhold in-

days, and pray aloud for them, and go through the formation on this subject ? He should like to know Mr. Crawford was sent down #

report then? No doubt he had, and he (Mr. Aglionby) until Monday. called upon the House to enforce the production of the fullest information was demanded from the Go to support him in getting this matter thoroughly

principle such a motion as this could be opposed. of removal. Was the information the House asked for to be

know how soon he might become a political effender, he felt a personal anxiety to know how far those allegations were true. (A laugh.) At all events he could not consent to have this matter blinked and smothered by the Home-office. He had hoped that the conciliatory course which had been taken in this

case would have had the desired effect with the Government, and that they would have furnished all the information" in their power. But that conrect and I was hurried off on Monday morning, scarcely decided upon not interfering, and now the Government had boldiy thrown down the gauntlet and defied them. However, on a future day that question would again be fully discussed, regardless of of the prison ordered me some tca on Wednesday the consequences. He did not presume to say how far the Under Secretary for the Home Department was involved in this matter. He wanted the materials to frame his judgment upon ; and if the Hon. Gen-tleman pertinaciously refused to supply them, he must be content to bear all the odium. (Hear, hear.) The Government resisted the giving up of the necessary information to enable the House to come to

a decision upon one of the most important questions that ever came before it. There were no less than | 300 persons at present in gaols for political offences, and, though many of them were guilty of conduct which he must condemn, there were many others who had merely given expression to their opinions in warm terms. (" Hear, hear," from Mr. Maule.) Notwithstanding that cheer, he (Mr. Wakley) venwith regard to many of those prisoners. The Hon. Gentleman proceeded to read the following letter

the nature of my complaint. Mr. Jago had attend-

ed me for a period of five years.

from Mr. O'Connor-

"These affidavits, together with a memorial requesting that I might be continued in the custody of the Marchal of the Queen's Bench, were Wans-mitted to the Marquis of Normanby on Wednerday. " On Thursday merning the judges of the Queen's Bench stated that they had heard from York that I could be accommodated there.

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"On the evening of the same day-no, upon the following morning, I was summoned to appear before the Deputy Marshal, who informed me that I was to be sent to Yor' Castle on Saturday morning. " I heard that Saturday was the day on which Government business was done at the offices, and that a deputation of M. P.'s was to wait on Lord Normanby.

"The Deputy Marshal's son then came in and said that his father would be at the prison at eleven o'clock on Saturday, and that he would defer execution of the order, if allowed by the Home-office,

" I justantly sent for Dr. Thomson, who, after a that report, in order that they might come at the long visit, drew up a certificate, which was sworn truth. All that was wanted was a fair investigation to by Mr. Henry Macnamara, stating that to remove Queen Anne, "For securing the Protestant Heligion of the whole case; and the House would not do jus-and Presbyterian Church Government." With these tice to its own character, or to the public, or to the with great risk and danger. I should mention that tice to its own character, or to the public, or to the with great risk and danger. I should mention that individual who had implored its interference, unless upon the previous evening I had an answer to my memorial and affidavits, in which Mr. Fox Maule vernment. (Hear.) There was another point still required an authenticated certificate as to the involved in mystery. The Visiting Justices in their risk of removal. Dr. Thomson's authenticated report stated Mr. O'Connor to be in exceeding good certificate was sent, and the answer was, that health, while he had a letter in his hand of the same no alteration would be made in consequence the second time on Tuesday next ; Monday was at date as that report from Mr. O'Connor, stating that of the very document which Mr. Maule had first named, but it was afterwards altered for he had twice fallen down in a fit in his cell, and required, and then the deputy ordered me to be was otherwise very unwell. He urged the House ready at seven o'clock on Menday morning.

"On Sunday morning I was visited by Mr. investigated. (Hear.) Mr. WAKLEY could not conceive upon what trifled and played with, I said nothing about the risk

tions had been made respecting the treatment of Mr. O'Connor, and, as he (Mr. Wakley) did not know how soon he might become a political of the same ovening, at five o'clock, I sent a letter, by special messerger, to Mr. Maule, com-plaining of the unfair and tricking manner in which I had been treated, and Mr. Manner in which "On the same evening, at five o'clock, I sent a I had been treated, and Mr. Macnamara asked me if I asked the surgeon for his gpimon. I seplied that I had not, whereupon he insisted on going to the surgeon, who instantly wrote the strongest certificate imaginable, stating just what Dr. Thomsen had, namely, that to remove me would be attended with great risk and dapger.

"This I also sont to Adr. Manle who still could see no reason to withdraw the order for my removal, able to walk, as the deputy-marshal and constable must state. I scarcely ate a morsel of food unsil they had lodged me, on Tuesday, in York Castle, and I should have been starved, had not the surgeon night, which was the first thing I had taken. was lame, and barely able to move my legs, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Secretary of State is impeachable for his conduct towards me. It is easy to make a plausible speech in the House, and gloss over outrageously improper acts in a man's absence, as I neither see friend, newspaper, nor letter containing news.

" My health is daily becoming worse, and although a man of strong constitution does not get tooth-ache on Friday and die on Monday, yet I say that no law has yet been made to turn imprisonment into torture or lingering existence. I am, in every sense of the word, under the same rules and regulations as murderers, robbers, forgers, and felons of every description, and although I hear of much talk tured to repeat his belief that such was the case on the subject, yet nothing has yet been done in relation to it.

" There is much in my case which I have not yet mentioned. Good God ! eighteen months of a felou's "York Castle, Felons' Day Room, No. 2 Ward, Sunday, May 31. treatment, and £600-bail for two years, for a political offence, under the immaculate, reforming Whigs E "SIR,-By letters from town, I learn that a skirmish has taken place in the House of Commons Had the Tories been in power, and t air would have been filled with the sounds of Whig relative to my treatment. "Of course, I know not how Ministers may find are a national disgnace, and were intended as a perit convenient to throw it upon the magistrates, or sonal insult. Sergeant Talfourd is to present my the judges, or the marshal of the Queen's Bench; petition on Monday, but should be decline, pray preand, therefore, as I learn that you took an active part in the debate, I beg to trouble you with a few sent it for me. I will have no favour from Lord Normanby. facts, which neither minister, marshal, judge, nor What a farce is this prison chess, played between the Home Secretary and the Visiting Magis-trates, at a distance of 200 miles between the magistrate can contradict. "On Monday, the 11th of May, I was committed trates, at a distance of 200 miles between the blayers! while, although it is my interests that are at sucke. I hear not of a single move, and cannot cording to the judgment, to York Castle. at stake, I hear not of a single move, and cannot. " I had suffered severe, very severe, and dangerous correct a single falsehood that is uttered respecting illness for fourteen days previously, and the ex-citoment and exertion of Monday, added to my being hurried off, while my name did not serve me. the game or the victim.

take care to enquire about at Manchester, and which should be restored to Lovett. In that you will find order, method, and clearness, never before exhibited in any journal of any body. Gentlemen, it is highly requisite, for the honour of yourselves and your party, that this book should be restored to Mr. powers. that John Fielden be one of the Commissioners : he Lovett. You must enquire after it. You will see Collins's worth in, as a working man, having opposed Atiwood, Muntz, Douglas, and the rest of the

wealthy party in Birmingham, his own town, when first martyrs to the Charter. If the people had stood Now, do this, and you never heard of such a scene by them, as they stood by the Charter, things would

> Gentlemen, one word, although out of place. I defence and manly bearing deserves.

Gentlemen, I believe somewhere about £50 to £60, or perhaps more, awaits your disposal at my office for the similies of the imprisoned patriots. One wond more, and I have done. Ever keep in mind that one day's invention may now render your

refuge for the destitute. THE LAND ! THE LAND ! THE LAND ! THE ENGLISH LAND !!

Wishing you success and long life, and, above all

things, a speedy removal of the Chartists to their comparative heaven from their present hells,

Universal Suffrage! No Surrender!

to the station of Governor of York Castle, where he shall not stop here. If I had tamely borne my

down stairs, when he finds he is going to be kicked valiant clique in the House of Commons. I knew it in every village and town in the empire. You down. Well, up to last March, these Shepherds had they would sing out for equality, but, observe, until I can bring them out if you will bring them out, and York, Northallerton, Beverley, and Wakefield, all began to squeel, not a single honourable fish squeaked. if you cannot do that, tell me how far your voices wanted to put " Jack Shepherd," I think they call done on Sunday, " the better day, the better deed." him of Wakefield, in his place ; but thanks, eternal let it be done. But remove them at once. It is not thanks, to Sir Clifford Constable, our High Sheriff, a wonderful request to make, although it is a singuhe but Mr. Noble, the excellent Under Governor, in lar one to be obliged to make ; to have honest politicians placed by rogues, in the same situation as in his stead.

irst. let me observe, that I look upon it as very murderers, robbers, forgers, violators of women. minst, that one family should have all the prisons in horse-stealers, sheep-stealers, cloth-stealers, stabbers the county, even were they good men, and for this and thieves of all descriptions. The whole county reason. it always silences just complaints. But to must go with you in this, and send your petitions to come to the point. I will again recount for you Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Aglionby. the treatment to which your friends and mine are If this is not done, I request that my name may be subjected to in these preparatory lunatic asylums, struck off the roll of the several Associations to subjected to in these preparatory lunatic asylums, struck of the roll of the several Associations to of the Regency Bill, entered into a detail of its and then I shall point out the way for immediate which I belong. I tell you, once for all, the men are provisions, and of the precedents on which it proredress. Listen to this, Englishmen, " slave class," dying, or growing mad, or both. I have not told now listen. At Wakefield, from 500 to 800 human you one-half. Pray get the commission. and you beings, made useless by infernal and misapplied will then know how to estimate the Whig changes machinery, get up in the morning, in a stone cell, in our criminal code. Rouse the nation for the him of assenting to any bill where the succession from an iron bedstead. They walk down to a pas- commission, and take care that Mr. Fielden to the throne may be concerned; the Act of from an iron bedstead. They walk down to a pas-sage, where they pass and splash themselves with water, which is called washing; they then get a water, which is called washing; they then get a

herse's mane comb, and, walking along the pas- and what you ought to do; now stick to one thing sage, they scratch their heads. At the end of the at a time. Get the men removed at once, and let the passage they give themselves a passing lick of a dirty same petition do for both ; let the praver be to towel. Then they get a pot of " skilly" and a half remove the prisoners confined in Northallerton.

can accomplish any organic change. Do this; and then do not be one bit thankful; for you owe no

'AVOID SECRECY AS YOU WOULD A PESTILENCE. THOSE WHO RECOM-MEND IT, BUT SEEK A MARK FOR

## THIRD EDITION.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Thursday, July 16.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the first reading ceeds. In the event of the demise of her Majesty, leaving a child, the surviving parent is to be the | sent down ? When at York Castle he said he did not guardian or regent; but the regent, acting on behalf go there officially, although he had been purposely of the Sovereign, is not to have the power given sent down to investigate the matter. He said he was

Mr. MAULE-I dare say you would. Mr. AGLIONBY-Was he sent down at the intigation of any Noble Lord in another place. Mr. MAULE-No.

Mr. AGLIONBY understood that Mr. Crawford had been sent down from the Home Office to make inquiries into the truth of the statement which he (Mr. Aglionby) had brought forward in that House. Why, then, did the Home Office refuse to give the information thus obtained officially ? It was not to be tolerated in a free country, that a gentleman conined for a political offence should be treated as a common felon, and then, when his petition was presented, have all his statements denied by certain parties whose business it was to rebut them, without allowing the House to test the truth of the assertions on both sides. (Hear.) It was not to be tolerated that Mr. O'Connor, or any other person, should smith, visited me, when Dr. Thomson, in presence of Mr. Jago, and with his concurrence, dictated an

inspector, when the documents which could prove affidavit, which was written by my solicitor, and or disprove his statements were in the Home Office. which affidavit was sworn at the Court of Queen's The Inspector had returned a report to the Home Bench on the following morning, Wednesday, 13th Officeof May.

Mr. MAULE-No. Mr. AGLIONBY .-- Then, why was Mr. Crawford there by accident. Mr. MAULE .-- No, he did not.

THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS. The following is the best Account we are able to give from the scanty materials with which we have been furnished of the Numbers and Circumstance.

pound of bread. Then they all go into one room, Beverley, and Wakefield, to York Castle; and to of the Victims of Factious Cruelty and Treachery now Suffering. We have omitted all whose Term of Imprisonment has Expired, or is on the eve of Other applications were then made to the Secretary

	ng old ropes. They are not allowed to look right	that a commission do forthwith issue; and if	Exp	iring,				d)					0 n
		John Fielden is not one of the commissioners, have		Names.	When h	here Convicted.	D	n. Alleged Offences.	(denter and		~ ~		t
	p. If they do any of these things, their number is	no more to do with it. I think you will have a		11 GILLOD.	W Hen a w	dere Convicted.	Belore who	a. Aneged Onences.	Sentences.	W here i	Suffering.	Amount of Family.	
	alled ont by a beast who is ever eye-cocked and ear-	right good footing in this fight; all Scotland will		John Frost	Monmout	h, Dec. 10, 1839]	Tindal	High Treason	Transported for lif	e Not	known		
		go with you, and every one will be ashamed to oppose		Zephaniah Williams William Jones	do	do	do	do	do		do		1
	for three days, upon half a pound of bread and a	so just a request. Do it at once, for the MEN		Charles Walters	do do	do do	de do	do do	do Imprisoned 3 year	U Dono	do tentiary	Unmarried	
	quart of water a day, shut up in a cell. If a crea-	ARE DYING.		John Lovell	do	đo	do	do	do		do	Wife	Î
	ture wants to go into the yard, he is obliged to	Gentlemen, upon my own behalf, the next matter	6	Richard Benfield John Rees	do	do	do	do	do		đo		ļi
	stand up till some monster sees him, and calls out	to which I would direct your attention, is the abso-		Jenkin Morgan	do	do do	do do	do do	do do		do do	Wife and three children	
	his number. If his bread falls upon the ground, he	lute necessity of laying before the non-electors a	9	Benjamin Richards	do	do	Williams	Conspiracy	Imprisoned 6 month		mouth	wild and miles children	,
	dare not pick it up; he must rise, and when the	plan for the constitutional treatment of Whig can-	10	Henry Vincent William Edwards	do	Mar. 26, 1840	Gurney	do	— 12 do		kham	An aged mother	
	overseer thinks proper, he will come and pick it up-	didates, should a dissolution take place, and should	12	Lewis Rowland	do do	do Ang. 26, 1839	do Park	do Riot	Imprisoned 12 mo. &		do mouth	Wife and two children	
	When they go, like horses, to work at the mill, a	Whigs be bold enough to offer themselves. This is	13	Edward Llewellyn	do	do	do	do	- 9 do	1	do		1
	drove goes at a time, when a set works so long and	most important; for, in my opinion, the people		William Coates James Moor	do	do	do	do	— 6 do		do		t
	rests so long. When they have worked their time,	should not hear any of the old birds sing any more.		John Partridge	do do	0D do	do do	do do	-12 do	1	do do		8
	I'm told they sweat like race-horses, AND ABE THEN	I think they should constitutionally take the horses	17	John Gibby	do	do	do	Pike making	Imprisoned 12 mon			Wife and four children	i
	PUT STANDING IN THE COLD PASSAGE OPPOSITE THE	by the heads, march them peaceably and constitu-		John Jones		March 26, 1840		Riotous assembly	Transported 10 yea	rs Not	known	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ŧ
	WHEEL, WITH ITS DEADLY BLAST POURING UPON THEIR	tionally out of the town, playing the Rogues' March. Believe me, Gentlemen, we lose much by the hum-	19 20	George George William Shellard	do Tr do	Dec. 10, 1839 Mar. 26, 1840	Park Gurney	Burglary Conspiracy	Imprisoned 6 mont		nmouth kham		
	OPEN PORES FOR FIFTEEN MINUTES, WHEN THEY ARE	bug of, Oh, Englishmen, are you afraid to hear !	21	Isaac Armitage	Chester,	April 6, 1840	Maule	do			ester	Wife and three children	
	AGAIN MOUNTED.	Is this fair play? Let Englishmen remember,	22	John Wright	do	do	do	đo	12 do		do	Wife and three children	1
	Good God ! how many honest men have died from	that abuse and refusal to hear is payment for past	23	James Barton George Wareham	do do	do do	do do	oo ob	12 do	1	đo		
	such cruelty ! They get more stuff for dinner, and	delinquencies, and not a proof of disinclination to	25	Thomas Howarth	do	do	do	do	— 12 do — 12 do	1	do do	Wife and one child Wife and one child	
1	more for supper, and then they are marched at	hear. My advice is, to hiss, groan, hoot, and pelt		John Broadbent	do	do	do	do	— 12 do		do	Wife and three children	
	seven o'clock on week days, in summer, and at four	with soft cabbages, as they do in the fashionable		John Weaver Isaac Johnson	do do	do do	do do	Riot Riotous language	Imprisoned 6 mo. &	h. l. Km	utsford	Unmarried	
	on Sandays, (to allow the turnkeys to take their	metropolis, every Whig who dares to offer himself;	29	James Duke	đo	do	do	Conspiracy	Imprisoned 12 mon — 12 do	1	do	Wife and two children Wife and six children	
	pleasure,) to the stone cell again. Well, you say	and should O'Connell come amongst the "slave	30	William Benbow	do	do	do	Seditious language	- 16 do		do	Wife and one child	
	they have now twelve hours to exercise their lungs.	classes," I would recommend his being forthwith		William Butterworth W. V. Jackson	Liverpool			Sedition and conspiracy	— 9 do	La	ncaster	Wife and one child	
	No, by Heaven ! no. Just think of a night butcher,	thrown into the nearest river to get out the best way	33	James Bronterre O'Brien	do do	do do	do do	do			đo đo	None Wife and three children	
	with his slippers, walking up and down each pas-	he can. Now, observe, if you don't hiss these fel-	34	R. J. Richardson	do	đo	do	do	— 18 ma — 9 da		do do	Wife and four children	
	ange; and if the slightest noise is made, or if one	lows, they will say, Oh, the Chartists have come	1.35		do	de	do	do	- 9 do		reston	None	
	speaks a word to himself, his door is chalked, and	to their correspondences that now find and their		G. H. Smith Samuel Scott	do do	đo đo	do do	Possession of arms	— 18 do		do rkdale	Wife Wife and three children	
	in the morning the day butcher orders him before	friends.	38	William Barker	do	do	do	Sedition, conspiracy, and riot	$\begin{array}{ccc} - & 8 & do \\ - & 18 & do \end{array}$		do	Wife and one child	
	the master knacker, and he is sent to solitary con-	Next, Gentlemen, I trust you will have nothing	39	James Raye	do	do	do	Sedition and conspiracy	— 6 do	)   Pi	reston	None	
	finement.	to do with any Association in London, but the body	40	Fredrick Davidson John Livesey	Chester	do April 6, 1840	do Maule	Sedition, conspiracy, and riot Conspiracy, and having arms	0 40		rkdale	None	, ] '
	You have not heard yet that they are all numbered	of working men; I have known them now for eight	42	James Mitchell	do	August 5, 1839		Sedition.			hester do	Wife and one child Wife and one child	
	uke slaves, in prison dresses and wooden shoes.	years, and have found, by experience, that every	43	Charles Davis	do	do	do	đo	18 do		do	Wife	
	Yon have not yet heard that they FLOG in Wake-	committee in London is secretly worked by some	44	Isaac Burton James Fenning	Finkdalo	April 6, 1840 Nov. 1839	Maule Qr. Sessions	do	Imprisoned 12 mo. &		do	Seven children	
	field. Aye, "Skilly Billy," ailas William Lonsdale,	M.P. who is in the pay of Government. I caution	46	George Smith	do	do	do	do	-12 do -12 do		rkdale do		
	u drum major : he flogs. I have it from prisoners	you against those men in particular. Don't let me	47	George Bellamy	do	ob	do	đo	-18 do		do		
	who have been confined at Wakefield, that they	be misunderstood; I don't mean the good men, who,	48	Jeremy Rigby Peter Hilton	do	do	do	do	— 12 do		do		
	would rather be transported than be there for twelve	of necessity belong to some of those associations. I	50	E. W. Brown	Warwich	. 00 March, 1849	do Bosanquet	Seditions language	Imprisoned 18 mon	tha W	do arwic <b>k</b>	Wife and seven children	
2	months. 1 would rather be in York Castle for ten	don't mean Hetherington or Cleave, and those who	51	Timothy Higgins		l, Aug. 5, 1889	Pattison	Conspiracy	- 18 do		hester	Wife and four children	
1	years, than in Wakefield, Northallerton, or Beverley	have really stood by the cause like trumps. No: I	52	William Aitken George Johnson	do	April, 1840	<b>Coleridge</b>	do	- 9 da		irkdale	Wife and two children	
	for three months. I would rather be transported than	know them longest of any of your order in England.	54	John Wild	do	do eo	do do	do	9 da 		do do	Wife None	
	be confined there for tweive months. I have said	and if the rest were like them I should not gramble.	55	Edward Reilly	do	Aug. 26, 1839	Coltman	đo	Imprisoned 18 mo. d		do	None	
- 11	Bothing about washing and cropping, that's done and	Cleave is a little whimsical now and then but that's	56	James Coupe Richard Eastwood	do	do	do	Training	- 18 do		do	Wife	
	there's an end of it, but I speak of what happens	his business.	58		do do	đo do	do do	Biot	- 12 dc		do	Wife and one child Unmarried	
	every minute in the day, and every day in the week	dentiemen, the next subject willow I wish to man.	59	James Heywood	do	do	do	do	- 12 do - 12	- 1	do	Wife	
	Well, some persons there may be very well of, that	tion, is the error into which some have fallen who	60	Robert Gillibrand Andrew Morgan	do	do	do	do	- 12 de	5	do	Wife	·
	Were not hung, but observe, York is a county gaol-	recommend a delegate meeting at Birmingham upon	62	Andrew Morgan Thomas Farrell	do do	do do	do do	ao do	- 12 de		do	Wife and one child Unmarried	·
4	I have told you that three months in Wakefield is	the release of Lovett and Collins, the two first, and	63	Jonathan Merle	do	do	do	đo	- 12 d d - 12 d d		do do	Wife and seven children	
4	Worse than ten years in York. Now, mark me, you	virtuous, martyrs to the cause of the Convention.	64	John Gill Joseph Bostock	do	do	do	do	— 12 d	0	do	Unmarried	
	who represent the people at Manchester, and no	Now, you would say that the father was a fool who	60	Charles Morris	ob Ab	do do	do do	do	- 12 d	- 1	do	Wife and one child Wife and one child	
1	doubt will represent them honestly, and who re	married his daughter first, and waited for the settle	67	James Morris	do	do	es do	do	- 12 d - 12 d	-	do	Unmarried	ł
	present me also; mark, I say. We have here, mur-	ment till dancing began. No, he would use judg	- 68	- Heywood	do	do	do	do	-12 d	• •	do		
	deters, forgerers, violators of women, horse stealers,	ment first, and then be jolly. Now, can any thing	Z 69	— Willie — Glennon	do	đo	do do	d0 do	-12 d		do		
	sheep stealers, cloth stealers, thieves of every		8 71	George White	York,	March 5, 1840		Extorting money	- 12 d - 6 d		do akefield	Wife	
Ţ	description, stabbers, and all sorts of ruffians, and		t 72		do	đo	do	Sedition	Imprisoned 4 yes	7 1 1 1 1 1 1	hallerton	Wife and one child	
	the longest sentence, and that only one, for an	necessary, it would be out of season.	73	Thomas Booker William Booker	do do	do	do	do do	- 3 d	0	do	Wife and one child	
	extensive forgery, does not exceed the sentence of	Gentlemen, your business is to deliberate on th	8 75	James Duffey	do do	đo do	do do	do do	$\begin{array}{c c} - & 2 \\ - & 3 \\ \end{array}$	•	do do	Unmarried Wife	
	Crabtree, Hoey, and Ashton, while the general sen-	Out at Manahastan in the midet of momentar and the	0 76	William Well3	do	đo	do	do			do	Unmarried	÷
	tences average about nine months, and those senten-	rejoice on the 27th, in the midst of rejoicing. Go	d 77	John Marshall Thomas Penthorpe	do	do	do	Riot	- 2 d	0	do	Wife and one child	
		forbid that I should forget Lovett and Collins: no	79		do đo	do do	do do	do do	- 2 d	<b>.</b>	do	Wife and two children Wife and two children	1
	contiemen, I know every Chartist prisoner, now	for I think it the bounder duty of every village	08	Robert Peddie	do	do	do	Conspiracy			everley	Wife and two children	
	wanned, and I believe a better set of men never	with 500 working men in England Santland and	1 81	William Brooke Thomas Drake	de	do do	ob do	Sedition	— 3 d	o Nor	thallerton	Wife and four children	
	in fact, it is for their goodness that they	Wales, to send a delegate to perorce But hower		Paul Holdsworth	do do	đo	do	Conspiracy do	- 18 m		leverley thallerton	Unmarried	
<u>j</u>	- Buller. 1 Know Crabires Intimately, 1 know	i how you go from the factive heard to the source	1) 84	John Walker	do	, do	de	Riot	- 3 ye - 2 d		akefield	Wife and one child	
	for the last six or seven years, he has had a	Itable. Let your husiness he wall essented of it	_ 85	j Joseph Naylor John Riding	do	do	do	do	- 2 d	0	do	Unmarried	
		kind don't mix conneil of your constituents		0	do do	do do	do do	do do			do do	Unmarried Wife and three children	
		feelings of your own hearts; if you do you will but	1 88	Francis Rushworth	do	do	do	do	- 18 m		do	Unmarried	
12.4	The source of the second secon	) represent vourselves, and hadly I have and and the	<u>~   89</u>	Emanuel Hutton	ob	do	do	do	— 18 m	onths	do	Wife and two children	•
	what is the set of the	reporters to give all the honour done to these tw	~   <sup>30</sup>	Jeseph Crabtree	do do	do do	do do	do do			do do	Wife and one child Wife	•
Ę		good men to the world: let it be such as the	w   ne	William Ashion	do	do	do	đo			do	Wife	С.
	s using, get the whole country to petition for	deserve. You will read the character of both i	n   93	3 William Martin	l do		do	• do.	( ī ā		thallerton		
	*	-	•					and the second second	e de la companya de l	• .	•		

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "FEARGUS O'CONNOR

" Un Tuesday, my physician, Dr. Anthony Todd " Thomas Wakley, Esq." Thomson, and my surgeon, Mr. Jago, of Hammer-

He (Mr. Wakley) expected that the Under Seeretary for the Home Department would have conlemned, upon the last debate that took place upon the subject, the conduct which had been pursued towards Mr. O'Connor, and would have laid bafore the House every document which could enable it to

of May. "The affidavit distinctly stated, that my commit-ment to any gaol where I would be subjected to the usual prison discipline, and deprived of air and ex-ercise, would lay the foundation of disease, which would inevitably shorten life. It further set forth the network of my complaint. Mr. Lago, had attenddecide upon whom the blame really rested. Mr. F. MAULE could not consent to produce the were not satisfied that he had published a libel calculated to incite the people to subvert the constitu-

tion of the country. For this Mr. O'Connor had been condemned to imprisonment in York Castle; and what was the conduct of the Secretary, of State upon the occasion i Why, upon representations being made to him, that Mr. O'Connor was not then in a state to be removed from the Queen's Bench Prison, where he was confined before the judgment was pronounced, the removal was deferred till the Monday morning. of State, but they were not considered of such a nature as to render it necessary to interfere any further, and is was therefore left to the Marshal of the Queen's Bench Prison, to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding whether Mr. O'Connor could properly be removed on the Monday morning. The Marshal of the prison had taken upon himself the responsibility of removing Mr. O'Connor on the Monday morning. On Tuesday, at two o'clock, Mr. O'Connor arrived in York, spent the afternoon in seeing the city and visiting the Minster, and did not repair to the prison till ten o'clock at night. It had been admitted in former debates that Mr. O'Connor was not, at his first reception in the prison, placed in that sort of confinement in which it was fit that he should be placed. But as soon as this became known, the Secretary of State interfered, and instructions were given that Mr. O'Connor's situstion should be ameliorated, and that he should be allowed various indulgences, but not that of continuing to carry on in prison the paper in which he had published the libel. A doubt having been suggested whether those instructions were carried into effect, a person was sent down to inquire how far those instructions which had been given to the Visiting Magistrates had been carried into effect, and he found that Mr. O'Connor had really received those indulgences which were directed to be granted to him. As, however, the examinations were not conducted by this gentleman, the only answer which he could return was a simple affirmative or negative. with regard to any correspondence which had taken place between Mr. O'Connor and this gentleman. he (Mr. Fox Maule) was not aware of the existence of any such correspondence; and as to the medical certificates which were moved for, they referred mercly to the question of Mr. O'Connor been in a fit state to be removed from the Queen's Bench Prison to York Castle, and therefore could not be used to show what Mr. O'Connor's condition was in the latter place of confinement. The Marshal of the Queen's Bench Prison had given him (Mr. Fox Maule) an account of Mr. O'Connor's diet while in the Queen's Bench Prison, and also of his exercise, of which racket-playing formed a part. Mr. HUME said that this was the first time that

he had ever heard of a public officer who had been sent down to make an inquiry returning merely a verbal answer. However, if no report in writing had been made, of course none could be produced. After a few words from Sir C. DOUGLAS and General JOHNSON, Mr. AGLIONBY wished to know by what autho-

rity the Under Secretary had called the statements

My last words-

VILLANY."

exaggerated ! The Under Secretary said he knew the facts from his own knowledge, but he begged leave to say the Hon. Gentleman did not know them from his own knowledge. He only knew them from the report of others. Circumstances gave a very different complexion to Mr. F. Maule's statement. The gallery was then cleared for a division upon Mr. Aglionby's motion. It having been found upon dividing that there were not forty Members present, the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock. FRANCE.-- A great deal of uncasiness is occasioned at Paris by the resistance of the journeymen tailors to the demands of the masters, and by the proba-bility of those persons being joined by the operative bakers and shoemakers. There are 15,000 tailors out of employment, to which, if there be added 15,000 men of the other trades, the police have some reason for dreading a disturbance, particularly during the approaching three glorious days. The fifty-seventh anniversary of the taking of the Bastile

disturbance. SUICIDE OF A MAGISTRATE.-Thursday morning. Thomas T. Clarke, Esq. of Swakeleys, near Ux-bridge, committed suicide by drowning himself. The family of the unfortunate gentleman have, for centuries, enjoyed large property in the counties of Middlesex, Suffolk, &c. Information of the occur-rence has accordingly been transmitted to both Mr. Wakley and Mr. Higgs, the former being coroner for the county, and the latter for the duchy; it is doubtfol by which corner the inquest will be doubtful by which coroner the inquest will be taken.

passed over on Tuesday in Paris without the slightest

UNOBTRUSIVE GENEROSITT .-- We have been requested by Mr. Oastler to say that, on the 10th instant, he received an envelope bearing the Leeds post-mark, and directed to him at his residence, and enclosing a 25 note; but not one word of explanation as to whence it came. Having no idea from whom it came. Mr. Oastler has only this means of (expressing his thanks to the unknown donor.

## CHALLENGE TO CURE BLIMDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to sight so many individuals, many of whom have been blind for a number of years, and pledges himself to cure the Ophthalmis, or Inflammations, Films, Scums, Specks, &c. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight, without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any

can tell if there be any hopes the first application | trated with Cases, &c. that I make to the Eye, and I will not detain any patient longer than one hour.

N.B. In answer to the numerous letters received Mr. B. respectfully informs his poor country friends that where a personal interview is impracticable, a letter pre-paid, enclosing a remittance of one pound, and minutely describing their case, and how they have been treated, shall have medicines back by return, with every directions for use to any part.

core of the above diseases.

Mr. B. may be consulted at Northampton, from Monday 15th to Saturday 20th of June ; from thence to Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, and Bristol. His place of abode will be made known by handbills, and this paper, when longer than a week in each place.

N. B.-Mr. B. may be consulted at Gloucester this day, and all the next Week, from thence to Bristol. The place of his abode will be made known by hand bills.

N.B. Mr. B.'s home address is Bridgeman's Place, Bolton, Lancashire, where all letters, post-paid, will be forwarded.

# ADVICE.

MR. WILKINSON, SURGEON,

DISEASE, in all its various Forms; also, to the will, on perusing this work, be astonished to find frightful consequences resulting from that destruction that in nine-tenths of the cases of young persons of tive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally con-sulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two, at 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. and every Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, Bradford, from Ten till Five.

In recent cases a perfect Cure is completed within • Week, or no Charge made for Medicine after that

Having successfully acquired a thorough knowledge of all the various stages of that insidious and too often fatal disease, and the deplorable results. as well as frequent loss of life, which often occurs through displayed ignorance, by those unqualified, having but very little knowledge either of the disorder, or component principles of Medicine ; thus the system becomes tainted, the whole mass of blood impure, and the Constitution ruined with Poison, producing Ulcers and Eruptions on various parts of the body, frightful to be seen-often closely resembling and mistaken for diseases of a less painful character. Mr. W., as a Member of the Medical Profession, and from the peculiar nature of his practice, can, with the utmost confidence, even to the most timid, offer hope, vigour, and perfect health.

What a grief for a young person, in the very prime of life, to be snatched out of time, and from all the and which never proves fatal if properly treated, as Evening. all its fatal results are owing either to neglect or ignorance.

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

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Just published, in royal 18mo., cloth, price 3s. ; and sent in Town or Country free, by post, 3s. 6d., MANHOOD: the CAUSES of its PREMA-TURE DECLINE, with Plain Directions for ITS PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from the destructive effects of Exces-

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The PARENT, who beholds his beloved child pining away, and fast approaching to a premature HAVING devoted his Studies for many Years to the successful Treatment of the VENEREAL has been set down to the score of consumption, both sexes, who perish of what is called pulmonary consumption, heart disease, tabes, &c., the sole and destructive habits, practised by youth much more vision Company. frequently than is at all suspected.

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To carry into effect the plans of the Company, the following outline is proposed :- That steam-ships shall start on a fixed day in each month from England and Calcutta; the time calculated on for the performance of the route being, from

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- .....

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The sum of £600,000 will amply suffice for estab lishing a monthly communication between Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, and England; but the capital is

Application will be made to the Crown for an Act of Incorporation to limit the responsibility of the

members of the Company. The Capital Stock of the Company to be £800,000,

in 16,000 shares of £50 each; £10 per share deposit three months from that time ; £5 in three months not intended to proceed with that petition. from second payment; and the remainder by instalments of £5 each when called for by the Directors upon three months' notice. 5.000 shares have been reserved for the Subscribers in India, of which a of divisions. considerable number have already been subscribed for in Calcutta and in Madras, and a deposit paid upon them. The Directors are to prescribe the mode of paying the Indian subscriptions, so as to equalise them with the payments on the shares in London. In case of failure to pay any instalment when due, the shares and all previous payments made in

respect thereof to be forfeited. The general affairs of the Company to be managed by a Board of Directors, in London, the qualification of each of whom shall be fifty shares, to be elected by the Shareholders resident in Eugland.

The affairs of the Company in India to be managed by a Board of Directors in Calcutta, and to be elected by Shareholders resident in India, with a local Committee at Madras and Ceylon, being Shareholders similarly qualified.

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In all the affairs of the Company the Proprietors holding 10 Shares to be entitled to 1 Vote

25 ..... 2 -50 ..... 3 -100 ..... 4 but no person to have more than four votes.

The first Directors are to remain in office five of office annually, and an election by the Proprietors shall take place to supply the vacancies; but such Directors may be re-elected.

usual busines transacted.

Private families and individuals who may not be which Mr. Lovett and Mr. Collins were sentenced work able to obtain the Works through the medium of a expire; and he believed that it was the desire of ca Bookseller, by transmitting, per post, a sovereign, tain individuals that these injured men should assume will receive the whole of the above collection by any a better and fatter appearance when they came out of conveyance they may direct.

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## Amperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, July 10. The Timber Ships Bill went through committee, after an amendment, proposed by Lord Colchester, had been withdrawn.

The Marquis of Westmeath directed attention to the progress of the Temperance Societies in Ireland, and ment. I possess very little descriptive powers, but I to the possible consequences of the Temperance Processions.

The Earl of Aberdeen withdrew his Church of Scotland Bill.

The Sale of Beer Bill, brought from the Commons, was read the first time.

The report of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was, after some desultory discussion, agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The Administration of Justice (two additional judges) Bill went through committee. The Masters in Chancery Bill was read the second

time, the report of the Borough Watch Rates Bill was agreed to, and then Their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Friday, July 10.

The Speaker stated that he had received a letter from the agent to the petition against the return of lins; on the 24th he wrote a letter stating that the reto be paid on the allotment of the shares; £10 in B. Botfield, Esq., for Ludlow, giving notice that it was presentation was not quite correct. (Hear, hear)

Mr. Muntz gave notice, that on Monday he should submit a motion, that "strangers" be not, except on rather a restless and sleepless man, Collins preferred special motion, required to withdraw on the occasion

Mr. Easthope stated, that "next session" he should renew his motion for a Bill to exempt Dissenters from too atrocious to be endured. Mr. Lovett stated that the payment of church rates. Captain Polhill inquired whether it was intended

to bring in a "Regency Bill?" And, if so, when? Mr. Labouchere believed that it was intended to

bring forward such a Bill, but that it would be first presented to the other House. Mr. Wallace, on the question that the House resolve

into Committee of Supply, called attention, at considerable length, to the report regarding the administration of the law in the Supreme Court of Scotland.

The Lord Advocate having defended the course of proceedings regarding this Court, Mr. Wallace eventually withdrew his motion.

## LOVETT AND COLLINS.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE then rose to make the following notion, that. "Whereas, in the month of June last, two respectable working men, named W. Lovett and J. Collins, were convicted of publishing a seditious libel, and for the said offence were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Warwick gaol; and, whereas, a large number of persons have since been convicted of offences of a similar character, and the greatest portion of those persons, contrary to custom, are, as well as the above. presented to the House, he might refer them to Fishes years, after which three of the Directors shall go out mentioned William Lovett and John Collins, placed on ton Gaol, Ilchester Gaol, York Castle, Oakham Gaol the criminal side of the gaols to which they have been and Wakefield House of Correction. Mr. Roberts, respectively sent, and are there treated after the manner of persons convicted of the most heinous and de-There will be half-yearly meetings of the Company, at which dividends will be declared, and all other testable crimes; it is the opinion of this House that released by the Secretary of State. A person, who was a such mode of carrying out sentences of imprisonment member of the town council of Bath, had written to testable crimes; it is the opinion of this House that released by the Secretary of State. A person, who was a

gool than they had borne during their confinement then

The consequence was, that every day for the last te days they had been having port wine negut.- (laughter --in order, no doubt, when they came before the public that they should appear in good condition. (Laughter The Hon. Gentleman here read a letter, dated 22nd of June last, which Mr. Lovett had addressed to a friend describing the nature of the treatment he had experi-enced since his incarceration in Warwick gaol, and the effect it had produced on his mind and health. "You can form (said the writer to his friend) but a very in. perfect ides of the feeling and tone of mind which the restraint and monotony of the discipline of a prison entail on those persons who have been used to activity and the exercise of the body, to cheerful conversation and to all the varieties of political and literary excita will endeavour briefly to describe the melancho routine in which I have passed the greater number of days I have been here, varied only by exchanging the leneliness of my cell for scenes of vice and crime, when I have been compelled to mix with persons of the worst description. In the midst of such circumstance you may easily suppose that even books begin at last to lose their attractions. At half-past five in the morning the prison bell rings; at six in the morning you are expected to have your bed rolled up and your room cleaned. Formerly we were obliged to go instantly down to the yard to answer our names when the roll was called, but that has lately been dispensed with We have to wait some time before we can get a fire, for we are not allowed to have either flint or steel. We then retire and sit in our dark cell to read or wile away the time." That was written on the 22nd of June. Since then it appeared that Mr. Lovett had

seen a statement with respect to his sleeping with Col. It was true that Collins and himself did sleep together in the first instance; but Lovett being

sleeping with the other inmate of their cell. And here Mr. Lovett made a statement, which demanded the serious attention of the House; for, if correct, it was Collins had had four different persons to sleep with him since he had been in prison ; the first was convicted of rape, two others were imprisoned for assaults, and his present bed-fellow was convicted of passing bad money, Fortunately, said Mr. Lovett, he and Collins had escaped catching the itch ; but their fellow political offender, Edward Brown, was not so fortunate, and he was obliged to undergo the itch bath. (The Hon. Gentla man then read a letter written by Collins to his wife describing the injurious effect his confinment had produced upon his health, and more especially the seriou encroachments it had made on the less robust constitution of his fellow prisoner, Lovett.) This, then, was the hard treatment which these two men had er.

perienced for a political offence which had never been considered in the estimation of society to cast a stigma on the moral characters of those who were convicted d it. What would have been said by the present Go vernmnet if any among those whose cases he had referred to in the commencement of his speech had been subjected to similar treatment by the Tories of former days? But he wished it was only Mr. Lovett and Mr. Collins that had been so treated. If gentlemen would take the trouble to read, the petitions that had been attorney of Bath, had been recently discharged from Fisherton Gaol, and had returned to Bath, having been for political offences, being as uncalled for as unprece- him (Mr. Duncombe) on the subject, and very naturally dented, ought to be discontinued ; and that no greater asked why Carrier and Potts were not equally released

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be thought desirable, so as to extend the com-munication to all parts of India and places to the

veniently consult Mr. W. personally, they may obtain his Purifying Drops, Price 4s. 6d., at any of the following Agents, with Printed directions so plain, that Patients of either Sex may Cure themselves, without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

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The imperative necessity that exists for the comfrom following their respective vocations, by engros- plete eradication of these deplorable disorders is sing their ideas, even when they should be employed evident from the fact, that this deadly contagion in devotion or business; rendering them stupid, may lay imbedded in the constitution for years, and it is of the utmost importance to those who are about cheerfulness, and health, by bringing on consumption for matrimonial engagements to cleanse the tion, and all that dreadful train of complaints which system previously of all its gross impurities, in order to prevent those sad appearances throughout entire families. which are frequently the consequence of a

> In those deplorable cases of nervous and sexual debility, arising from early and indiscriminate ex- other reasons, arising from the urgency of the pubcesses, where melancholy, distaste, incapacity for all pleasures, both mental and physical, and all the from ever maintaining the communication with the enervating imbecilities of old age are its attendants, the utmost endeavours should be made to avoid the despair and misery which accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to between Suez and Bombay-from whence to the restore, and which frequently hurries its victim to Eastern side of India there is great difficulty in the the grave in the very flower of his youth.

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Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and left me an altered Those who have long resided in hot climates, and man ! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the

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The Charter will prescribe the constitution of the Company, and provide for the establishment of restraint should be imposed or degradation inflicted The ground for liberating Roberts must equally apply local Committees for the management of the Company's concerns in India. For the convenience of Subscribers resident in

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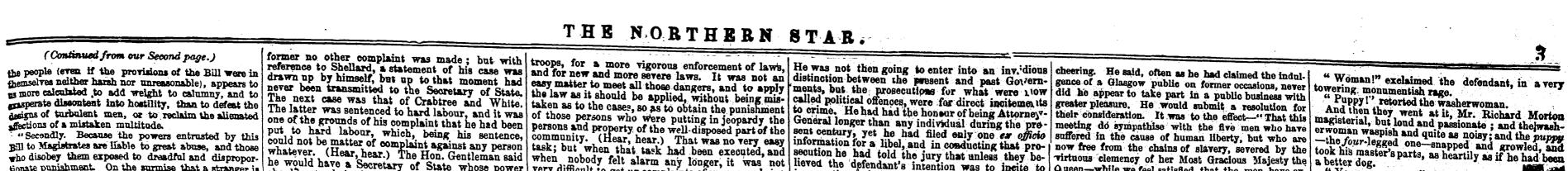
than previous political offenders had been subjected to, their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the gaoler. The first time that this rule of distinguish-the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour and ing political offences from misdemeanors in the mode of treatment of the parties convicted was broken through was in the case of Lovett and Collins. Now in every word of the libel for the publication of which Lovett and Collins were found guilty, he (Mr. Duncombe) entirely concurred. The words were :--- "1st. That this Convention (Mr. Lovett was secretary to the National Convention) is of opinion that a wanton, fla-

grant, and unjust outrage has been made upon the peo-1s. 1id. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, tional force from London, by acting under the authority ton ; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton ; arrest of Dr. John Taylor, our respected colleague,

mingham, Mr. Joseph Sturge being Chairman. The opinion that if the police had not attacked the people, opinions upon this subject-(cheers)-and he would He knew that he should be told that all these thing ask, were Mr. Lovett and Mr. Collins to suffer degra. | were the acts of the visiting Magistrates-that the Gov dation in Warwick goal for hard

quires and long usage sanctions." The grievances that | tried at the same assizes for the same offence, and the had been complained of by many petitioners relating to Judge said, when sentencing them, that he saw no dif the treatment of persons convicted of political offences ference in their degrees of guilt. He, however, mades LONDON PERIODICALS on the the most liberal ment to enable them to vote by power of attorney in were cruel, inhuman, and unprecedented. He had distinction in the punishment, for Carrier, being many well authenticated cases to establish this propo- a poor man-(loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers)sition, and when he had laid the facts before the House, | was sentenced net only to imprisonment, but to hard the annexed form, on or before the 3rd of August he hoped they would agree to the resolution he intended labour. Mr. Carrier, he believed, could not beast of to propose. Before adverting, however, to the state- the same high connections in life as Mr. Roberts could ments connected with the parties now suffering punish- do, who he (Mr. Duncombe) understood was a near ment for political offences, he would briefly call the connection of Chief Justice Tindal. But, notwithstand. attention of the House to cases of a similar character | ing, neither Carrier nor Potts could claim any high a Subscriber to the East India Steam Navigation that had occurred in former times. He would not, connections, it equally behoved the House of Commons shares, or such number as however, go further back than 1792, during which to take care that justice should be done to their case. may be allotted me ; for which I hereby engage to year a very great number of political prosecutions were In Ilchester Gaol there were two persons confined for instituted. The Honourable Member then stated the political offences, named Bartlett and Baldwin; and if cases of Ridgway and Symonds, in 1792; that of Cross, they passed Oakham Gaol they would find three indian attorney, in 1793; of the Rev. William Winterbot- viduals, Vincent, Shellard, and Edwards. They were tom, who, during the time he was in prison, wrote his convicted at Monmouth, and sent to Monmouth Gaol. History of America, and was allowed to get married; They remained there some time, and were then sent to the case of Redhead Yorke; of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield; the Penitentiary. Notice was taken of the removal, in of Mr. M'Leod : and William Cobbett, who carried on consequence of a discussion upon the subject in the House of Commons, in the course of which it was con-Leigh Hunt. All these parties were convicted of poli- tended that their removal was illegal, and that the tical offences, either by publishing libels, or uttering Government had no right to send them to the Penitentreasonable and seditious speeches, but they were none tiary. Since then they had been removed to Oakham of them subjected to any further restraint, while un- and their petition deserved the attention of the House. windy complaints, with the whole train of well- dergoing the different periods of imprisonment to which After having been imprisoned for nearly nine months they were sentenced, than was absolutely necessary to on one charge, on account of an offence committed in vitiated bilious secretion, Indigestion, pain at the pit of the Stomach, Bilious or Sick Head-ache, wright and others were convicted of seditious practices committed in the January previous. This appeared to in assembling to elect persons as members of a Na- him nothing more nor less than a vindictive proceed tional Convention ; but they were all imprisoned on the ing. Had it occurred during Tory times, the country debtor side of Warwick gaol. Subsequently Henry would have rung with the indignation of the public Hunt was convicted of a conspiracy and an attempt to The next case to which he would call their attention the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to subvert the Government, and was imprisoned in Ilches- was that of the prisoners at Wakefield. They had ter gaol, where he experienced rather harsher treatment | heard the petitions of Richard White and Joseph Crab tree. White, an old man, aged 62, petitioned on the part of his son, one of the convicted party, who had been originally confined in York Castle, but was reing political offences from misdemeanors in the mode moved to Wakefield without his (the father's) knowledge. From another person, however, who had been confined in Wakefield Gaol, the petitioner had heard that his son was reduced very much in health-that he was compelled to work on the tread-mill with felons -that he had twice fallen off the mill in a state of exhaustion ; and when the petitioner went to the gaol the gaoler would not allow him to see his son. (Hess.) Now, this man was sentenced to imprisonment ple of Birmingham by a bloodthirsty and unconstitu- only, not to hard labour. The case of Joseph Crabtree was, perhaps, the worst of all. In his Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, of men who, when out of office, sanctioned and took petition he stated that he was locked up in his cell Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Rein-hardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bel-lerby, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Rich-mond : Cameron Knareshorough : Pease Darlingmond ; Cameron, Knaresborough ; Pease, Darling- to obtain justice. 3. That the summary and despotic from holding the slightest communication, either by transmission even of letters-whilst the conveyance Rhodes, Snaith ; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster ; Rogerson, affords another convincing proof of the absence of all state he was kept until the evening, not being allowed of passengers and parcels is most expensive, and at seasons wholly impracticable. Neither can passen-gers arriving at Suez from England depend on finding the means of convergence therea to India. Suter, Leyland, Halifax ; Boot and Son, Rochdale ; to obey." Since the publication of these remarks on bread and water only. The prisoner had been convicted Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, the metropolitan police, an inquiry with regard to the of having been present at a meeting of a seditious character at Barnsley, but in his petition he solemnly conduct of the police upon that occasion had been in- racter at Barnsley, but in his petition he solemnly stituted by a Committee of the Town Council of Bir- declared in the presence of God that he was not there present-a fact which could be proved by another prithe name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, result of the inquiry was expressed in the very words soner, named Owen. He could have preved this on his used by Mr. Lovett himself. They declared that it trial, but was told that his case would be looked upon was proved that a brutal and bloody attack had been as one of entire unimportance, and that he had better made upon the people of Birmingham, and it was their take no steps of the kind. The only other case with which he would trouble the House was that of Mr. no disorder ever would have occurred, and they consi- Feargus O'Connor, which was not one fifth as bad as NOW PUBLISHING, and Sold by all Booksellers dered that the riot was incited by the London police. the others which he had referred to. The treatment in Town and Country, The Committee of the Corporation of Birmingham which that gentleman received was at first outrageous The Committee of the Corporation of Birmingham which that gentleman received was at first outrageous stated that it was the practice of the police to assail and disgraceful to the country, but it had recently been men with blows who might have been easily appre- much improved. Still it was what, as a political offerhended. Why not, after this, prosecute Mr. Joseph der only, he ought to be not subjected to. The avowed Sturge? (Cheers.) This was language quite as strong object of it was to prevent him from continuing b as that used by Mr. Lovett. The Committee went to publish his paper. But Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Hust say that it was a matter of deep regret that the Magis. were allowed to continue to write their papers under trates should have deemed the services of these men similar circumstances, and why should not Mr. O'Cost (the London police) matter for complimentary notice, nor? He was not allowed to see his friends except is and that such a proceeding on the part of the Magis. the presence of his gaoler, and then only across a pertrates, was altogether uncalled for and unwarranted. sage six feet wide, and through iron gratings, in order (Hear hear.) At all events, then, there were two that he might not transmit any writings to the public.

	In Douties at 115., or four quantities in one family	dress of yours, which made me fully sensible of my	To meet the wisnes of the Indian public, and look-	1 Pilot, 3 vols 0 8	which are was was goal of having expressed an opinion vermining were not to blaime-and that the amend	a fille
	bottle for 33s. duty included, whereby one 11s,	miserable situation. The debility increased every	ing to an immediate profitable return in the general	2 Spy, 3 vols 0 8	with regard to the conduct of the police, in which a recently made in the Prisons Act would set all to r	
	bollie is saved. Sold by all Medicine Venders in	renewed day, with the cause of misery, self-entailed.	call for such a preliminary step, it is proposed to	3 Pioneers, 3 vols 0 16	great part of the people throughout the country con. But the alteration in question was a perfect delu	
	Inis 10Wh 1 2150, every other Town and City	onswing at my heart in my waking moments in	purchase and despatch to Calcutta, with the least	4 Last of the Mohicans, 3 vols 0 10	curred? (Cheers.) Mr. Joseph Sturge and the Town The alteration in the Prisons Act did not make the	
	throughout the United Kingdom, America, and the	seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments	possible delay, the largest steam-vessel procurable,	5 Lionel Lincoln, 3 vols 0 10	Council of Birmingham ought to have been sent to of the land different from what it had been before	Th
	Continent of Europe.	becauge rest, I only sought for a change of worments	to be employed between that port and Suez, making	19 Decisio 2 solo	Warwick gaol just as well as Mr. Lovett and Mr. Secretary of State, as had been evidenced in the	e <b>cu</b>
		-the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those	four voyages from each place in the year.	13 Prairie, 3 vols 0 9	Collins. What did he find boldly asserted in the of Mr. O'Connor, had before the power to alte	er thi
	- Hepardu only by Dissis, ranky sid Co., Sur-	of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable.	To append the anti-	16 Red Rover, 3 vols 0 10	papers of the day? The following strong remarks regulations of the visiting Magistrates, for he had	het
	geons, No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham,		To carry the entire service into effect for a regu-	18 Water Witch, 3 vols 0 10	provide ine day : the tonowing strong remarks regulations of the visions stagistrates, for the ine	
	and 23, Slater-street, Liverpool.	beheld the approach of night with abhorrence.	larly monthly communication, it is intended to build	MISS PORTER'S.	appeared in one of the daily papers on June 24th last :   transferred from the felons' to the debtors' side, in	T ONE
	OBSERVE None are Genuine without the	Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction.	seven steam-ships of such tonnage and power as		"We call public attention to a police case, which sequence of the interference of the Secretary of f	3000
	Signature of -	I journeyed upwards of ninety miles to have a con-	to be applicable to the route by the Cape of Good	6 Hungarian Brothers, 3 vols 0 8	appears under the head of Worship-street this day. In The new Act still left it to the visiting Justic	,88 W
	R. & L. PERRY AND CO.	sultation with you. I need not say how soon you		7 Don Sebastian, 3 vols 0 10	the course of the last six months we have been com. make the regulations of the prison, and wh	
		were aware of my appalling situation, the anxiety		DR. BIRD'S.	pelled to make animadversions on the illegal, tyranni- the prisoner was confined on the debtors' or the fe	elos
	impressed on a Stamp, on the outside of each wrap-	were aware of my appaining situation, the anxiety	The vessels will be also so constructed as to admit		cal, and intolerable conduct of the new police, and side, still he would be subject to those regula	
	per, to imitate which, is felony of the deepest dye.	you manifested in accomplishing my relief, or of		8 Peter Pilgrim, 3 vols 0 8	every fresh occurrence only confirms us in the belief to What guarantee had Parliament as to the natu	170 d
	Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted	the confidence with which you spoke of my re-	warlike contingency.	9 Nick of the Woods, 3 vols 0 8	which that conduct has given rise, that the metropolitan those regulations? If they were to be anything	HIN
	as usual at No. 4, Great Charles-street, Birmingham,	covery.		17 Hawks of Hawkhollow, 3 vols 0 10	boligs the most at a week that and interior of interior whet there not the the start and the start at the	
	and 23, Slater-street, Liverpool. Only one personal	Ven dimeted and the second second	The number of passengers annually passing be-	22 Abdalla the Moor, 4 vols 1 0	police is the greatest curse that ever afflicted a free what they now were, the only effect of the alter	-
	visit is required from a country patient, to enable	I TOT OTLOCKED THE & DECKED OF YOUR INVERTIBLE	tween Europe and our Indian possessions, was 3,169		people." (Hear, hear.) This was pretty strong lan- would be to leave it in the power of the Secreta	¥2.**
	Measrs. Perry and Co. to give such advice as will	I medicines, and by perseverance in following your	in the year 1833-4, of which 603 only were from		guage; it appeared in The San newspaper of the 24th State (by whom the regulations of the magistrates	WORV
	be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual	directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a	Bombay, leaving 2,566 for sailing-ships between	KENNEDY'S	of June, and had the Government dared to prosecute liable to be revised) to treat political offenders	(1120
	of the means of cheering a permanent and enectual	wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I	Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, and Europe ; and it	10 Horse Shoe Robinson, 3 vols 0 10	The Sun for that publication ? No. If any prosecu- might possibly be personally offensive to him) in a	Inter
	cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.		may be fairly assumed that at least one-third of that	15 Rob of the Rowl 2 role A 0	tion were instituted The Sun newspaper would be ner never hitherto contemplated by the law. He ca	<b>بالەل</b> لە
	Letters for advice must be post-paid, and contain	man ! I transmit this account for the benefit of	number will immediately adopt the shorter, cheaper,	15 Rob of the Bowl, 3 vols 0 9	supported by two-thirds of the people of this country. then, on this House to affirm, by resolution, the	Drin
	the usual fee of one pound.	others who may unfortunately he placed in a	and more expeditious route which will be afforded	INGRAHAM'S.	(Cheers.) But, to go back to the case of Lovett and ciple on which those prison regulations should be l	head
		situation of similar matched and N	and more expeditious route which will be anorded	11 Captain Kyd, 2 vols 0 8	Collins: representations were made by them to the that there should be only so much restriction as	
	PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, famous	situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit	by the establishment of the proposed first steam-	11 Captalli Ayu, 2 vois 0 0	Washington of the sound of Washington of the sound of the	
	throuhout Europe for the Cure of Scrofula, Old	my residence, but it asked for, you are at liberty to	boat, that many persons will avail themselves of	14 Pirate, 3 vols 0 8	Magistrates of the county of Warwick, of the priva- necessary to secure the safe custody of the pris	- Anda
	Wounds, and for Lues Venerea, are mild and speedily	give itRemaining, Sir, with every sentiment of	the Company's ships as a conveyance from port	SMOLLETT'S.	tions and hardships those persons were enduring in (Hear, hear.) But what were these persons conv	12 mart
	efficacious, in recent as well as the most obstinate	regard, jours stury,	to port in India, and that there will be eventually	12 Peregrine Pickle, 4 vols 1 4	Warwick gaol, but they were told that the only source for? For attending seditious and illegal meet	Ling and
	concertation of the state of the most obstitute	CHARLES NEWTON.	a great increase of travellers consequent on increased	MRS. RADCLIFFE'S.	whence any relief could be obtained was the Secretary What was an illegal meeting? Very different A	
	cases; price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s., and with each		facilities.		of State for the Home Department. From time to time, ments had been entertained by those who now for	Lines.
	Box is given	To Mr. La'Mert, 21, Falkner-street, Manchester.	From detailed calculations which have been made	19 Manfrone, 3 vols 0 8	applications were made to the Secretary of State who hart of the Government or who supported it at	OUD
	A TREATISE ON SYPHILITIC DISEASES,	Mr. Tallford in to be committed on in dom at his		PAULDING'S.	referred the complaints to the visiting Magistrates, and periods, from those upon which these individuals	a bad
	No bad Symptoms, the frequent consequences of	Mr. La'Mert is to be consulted every day, at his		20 Koningsmarke, 3 vols 0 8	the visiting Magistrates sent them back again to the been convicted. In December, 1819, after the Sed	litio
	ignorant treatment, have ever followed their use,	residence, from nine in the morning till ten at night,	the estimated outlay, charges, and revenues are exhi-	BROCKDEN BROWN'S.	Sometry of State and a liter Dark again to the Deen onlyicket. In December, 1015, and a matter wa	
į	and their efficacy which is now established by	and on Sundays from nine till two; and patients in			Secretary of State ; and so, between one and the other, Bill had passed the House of Lords, a protest was	-nati-
	their great sale in all parts of Europe and America.	the remotest parts of the country may be treated	OUTLAY.	21 Ormond, 3 vols 0 8	no progress was made in ameliorating the treatment of tered upon the journals, which contained these	
	N. BCountry Druggists, Booksellers, Patent	successfully on transmitting their report, which will		TRACY'S.	these men until nearly one-half of the period of their ments :	
		be immediately answered; their letters must minutely		24 Undine (from the German) 0 8	imprisonment had expired. Much improvement in "Firstly. Because the laws of England, when	day
	Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can	describe the case, and contain a remittance for advice		CHARLOTTE SMITH'S.	that treatment ultimately took place, but they were enforced, have always been found sufficient to pre-	rent
	be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm	and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of		25 Old Manor House 1 2	still kept on the felons' side of the gaol, and were sub-	1 100
	of Syriacum and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills,	the monid harmonic distant. No different			160160 to various other harsh and decending regulations (	
	What Lie USUSI allowance to the (Frade by all Whole )	the world, however distant. No difficulty can occur,	ANNUAL CHARGE.	And to be followed in succession by the Works of	that could never he instituted to maintain in any disturbers of the public peace; and	stor
	The Fatent Medicine Houses in London	as the medicines will be securely packed, and care-	Wages, coals, victualling, insurance, &c.,	the most popular Authors.	that could never be justifiably applied to political ready acquiescence in the suggestions of Minister	m di
	Sold by Mr, HEATON Bookseller, Briggate	fully protected from observation.	sinking fund for wear and tear, and re-	Alibanal allowers as to Counting Dashardland and	onenders, why, in the opinion and judgment of immosing new restraints noon the right and	***** ****
	Leoda,	2] Feultron street Man that	normal of abing and shares of all the large one of the	Aliberal allowance to Country Booksellers, enclosing	bocievy, had committed no moral onence. On the	. e .
		21, Faulkner-street, Manchester.	newal of ships, and charges of all kinds 239,000	a remittance with their orders.	25th of this month the term of imprisonment to (Continued in our Third page.)	
				· · · · ·		i ge



"Thirdly. Because the numerous assemblies alleged in the preamble to be the occasion and justification of the Bill have been confined to particular districts, but the restrictions and penalties thereof are generally extended to the whole kingdom, and even to Ireland. where no such practices have ever prevailed.

"Fourthly. Because this Bill, combined with the means of ascertaining the designs and measuring the strength of the malcontents; they tend to disunite and discredit the rash and mischievous agitators of a mistaken multitude, and they not unfrequently serve as a vent, comparatively innoxious, of that ill humour and discontent which, if suppressed, might seek refuge in

"AUGUSIUS FREDERICK, "GROSVENOR,

" THANET, "ERSKINE." Similar sentiments were expressed during the last recess by the Noble Lord the Secretary for the Colonies. He (Mr. Duncombe) wished that with regard to these unfortunate men the Noble Lord had acted upon the doctrines so laid down by him at Liverpool. (Hear.) He complained also of the different mode of punishment ner that had been described, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, who had been convicted of a similar offence, was actually living in the goaler's house, and enjoying the society of his friends. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bronterre O'Brien and Mr. M'Douall were also treated in Chester goal with much less severity than was observed towards Messrs. Lovett and Collins, though not so well as the Rev. Mr. Steph ns. As an instance of the petty severitell them that to be prevented so doing was a source of much annoyance and inconvenience. The sort of treatment which he had described as being inflicted on these prisoners was not sustained by public opinion. The effect which it would have, if continued, on the minds of the lower orders was deserving of the attention of the House. which, thank God, had never been heard of in this coun- it was this-Were the same crim

Bill to Magistrates are liable to great abuse, and those whatever. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Gentleman said when nobody felt alarm any longer, it was not

ful proceedings must be subject to some degree of odium, but the Government which on this account

and that this treatment had been carried on to an plaints of the petitioners were that, under the preextensive scale. The Hon. Member for Finsbury sent Government the treatment of political offences Rev. Mr. Steph ns. As an instance of the perty severi- of the country unless he did so. (Hear, hear.) He his vote against that atrocious conduct which, for the leach to send me a petition, setting forth all the cir- thereby pledge ourselves never to relax our exertions, conspicuous a part in such an outrage, would afterhad remedied these grievances, which were as great duced by the present Government. an absurd ground of complaint; but those who were and intolerable as had ever been suffered in this Sir R. PEEL believed he had advised the Govern-

Bill to Magistrates are liable to great abuse, and those who disobey them exposed to dreadful and dispropor-tionate punishment. On the surmise that a stranger is mesent in a crowd, or on the application of a vague mesent in a crowd, or on the application of a vague but if such a system of centralisation were adouted tionate punsument. On the surflinge that a stranger is present in a crowd, or on the application of a vague definition to the words of a notice, or to the language of an orator, a justice of peace may proclaim a meeting to be unlawful, and an Englishman may become a felon for continuing, even through inadvertence, half an-hour in a spot where no breach of the peace has been comwould only state that his case was now under con- who were in former times convicted of political tical offence, and to have the sympathies of mankind seconded the resolution, which was then put from the sideration. He would now ask whether there was any ground for the accusations of the Hon. Gentle-that exciting the people to rebellion, as many of man of the unnecessary infliction of torture upon these prisoners had done, could not be compared to tions at Newport, Bradford, and Sheffield, in which persons who were incarcerated for political offences ! an ordinary and seditious libel. He did not doubt He thought the conduct of the Government through-that, in some of these cases, the operation of a out was a sufficient guarantee that they had acted change in our laws with regard to prison discipline, ment. Mr. Feargus O'Connor boasted that he had Mr. R. Malcolm, jum., seconded the motion, which with no feeling of revenge towards any individuals, but solely with a desire to maintain the peace and some individuals; but he thought the cases in which that the publication of the p "Fourthly. Because this bill, combined with the restrictions of the press, which have already passed, or have been announced in this House, is obviously in-the persons who advised these misguided men to but solely with a desire to maintain the peace and he persons who advised these misguided men to bother all free discussions, and to repress if the persons who advised these misguided men to the persons had been the persons had been convicted. This the persons had been convicted. This portance to the success of the cause, that they should have been sinculated in this from the persons who advised these misguided men to Noble Friend the Secretary for the riome Depart- intension to excite to crime, was one equal to that again rose, and said as it was of the greatest in-tended to fetter all free discussions, and to repress, if acts of commotion and sedition, were far more ment with all the attention they wanted. The Noble of which those persons had been convicted. This portance to the success of the cause, that they should Lord then defended the course which the Govern- was the only ex-officio information he had filed. He have an individual to act as treasurer, whose reputaluded. A Government which punished these unlaw- ment had taken with regard to Lovett and Collins, had presented Bills to the grand juries, and it was Feargus O'Connor, and others, and concluded by owing to these and the petty juries having done there was not a man answering that description better said the saying, he trusted the House would not agree to the their duty, and taken a different view of the case to than Mr. George Ross, of Prince's street. He was a triumph. shrunk from the discharge of their duty would not vague resolution of the Hon. Member for Finsbury. some Hon. Gentlemen, that the peace of the coun- man in whom the trades of Glasgow could place unonly be unworthy of the confidence of the House and the country, but would be guilty of indirectly promo-it; but it was one of those kind of resolutions that his duty to protest against exciting sympathy in discentent which, if suppressed, might seek reluge in secret cabals and conspiracies dangerons to the safety of individuals in authority, and subversive of the peace and happiness of society. a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a great change had not taken place in the punish-a trempted to justify the treatment which had been attempted to justify the treatment which had been

ment of political offenders ! (Cheers.) Was it attempted to justify the treatment which had been denied they were treated as felons-(hear, hear)- adopted towards the Chartist prisoners. The comhad shown that since the year 1792, no political was such as it had never before been in this coun-effenders had been treated as they had been by the try. He could not forget the agitation that was present Government. He would maintain that in no created throughout the country upon the Reform period, except the worst period of history, had they Bill, when the whole country demanded constitubeen so treated. It was a constitutional maxim that tional reform. There was not one on the Treasury the primary object of the punishment of these bench who were not as culpable as Potts, Carrier, resolution only stated that blame attached to some He complained also of the different indice of pullishment, of the pullishment of these bonds which was observed with regard to different offenders. persons was the security of the State, and even in and Roberts, if these unfortunate persons had at-While Messrs. Lovett and Collins, and the other per- the days of the Star Chamber this had been ad- tended seditious or unlawful meetings. All that Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to explain, mitted, as was instanced in the celebrated case of those meetings had been called for was an extension Mr. Prynne, who, when imprisoned for political of the suffrage, and one of the largest petitions offences, revenged himself on Laud by writing forty ever presented to that House was in favour of that offences, revenged himself on Laud by writing forty pamphlets against the Bishops. (Laughter.) The Noble Lord denied that which had been conceded by the Stor (how how). The Hon instead of looking to the causes of the discontent that the severity of the prison discipline, and added "If the severity of the prison discipline, and added "If refrain from expressing the contempt and scorn, which in Finch's madhouse. Mr. Worthington sneaked away first, promising to come the following day and the Star Chamber. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. instead of looking to the causes of the discontent that and will make it known to us by letter, we will im- the actions of these pitiful imbeciles has excited. That away first, promising to come the following day and will make it known to us by letter, we will im- the actions of these pitiful imbeciles has excited. That away first, promising to come the following day and here are near the working closester. He haved his and will make it known to us by letter, we will im-Gentleman had said he would not divide the House, but he thought, after the speech of the Honourable Under Econterry he would not he doing his duty motion and he (Mr. Hume) would cordially register he (Mr. D.) wrote him—"I have received your let-all others suffering for political offences, truly consider-he supposed that a character of the supposed the supposed that a character of the suppos Under Secretary, he would not be doing his duty motion, and he (Mr. Hume) would cordially register the the secretary he would not be doing his duty motion, and he (Mr. Hume) would cordially register the ter, and think the best thing you can do will be for ing them the victims of malicious tyrants, and we be supposed that a clergyman who could take so

country. Was not the punishment enormous, and ment to try the efficacy of the existing laws before its infliction more severe, than the law permitted ? they sought for any new powers. He had more The case of Mr. Roberts had been treated with sympathy for those who were ignorant, and who had great levity by the Hon. Under Secretary, who stated he was now free. But why was he free ? Because he had broken a blood vessel. But did that affect the case against the Government ? Had he of the harvest. At the same time they ought not to he implored those connected with the rural districts to not already suffered far more than that sentence be subjected to any inflictions the law did not war-lend their aid on this occasion, for they might depend passed upon him? He had. He had suffered as rant; but the question was, did the law warrant the upon it that there was scarcely a village or a hamlet in much as was suffered by the political outcasts of infliction of punishments which these prisoners did Siberia, and it was the duty of the House to inquire complaining had experienced ? (Hear.) If it did not penetrate, and where there did not exist a strong into his case, and redress his wrongs. It was im-feeling that these prisoners were unjustly detained, portant the House should bear in mind the statement tolerate any illegal imprisonment, and if the law and treated with undue harshness. The address which of his petition. He (Mr. D'Israeli) did not question had been broken, and they had been subjected to he was about to move did not in any way trench on the sentence, but the manner in which it had been punishment which the law did not warrant, why the prerogative of the Crown. He did not ask for a carried out. (Hear, hear.) He did not approve of did not those who felt a sympathy for them appeal curtailment of the imprisonment of the parties, but the conduct of Mr. Roberts, but there was a ques- to the Courts of Law for redress ! (Hear.) And if only that an end might be put to a system of treatment tion which would be asked throughout England, and the law ought to be altered why not submit a pre-

favour of those who had violated the law and committed offences which the safety of the country required should be visited with severe punishment.

Mr. MUNTZ said some Hon. Members had expressed surprise that he had taken no part in the debate, but at the period the disturbances which had Tories, Chartists, or Whigs mind lend a hand. It been adverted to occurred in Birmingham he was 200 miles distant from that place, and all he knew on the subject was from hearsay. But with respect to the motion before the House, whether the blamefor there was blame somewhere-attached to the Government or to the Magistrates was the same thing to him, and to Lovett and Collins, and as the

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to explain, with reference to the petition which he had presented, and to son, who, after delivering an able and con-

(Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. F. MAULE, which For the motion to go into Committee of Supply 117 For Mr. Duncombe's amendment ..... 29 Majority against Mr. Duncombe's amend-

Monday. HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, July 13.

a better dog. "You are a puppy !" should the washerwoman, "You know you're a puppy-your mother says you are. She told me so.' The real puppy here yelped and snapped mos delightfully. A Commissioner (laughing)-Officer, put the pappy out of Court. Mr. Richard Morton looked hard at the Commissioner, and lost all his pomposity and half his colour. The Commissioner (to the plaintiff)-Woman, be quiet. You (addressing the defendant) say that your ment of a Committee of the various trades, to raise linen, when sent home, was not fit to wear? Defendant-Certainly not. I'll swear that it was not The Commissioner (looking at the defendant rayther significantly)-Will you swear you did not wear the linen that was "not fit to be seen in ?"

The defendant held down his head, played with his eye glass, and patted his puppy. The Court immediately decided that he was to pay the demand forthwith. "What do you think of yourself now, puppy ? there was not a man answering that description better said the plaintiff, with an aggravating grin of - you," thundered Mr. Richard Morton. " Dbounded confidence-he would, therefore, move his giving his puppy an unlucky knock on the head as election as treasurer to the fund for these men. Mr. he suited the action to the word. John Gairdner seconded the metion. He said the ap-"Yelp, yelp, yelp," mouthed the animal. pointment of Mr. Ross as treasurer was not a matter of " Turn that puppy out of Court," said a Compolitics at all. It was not because Mr. Ross was a missioner. Chartist-but because he was au honest man-that he seconded his appointment. This was a matter in which " Turn him out." was the shrine of suffering humanity; and men of plaintiff said, "like a ha'perth of soap after a hard day's washing."

tion was then put, and unanimously carried. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up. CHARTIST MEETING IN SHOTTS .--- This meeting was

held in the barn of Mr. Russell, farmer. The numbers present, showed that Chartism in this guarter is in a very lively c'ndition. Mr. John Robertson, on being called to the chair, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Duncan Robertwhich allusion had been made. Vincent wrote to vincing address, moved the first resolution, which was of public attention some time since :cumstances connected with his case, taking care until our persected brethren of England and Wales are wards take any measures for my welfare, more conthat the allegations are short and clear, and above restored to liberty, and the now enslaved millions of sistent with humanity and his sacred calling. From all, that every fact touching your treatment is rather these realms are put in possession of the rights and that time till my discharge he did what lay in his under than over-stated, and I will again call the privileges of freemen." Mr. John Kyle, after a few power to keep me in for life. attention of the House to the subject." (Hear, excellent remarks, seconded the resolution, which was "Mr. Wing's chief anxiety seemed to be about my hear.) There was, therefore, no ground for saying put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously. Mr. escape, and he kept urging on Finch the necessity of

"Yes, turn him out," shouted the washerwoman Mr. Richard Morton went off, "looking," as the THE MADHOUSE SYSTEM "Publicity is the soul of justice."-Jeremy Bentham,

The following exposé of the abuses of the Private Madhouse System is extracted from a series of letters to the Editor of the Satirist, written by Mr. Richard Paternoster, whose case occupied so much

he sought the petitions, for the petitions sought him, and he felt it his duty to present them, as he now did, to take the sense of the House on the motion. restore Frost, Williams, and Jones to liberty, their over his victim. Now mark here the conduct of country, and families, and to grant a free pardon to Finch to the lunatic. Mr. Wing was so fearful of draw, and the House divided, when there appeared— tical offences." Mr. Duncan M'Arthur, after a number the same room with me; this man would have been of pointed observations, showing it to be a duty incum. Launcelot Sharpe, the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*! And while I bent en every one to endeavour to alleviate distress, mention this circumstance, already alluded to in and that every being, whether rational or irrational, if former parts of my narrative, I may take the liberty in a suffering state, ought to share our compassion, of observing that if one single atom of feeling of The Committee of Supply was postponed till seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, rectitude exists in the bosoms of those who ordered and carried unanimously. Mr. James M'Donald, of and abetted the atrocious outrage on me, they must

Dundyvan Iron Works, was then introduced to the shudder at the knowledge of this dreadful fact, and meeting by the Chairman, and delivered a long and on the reflection of what might have been the The Timber Ships' Bill was read the third time and admirable address, which was received with loud cheers. consequences. My delicacy revolted at the idea of The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to Mr. M'Donald having a low ruffian to sleep in the same room, and for his visit and address, which was heartily responded | I earnestly protested against such an indignity. Of Moving the address in the present instance they would be galers, therefore, but the House of Commons that Mr. WAKLEY seconded the motion. He would ask whether it was intended to restore the punish-ment of the rack? Was it the intention to restore the disturbances the country. The result on second to be disturbances of the or second to be distored to be di to. Mr. Ferguson, in a speech which did honour to course all remonstrances with Mr. Wing were use-O'Connor and the other persecuted Chartists. A vote of required to pledge his word not to escape! Mr. thanks was then given to the Chairman, and the meet- Wing afraid of losing his victim, and Mr. Finch ing broke up at a late hour. afraid of losing his pay! Does this savour of insanity or punishment! Of course I was but too happy to to secure privacy on such terms, and had the "The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of PUBLIC MEETING .- TRIUMPH OF THE CHARTISTS. -A public meeting was held in the Old Low Church, to recommend to you to take into consideration the Paisley, on Wednesday, 1st July, to take into conunspeakable comfort of a bedroom to myself during contingency which may hereafter occur, and to take sideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament the whole of my confinement ; I was, however, the such provision as the circumstances may seem to you against the contemplated reduction of the duty upon only person in the place who enjoyed this benefitthe others were stowed away as thick as they could India manufactures. Mr. Cochrane moved the follow-"I shall be prepared to concur with you in such ing amendment :--" That this meeting is of opinion lie. measures as may appear best calculated to maintain that the contemplated reduction of the duty upon India "When my two enemies had gone, I was ordered by unimpaired the power and dignity of the Crown, and manufactures is one of the many proofs of the evil Finch to follow him; I was taken along a passage, thereby to strengthen the securities that protect the effects of exclusive legislation, and that justice will not through double doors which divided the private part of the house from the prison, and put into a small be done for the people, till the franchise is extended to every male of lawful age, of sound mind, and unconroom; I felt myself now surrounded by all the horrors of a madhouse. Some wretched stuff called victed of crime." Mr. Cochrane spoke at some length in support of his amendment; and Mr. Leich, in a very tea, and two slices of bread and butter, were soon able address, seconded it. After some discussion, in after brought in, and I was desired to eat, but this which Messrs. Finlay, M'Callum, and Parkhill took was impossible. It required all the resolution I part, a show of hands were taken for the amendment possessed to support myself in my forlorn and cruel and the motion, when the former was carried by a great situation; I felt as if my heart would burst, but my pride would not let me betray the weakness of human majority, a few hands only having been held up for the motion. Three cheers were then given for the nature before such ruffians as surrounded me; I felt Charter, and the incarcerated patriots, and the meeting that I was in the most horrible of prisons, completely cut off from all association with the world, at the broke up. mercy of my inveterate persecutors, and without POLLOCKSHAWS-PUBLIC MEETING .- On Monday any power to appeal to for protection; my property, too, was left without defence, and I suffered the agonizing idea that my enemies, having secured me, evening last, one of the largest and most spirited pub-Majesty, similar to that forwarded to the House of lic meetings ever held in this burgh, was convened in Lords. His Lordship stated that a measure would, in the Town Hall, to hear a deputation from Glasgow on consequence, be introduced into the other House, that the principles of the Charter, and on other interesting would at once seize upon my effects and papers, a thing which they did the very same night in utter being the most respectful mode of proceeding, in so far matters connected with the popular cause. From the as her Majesty was conserned. An address upon the number present, including as it did nearly the whole of defiance of all law, breaking open and examining all my letters from my brother and others; in short, the venerable and most zealous Radicals of the working Sir E. Wilmot Inquired, in regard to the Birming- population, who have signalised themselves by their every document I possessed, and carrying the whole away to make such use of as they required. energetic advocacy of the principles of Chartism on "Mr. Finch never uttered one word of kindness or formertimes-also not a few of the middle class men; Mr. Fox Maule said that, not being conversant with and from the order and marked attention paid to the consolation to me; all seemed to come natural to different speakers, we augur a powerful reaction in this victim, and that was enough. Little did he calcuhim, as a matter of business; he had got another ancient burgh in favour of the Chartist movement. The late upon the exposure which the next morning's enthusiastic plaudits which greeted several of the papers would produce. Had I been a wild beast. I appeals of Messrs. Malcolm and Jack, formed a strikcould not have been treated with more brutality. ing contrast to the breathless attention with which other parts of their addresses were listened to, and sufficiently despair, would be absurd; but I thank God that I To say I did not feel the most intense agony and minds of the men of Pollockshaws, and are likely to yield a harvest of agitation. did not betray the weakness of human nature before specting some papers relative to the boundary question | yield a harvest of agitation. CALTON AND MILE-END FEMALE UNIVERSAL these low ruffians at least of a triumph. I bore up SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, GLASGOW.—A public meet-ing of this Association was held in the Marlborough- I feared I should go mad. No course could by street Infant School, on Wednesday evening last, Miss possibility have been pursued more likely to drive Elizabeth Lindsay in the chair. Mr. A. Dickson, Secre-Elizabeth Lindsay in the chair. Mr. A. Dickson, Secre-tary to the Association, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, intimated that, in obedience to the instructions of committee had be had meanered an obedience to the instructions of committee, he had prepared an address | tection to the liberty and safety of the subject, so ments of the prisoners were received with great sus-picion, while those of the Visiting Magistrates were same time with these papers, the report of the com-of their enrolling themselves as members of the Asso-was in the hands of those whose interest it was to ciation, which he would read to the meeting. Mr. ruin me bodily and mentally. I was surrounded by Dickson then read the address, which was ordered to the brutal hirelings of the private prison-keeper, be printed and circulated throughout the district. The whose sole aim it was to destroy my reason, in order chairwoman introduced Mr. Jack, from Glasgow, who that he might be paid for my custody for life. Again addressed the meeting upon the interest which females and again do I reiterate the enormity of this prinhave in the affairs of the country, and the part they | ciple, and declare that there can be no safety for any ought to take in the Chartist agitation. Mr. Drumought to take in the Chartist agitation. Mr. Drum-mond then sung, with taste and effect, two excellent songs; and after transacting some minor business, the meeting broke up meeting broke up. watch over me in the room. Every now and then other keepers came in to stare at me, and insult me by all sorts of questions and remarks made to me PROCLAMATION AGAINST TEETOTAL and to each other. I remained perfectly quiet, keep-PROCESSIONS. ing complete command over myself-for I saw clearly their object. Sharpe continued abusing me in the grossest terms, telling the others, "damn him, By the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland. he nearly broke my head. By G-d I will teach him to be quiet here; if I could but have put a pair A PROCLAMATION. of handcuffs on him-damn him," &c. &c. Another keeper, George Hillier, went on thus, "I say old EBRINGTON.-It having been represented to the Lord Lieutenant that processions of Temperance Societies fellow, what's your name?" I told him, "PA-TEBhave, in some instances, borne an appearance hurtful to the feelings of a portion of their fellow-subjects, as seem-NOS-TER. What a name ! It will be enough for me ing to partake of the nature of party displays, his Ex. cellency feels bound, especially after his proclamation respecting other processions, to give a caution to the your father ? Noster, isn't your mother \*\*\*\*\*?" and members of these Societies. To the benefit which the temperance pledge has cona vast deal more in the same style, which I cannot ferred upon Ireland, in the improved habits of the repeat, the other keepers laughing and jeering, and Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD having presented a He hoped that the effect of the debate would Mr. Fox Maule answered that he knew nothing of people, and the diminution of outrage, his Excellency trying to provoke me by all possible means. I made bears a willing and grateful testimony; but it is not no answer to all this. I sat quiet, bearing all, and ] the less his duty to impress upon all persons who have must, in justice to myself, say that I think human associated themselves under that pledge, that their nature never before bore such insults and provocaprocessions become amenable to the law equally with tion with equal patience. those of any other Societies, if they exhibit any party "One false step at this time would have ruined me. What protection to me, I ask, were the commisemblems, or are accompanied by music playing party sioners ! Could I appeal to them, write to them, tunes. see them, make them acquainted with the treatment I experienced ? Oh, no ! I could not even tell them He trusts, therefore, that all friends of sobriety and good order will be particularly studious to avoid any demonstrations which can possibly be construed into I was a captive, in order that they might see whether party exhibitions, or can give reasonable cause of offence I was justly and properly there or not; and had it. not been for the exposure which so soon followed my or alarm to any of their countrymen. Given at her Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 7th day capture, there might I have remained for months without seeing them; and when at last they did see me, in one of their quarterly visitations, in what July, 1840. By his Excellency's command, state should I have probably have been, exposed during the whole period to every torture of body and N. H. MACDONALD. -Dublin Mail. anguish of mind which my malignant persecutors could impose! Imagination can conceive nothing WESTMINSTER COURT OF REQUESTS. more horrible; yet after all the exposure that has taken place of the atrocities of the system, the law remains unchanged, and what I describe may be the fate of any of my readers ere another day has passed. A PUPPY IN COURT .- Richard Morton, a yound THE BANISHED COTTON SPINNERS .---- A crowded man rustily dressed, but with wristbands turned some six inches over the cuffs of his coat, rings on To talk of personal liberty, while the present law of his fingers, an eye-glass attached to a heavy brassy lunacy exists, is a mere mockery; no man's person looking chain, and a puppy in his arms, attended to or property is secure a single hour. "RICHARD PATERNOSTER.

try since the days of the Star Chamber, and which was rewarded in Ireland to be punished in this country 3 hear.) In 1823, he (Sir Robert Peel) had introduced Inquisition. (Cheers.) The Hon. Member concluded by Ministers over the liberties of the people, but he prisons. (Hear, hear.) It was not magistrates or

those who suffered it ! (Hear, hear.) Not one of

and he trusted that all ability of abusing their of the motion. powers would be taken from the Magistrates, and the power of regulating gaols, be kept in the hands stood, the Government was responsible. He thought of the Home Secretary.

nothing was further from the intention of the that subject, he should like his Hon. Friend the Government than to press harder npon political Member for Bridport to divide in favour of the offenders than their sentences warranted. He would | motion. pass to the cases mentioned. First was that of Lovett and Collins. Their case had been fully in the petitions of Potts, Carrier, and Roberts, imdiscussed. Their first sufferings were admitted prisoned for political offences in the gaol of Wilts to be hardships, and the Government had were, in very many particulars, incorrect, and the greatly ameliorated their condition. The Hon. charges contained in them of ill-usage on the part Gentleman, however, had gone out of his way to of the Magistrates, had no foundation in fact. He victed. They were fairly tried by an impartial Members, before they presented petitions, to ascertribunal, yet the Hon. Member said he avowed the tain that they were founded on the facts. (Hear, Yery same expressions as were contained in the pla- hear.) It was his firm belief that Mrs. Roberts, card upon which they had been convicted. He was though represented as one of the petitioners, knew Police, and caused great excitement against that to be found among a whole regiment of soldiers." body, in consequence of which, and speeches there Yet it was said those were mere political offences, absolutely necessary, when they dispersed the crowd a short time afterwards, and that the loyal and two events. There was no good citizen in Birming-ham who did not admit that they were largely in-Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD having presented ciate them. make, Mr. DUNCOMBE-I wrote that. (Laughter.)

hoped that in the present instance they would be gaolers, therefore, but the House of Commons that

entertaining feelings of the bi terest vengeance. He verdict was found against the prisoners. (Hear, trusted it would be proved that the complaints had hear, hear.) That showed that the feeling of the been made to the House before they were submitted country was with the Government, so far, at least. to the executive Government, for he could not believe (Hear, hear.) But it was manifest, in his opinion, that any Government whatever could have heard of that the bounds of justice had been overstepped in such excessive cruelty inflicted upon persons the punishment of offenders, and hence it was that convicted of no felony, but merely of political offences. public feeling now ran in their favour. The Hon. All gaols ought to be placed under the immediate Member proceeded to show how much more severely control of the Secretary for the Home Department, political offenders were now treated in prisons than and he ought to have a seat in that House, so that they had been in former times. He would give as an he might be questioned from day to day, whenever instance the case of Mr. Cobbett, who, so far from grievances such as those contained in the petitions having been refused the use of paper, which was before the House took place. Contrast the treat- denied to prisoners at the present day, actually con-ment of these men with that of Sir F. Burdett, whom ducted his newspaper during his imprisonment. he had certainly expected to have seen in his place There was a material change also in the diet and uron such an occasion. He was convicted of a other comforts of prisoners. The Hon. Gentleman seditious libel, was sentenced to three months' im- having referred to individual cases of severity proprisonment, under a Tory Government. He was tested against such harshness, which was calculated from the Right Hon. Baronet, the Noble Lord, and allowed to walk out and take the air-to hold his to make one's blood boil. (Hear, hear.) Such a the Under Secretary of State for the Home Departlevees no torture was shown to him-indeed, his course of proceeding only served to defeat the purtreatment after conviction did honour to the Tory Government of the day. He knew not what course his Hon. Colleague intended to pursue. He had fully brought the whole cases of torture under the times been pursued by the Whig party, who used notice of the Executive, and unless that system was on all occasions to put themselves forward as the grace to the laws of our country, but that they exentirely altered, the entire blame must rest upon the friends of the oppressed. Notwithstanding the pre- cited sympathy in favour of offenders. The Right Government, and with them alone. He trusted his sent severity of the law, he believed that Ministers Hon. Baronet said "alter the law," and it had been Hon. Colleague would not divide the House, but that might, if so disposed, have effectually interfered in proposed to do so in that House, but had been rethe Under-Secretary for the Home Department mitigating the punishment of offenders, and he jected in another place. Was it a new precedent to

incarcerated in Wakefield House of Correction, but have removed prisoners from one ward to another, sympathy he begged to repudiate the supposition Member for Finsbury, because he considered they sentence. It was only necessary that the Govern- whatever with persons guilty of sedition or other opinion, wholly illegal. He was glad to see that an purpose of mitigating the punishment of the parties, Act of Parliament was to be introduced to classify but if they were not disposed to give such a pledge (Hear, hear.) The Noble Lord had somewhat missuch offenders as those of whom he was speaking, he should certainly feel it his duty to divide in favour stated the fact, and had been cheered in doing so

Mr. WARD did not think that, as the law now

Mr. BRUGES said that the statements contained palliate the offences of which they had been con- therefore thought it would be well for Honourable sorry to hear that such language was at all counte- nothing of the petition-(hear, hear)-but if she did it was remembered that it was issued the day after without any knowledge of its contents. An individual Birmingham had been the scene of a gross and dan- named Carrier, had said at a public meeting, " there disturbances on the 15th. These police, however, the amount of £3,000 had been destroyed in the did not interfere, until their intervention became neighbourhood in which that speech was delivered without any person being able to say that a single peaceable well-disposed inhabitants were kept in the person was injured by them. Compare this with the greatest terror and alarm. (Hear, hear.) In his for Finsbury he should support his motion, and, States. disturbances which took place on the arrest of Sir F. opinion punishment ought to be regulated by the with all deference for the Right Hon. Baronet the Sir F. Burdett inquired whether any order had been

debted to the police on that occasion, for the great many petitions upon the subject under discus-protection of their life and property. (Cheers.) So sion, could not refrain from offering a few observa-cipline. be to produce the much for this part of the Honourable Gentleman's tions. What was complained of was, that where care. With regard to his assertion that the police imprisonment was all that the law had assigned, and Were employed as spies, it was an assertion altogether all that the Judge had awarded, that by some means thought the question was one of great importance, mates, were moved. unfounded, that body not being employed in any way or other that imprisonment had been turned into unfounded, that body not being employed in any way or other that imprisonment had been turned into and that as many Hon. Gentlemen were desirous Col. Sibthorp, in the committee brought forward the detertion of grime. It was not to throw out to the various payments made to Dr. Bowring : and detection of crime. It was very easy to throw out They did not complain of punishment according to be afforded them of doing so. (Go on, go on.) In he and Mr. Goulburn spoke of the dangerons character law, but the complaint was that the punishment was compliance with the wish of the House, then, he of such precedents, of paying a Member of Parliament sense of the people of this country to properly appre- carried beyond the law.-(Hear, hear.) It might would proceed. The Hon. Gentleman then pro- for services performed, and condemned the secrecy with With regard to the imprisonment of happen that in some of the petitions that had been Lovett and Collins, that was now drawing to a close, presented there had been great exaggeration; but offenders with those whose case was now before the and but a short time since they had been offered a the House was bound to see that injustice was not House. Would the Right Honourable Baronet ments, contending that many similar payments had remission of their sentence, on the lowest condition committed, and that moral torture was not inflicted. have suffered Sir Francis Burdett to be imprisoned been made to Members of Parliament, to Mr. Blackthat could be offered to them, that of entering into He thought that a new system had sprung up which and treated in such a manner i (Hear.) He was burn, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Sir Inglis, &c., for acting reognizances for their good behaviour for twelve called for the interference of that House. In the certain that he would not ; and, moreover, that if he as Chairman. months. They had, however, by advice, or of their case of Mr. Cobbett and Mr. Hunt, the treatment had been in power, he would not have suffered it in own free will, rejected this offer, and therefore upon complained of at the present time was unknown, the case of these persons. The question was not themselves and their advisers rested the responsibility At this time there were prosecutions for libels against whether these men had been guilty of seditions of the two months imprisonment which would other- some of the most respectable booksellers in London, offences of greater or less magnitude, but whether wise have been remitted by the Government. The Manchester, and other places. A prosecution had hert case adverted to by the Government. The Manchester, and other places. A prosecution had their treatment in prison was such as it ought to been instituted against a man for publishing the have been i (Hear, hear.) He thought the conduct not imprisoned for political libel, the former being tions were disgraceful to the age in which we lived, and he should therefore vote for the motion of the convicted of a direct act of sedition, and all they and would be disgraceful to the Attorney-General Hon. Member for Firsbury. (Hear, hear.) The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said no one reprayed for, he was informed, was to be placed on the if he did not stop them. (Hear, hear.) He should footing of Mr. O'Connor-they complained of no vote for the amendment of the Hon. Member for hardships whatever. He, therefore, passed on to Finsbury, believing that it became the House to take that might have been shown to those convicted in read the placard calling the meeting. He then rethe case of Edwards; and with reference to this some steps to put an end to this new system, which the recent prose entions. He believed that when marked, he hoped that the meeting would separate person, and Vincent, and Shellard, these persons was contrary to law, humanity, and justice. admitted they should not have petitioned, but for an application from a Member of Parlisment that they been inflicted, the proper way would have been to the information i had been received; but when he in which the cotton spinners had suffered; and he found attempt a mode to avoite sympathy in favour of trusted that all who took part in the business would should do so on any complaint they might have to have brought in a Bill to alter the prison discipline found attempt s made to excite sympathy in favour of trusted that all who took part in the business would -(hear, hear); -but the object of the motion before those convict ed by exclaiming against the new hard-the House appeared to him to be to have some great ships of inst ituting these convictions, he felt it his It was actions and not mere harangues that would Mr. F. MAULE proceeded—The only complaint sympathy excited for political offenders. (Hear. duty to ent or his protest against it. In former times best testify the interest they felt in the fate of these these persons made was the very reasonable one- hear.) It was no easy matter, when the country political offences were understood to be attacks men, and it was for them to do their duty, as they had

which were position to Parliament for its alteration ? (Hear, very little exceeded by the worst cruelties of the Spanish The Hon. Member had before seen the triumphs of a Bill which become law regulating the discipline of Passed.

the days of torture, sufficient to disgrace and brutalize which had lately agitated the country. The result on account of the prevalence of those feelings that justified the course which the Government pursued, the law was altered, because men of education and those persons could come out of their prisons without for in every case which had come before juries a men of intelligence deserved less sympathy, if they committed offences, than those who were their deluded victims. (Hear, hear.) But he would also contend that the House of Commons was not the proper tribunal to appeal to in cases of this description. He did not mean to say the House of Commons was not the authority which the State contemplated should take jurisdiction of these matters in cases of abuse, but if they once began mistrusting the Executive Government, the four nights of the week on which such questions might be brought forward, would not be sufficient to adjudicate on those questions. He objected to dealing with the subject by resolution; if any alteration was required, morrow move that her Majesty's message be taken the only effectual way of accomplishing that object was by altering the law. He should decidedly vote against the resolution. Mr. AGLIONBY, after all that he had heard passed.

from the Right Hon. Baronet, the Noble Lord, and ment, was confirmed in the opinion that it was his Lordships adjourned. would assure him of a change in the system, which thought that they had not done their duty on that refer to that House in cases of this description ? would be satisfactory... head. (Hear.) The magistrates, also, might have Nothing was more common, and these complaints would be satisfactory. Sir G. STRICKLAND had long intended to have acted with more leniency than they had done. They had been entertained at all times, and generally might for instance by the Prisons' Regulation Act referred to a Select Committee. With respect to brought forward the case of the political offenders might, for instance, by the Prisons' Regulation Act referred to a Select Committee. With respect to would be established? he thought it was better in the hands of the Hon. and in other ways mitigated the harshness of their that in voting for this motion he had any sympathy judicial matters, he could not answer; and neither the were treated in a most shamefully harsh and severe ment should interfere, and they would certainly in-manner. He considered that their punishment was fluence the magistrates. The Hon. Gentleman con-wholly illegal—that they should be put to the hard-cluded by advising his Hon. Friend, the Member ship of diet and dress of the worst felons-that they for Finsbury, to withdraw his motion if the Govern- and though it was supposed it was understood in had not quite so much leisure as the Hon. and Gallant should be put upon the silent system, was, in his ment would now give any pledge to interfere for the that House, he doubted whether there were many Member. Hon. Gentlemen who did really understand it. with respect to the imprisonment of Mr. Feargus mised at an early period, but had not yet been pro-

tion, that he was placed with other prisoners at his to state that further papers had been since received, as that some change should be introduced in the law, own request, and had not complained of this, as he the first batch ought at all events to be laid upon the Mr. F. MAULE could assure the House that and if the Government did not give any pledge on was represented to have done. (Hear, hear.) It table before this time. was to be remarked, with reference to the various statements that had been received, that the state-

ments of the prisoners were received with great sus- upon himself. He had been anxious to present, at the Baronet had not stated in his speech, and he begged and that report were now printed, and would be laid to call his attention to the fact, that he approved of the treatment as felons of persons convicted of political offences. He voted for the motion, and not upon technical details, thinking that no person convicted of a political offence should be treated as a felon. Mr. C. BULLER rose amid loud cries for a division. He would detain the House but a few was one point of the boundary which the commisminutes. He begged to call attention to the fact sioners had not been able to survey as minutely as that the persons whose cases were then before the could be desired, and he afterwards appointed two manced by any Member of that House, especially when sign it as had been represented, that she did so House were guilty of those offences which had ever other commissioners, who had since completed the been designated as political. Their cases were the survey. He thought it might be satisfactory to add, gerous riot. The placard was published at Birming-ham on the 5th of July, after a public meeting condemnatory of the interference of the London Belly a very more physical force for a penny, than is belly use the interference of the London Belly a very more physical force for a penny, than is belly use the interference of the London Belly a very more physical force for a penny, than is belly use the interference of the London Belly a very more physical force for a penny, than is belly use the interference of the London Belly a very base of the long a v tailors, or to suffer the illegal punishment of the question. itch. (Laughter.) He thought this was not the

ference solely to the interests of a class. (Hear, cept or reject. Mr. HAMILTON had told the Hon. Member on the basis of the proposition made by the United

Burdett, and how wide the difference between the extent of criminality, and the dangerous conse- leader of his side of the House, he had heard no sent to York Castle, to prevent Mr. Feargus O'Connor argument which induced him to do otherwise. from forwarding any more petitions?

desired alteration in prison

Lord Melbourne, in answer to the inquiries of Lord

their claims should become substantiated. Lord Melbourne delivered the following message from her Majesty [on the subject of a Regency Bill] :---

my duty to my people, render it incumbent upon me to require, for the exercise of the royal authority.

rights and liberties of my people."

Lord Melbourne gave notice that he should tointo consideration. The Canada Government Bill, as amended, was,

after some further discussion, read the third time and The Marquis of Westminster presented a petition against the Weaver Churches Bill, after which their

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Monday, July 13.

Lord John Russell presented a message from her message was moved and adopted.

ham Charter, when its precise character and validity

Attorney nor Solicitor General were present. Col. Sibthorp wanted to know why the Attorney-

Sir R. Peel ebserved that he had made inquiry re-

before the Easter recess. Those papers had been pro-O'Connor, who had himself stated in his first peti- duced. He should not think it a satisfactory answer

Lord Palmerston answered that he must take the responsibility of the non-production of those papers on the table in a few days.

Sir R. Peel-Will that report be laid upon the table in extenso?

Lord Palmerston-Yes.

Sir R. Peel-Without omission or abridgement? Lord Palmerston replied in the affirmative. There

same in principle as those of Sir F. Burdett, Leigh | that her Majesty's Government, since the communica-Hunt, Mr. Cobbett, and others, who were never treated as felons, employed in degrading occupa-last year, had sent out to the United States for a

and in various parts of the country, such opposition and ought not to be punished too severely. (Hear, time to increase the severity of punishment for these founded on the basis of the proposition made by the was excited to the London Police as caused the hear, hear.) He could only state that property to offences, and that the doing so would only create a United States Government, or was it a new proposition made by the the court of the court feeling among the people that it was done with re- which the Government may feel itself at liberty to ac-

There was much discussion on it.

AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.

Lord Palmerston rejoined that it was founded

any such order. The House afterwards went into committee of supply, Mr. WILLIAMS rose to move that the debate in which the resolutions on the remaining miscellaneous should be adjourned to Friday next. (No, no.) He and civil contingency estimates, and on the extra esti-

ceeded to contrast the treatment of former political which such payments were made.

show cause against his paying his washerwoman's bill to the amount of 6s. 43d. The plaintiff having stated her case, The defendant pleaded his shirts had been so scandalously washed that they were not fit to be seen in, and that he told the plaintiff if they were not better "got up," he would not pay for them. The washerwoman declared that there was not a speck upon the linen when it was sent home, and that it was as white as snow.

"Haymarket."

ANTI-CORN LAW AGITATORS.-We perceive that these worthies have announced a grand field-day on Monday next, at the Corn Exchange, Manchester. The washerwoman declared that there was not a peck upon the linen when it was sent home, and that was as white as snow. "It's false," said that the defendant in a pompous refuted their eleverest lecturer, Ross, as not merely these persons made was the very reasonable one— that they were not allowed a knife to eat their food, but were compelled to use a spoon for that pur-pose, which, en being informed of, the Government immediately ordered to be rectified. Of the two

meeting of the inhabitants of Glasgow was held in the Mechanics' Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to adopt the most efficient measures to give these men a welcome home, suitable to the cause for which they have sufgretted more that fie did any unnecessary harshness fered. Mr. H. Alexander, being appointed to the chair,

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

## PUBLIC MEETING AT SHEFFIFLD.

(From the Iris.)

On Monday evening, at six o'clock, a public meeting was held in Paradise Square, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to take into consideration the propriety of repealing those corrupt laws by which persons imprisoned for minor political offences are suffering the most degrading cruelties; and also to release those who are now transported, and to rehease or alleviate the sufferings of those who are confined for political libels, or other offences of a similarcharacter.

Mr. JOHN TROWNE was called to preside, and after Mr. TAYLOR had read the advertisement calling the meeting, the Chairman called upon

Mr. W. GILL, who came forward to move the first resolution, and in the course of an enercetic address, he spoke at some length on the amount of suffering borne by the political prisoners; he also impressed upon the meeting the principle that the interests of the middle and lower classes were indissoluble.

Mr. JOHN TATLOR seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. R OTLEY moved the second resolution, and in the course of his address made some excellent remarks on the Corn Laws, describing them as the most base and iniquitous ever passed by any country, and concluded by observing that there was no chance whatever or obtaining a repeal of those haws without an Exten-

sion of the Suffrage Mr. GREEN seconded the resolution, which was car ried unanimously.

Mr. OTLEY then read the petition, which was adopted by the meeting.

Mr. JOHN DEEGAN, of Sinlybridge, Was introduced to the meeting, and in the course of a very sensible and temperate speech, supported the objects of the resolutions and the petition. He said he did not wish to abrogate any of those laws by which our forefathers attained the amount of happiness they enjoyed. What he wanted was to remove from the statute-book those had and unconstitutional laws which had crept in through the misgovernment of our insane rulers. He described in the most affecting manner the heartrending sufferings and privations of the poor artisins of both this country and the sister kingdom. He then made an earnest appeal to the meeting, that they would unite peaceably, temperately, but determinedly for the purpose of gaining their rights and liberties, which would drive oppression from its seat in of the earth. He made some remarks on the necessity of temperance and sobriety on the part of the working classes, and concluded a long speech by addressing the meeting on the absurdity of a State Church, and called on the people to support the voluntary principle. The speaker was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address.

Mr. GILL then made some observations on the necessity of the working men building a hall for themselves to meet in, after which, three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor and the imprisoned Chartists, three for Mr. Deegan, and the meeting then quietly separated.

## TRIAL OF OXFORD.

(Continued from our last.)

After the able address of Mr. Sidney Taylor, the prisoner's council, the Court adjourned till Friday, when a number of witnesses, including the prisoner's grandmother and mother, Dr. Conolly, of the Hanwell Asylum, &c. &c., were called, all supporting the allegations of the prisoner's Counsel as to his unsoundness of mind. The Solicitor-General made a powerful speech in reply to the evidence adduced by the prisoner, directing his principal effort to shew that Oxford was sane. Lord Denman summed up the evidence with his usual

perspicuity.

mames were called over, and the prisoner was placed at influence. He did not appear at all istorh

BEIGHLEY. THIS PLACE is growing so wretchedly poor, and is so eaten up with Methodism, and other such systems, that it is almost a miracle the paper keeps ip as well as it does. A week or two back, a pions lethodist, within a few yards of heaven, and at the Laws, they create a hostile and malignant spirit head of a large manufacturing firm in this place, issued out general orders to all his workmen, that if he knew any of them take, or countenance, the Star paper, he would turn them from his employment destroy all feelings of reciprocal dependence and immediately. Tyranny of this description is becoming | good will between the richer and the poorer classes." quite common here amongst the manufacturing tribe, who are taking advantage of the badness of the times, and, I am forry to say, are in some measure

BIRMINGHAM.

effecting their object.

LOVETT FUND .- Received from the silver-plate braziers, of Birmingham, per Mr. Barlow, the sum of 13s. 9d., for the Lovett Fund. J. WATSON, Treasurer.

THE NORTHERN STAR

## SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840.

THE THEORY OF RIOTS. -

DURING the period of war, when all is confusion. excitement, and action, men seldom look beyond the fact that there is war, and they only provide the best means of meeting it; but in the days of peace. men find leisure and inclination to speculate on the causes, the nature and effect of that devastating monster, which before had hardly allowed them breathing time, and they lay down certain regulations which, however disregarded they may be in the moment of action, yet produce a sure, though silent influence, and, in course of time, effect great changes. Thus GROTIUS and PUPPENDORP, by their secluded studies and deep meditations, effected vast changes in the conduct of nations towards each other, and extended their beneficial discoveries and reflections into the actions of men, even when engaged in the very heat and din of battle. this country, and, through its influence, from the face So we-though but humble disciples of these great writers, and though treading in a less extensive path-may be allowed to offer a few facts and reflections on the theory of riots at the present period, when, thank Heaven ! they do not exist in practice. We have adopted the subject, after mature consideration, and we possess a firm conviction. that it is a theme of vital importance to every community. We

trace the source of storms, which change the smooth surface of the deep into vast and anery billows: we search for the cause of earthquakes, which shake the earth to its foundation: we look anxiously for the materials, whence spring volcanoes, which hurl

in defiance to the Heavens, and yet how far more useful, how far more interesting should be the consideration of those storms, which ruffle and disturb the surface of society, those convulsions which shake governments and nations, those eruptions which break forth in the very bosom of a people. The storm will excite the waves of the ocean, whatever we may find to be the cause, and whatever we may The Jury retired at a quarter-past five o'clock, and think concerning its qualities; but the conflicts of

returned into Court at a quarter-past six o'clock ; their society are subject to human control, and to human

parish employment made them hostile to overseers and members of vestries."-" From wretchedness. which was the natural consequence of the mal-administration of the Poor Laws."-" By the Poor below the fair rate of wages."

"Keep up the price of labour, or there will always be cause to fear."

press wages, cause idleness and discontent, and "By the sudden transition from low to high wages."

" Want of food and clothing."

-" Out of revenge by unemployed labourers against overseers, who perhaps may have treated them reason is plain; we have had good crops for the last rather harshly (!) when they have applied for labour three years, with abundance of fish and potatoes, or money."-" From hatred on the part of the poor which last form a great proportion of labourers' man, brought on by the present Poor Laws, the food during winter. Hence there has been no want tion, or whether, from the whole, some one may not poor look on the former as their oppressor and the | of employment or food."

magistrate as their benefactor."-Dissatisfaction at the decreased parish allowance." public affairs, added to the still wretched internal 2. GAME LAWS-which are put into execution feelings of the agricultural affairs, producing real ant duty of the delegates. Nay, we doubt if we with so much rigour by sporting magistrates, which so widely mark the distinction between the privileges | labourers, is generally considered as the cause of such | business; since, whenever an efficient mode of cenof wealth and the punishments of poverty, and un-English proceedings."

which create numberless dissensions between the "In Steeple Clavdon, Bucks, the pay of an un poor and the rich. Thus in the report we find as answers :--weekly !"

"The Game Laws appear to have been very "In the West of England the whole income of man and his wife, with three children, was but eight incarcerated victims and their families. odious to the unemployed labourers and the frequent ommitments to crowded prisons led to evil commushillings per week, and in many instances only seven nications and to rancorous feelings. As the peasant shillings, which drove them to desperation !!!"

has lost his attachment to the farmer through the "The riotous proceedings of 1830 and 1831. were Poor Laws, so he has lost his respect for the land- the acts of a peasantry bowed down to the lowest lords and aristocracy through the administration of possible amount of wages on which they could exist, the Game Laws! enjoying few comforts, and lacking some things con-

3. ABUSE OF MACHINERY-whereby inanimate sidered (by common consent) the necessaries of life." matter is cared for and treasured, though it is des-Is it not wonderful that men are so tranquil troying the means of subsistance, which are due to rather than astonishing that outbreaks should take animate and living beings; whereby human labour place ?

is rendered almost worthless, and there is no employ-One of the most extraordinary incidents to riots ment for the famishing millions, however industrithe fact that they are contagious, and that their ously they may be inclined. Thus from the report | course may be traced with geographical precision. again-"By the prejudice against thrashing ma-The consequences have been generally a removal chines"-" A prejudice against machinery." "The of the grievance for the moment; but this is but the plans which have been put forward for the puridea that thrashing machines kept them out of em- transitory relief, while the wound sinks deeper into pose of organising the people to procure the Charter, ploy and lowered wages." "The poverty which the interests of all. We need hardly say that we are, in the face of some one or other of the uncompelled the farmer to use the thrashing machine are wholly opposed to these physical outbreaks, righteous decrees that are made by the oppressors, bore down the labourer to unprecedented distress, which are productive of no substantial good, and drove him to desperation." With regard to which give our foes a good pretext for arming law; and hence, were they or any one of them carmachinery in general, and in large towns, we all can against us, which throw our best friends into priremember instances of the distressed mechanic son and leave their wives and families certainly in rising against it. It is not the use, but the abuse, of misery, perhaps in destitution. We hold that moral operation reached a convenient crisis, then prosecute prove his assertion. I never at any time, with any machinery of which we complain, and until it is force, properly combined and properly directed, can placed within judicious limits and bears a proportion effect all desirable changes. The remedy may be of taxation for the relief of the poor, we feel as. already gathered from the causes and nature of riots. their flames aloft, as if they returned the lightning sured that artisans, who are ready to work, but Injustice, oppression, and extortion, must give way cannot obtain employment, will not cease to as much as possible. Every means must be adopted murmur at this robbery committed on their property for the prevention of distress, and when it does come, all due and necessary relief should be cheerfully -that is, labour, awarded to the sufferers. The employer must display

Secondly, oppression takes in a wide range, but kindness and sympathy towards the poor and the we shall briefly touch on the principal heads :--1. TYBANNY .- Wherever men are slaves, they will eel dissatisfied, for it is the nature of man to be ree. They will endeavour, whenever it is possible, to throw off the yoke that oppresses, and to take revenge on their cruel opponents ; they do not de-

men their rights, allow them a proper interest

in the management of affairs, a voice in the admi-

violate the established laws or the sacred rights of The Act 39th George III. prohibited all sorts of continuance of such a state of things.

riots or fires have taken place, I think the cause was is in their unanimity; and that unanimity is the right of public conference to all. In this spirit chiefly the cruel policy of paying the single men much result of deliberation. Hence, therefore, while we gave free insertion to the prospectus of Mr. Burn offer a vehicle for deliberation, we claim only the for his scheme of national emancipation through common right of citizens to give our advice and establishment of a National Press; as indeed opinion on the matters of discussion.

Nothing can be more plain than that some one plan must be adopted for the concentration of our power. The several plans that have been pro-"We have had no incendiarism in Cornwall. The pounded are all good ; they have each something to recommend it. It is for the delegates, the representatives of the people's wisdom, to say which of them shall be put in general operabe formed, uniting the best parts of each, and leaving "A callous and embarrassed administration of out what might be most objectionable from them all. This seems to us to be the first and most importwant and suffering to the friendless and unemployed should much err, in calling it their great and only tralising and directing the national movement, laid down and acted on, the same machinery will effect married man was three shillings and sixpence any and every object which may be placed before it. Thus the same organisation will present the means them. of establishing the Charter, and of supporting the

It is of immense importance, therefore, that to

this subject the minds of the assembled delegates ties who wrote to us about it. The matter was a should be applied with all carefulness and prudence, since much of their ultimate success depends on the efficiency and practicability of the means they adopt. They must not forget the circumstances amidst which the people have to struggle against the united power of wealth, cunning, and cruelty. They must not forget that the monopoly of legislation, so long usurped by the factions. has enabled them to fence the people round with disadvantages, with pains and penalties, and legal disabilities. which render a national organisation a thing to be well and anxiously considered. Most of to bear the name and assume the operation of the ried out precisely as laid down by their respective authors, Government would nurse them till their them in vast numbers, and cause them to be executed with merciless cruelty.

To aid the delegates in their deliberations on this matter. it may be useful to put them in possession of the exact provisions of the law, with respect to the existence and organisation of political societies.

The Acts which apply to Associations of the people, are the 39th George III. c. 79, and the 57th George III. c. 19; and though malevolence and employed ; but, let us never forget, the people at lawyer-craft have been unable to prevent the formalarge must be satisfied in every reasonable desire; tion of Political Associations, they have succeeded their interests must be cared for; it is necessary they in enveloping them with considerable difficulties, all should have a stake in the country, and then they of which may, however, be steered clear of, if the will be the first to repel her invaders, and the last to people mind.

"In almost every parish in Cambridgeshire, wherein | centres in the people ; that the power of the people | promoted, we have ever been disposed to accord to have always done in similar cases - notwithstanding

that the papers which were established and professing Radical principles, when we were about commencie refused to insert our advertisements for money. know that if the plan of Mr. BURNS succeeded to H full extent-if his projected paper became a perfectly national one-it must extinguish all other Radien journals, and amongst the rest ours; but that did not prevent us; we value the cause of truth and liberty above every other consideration, and, if we know that we could serve it more effectually by relinquist. ing, than by continuing the Star. we would give m to-day; our object is to benefit the people-to hel on the cause of truth. We had our own opinion of the efficiency and practicability of Mr. BURNS's scheme; but that did not prevent us; we claim no infallibility of judgment; the public had a right to know his plans, and form their own opinion of

The same honest attachment to the truth which induced us to insert Mr. BURNS'S scheme, induced ps also to insert the objections thereto of several parpublic one. It was a matter of great public importance. and it was right, therefore, that its principle should be canvassed. But Mr. Burns speedily be came impatient of criticism: he could not bear to be too closely looked at, and replied angrily. This he was quite welcome to do : his reputation for good sense was in his own keeping. But, when Mr. BURNS so far forgets the respect due from a public journal to its supporters, as to imagine that we shall permit him to occupy, for week after week. the columns of the Northern Star with such disgraceful personal " rigmarole" (to use his own classic terms). as that of his present letter, we can assure him that he commits a small mistake.

Mr. O'CONNOR asserts in his letter last week, that Mr. BURNS was one of a party who conspired some time ago against the Star. This Mr. BURNS denies in the following elegant terms :---

" Now, a more malignant, base, and unqualified lie was never uttered or written by man. I defy him to person, or under any circumstances, entered into such a conspiracy, and were I not well aware of the object sought to be gained by the publication of the falsehood, (knowing it to be such), I should have supposed it rather too much for the "Caged Lion" to have uttered, although I well know he does not stand at trifles, where he imagines his interest is concerned."

Conscious innocence seldom grows outrageous. while the writhing of guilt may be often known by its bluster. What part of Mr. Bunns's justification is helped by the heartless sneer about the "caged lion" ! We opine that if he desire to recommend himself and his projected paper to the good opinion of those. in whose cause the "lion" has been "caged," he will do well to keep this indecent chuckling a little more out of sight.

Mr. Clark then asked whether the Jury had agreed upon their verdict?

Foreman-We find the prisoner, Edward Oxford, Guilty of discharging two pistols at her Majesty, but whether they were loaded with ball is not satisfactorily or sufficiently proved, he being at the time in an unsound state of mind

This verdict was so inclusive as immediately to cause a considerable discussion between the Judges, the Counsel, and the Jury, the latter party not appearing to know, although the question was distinctly put to them from the Bench, whether the intention of their verdict was " guilty" or " not guilty."

The Attorney-General submitted, on the part of the Crown, that, as the Jury had returned a verdict of guilty of firing at her Majesty, the Court would make an order that he be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure. Messrs. Bodkin and S. Taylor contended that the

verdict was virtually one of acquittal, as the offence of firing pistols loaded with bullets had not been proved. The Attorney-General referred to the 40th Geo. III.

and contended that the verdict was not an acquittal ander the statute, inasmuch as it required that the Jury should find specially whether the person charged was, if acquitted on the ground of insanity, insane at the time he committed the act with which he was charged.

After some further discussion, in which nothing was arrived at, or, indeed, could have been, on such a verdict-

Lerd Denman-Do you find that the pistols were charged with bullets, or not?

The Foreman-That, my Lord, we consider that we have not evidence sufficiently satisfactory to make us decide.

Lord Denman-It is possible that, having found to the particular point as to whether the pistols were loaded with ball!

The Foreman - We have, my Lord.

Lord Denman-When you say that you do not think the prisoner fired a pistol loaded with ball, do you mean to say that the prisoner is not guilty?

The Foreman-That is not car intention, my Lord. Lord Dennian-Ton had better retire to your room to reconsider that point.

The Jury again retired at twenty minutes to seven. and having been absent until twenty-five minutes to eight, returned, when the Foreman gave in the verdict as follows :---

"We find the prisoner guilty, but that he was of masound mind at the time.

The Attorney-General-Then, my Lord, I again submit on the the part of the Crown that the prisoner, Edward Exford, having now been found guilty of the crime with which he was charged, be detained in custody during her Majesty's pleasure, and that the Court will make an order to that effect.

Lord Denman-That is now a matter of course. The proceedings here terminated, and the prisoner

was removed. The trial lasted till about eight o'clock.

## BRADFORD

of this society held their weekly meeting on Monday evening last, at the house of Mr. Hopper, Hopestreet, Mr. Fletcher in the chair. After the members of the Co-operative Provision Store had paid in was moved by Mr. Leadley, seconded by Mr. Crowther, and carried :- " That the Members of this Association do hold their weekly meetings at the house Goodmansend, and that we meet on Saturday, the 18th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening." All our members are desired to attend. as there is business

our monthly night of meeting.-Correspondent. PIGEON SHOOTING.-On Monday last a match. between the crack shots of Yorkshire and Lancashire, took place at Hodsal, near Bradford, twenty subscribers, at £3 each. The prizes were—for the best shot, £30; for the second best, £15; for the third. £10; and for the fourth, £5. The head prize was won by Johnson, a Lancashire man. Day, of

"The proper study of mankind is man," and we cannot do better than to study well those

wonder-working powers, that effect such extensive changes in the framework of states.

Some may object that we should have treated of the theory of revolutions and rebellions; we confess the title and the subject would have been grander, but we prefer the solid metal of utility to the tinsel gewgaws of grandeur, and as riots are more common, and form a kind of preface to rebellions, and as, in fact, a rebellion is nothing more than a general riot, we prefer taking them first in order. and, perhaps, hereafter we may ascend in the scale, and inspect the nature of more extensive movements.

What is a riot ! BLACKSTONE (v. iv. p. 146) says i is-" Where three or more actually do an unlawful act of violence. or even do a lawful act in a violent and tumultuous manner." So a riotous assembly is said to take place where "twelve persons or more are unlawfully assembled to the disturbance of the peace." It is, in fact, one of those throes of the political parent, which she is doomed to feel, before she gives birth to those alterations which are so

frequently being produced. Riots spring from discontent, and discontent arises

from grievances, which are either imaginary or real. We shall usually find that they have too solid a foundation, for it is not in the nature of things that the prisoner insane, you have not applied your minds men who are well fed, well clad, and well housed, with their interests sufficiently well cared for, should be anxious to risk those benefits without cause, or should be capable of rising against those by whom they are kindly and generously treated. And yet there have been some riots that arose from a mistaken notion, and without any sound motive. We shall find on the page of history, that in 1780, when the penal laws against the Catholics were happily repealed, riots broke out in Scotland, and in England—in the latter place, headed by Lord GEORGE GORDON, because it was thought that by this justice to a portion of our fellow beings, the Protestant religion was endangered ! This, however, was bigotry, and then reason is totally hoodwinked.

> Perhaps, with the exception of the above solitary instance, we shall not find one outbreak, that had not some substantial grievance for its basis. The principal well founded causes of complaint seem to be four in number :-- 1. Injustice. 2. Oppression.

> 3. Extortion. 4. Distress. The last named is the chief and prime cause in

CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY .- The members | most cases of riots, for it drives men to desperation ; but as it is generally a consequence of the three preceding evils, either singly or unitedly, we have placed it last. Sometimes all the above four are comtheir weekly contributions, the following resolution bined, and then, of course, the attempted remedy is the more violent and intense. It should be observed also that each of the above hardships may be general of Mr. Waddilove, lately occupied by Mr. Bussey, or local-the injustice may proceed from the rulers of a nation, or from the magistrate of a county, or the employer in a town; so distress may be felt of importance to be brought before them, and it is throughout the country, or its ravages may be confined to merely a section.

1. The riots which have sprung from injustice may be ranged under the heads of-

First, MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAWS, FARTICU-LARLY OF THE POOR LAWS .- When starving men. with starving wives and families, have not only been were equal shots, and divided the second and third outbreaks from one end of the country to the other. where tithes are taken in kind; for the quiet of the has thus been generated; such as was never before nay, invincible as it might seem to make the factions

eager for any change. We well know that the property.

riots of 1830 and 1831, were the fruits of THE DELEGATE MEETING AT MANoppression, though nourished by all the CHESTER incidents we have enumerated above. Give

THE one great and primary object of the delegates who may be appointed from all parts of the country nistration of national policy, and they will cease to adoption of some plan of general organisation, course with such Society, was amenable to the punishmurmur and rise against the authorities. Respect whereby the energies of the people may be rallied, ments mentioned in the Act. their liberties, their lives, their properties, and concentrated, and directed.

they will hold those of others sacred. We have been for years aiming at the establish-2. WANT OF SYMPATHY AND KINDNESS FROM THE ment of something like an universal medium of EMPLOYERS AND THE RICH .- When the employed operation and co-operation among the people. We are treated with justice, gratitude will cement a have, during the whole of our political life, been chain not easily to be broken ; ties will be created pointing the attention of the people to the evils of that must be productive of benefit to all classes : disunitedness-the ill effects of mere sectional agitabut neglect, coldness, and indifference, destroy the tion-ene party crying out for one thing, another for dependance of man on man, and inflict wounds another, and another for another ; and we have still that rankle within the breast, and never cease to remind the injured of the means whereby such Union, Union, Union !" cruelty is lavished upon them. Thus, in support of

Let us do one thing at once, and let us all do it the first part of our proposition, the vicar of one ogether. It needs but this for the accomplishparish says-" In this place there was no riot or ment of every righteous purpose that the peoburning, which I attribute to the kindness with ple can desire ; without this, every plan must which the poor are treated by the farmers in general." So again-" We had not the least disposition to bootless in their leaders, when the people are a rope riot. but every one came forward to preserve the of sand. peace, should it be broken. We attribute this good The salutary, though bitter lessons of ex-

all.

feeling to the wants of the poor being well attended perience in the school of agonised endurance which to by the subscriptions of benevolent individuals ; and the people have been ever learning, have made them in the distribution of this relief the higher and trading classes have much oreater intercourse with cepts. Hence, though there is yet far from such an the poor than generally happens." With regard to the second part it is evident that a callousness to the sufferings of the poor, who, God knows ! suffer enough, cannot be the mode of fostering great reconciliation and affection. Thas we learn, as the cause of the riots in one parish .- " Distress on the part of the labourers occasioned by want of sumpathy on the part of the magistrates and farmers." And in Coleshill, Berks,-" the low rate of wages ; the harsh treatment of the labourers; the desire to depress them: the general feeling of distrust and animosity existing between the agricultural labourers and their employers."

3. EXTORTION, WHETHER ECCLESIASTICAL OR CIVIL. WILL RAISE UP A HOST OF OPPONENTS .-- Men will not be robbed and then thank the thief for the trouble he has taken. or be animated by the most kindly feelings towards him. Where unequal and burdenfoundation of all right-the means whereby all evil some taxes are laid on the labouring classes, they will groan, and who can expect that any will be satisfied, when they have to pay large sums for the support of a religion they dislike. The peaceful Church has been guilty of much violence. The lithes have indeed spilt much blood, and caused many a struggle both in Ireland and England.

In reference to this last cause. our Report gives Humbug affords sufficient evidence. one or two instances, which are all we can expect. This is entirely owing to that intercourse with considering that the informant was a clergyman or each other by which the people are enabled overseer. "In this parish some of the farmers to interchange their sentiments, to ascertain accompanied the labourers, when they surrounded from each, how all are suffering, and to obme in the village, and demanded higher pay; on serve in the condition of the several parts their making this demand the farmers exclaimed the working of the whole system of society;

against the pressure of rent and tithe." Thus and that intercourse has been carried on mainly alleging it as an excuse for bad wages. " I should through the medium of the Northern Star, which, as suppose that want of employment and extreme low an official organ for the whole people-a mirror in rate of wages occasioned by the pressure of the tithe which each man might see his neighbour's mind-has thought-the prohibition of correspondence. Lanchashire, Whitehead, of Haworth, Parratt, of Bradford, and Tetley, of Bowling, killed equal birds; and the further shooting was postponed to the following day, when Parratt and Whitehead pected ! Why, just what we have seen happen- apportioned among the farmers, except in parishes eventually to one point. An universality of opinion principle of right. Even this enactment, powerful,

correspondence and intercourse between Societies whose proceedings were secret ; and it also prohibited the appointment of delegates or other officers did not know Mr. O'ConnoR's assertion to be "a in all such Societies ; and it further declared that base, malignant, and unqualified lie." We do not every such Society was an illegal combination and confederacy, and that every member of such Society, to meet in Manchester, on Monday, must be the and every person, not a member, who held inter-

It did the same in respect to every Political Society which had any divisions or branches.

It did not prohibit Societies which had no secret proceedings, divisions, or branches, from holding this National Press scheme; and we tell Mr. BURNS correspondence with other such Societies.

nor meetings of such delegates.

It was therefore lawful for any Society, which had no secret proceedings, to correspond in any way it to reiterate the same cuckoo note-the same cry of pleased with other Societies ; and to appoint delegates to meet and transact business, with the delegates of other Societies.

But during the administration of Lord CASTLE-REACH, the liberties of the people, which had been much abridged during the administration of Mr. fail. Wisdom, and energy, and patriotism, are PITT, were thought to be still too great, and it was concluded that the more the intelligence and consequent good conduct of the people increased, the greater was the necessity to destroy their "rights and liberties," and an act was therefore passed with this intention, subjecting all political societies very generally to see and feel the justice of our pre- to the penalties of the Act 39 Geo. III.

No political society can therefore hold correspondence or intercourse with any other such society as we desire to see among the people, there is yet nor appoint delegates to confer with one another on enough of it to strike terror to the hearts of their any matter relating to the society.

These acts, disgraceful as they are to the legislavigilance, each movement of the mighty mass. This ture and to the nation, do not, however, prohibit is the true reason why the present persecutions of any society from recommending the establishment of political offenders are more vindictive, more cruel, other Societies. They do not prohibit any society more inconsistent with the spirit of our law, than from sending instructions to any body of persons of for the formation of other societies.

our history. The people's voice, instead of They do not prohibit any Society from appoint. being. as in former times, divided into sepa- ing delegates to meet persons desirous of forming rate faint cries for the establishment of sundry Societies, and assisting to conduct their proceedings necessary rights, or the amendment of sundry evil to the moment the Society is formed, but all such laws, or the redress of sundry pressing grievances, interference must cease before such Society is dehas been concentrated from all quarters of the land : | clared to be in existence. East, West, North, South, and all have lifted up

They do not prohibit any one from being a member one shout of "UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE," the of as many Societies as he pleases.

They do not prohibit any one from being s laws may be remedied, and all political and social member of the councils of as many Societies as he grievances redressed. This is now all but universally ples es.

understood amongst the people; they laugh to scorn They do not prohibit any one from saying in any the clap-traps of the enemy in which they were Society, or in the council of any Society, anything wont to be taken most easily. No single-measure he pleases, as a member of the council or Society he to a close. The public have heard enough to form agitation could now be got up, of which the utter is addressing, provided he is not, and does not take their own opinion of the merits of Mr. Burns' and contemptible failure of the Corn Law Repeal upon himself the character of a delegate from some scheme, and we shall insert no more on the subject. other Society.

Thus every man may see, what he may, and what he may not, do under these new-fangled laws, which his father or grandfather would have declared, the people of Great Britain never would submit to. It appears therefore that the great difficulty intended by the factions to be thrown in the way of the people to prevent their unanimous movement for been obliged to reserve till another week. any great object is the obstacles created by these villanous enactments to the free intercourse of Vainly, however, does the futile hand of selfish and dishonest man elevate itself against the almighty becomes profitless to them, when an universal orga

Now for our own justification ! Mr. Burns has the audacity to charge us with publishing a "lie, knowing it to be such." We did no such thing. We vet know that it is any such thing.

The matter stands just thus : Mr. O'CONNOR asserts that a thing is so-and Mr. Bunns, that it is not so. The one assertion stands against the other : and the question is of the respective credibility of the parties. Now, of Mr. O'CONNOR we know something: of Mr. BURNS we know nothing. but what we have learned from correspondence about candidly that we would sooner believe Mr. O'CONNOR It did not prohibit the appointment of delegates, than him; we tell him, also, that when he charges us with publishing a "base, malignant, and unqualified lie, knowing it to be such," without offering any proof of so foul an accusation, he does that which places him altogether beyond the pale of "courtesy," and entitles him only to contempt.

He follows up this gentlemanly effusion by a proposal admirably worthy of its author :---

"Now, Sir, to make this communication short, I will hazard a conjecture or two :---

"First-That so long as Feargus O'Connor connects himself with any agitation, the object of which is to benefit the masses, that benefit will never be enjoyed, and that he does not wish they should enjoy it.

" I will endeavour to show this in a few letters addressed to Mr. O'Connor, and which I will send to you for insertion in the Star, expecting, as a matter of courtesy, not to say of justice, you will allow their publication therein.'

To this we have a very short reply. If Mr. BURNS had thought himself at all capable of doing what he promises to "endeavour to do" in these letters, it is not very likely that so patriotic a gentleman would have waited till the " lion" was " caged' and gagged before he made his attack. He knows that he can now say whatever he pleases, because Mr. O'CONNOR is precluded from all possibility of replying to him. We should ill discharge our duty in the conducting of a public journal to permit so unmanly a one-sided controversy to disgrace its columns. We would not permit Mr. O'CONNOB (even if he were base enough to wish it) so to treat any other man; nor shall Mr. BURNS so treat him in our columns. We are anxious that every matter of public interest and importance should be discussed on principle as widely as possible, and are willing to afford every facility therefore, but will not permit such discussions to be made the pretence for abusive personalities : and, therefore, since the whole of Mr. BURNS'S correspondence has now assumed this character, we shall here bring it

## O'CONNOR'S LOOKING-GLASS.

On our sixth and seventh pages our readers will find another famous budget from O'CONNOB's mirror. His second letter to the Editor of the Times, on his treatment, and several other matters, we have

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

A CHRISTIAN WORKING MAN, -His letter must stand over for the present; we shall, at our first opportunity, either insert, or make it the basis of an article.

universal manifestation of devotedness to one object oppressors, and to make them watch, with anxious was ever known at any previous period

was left in the back ground.

Assault .- On Tuesday evening last, as Mr. H. Thornion was returning home, from Shelf, on horseof blackguards, some of whom style themselves may be regarded as a good authority, whenever it is gentlemen, and who, it is supposed, were returning from the shooting match. They commenced by firing their guns in the direction of Mr. T. but whether injure him or to frighten the horse remains yet to be proved. Mr. Thornton, in endeavouring to make out the individuals, was again attacked, and most dreadfully beaten with the butt-end of their guns. Some persons came to his assistance, and he was conveyed to a house on the road side, where he now lays in a most dangerous state. We understand that the names of the parties have been found out; and will, we hope, shortly be brought to justice.

ANCIENT UNITED ORDER OF DEVIDS .---Victoria Ladge of the above Order held its third anniversary as the house of Mr. James Taylor, the Griffin Inn. on Monday last, where a sumptuous himself a true kni wit of the trencher ; the cloth being draws, songs, tops ts. and resitations were the order was then given to the worthy host and hostess for the able manner in which they had provided the entertainment; they then separated at rather a late hour highly delighted with the proceedings of the day;

## DUNDES.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inbabitants of Dundee was held on the Magualen Yard Green, on Monday evening, July 13th, to consider the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons, to present an liams, and Jones.

prizes. Tetley came in for the fourth, whilst Day We are not, however, going to rely on general state- country a commutation should, at all hazards, be seen in this country. An object, a definite point to immediately entered into by Act of Parliament." ments, or surmises, but intend to give extracts from a work, which will certainly have a bias against back, he was most violently assaulted by a number the people, rather than from them, and, therefore, chines and tithes."

> forced to speak in their favour ; we allude to the report of the Poor Law Commissioners for 1834. The supplement certainly contains some very important and useful evidence, and to the question. " Can you give the Commissioners any information respecting the causes and consequences of the agricultural riots and burnings of 1830 and 1831," about 172 parishes returned answers. From these answers. which, however, were generally given by overseers,

-The or by clergymen, we shall avail ourselves.\* These answers were returned under the old Poor Law, but they will be found to apply to the new dinner was provided, which reflected great credit on system, and very recent experience shows the Poor the worthy host and hostess, every member proving Laws of the present day to be a more fruitful source of discontent than ever. We are told at page of the evening, and the greatest harmony and con-viviality prevailed till a late hour. A vote of thanks parishes in Bedfordshire, which returned answer, seven attribute the riots to the Poor Law administration; of twenty-three in Berkshire, eight to the same cause; so six out of eleven in Bucks; twelve out of nineteen in Cambridge! Then we come to the particular parishes, and find these answers to the

above-eited question:-" By the antipathy of the pauper to the overseer."-" Dissatisfaction with

\* It would be too tedious to give the name of every address to her blajesty praying for the dismissal of parish, when it occurs; we, therefore, give eract words Ministers, the release of all those contrad for poli-tical offences, and the restoration of Frost, Wil-page 1 to 108, so that any one can test our veracity by zeference.

4. DISTRESS .- Here, in sad truth, a wide and deplorable scene opens before us: we see human and rational beings starving in the midst of plenty, and driven into a state bordering on desperation. The lowness of wages-the want of employ-the refusal or insufficiency of relief-the sudden fluctuations of

the chief :--

employ them."

employ."

"They were too ill-paid before the riots," "The distressed and wretched state of the poor." "Want of employment, lowness of wages, a general discontent."

"Actual distress in labourers and mechanics." " Low wages and real distress."

" Insufficiency of wages, and consequent deterioration of character.'

"Want of employment at a remunerating price." " Primary cause was low wages."

aim at. is now placed before the people towards which of opinion and sentiment is established, to which all " In Cornwall we had no burnings and but a few their whole attention is directed. The Charter is the can have equal access, and through which all can riots, which were directed against thrashing ma- thing looked for; the thing wished for; and desired by communicate with all, without any correspondence between the parties such a medium is pointed out to

But this is not enough. If the people would them in the plan of Mr. O'CONNOR, printed emerge from their condition of bond-slavery, they must in our sixth page. Let that plan be well and carefully studied-let all the circumstances of be not merely of one mind in the selection of an object. but they must be equally of one mind in the adon- the whole case be considered ; and we are satisfied tion of means for its attainment : else may their that due reflection will convince any thinking mind several exertions serve only to frustrate their uni- more fully of the absolute necessity for a perfectly value, together with a hundred other causes, among versal purpose. This, too, has been perceived by universal medium of communication, in order to the which we must enumerate the frequent vices of the all, and hence the almost universal engerness that well and safely working of any mode of moral sufferers themselves, such as intemperance, &c. some mode of general action should be instantly organisation of the people. "Twould be a means by plunge the working classes often, and deeply, into adopted : hence the plans and projects of organiza- which every distinct Society could communicate lamentable destitution. On this head, every parish | tion which have poured upon us from all quarters with with every other distinct society throughout the speaks and gives some affecting details. We extract a rapidity which, while it perhaps detracted some- whole kingdom, every day of the week, without what from that closeness of attention to which the once holding any correspondence with each other, so "Restore that feeling among the labourers. that author of each one, no doubt, would deem his own as to bring them within the clutches of the law.

their well-doing depends on their good conduct, entitled, affords gratifying proof that the OBJECT was "Twould be a means of collecting, correcting, and which can only be done by enabling the farmers to not only universally but actively desired ; that the directing the whole energies of the whole people at W. B.-There is more truth then poetry in his people were in earnest about it. We hail this as any one time, and in any one direction : we ask the "The distress of the times, and want of proper one of the most heart-cheering symptoms of the people to look well at it, and say whether it be not G. G .- The case shall not be lost sight of. people's readiness for, and devotednes to, liberty. the very thing wanted.

We have had letters from all parts, requiring us to

MR. BURNS AND HIS "NATIONAL PRESS" produce OUR plan for the attainment of the Charter. We have ever chosen that the Northern Star should WE think our worst enemies cannot say that the be the reflector of the people, and their state, and columns of the Northern Star have not always been circumstances. and opinions-the organ of their as free to the whole public as those of a newspaper sentiments-the gazette of their movements. We can or ought, to be consistent with a regard to pubhave never taken the position of a dictator ; nor lie utility. Devoted to the cause of freedom, but THE TEN SHILLINGS, acknowledged in our last as shall we ever do so ; nor shall the Northern Star | yet arrogating no superiority of judgment or diswhile under our controul. We hold that all power comment as to the means whereby it might be best

J. M .- His acrostic is dreadfully lame in almost all its feet.

THE MIGHTY MUSHROOM chronicled in our last was found in Fleet-street, near Henry-square, in the town of Ashton-under-Lyne. By mistake it was put amongst the Leeds news.

BRADFORD WOOLCOMBERS' MEETING. - In the report of this meeting in our paper of the 4th inst., the name "William Tilley" should be Joseph Willey.

D. MITCHELL. We cannot insert the poetry he has sent us; it is too old and stale a story. We always expect poetry sent us to be original, unless specified to the contrary : but we remember read ing this when a child.

WILLIAM COOPER. WELDON-IN-THE-WOODS .- We de not know whether be can have any remedy for the Post Office impost complained of, but the best way would be to write to the Postmaster General, and state the facts.

rhymes.

J. WATKINS and W. A. M. next week. MR. CLARKSON .- That is what we want.

IP THIS SHOULD meet the eye of W. Griffin, who lately resided at Stockport, we shall feel obliged if he will communicate his present address. THE SUBSCRIBERS of Mr. Braithwaile, Stokesley, Can have their Portraits as soon as their account is paid up.

coming from Segkill, Staffordshire, should have been from Sephill, Cumberland.

# THE NOBTHERN STAR.

a letter by the following post, stating that one has been sent. FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS. £ s. d. From Chester, per. J. Pritchard 0 10 0 From a few Friends at Horsforth, per H. ... ... 0 5 0 From Huddersfield, per John Leech :--£ s. d. Stephen Dickinson's Room ... 0 4 9 J. Hall Taylor Hill ... ... 0 1 4 Messenger ... ... 0 1 0 Mr. Veevers ... ... 0 1 0 ... 0 1 0 R.J. ... R. Dewhirst's block printers ... 0 16 6 Paddock Chartists ... ... 0 10 0 £1 15 7 From Glasgour, per Paton and Love, being proceeds of two sermons at St. Rollox, on the 5th and 12th of July, after defraying expenses... ... 100 From the Chartists of Saltcoats, ment of Mr. O'Connor was true. Ayrshire ... ... 0 5 0 From the Cordwainers of Manon the message presented on Monday. chester ... ... 0 12 6 From the Chartist Association, visions on Thursday next. Kidderminster ... 100 .... 0 2 6 that he should inquire whether any further documents From Aberdeen From Mr. Holroyd, Horbury ... 0 2 6 sulphur monopoly. From D. Wheatherhead, being interest on shares in the Star, for their Lordships adjourned. the wives and families ... 0 16 6 The following sums have been remitted, per Williams and Binns, After the presentation of some petitions, and after some notices of motions, for the undermentioned pur-Mr. HINDLEY presented a petition from Ashton-Doses :---For the relief of the imprisoned F. O'Connor; alse a petition from Stalybridge, in Chartists :--favour of inland bonding warehouses. ... 0 0 8 The Old Pitman Mr. AGLIONBY presented a petition from Mr. ... Clarkson, a solicitor, who stated that he was employed A Chartist ... ... 0 0 6 professionally to defend Mr. F. O'Connor on an indict-Collected at East Reinton  $\theta$  5 63 ment pending at the Liverpool Assizes, and that he Mr. Jacob Nichlvass, a Welsh Seaman ... 0 5 0 business, but was refused admission; that he subse-Extra halfpennies on the the Home Department, but was refused permission. He Northern Star  $\dots 0 1 4\frac{1}{4}$ prayed the interference of that House. Mr. Nichlvass has also subscribed 2s. to the Durham County Charter Association, and 1s. to Mrs. Vincent, which Williams and voters against intimidation, and to shorten and fix the duration of Parliament. Binns will appropriate to these purposes. H. Chester, Esq., who had vacated his set by accepting a stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

From Lennoxiown, Camprie, for Mrs. Wright, per J. Young, Secretary of the Universal Suf-... 1 0 0 frage Association ... From the Chartists of Saltcoats, Ayrshire, for Mr. Vincent ... 0 5 0 From the Chartists of Deucsbury, for Joseph Crabtree's wife and family ... 0100 From Isaac Armitage, ditto, ditto, Stockport ... 0 10 0

such hours as the houses of licensed victuallers, of sellers of beer, and of gin-shops, are now legally open to the public." Mr. Hamilton seconded the motion. After some discussion, it was negatived on a division, the numbers being-Ауев ... ... ... ... 44 Noes ... 82 ... Majority against it... - 38 Mr. Gillon then moved an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to appoint a commission for the purpose of visiting every parish in Scotland, with directions to inquire into and report as to the means of education enjoyed within the same, including parochial and all other schools, and how far these means are available for the proper education of the juvenile population of each parish; the number of youths of both sexes receiving, and the jamin Best, James Wood, George Crowther, and number destitute of public instruction; with remarks Abraham Hall. on the quality and amount of the instruction conveyed; but the motion was eventually postponed. ... 0 3 0 ... 0 2 6 Mr. Gillon next moved an humble address to her Majesty, to represent that, while considerable sums ... 0 2 6 are voted for the higher branches of education, in the

HOUSE OF COMMONS-Tuesday, July 14.

D. HURCHIN.-Send half a sovereign in a letter, and not admitted to see him. In the communication which circumstances, and the parties' address, when arhe had received, it was stated that a gentleman, who rangements should be made accordingly. At places held on Tuesday evening, in S. Dickinson's room, he had received, it was stated that a gentleman, who said he did not desire to see Mr. F. O'Connor on pro-fessional business, was refused admittance; but no mention was made of any refused to any person who came in the character of a legal adviser, and such a proceeding would have been contrary to orders. There misht, however, be some mistake in resard to nersona might, however, he very anxious inquiries into the matter; and he did believe, whatsoever mistake might have allegations put forward by Mr. O'Connor were detiinte allegations put forward by Mr. O'Connor were detiinte

allegations put forward by Mr. O'Connor were destitute money at once as can be spared, to save expenses of Lord BROUGHAM did not deny that Mr. Crawford statement of their proceedings, giving an account of might have mistaken somebody else for Mr. Clarkson, what money they have received, and what spent ; and engaged a horse and gig, for the purpose of for it was not possible that Mr. Clarkson could have likewise the balance they have in hand." This plan said that he did not want to see Mr. O'Connor, when we recommend to the serious consideration of the he went to York for that very purpose, after having Manchester delegates, and if approved of, they are made application to the proper authorities, asking who ther or no he could be admitted to see his client in ing of it out. York Castle to take his instructions in legal proceedings. If any one else had said he wanted to see Mr.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS .- The following are the O'Connor upon private business, that was no disproof sentences passed on the prisoners since our last. of the other statement. Of all the statements with The case of West and Compson, for conspiracy to E80. regard to the case of Mr. O'Connor, this had excited defraud, was sent for trial to York Assizes :most attention, that his attorney had not been allowed

Transported Ten Years .- John Illingworth, 24. to have access to him, and that that very attorney had stealing money from William Hammond. himself denied that he wanted to see Mr. O'Connor

professionally, but on private business. When he heard of that denial, he confessed that it took away West. from his mind every disposition to place reliance on the statements of Mr. O'Connor; but now it appeared Imprisoned Eighteen Months.-Patrick Flannathat instead of the contradiction being true, the stategan, 28, charged with having in his possession thirty-four counterfeit sixpences, with intent to utter

Lord Melbourne moved an address to her Majesty, the same. Imprisoned Twelve Months .-- William Brayshaw, The Lord Chancellor afterwards presented the (Re-8, stealing a gown. Joseph Butterfield, 22, and gency) Bill, and stated that he should describe its pro-

Joseph Battye, 18, stealing ten pieces of merino, and piece of lustre. James Tempest, 35, stealing Lord Melbourne, in answer to Lord Lyndhurst, said copper.

could be produced in reference to the question of the stealing a plated iron. The remaining business having been disposed of,

Imprisoned Six Months .- Elizabeth Brown, 27, stealing a watch and other articles. Mary Blackburn, 17, stealing a shirt and other articles. Joseph | the following day (Saturday), when the parties again Morritt, 14, stealing two handkerchiefs. John appeared. The examination terminated in the young Hogan, 18, stealing money. Joseph Sheard, 31, man being committed to York to take his trial for pleaded guilty of having committed an aggravated the offence. assault on Mr. Holmes, the particulars of which we gave at the time. He was one of the nightly watch, under-Line, for a remission of the punishment of Mr. | and has been dismissed from his situation.

Imprisoned Five Months .- Amothy Dawson, 15, stealing a brooch and other articles. Joseph Hirst, 16, stealing shoes and boots. Sarah Holmes, stealing wearing apparel.

Imprisoned Four Months .- Elizabeth Neptune, 18, stealing two pairs of stockings. Thomas Welsh, 18, stealing a bugle. Mary Ann Dixon, 12, stealing potatoes. Joseph Davis, 15, stealing lead piping. John Silkstone, 18, stealing a coat and a silk handwent to York to see Mr. O'Connor on professional quently made application to the Secretary of State for kerchief. George Barker, 18, stealing lead. Richd. Hall, 18, stealing shoes. Isaiah Dixon, 22, obtain-ing money by false pretences. Sarah Howarth, stealing print. Michael Rochfort, 21, stealing money Mr. HUME gave notice that on the 28th instant he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to Extend the the Suffrage to all Householders, to afford protection to and a box.

Imprisoned Three Months-John Broadhurst, 29, stealing £42 183., and other monies. Charles Cog-gill, 17, stealing a saw. Henry Harrison, 24, steal-ing fifty yards of black lustre. John Seal, 21, A new writ was ordered for Louth, in the room of Mr. Hume moved an address to her Majesty, to be stealing twenty chisels and two trowels. Mary graciously pleased to recommend to the trustees of the Byrne, stealing iron. Thomas Worsnop, 19, stealing money. Barnard Cummins, 52, stealing a hammer British Museum, and to the trustees of the National and other articles. Wm. Swann, 19, stealing money. Gallery, that those places "be opened for the admission of the public on SUNDAYS, after Divine service, at Wm. Robinson, stealing butter. John Dunderdale, 20, obtaining money by false pretences. Charles Pickles, 33, obtaining leather by false pretences. William Hellewell, 50, obtaining money by false pretences.

Imprisoned Two Months-Joseph Green, 18, and John Wood, 20, stealing knives and other articles. Michael Crofton, 17, stealing money. Ann Simpson, stealing meat. Benjamin Render, 22, stealing a waistcoat. Henry Grunwell, 27, stealing lead. Imprisoned Six Weeks-John Wood, 16, stealing ment, "That there should be no rate," which was pigeons. Edward Wilson, 15, stealing brass. Imprisoned till the rising of the Court-Ann Bar- ing been called for, the Reverend vicar, declared an error. ker, 14, stealing a silk cape and other articles. Not Guilty-James Read, Edward Lincoln, Mary would have said the "no-rates" had the shew of Bradley, Jane Sharp, Harriet Brown, Wm. Bussett, Wm. Leeming, Simeon Sheard, Wm. Wright, Ben-

THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS .- A meeting was

whole for sale at Blackburn, in Lancashire. Information having been received of the circumstance, Mr. Lynch has left Halifax to claim the

property. The gig, horse, &c., it is said, was worth G. WADSWORTH, LETTER CARRIER.-This young Transported Seven Years .- James Walker Den- examined for a fraud committed on the Post Office, inquiry into the case, and the charge apparently made out against the prisoner, his attorney moved for an adjournment, pleading that in consequence of the hearing having taken place sooner than was expected, he was not properly prepared to enter on the defence ; as he should be able to prove that a number of the letters found in the possession of the Imprisoned Nine Months.-James Wainwright, prisoner had been offered to persons of the same name as addressed, but was not owned at the time, and that would account for them being in his possession. The matter was allowed to stand over to

NEW PELLON.—The Radicals of this place, near Halifax, had two sermons preached, on Sunday last, in their Sabbath-day School-room, for the benefit of the incarcerated Chartists, whose families are now suffering on account of what are called the political offences of their husbands and fathers; and, being desirous of rendering a little assistance to them in

their affliction, a collection was made on their behalf, amounting to £1 1s. 81d. MIDDLETON.

CORONER'S INQUEST .- On Thursday, the 9th inst.

a coroner's inquest took place, on a child that was killed by Wolsencroft's cart, and a verdict of Accidental Death" was returned.

CHURCH RATE.-At a numerous meeting held in for the purpose of laying a Church Rate for the enseconded by Mr. John Petrie ; a show of hands havin favour of the rate, although an impartial judge would have said the "no-rates" had the snew of hands by three to one; however, a poll was de-manded by J. Littlewood, which was allowed by the ma spirit by both parties up to this time, (Wednesday, five o'clock); nearly 4,000 votes have been registered, and the "non-raters" have a majority of 546 votes.

## EMLEY.

After service, they returned to the Lodge-room, where an excellent dinner was provided by the worthy host Mr. John Smith, which was amply partaken of by Swindling.—The other day, a fashionable couple called at the stables of Mr. Lynch, in this town, and engaged a horse and gig, for the purpose of making a dense and gig, for the purpose of making a short journey into the country. The the doors were opened for the admission of strangers, interfered to prevent the deceased continuing the con-"gentleman" has since been detected offering the when song, toast, and recitation was kept up in the test; but he refused to listen to his advice. Shortly He most convivial manner until half past ten. The afterwards he saw the deceased upon the back of asked £30, and afterwards came down to £15, chairman vacated the chair, and a vote of thanks Samuel Roylands; and ultimately witness ordered the which caused suspicion, and he was taken in custody. was unanimously given him for his able conduct in deceased to be taken to his own house, as he was in a it, and the company separated highly gratified state of exhaustion, or collapse. After applying vari-with their entertainment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

for were I to remain silent, under the accusation brought o'clock the following morning, witness was hastily man was brought up before the sitting magistrates, for were I to remain silent, under the accusation brought o'clock the following morning, witness was nasting at Ward's End, in this town, on Friday last, to be Gased Lion of York Castle, it might he supposed there ceased, found him dead. On a post moriem examina-Caged Lion of York Castle, it might be supposed there ceased, found him dead. On a post mortem examinaton, 34, stealing money, the property of Ward he having detained a certain number of letters in was some truth in it-I allude to that portion of Mr. tion taking place, on the morning of the inquest. (the violation of the law. A Post Office agent from 'O'Connor's rigmarole, where he states that "at the 9th,) the witness found, on removing the scalp, the Sheffield superintended the examination. Mr. breaking up of the Convention, those fellows, with Whit- appearances usual in cases of concussion of the brain. Alexander was engaged for the prosecution, and the the Cobbetts, and the retten end of the country Mr. Wavel for the defence. After a lengthened party, entered into a conspiracy to destroy the Star-Burns was one of them." Now, a more malignant, Deceased never spoke from the time the witness saw base, and unqualified lie was never uttered or written by man. I defy him to prove his assertion.

> cumstances, entered into such a conspiracy, and were I | death. not well aware of the object sought to be gained by the publication of the falsehood, (knowing it to be such.) should have supposed it rather too much for the 'Caged Lion" to have uttered, although I well know slaughter" against Robert Middleton, and also against he does not stand at trifles, where he imagines his James Burgess and Peter Middleton (the backers), and interest is concerned.

Now, Sir, to make this communication short. I will hazard a conjecture or two :---

Frist, that so long as Feargus O'Connor connects that he does not wish they should enjoy it.

I will endeavour to show this in a few letters addressed to Mr. O'Connor, and which I will send to you for insertion in the Stur, expecting, as a matter of courtesy, not to say of justice, you will allow their publication therein.

You must be aware that the contents of such letters will not be very toothsome; but if they shall in any way contribute to wholesome reflection among the massesthe fustion jackets-the unshorn chins, my object will be gained-

" Othello's occupation's gone."

In your paper of the 4th, a Scotch feelosofer, signing himself "Scotus," (Scoutus would have been much more appropriate), attempts at argument in opposition EMIGRATION.-The overseers of Middleton have to my plan of a People's Press, but as it is evident that on lifting him up, blood issued forth from both his ears. received placarde from an Emigration Company in he is ignorant of that plan (willingly so, I have no doubt) Manchester, calling on married men and their a reply is almost unnecessary; ss, however, he apes at of "Manslaughter" against Hewitt, and he was commitwives, and young and unmarried women, to emi- wit, or humour, or something of the kind, the followgrate, and states that they will be taken free. A answer may suffice :- It is not a joint-stock concern, and trial at the ensuing Assizes in August. small charge will be made for unmarried men and children. Is not this wishing the overseers of towns, villages, and hamlets, to transport little it. Hear the numskull. It would only be paying children paupers, and all young and unmarried money out of the right hand to be received by the women to New South Wales? And for what? For left-minus the loss of the paper. Does he suppose the benefit of a few speculating capitalists and the paper will cost nothing? Does he get one at pre-unprincipled tyrants. of the right hand, shall give to him a paper and a re laws which you are called upon to obey; and for so turn of twopence in the left hand, to be devoted to the doing, they have suffered twelve months' cruel and in the parish church, called by the Churchwarden purposes set forth in the address, would not hewould not the country be benefitted by the adoption of the plan. None so blind as those that will not see. W. G. BURNS.

Hull, July 12th, 1840.

make any reply. Middleton's backers however said.

ous remedies, witness was sent for back to the deceased's house, whom he found, at length, labouring under concussion of the brain. Compression subsequently took SIE,-I trust you will excuse me again troubling you, | place to a dangerous extent, and between two and three by extravasation, coagulation, &c., in the vessels of the head. All the other organs were perfectly sound.

him up to the period of his death. The witness stated that the above injuries were occasioned by the fight I never at any time, with any person, or under any cir. with Mideleton, and that they were the cause of

This being all the evidence offered, the Jury, after the Coroner's recapitulation and address, retired to consider their decision, when they returned a verdict of " Man-John Davenport (who also took an active part), as aiders and abettors in the same.

Coroner's warrants were then issued against them. and Rebort Middleton and the backers have since been himself with any agitation, the object of which is to apprehended and fully committed to Chester Assizes for bonefit the masses, that benefit will never be enjoyed, and trial. Davenport has absconded.

### ANOTHER DEATH BY FIGHTING.

On the day preceding the holding of the above inquisition (Wednesday, the 8th), the same Coroner had been called upon to preside over another inquiry at the Windmill public-house, at Tabley, a few miles from Wilmslow, to ascertain the cause of the death of John Walton, a labourer in the employ of Lord de Tabley. It appeared that a day or two before, the deceased quarrelled in the hay field with another labourer named Joseph Hewitt, and a fight took place, the deceased being so drunk at the time that he could not stand steadily; Hewitt was not sober, and appeared to have fought unfairiy. However, on striking Walton again. he fell against the edging-stone of the footpath, and He died in a day or two. The Jury returned a verdica ted, on the Coroner's warrant, to Chester, to take his

DEACE! LAW! ORDER !-- LIBERATION OF I JOHN COLLINS AND WILLIAM LOVETT. FELLOW TOWNSMEN, - You are now called upon to unjust incarceration in Warwick Gaol.

The Committee for those two distinguished individuals intend, as a mark of respect and esteem, to give them a

GRAND PROCESSION INTO BIRMINGHAM

From Mr. Clegg, High Town, for From Mr. Harrison, Hull, for Fincent ... 0 2 6 From ditto, ditto, for General Defence Fund ... ... 0 1 0 Collected by a few Coachmakers in Aberdeen, at various times, for the following purposes :--For Henry Vincent For Mrs. Frost ... For P. M. M. Douall Collections by various persons in Aberdeen, for H. Vincent, after deducting expenses ... 0 7 0 Robert Robbison, for M'Douall, on receiving his plate with the Northern Star ... 0 1 6 For Wright, in Chester Castle, being the profits of one share in the Durham County Social Institute. which E. C. hopes will be followed by similar donations ... 0 1 0

A. DAVIE will be entitled to eight of the next plate but not of the last

GEORGE BRABAN .- The postage of siz plates would week. be 1s. 6d,

J. BEECHAN, CIRENCESTER. - Not allowed, except those which are the same price as the paper.

H. H. has duly posted the letters to his correspondent the colonias and possessions of Great Britain." on the 13th.

plates have been announced, it has always been the proposition. stated that the agents would be charged 53d. for the paper and plate on the day the plate was given.

From Walford, for M'Douall ... 9 5 6

THE SUNS noticed to be divided by M'Douall among the Chartist prisoners were for himself, except the following :---

Plymouth Working	Men's	A 530-	£	8.	d.
ciation			0	10	0
Ditto, Devonport Clas	s	•••		3	0
Sutton	•••		0	1	6
Mr. Key	•••		0	0	6

£0 15 ° 0

JOHN CLATTON .- His letter to Lord Normanby is quite good enough for the puppy to whom it is addressed, but will scarcely bear publication.

AN EDINBURGH READER .- We cannot give him the information he wishes for.

J. 8.-Mr. O'Councer being locked up, we cannot undertake to annoer legal onestions.

A GREAT MANY LOCAL PARAGRAPHS from various places are shut out by the pressure of assiss and other neurs.

NEESON AND BOGGIS .- We are sorry to be obliged to reserve the report of the fine meeting in Spitalfields till nezt week.

VIEDICATOR -- We are obliged to reserve his two letters on the Army, and on the Crotchet, from want of space.

The same reason compels us to reserve (though in type) Mr. Watson's third letter to Lord Normanby.

Merlin, T. P., Augustus, V. Jackson; and a great many others must accept the same excuse. A host of poetical favours-declined.

Leed BROUGHAM presented a petition from a place before the delegates assembled in Manchester, on would rather go again to Wakefield, or die where time these sapient beings are making up their win- rooms together; and heard deceased my to the other a Chashire against the Weaver Churches Bill The Monday next :-- "That it is the opinion of this meet-ing that some more definite plan should be laid down for the better distribution of monies received for the made to save him from starvation. Washington We think is a piece of inconsistency.-Correspondent. MACCLESFIELD. BIRTH. Noise and Learned Lord also presented a petition from On Sunday, July 12th. Elizabeth Feargus Bron-terre Benbow Chartist Wheeler, daughter to that old veteran James Wheeler, printer. James Clarkson, of Bradford, in the county of York. tioney-at-law, denying some of the allegations that families of the incarcerated Chartists throughout the | said he was not previously informed that this man had Win made, in answer to ocrtain statements contained united kingdom. No feasible plan having in our returned; he had, however, just promised the mother, opinion been brought forward, we do hereby lay who was outside, to visit her son on Monday. He down a plan which we think, if acted upon, will be was ordered to visit and relieve him that day. Held in Mr. Brodhurst's twisting shed, near the Old The accounts of the Huddersfield workhouse were the to determine of eleven be elected and Middleton. Mr. Gratrix, an attorney, was there also advising them not to fight, but to make the deceased and Middleton. Mr. Gratrix and the the deceased and Middleton. Mr. Gratrix and the to fight, but to make the deceased and Middleton. Mr. Gratrix and the to fight, but to make the deceased and Middleton. Mr. Gratrix and the to fight, but to a petition from Mr. Feargus O Connor, which he (Lord MARRIAGES. Research had presented on a former evening. The On Tuesday last, Mr. Pick, at Grass Gell's Cot-ioner stated that he had come purposely from Bradtage, near Boroughbridge, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Mr. Horne, of Ouseburn Moor. ford to York Castle, to see Mr. F. O'Connor on profesissue business, and that he was refused access to the Fischer. He then entered into a detail of the corres-Pundence which took place on the subject, between his and certain of the Visiting Magistrates; and he and explicitly and distinctly denied that he ever told Mr. Crawford, the inspector, or any other person, that he wished to see Mr. F. O'Cosmor on non-professional New, when this Gentleman declared that it We not true, as had previously been stated, that he expressed a wish to see Mr. F. O'Connor, but not on Professional business, when he was refused access to he when he distinctly asserted that his wish to see Mr. F. O'Connor was connected with professional busi-ion, what inference was he (Lord Brougham) to draw the first dreamstance but that the denial of the statethe heretofore made by Mr. F. O'Connor as to his terministic prison were subject to very considerable The Marquis of NORMANBY said, he could only from the same way as the workhonses. The parson they live; the Secretary of the Association, in whatever town they live; the Secretary of the Association, in whatever town they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they live; the Secretary then to make enquires if they are fit objects, and also enquire into their pre-sect means of getting a livelihood, as some persons had taken of the requires the same support. The Secretary in decessed; and Peter Middleton for his brother, at the real in dugeon, and the meeting broke up. The Lawren that any person who stated is not believe that any person who stated is will not require the same support. The Secretary then to bring the case or cases before the weekly intend to see Mr. F. O'Connor as a professional ad-the law interview with that gentle-to receive relief, the Secretary then to write to the a might of the record and private and not believes and attempted to prevail upon the law in the public strets for a debut to receive relief, the Secretary then to write to the Central Committee, giving all particulars of their and point an and to durance vile.

The Speaker declared that such a motion ought to be

preceded by the appointment of a committee. The motion was withdrawn, the Hon. Member giving notice that he should bring it forward next

Mr. Mackinnon moved the appointment of a select committee, "to investigate if it be in accordance with given previous to the Convention plate, all of legislative enactments, the emigration of labourers, from the East Indies and other parts of the world, into

Mr. V. Smith and other members, opposed the motion, on the ground that it was far too late in the While the discussion was proceeding, it was moved While the discussion was proceeding, it was moved quist, was the principal star on the occasion, that the Hense be counted, when, there being only 35 assisted by Mr. Slinn, from Sheffield, and several

Members present, it was " counted out."

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS,

LEEDS.

when they will be received with a hearty welcome. cashire after leaving this county,

the enrollment of a great many new members, the last assizes, although eight more are added to our resolutions were passed with respect to honouring number. We have little indeed to complain of except the patriots of our cause, who will soon be liberated the dietary, which is both scarce and coarse, and from their dungeons, and arrangements are making Mr. S. enjoys nothing but what the rules allow to all accordingly. A great many more are coming as well as him. forward to join the Association on Monday evening

next, when every true and honest Radical in Loeds.

No Bill against John Mayne.

The sessions terminated about eight o'clock on Saturday evening.

YORKSHIRE GAOL SESSIONS .- On Thursday last, benefits of which the higher and a portion of the middle classes participate, her Majesty will be pleased to take room at York Castle, the Rev. D. R. Currer in the which have been paid by the Committee of the Bolton Majestymight deem best, wereafforded in populous towns M.P., Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart., Sir Wm. tewards the support of museums of natural history and Milner, Bart., Barnard Hague, Esq., and about works of art, and towards the maintenance of schools of twenty other magistrates were present. The busiart, in such manner as would aid the efforts of the com- ness was very unimportant. It was expected that munityin the prosecution of those objects; and to assure her there would have been some discussion relative to Majesty that this Honse will make provision for such the previous treatment of Mr. O'Connor, but although assistance as her Majesty may be graciously pleased to allusion was made to the circumstance in the report of the Visiting Justices, and although the correspondence with the Home Secretary was laid on the table, not a single observation was made relative to the subject by any magistrate present.

THE BUSINESS AT THE ASSIZES .- There remains above thirty prisoners yet to try at these Assizes, and the whole of the causes from the West Riding, except those which were undefended. It is therefore, highly probable that the Assizes will continue until the latter end of next week.

MUSICAL TREAT .- On Friday and Saturday evenings, the lovers of music, recitations, songs, &c., the Wives and Families of the Incarcerated Chartists," had a grand treat at the house of Mr. Christopher with a view to some portion of the said fund being To Several Inquiners. - When any of the large session to effect any beneficial results by acquiescing in Petler, the Concert Inn, bottom of Trafalgar-street, in this town. Mr. Bullivante, the celebrated ventrilo-

other amateurs from the neighbouring towns. Mr.

J. Turton presided at the piano-forte. MR. STEPHENS.-We are sorry to learn that this

gentleman is not so well off in Chester Castle as we GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS. - Those men who, for Mr. Timothy Higgins, a fellow prisoner with Mr. defending the rights of labour, and associating Stephens, to a private friend of his, in which he have been informed. We have seen a letter from with their fellow workmen to keep their families says-I understand it has been reported, that Mr. from ruin and starvation, were by a union of the cotton lords and other sentenced to seven years' pleasure grounds to walk in, with the constant transportation, but who, by the popular voice, were society of his family and visitors every day. Mr. prevented from leaving the country, and have been for three years working in manacles, degraded as slaves, and guarded by troops, for virtue's sake, are with an iron bedstead and a straw bed, of which I to be in Hull this day (Saturday) or to-morrow, never heard him complain. There is a cell originally intended for the condemned or solitary prisoners, Preparations for their reception, on Tuesday or Wed- and this is allowed for a public visiting room, in nesday, are already in progress at Leeds, and bills will which Chartists and others see their friends when be issued in due time, fixing time and place. A it is unoccupied. Then Mr. Stephens has the use of Committee of arrangement is formed at Leeds; and it to write in or eat his meat. When first Mr. the various towns surrounding are requested to cor-respond with Mr. James Illingworth, White Horse, him eat his skilly with all imaginable con-Vicar-lane, Leeds, or the spinners, to his care, for tentment; and as for pleasure grounds, why, the information, as to where those martyrs can visit idea makes me laugh. Our pleasure ground is the them. No doubt, the country will respond to the common yard, and he has no other; and as for lots foregoing notice. Dewsbury, Barnsley, Hudders- of visitors every Friday, it is all humbug; field, Halifax, Bradford, &c., it is understood, has none are allowed but our own friends and families already invited them. They visit the towns in Lan- once a week, other friends can only be admitted the second Friday in every month. No point has been LEEDS RADICAL UNIVERSAL SUPPRAGE ASSOCIA- stretched, no rule violated in favour of Mr. S. J TION.—At the usual meeting of this Association, held assure you, M'Douall enjoys all and every privilege in their New Room, on Monday evening last, after that Mr. S. does. All remains the same now as before

## HUDDERSFIELD.

One of the Fustian Jackets, Henry Ross, A. G. W. is requested to come and join in the great cause. BOARD ROOM.-Mr. Pitkethly called the attention The Leeds Association was never known to be in of the Board to the case of John Greatley, who had such a flourishing state as at present, for new mem- been committed a month back to the House of Corall, may he be soon in possession of God's greatest ultimate insensibility; and he was carried home soon after this date, no Papers will be sent to those who earthly blessing, viz, a young, beautiful, and virtuous after one o'clock in the afternoon. Surgical attendance do not attend to this. The two last Papers of the was called in; but concussion of the brain having sue Quarter will be addressed in red, thus giving the bers are coming forward from all quarters; Branch + rection for twenty-one days, upon the evidence of wife." ceeded, he died at three o'clock on the following readers time to say whether they are to continue or Associations have been formed in the villages near Dean, the keeper of the Almondbury workhonse. Leeds, which are prospering a great deal better Mr. Pitkethly said that Greatley's mother had AUSTERLANDS. not, and if an order, with cash, is not received, the morning. Leeds, which are prospering a great deal better of ritkethy said that orrestly 5 months have bade meeting for the purpose of congratulat. CONGRATULATION TO HER MAJESTY .- I have been An inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate Paper will be discontinued. It is hoped this deteryoung man, on Thursday, before John Hollins, Esq., mination will meet with the cordial response of all Emperial Parliament. Subscribers, which will prevent much trouble and liberty, for with union we conquer, without union silent system was in operation, and where every ing her Majesty and Prince Albert on their provi-kinson's public-house, on Monday night, the 6th, he HOUSE OF LORDS-Tuesday, July 14th. we fail. The following is the plan and resolution silent system was in operation, and where every ing her Majesty and Prince Albert on their provi-referred to in our last number, which is to be laid thing was worse than in the House of Correction, dential escape from assassination, and at the same saw the deceased and Robt. Middleton in one of the

BOLTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Ma M Morela	£	8.	đ.
Mr. M. Morris	0	3	6
Mrs. Bostock			
Widow Morris.	Ō	. 7	Ô
Mr. Bell.	Δ	9	•
Mrs. Smerle	ě	3	ō
Mr. Morgan	ō	1	Ř

Amount collected to the 14th inst ... £1 4 71 Owing to the depressed state of trade, and the con-

sequent want of employment among the operatives, money comes in but very slowly, and in small sums, the above heing three week's collections. I am therefore desired by the Committee to request that the case of the families of the incarcerated Chartists of Bolton may be laid before the Treasurer, Secretary, or Committee, of the "General Fund for the Support of

sent to the relief of those of Bolton. Their term of imprisonment will shortly expire, and as they are all required, by the terms of their sentence,

to enter into bail to keep the peace, it will be necessary to procure the means of defraying the expenses of bailbonds, &c.

Should any money be allotted for the use of the families here, let it be sent to Mr. John Lowe, Secretary of the Working Men's Association, Temperance Hotel, Newport-street, Bolton.

If any further application is necessary, it might be mentioned in the Star.

Yours, respectfully, JAMES ANDERSON, Corresponding Secretary to the Association. 44, Independent-street, Bolton,

July 14th, 1840.

## ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

ODD FELLOWSHIP-The members of the Community Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held at the house of Host Robert Booth, sign of the Coach and Horses, Audenshaw, near Ashton, on Saturday afternoon, the 11th instant, when every member of that young and flourishing lodge sat down to one of the best dinners ever provided on such an occasion. After the cloth was removed, Mr. James Walker was called to preside over the meeting during the remainder of the evening, supported on his right by Mr. A. Stuart, and on his left by Mr. Wm. Vickers, when the following toasts were drank with due honours :--" The Queen, and may her reign be long over a free and happy peo. ple;" "The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and may none of its members ever forget the principles upon which it is founded ;" responded to by Mr. Stewart.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-In the letter of Mr. L. Pitkethly, upon the subject of the action brought by me against Unwin and others, in your paper of the 11th instant, there is

other persons is more at stake than my own.

He also seized my pocket book, containing a few sovereigns, &c., and that I saved, by another snatch, my only resource under the circumstances. I thank you for the insertion of Mr. Pitkethly's

letter above alluded to, and that gentleman for his (I classes participate, her majesty will be pleased to take room at York Castle, the Rev. D. R. Currer in the which nave seen paid by the Commission of the Bolton the working classes if some assistance, such as her M.P., Mr. Broadley, M.P., the Hon. H. Dundas, incarcerated Chartista belonging to this town, out of begging the favour of your insertion of this letter in the money collected here for that purpose :must be permitted to say) over-rated, and but ill-

Sir. Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH BROTAN. will again take place in Nottingham at the approaching | ASSIZES.

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES .- The Great Western steam-ship, Lieut. James Hosken, R.N. arrived at King-road, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning, after a passage of thirtgen and a half days, bringing 152 passengers, and papers and letters from New York to the 1st instant inclusive, and from other parts of North America and the Cauadas to corresponding dates. From the correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth, published in the Washington Globe of the 30th ult., relative to the North-Eastern Boundary dispute, it appears that arrangements have been made for a joint commission, with full powers finally to arrange the several matters in dispute. Monetary and commercial matters in New York wore an unfavourable aspect. The new Bankruptcy law had passed the Senate. but, by the discussions in the papers, it appears that this measure, as well as the Sub-Treasury Bill, is made a party question, so that it is very doubtful whether it will ever become law. In Mexica and

DEATH BY FIGHTING, AT WILMSLOW, IN THE PRINCIPAL AND THREE OTHERS, without any addition to the London Price. AS AIDERS AND ABETTORS.

One of those disgraceful exhibitions, called prize fights, or pitched battles, took place at Wilmslow, about seven miles from Stockport, on Tuesday, the 7th

instant, which has terminated in the death of one of the combatants, a respectable young man, well connected. leaving a wife and three children to lament his untimely end. It appeared that for some time ill-blood had existed between a shopkeeper of Wilmslow, named Isaac Henry Cutts, and another inhabitant of the same place, Robert Middleton. On the Monday, they met accidentally at Mrs. Wilkinson's public-house, where a friendly society were celebrating their annual day, and here they resumed their animosities, which resulted in a mutual desire to conclude by a fight, but one or both of them being members of the order assembled at the house, some of the brethren interfered, and dissunded of the Northern Star to the Large Assortment of them from their purpose, in order that the day might FRAMES, suitable for the Splendid PORTRAITS pass over as harmoniously as possible. The contest was given with that Paper, which he has on hand, and as therefore postponed till the following day, on Lindon a Price which defies competition. The Frames are "The Lancashire Witches;" "The Community Lodge, and may she be as successful to the end of her journey, and may she be as successful to the end of her journey, and may she be as successful to the end of her journey, and the base has been for the last twelve months, and the ance, James Burgess being Cutts's backer, and Robert Framed, will, on handing them to 40, George-street, and without the last twelve months, and the first of her existence;" "Friendship, Love, and Middleton being accompanied by his brother Peter. Aberdeen, have them put in, and varnished, without first of her existence;" "Friendship, Love, and Truth;" Messrs. Stewart and Walker, and thanks for their unwearled exertions for the welfare of this lodge, during her infant days;" "Mr. Booth, our generous host, may he live to cook many such dinners as the one which we have just partaken off, and, above "" her went to many such dinners as the one which we have just partaken off, and, above "" her went to many such dinners "" her went to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and "" her went to many such dinners "" her went to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and "" her went to many such dinners "" her went to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and "" her went to many such dinners "" her went to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and "" her went to many such dinners" "" her many such dinners "" her went to the ground in a state of exhaustion, and "" her went to many such dinners" "" her her many such dinners" "" her many such dinners" "" her many such dinners" her many such dinners" "" her her many such dinners" "" her ma

ON MONDAY, JULY 27th, 1840.

On this most important and interesting occasion the Committee most respectfully solicit the aid of all true and sincere friends to justice and humanity.

In order to carry out this demonstration of respect and esteem to the fullest extent, the Committee re-spectfully call upon all Trades, Societies, and Lodges to depute one of their body to attend the Committee Room, Cross Guns, Lancaster-street, on Thursday evenings, when arrangements will be made for the Procession, and prevent any confusion that might otherwise take place.

A PUBLIC DINNER will also be given to these Patriots on the ground of the People's Hall; admis-sion by Ticket only. Tickets are now ready, and can be obtained from the following Places :---

Committee Room, Cross Guns, Lancaster-street; Mr. Jenkinson, Church-street; Mr. Guest, Steel-house-lane; Mr. Guest, Smithfield; Mr. Kerkoff, Stafford-street.

N.B. No Tickets can be obtained after the 20th of

Men of Birmingham ! Let your conduct on this P.S. Since the publication of the notice copied in your last paper, it has been ascertained that the trial will again take place in Nottingham at the approaching Peace, Law, Order.

By Order of the Committee, EDWIN THOMPSON, Chairman, WILLIAM BARLOW, Secretary.

N.B. It is most respectfully requested that all collecting books issued by the Committee, should be immediately forwarded, on or before the 17th of July, in order that the Committee may close and balance their account.

40, GEORGE-STREET, ABERDEEN,-40,

MR. JOHN LEGGE, the Proprietor of the DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, and General PERIODICAL OFFICE, ABERDEEN, begs respectfully to tender his thanks to his numerous Friends, both in Town and Country, for the very Liberal Patronage bestowed on his Establishment, since its. commencement, and humbly expects that those whohave so honoured him have had no cause to complain either in the regular transmission of their Papers, or inattention to their Orders, and would remind his Friends, that in addition to the Newspapers enume-rated below, a regular supply of the most Popular London Periodicals are received every Tuesday, by CHESHIRE.—CORONERS INQUEST, AND the Steamers, and any Pamphlet or Book which may verdices of MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST not be obtained at his Office, will be ordered direct,

> The following Newspapers may be obtained at the Office, or through the Post, at the Prices marked opposite :---

Terms :- Cash in Advance, or Cash on Delivery.

			per qr.
41d. or	55.	0d. 1	do.
43d. or	58.	0d	do.
5d. or	58.	6d.	do.
4ad. or	58.	0d.	do.
4 d. or	58.	0d.	do.
6d. or	69.	6d.	do.
	44d. or 5d. or 44d. or 45d. or	44d. or 58. 5d. or 58. 44d. or 58. 44d. or 58.	43d. or 5s. 0d. 43d. or 5s. 0d. 5d. or 5s. 6d. 43d. or 5s. 0d. 43d. or 5s. 0d. 43d. or 5s. 0d. 6d. or 6s. 6d.

Any Newspaper got to Order.

Mr. L. requests the attention of the Subscribers

Texas the same state of turmeil continued.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

6

THE DOMESTICS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE and Windsor have been partially put upon board wages, with a view to an extended principle of economy in the household. The large sums paid to foreign singers, foreign annuitants, and others, entrench so widely on the Royal purse, as to render parsimony in some quarter or other absolutely necessary, and in no quarter could it be better enforced than among the scullions and housemaids of the Palace.

A RUNAWAY WIFE.-The Australian, Sydney paper, of the 21st of December, has the following:-An advertisement appears in a contemporary of yesterday, from a fond husband, cautioning the public against giving credit to his better half, she having absconded from home for the eighteenth time

TEMPERANCE has effected such an improvement in the habits of the people of Waterford, that there has of itself would ensure success. The mode of estabbeen a diminution of the number of offences for the lishing the paper is as follows :-last year up to the 7th of July, of 813.

O'CONNELL AND FIELDEN.-In one of his recent letters to the National Association, Mr. O'Connell said-" Fielden of Oldham, Cobbett's friend, has not given Ireland a single vote." Mr. Fielden, however, in a letter to the newspapers, refers to the Divisionlists on Lord Stanley's Bill to show that Mr. O'Connell's charge against him is " an untruth."

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE between England and France is virtually concluded. Two clauses, modion the part of the English Commissioners, but these modifications, which were not comprehended in the instructions of the British Cabinet, are now agreed ratification of his Government to the convention.

MARCH OF TEMPERANCE .- Only two persons served notice for taking out publicans' licenses at the preand fifty !- Nenagh paper.

formation of at least one park, for the health and recreation of our "good old town," that he has out of the ground, and to dedicate the same gratuitously to the use of the public for ever.-Liverpool Standard.

MR. WARDE, THE TRAGEDIAN .- We regret to say this gentleman died on Thursday. He had been in was Prescott ; and, in early life he served in the Army. His first engagement in London was at the of Junius Casar.

SIR GEORGE MUSGRAVE, who would otherwise have started for East Cumberland, is prevented by being High Sheriff of the county. Mr. Head, decided who is to be the Whig candidate, but great efforts are being made to prevail upon Mr. Howard to stand.

THE BANNER OF A female friendly society, in Bolton, bears, on the reverse, an inscription of which the following is a copy:-" To the Queen, Victoria less than eighty visitors sitting, and to advertising in coeds should go into any other channel than my own of England, may she always rule, and the same to all other women!" Well done petticoats.

WOOD PAVEMENT .- On Saturday, Oxford-street. which had been closed for some time, for the purpose of extending the wooden pavement from Rathbone-place to Wells-street, was opened to the public The present plan is by laying down shingle and cement laid on smoothly, and the blocks bear on so that it forms one solid mass.

## O'CONNOR'S PLAN FOR ESTABLISHING THE CHARTER. TO THE FUSTIAN JACKETS.

"The worst should have a competence allowed. That want of means enforce them not to evil; And, as 'tis found they do reform themselves, According to their strength and qualities, May hope advancement."

paper. I propose the following plan for your advancement :-MY DEAR FRIENDS,-I now proceed to my plan for carrying the Charter. You observe I do not say for agitating for the Charter, for but carrying the Charter Mark its simplicity, and in that you will recognise its greatest worth. Two short words-DAILY PAPER.

You will now require from me an explanation of the mode of establishing the paper, and how far the paper

Twenty thousand men for forty weeks to pay six. pence a week each, makes a sum of £20,000. I will undertake to procure a half-year's subscription in advance from  $\pounds 2,000$  persons, whose houses the people frequent and support, making a sum of £6,500, to which I will add £3,500; making in all a capital of £30,000. For the £20,000 advanced in shares of £1 each, I propose the paper to pay ten per cent., but not to the sharefying a part of the tariff, had created some hesitation holders, for the first year. For that period I propose the following application of the revenue, which would be  $\pounds 2,000$  per annum. Twenty delegates to sit in London to. Mr. Porter has gone to London, to procure the for eight weeks, from the 1st day of April, to the 1st day of July, at a salary of £5 per week each, £800. Twenty lecturers at £5 each for sent sessions. The number used to be four hundred eight weeks; twelve for England, five for Scotland, and three for Wales, £800. Five prizes of £20 each for THERE IS A WEALTHY and truly pariotic gentleman the best Essays by working men, upon five subjects, to of Liverpool, who is so peculiarly favourable to the be announced by the Convention, during the first week of its sitting; the premiums to be awarded in the fifth expressed a desire, should he find a suitable site, to week, £100; the copyright to be public property, and lay ou: a sum of £59,000 in the purchase and laying the works published in such manner as the Convention shall think fit; the proceeds of the sale to go to a general defence fund; no member of the Convention to be

allowed to contend for a prize; the manuscript to be anonymous with number, and a sealed letter, with the a declining state for some months. His real name same number, containing the name and address of the writer: not to be opened till the old Haymarket ; after which he made his debut at prizes are awarded, and none but the successful one to Covent-Garden, as Brutus, in Shakspeare's tragedy be then opened, except with consent and by desire of

the writer. £200 for General Defence Fund; the

shall think requisite. The Morning Star to advertise proceeds within twelve months :--

for the duty. These sums make  $\pounds 2,000$ . Should the machinery be equired a second year, the proceeds to be similarly applied; if not, the subscribers to receive ten per cent each other, and are bound together by wooden pegs, upon their money. Upon the third year, one-fourth of the subscribers to be paid off, at the rate of  $\pm 1$  2s. for ON MONDAY MORNING, no less than three bodies every £1 subscribed, thus leaving them nearly seven per cent. for each year, independently of the ten per their turn of payment arrives. Now this I not only propose to do, but I will do it. A REMONSTRANCE, from forty-eight clergymen, has and that forthwith. Before I enter upon my reasons for establishing, and my mode of conducting, the Morning Star, let me first simplify the mode of electing these delegates and lecturers, their qualifications, pledges, and duties. The election of both delegates and lecturers to be at a public meeting, of which ten days' notice, at STATE OF TRADE.-Trade continues without any least, shall be given. The qualification of the delegate improvement, although no apprehension is enter- to be the confidence and approval of his constituents tained of any decline in prices. As the present The election to take place in the most populous town in the district included in the representation of the delegate; such districts as shall think proper to hold THE HEARSE, which is to transport the ashes of public meetings after the nomination of caudidates, the heroes of July to the column of July is just which shall take place ten clear days before the election, to send a delegate each, to the general election, to declare the result of public opinion, in their several AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH .-- On Monday morning, districts, upon the eligibility of the several candidates. The delegate and lecturer who shall have the largest show of hands, to be the one for immediate service ; he who shall have the next largest show, to be also elected pired. Mr. Smith had suffered for some years from as a supernumerary. Each delegate and lecturer to take the following pledges, to which he shall subscribe

So well convinced were all the members of the Con- treat him as a rogue : so says a great law authority; TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS assault upon your own corruption. You had success vention of the value of even an evening daily paper, and so says the law, in its indiscriminate method of that one of our principal items of expense was for the dealing between all of the same class. I make this Sun newspaper. New observe, even an evening paper, observation with reference to Richardson's proposed in consequence of the accelerated speed of conveying marshals, and, at once, I christen them the stop-lock. intelligence, has become, as compared to a morning The very moment you were ready to fire, the M. P. paper, a mere echo. I, therefore, propese a morning Marshal would say, "Oh, stop, don't fire yet, or you'll hit me with the rest." Nothing could be more

Now, of the £20,000, over £5,000 will be taken in £1 | injudicious than putting it in the power of an M. P. shares, so that one in every eighty who signed the to sell a party of poor confiding people to a rich and National Petition, paying 6d. per week for forty weeks, watchful banditti. He would only have to name his would accomplish, without risk or cost. more price; and, though we might denounce him, the deed than could be accomplished by one million of would be done; and he would be off to the Continent, money, spent in more unconnected and slovenly or to Ireland, to join the O'Connell refuges. The loss agitation. Such an organ must, in its infancy, of a leader strikes great dismay into a party, and force a representation of its principles in the House of Commons, and amongst all classes of society, for you can avoid it honourably. now the few are only kept in the ascendant by magni-" A leader's death, whose spirit lent a fire,

operation.

E'en to the dullest peasant in his camp,

reflect upon what treachery may effect.

Being bruited once, takes fire and heat away.

From the best temper'd courage of his troops."

fying their own strength in the estimation of their party, which gives them presumption and courage, and by diminishing and ridiculing our weakness, which also increases their strength, while it paralyses the the chicken-hearted of our party. Shakspeare says-"Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,

The numbers of the feared."

I have often asserted, and now repeat it, that in one month an union of all the daily press could wholly, entirely, and completely, change the Constitution of this country. It could dissolve the Parliament, dethrone the Monarch, create anarchy and confusion, and establish a temporary Republic. The daily press is an active medicine which, when administered to hot passion soon turns the coldest phlegm into raging blood. It is, upon the other hand, an opiate which throws the turbulent and unquiet patient into gentle slumber, until refreshed he again resumes his judgment. As one of ger, trouble, or expense. I proposed the plan of pothose remedies it has been ever used in this country. . I pular election, and of sending representatives from them would use it as a restorative, to give health, and to the Bee Hive in London, in November, 1834, at strength, and nerve to the whole body politic.

"Rumour, from Orient to the droeping West, Making the wind his post-horse, still unfolds The acts commenced on this ball of earth. Upon his tongue continual slanders ride ; The which in every language he prenounces; Stuffing the ears of men with false reports."

You have by your support and approval of the Star pronounced it a valuable suxiliary to your cause. is as nothing compared to a daily paper. But if it is proprieter to be treasurer, and to account with the so good, what would a daily paper be. As the Irish-Council to be appointed by the Convention, whenever man, upon tasting the quince in the apple pie, exstaunch Tory, therefore takes the field. It is not yet called upon; the treasurer to be responsible for the claimed-" If one quince makes an apple pie so good selection of cases to be defended or litigated, if the what the divil would an apple pie be if it was all fund should not cover all those requiring defence or quinces." When I established the Star, I promised exposure. £100 to be applied to payment of rent of a no more than that it should be a thorough Radical good and respectable room, capable of containing not paper. I did not promise that any portion of its prothe London press such resolutions as the Convention pocket, and now just read what I have given from its

	c	8.	a
To Stephens's Defence Fund	£ 54	а. 0	u. 0
To Frost's ditto	150	0	0
Expended above the General Defence			

Fund more than ..... 150 0 Expense of gas, posting bills, rooms,

OF NORMANBY. HER MAJESTY'S SECRE- fully led the condemned regiment upon the foriorn home TARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Detrahere aliquid alteri, et hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum, magis est contra naturam, quàm mors, quàm paupertas, quàm dolor, quàm cætera que possunt aut corport accidere, aut rebus externis. TULL

To detract anything from another, and for one man to multiply his own conveniencies by the inconveniencies of another, is more against nature than death. than poverty, than pain, and the other things which can befail the body, or external circumstances.

## -Favourites. Made proud by princes, will advance their pride Against the power that bred it.

MY LORD,-If there be truth in my text, the attempt worse by treachery than death. Never lose a leader if upon my life is the least grievous of the many inconveniences to which you have subjected me, for the purpose of multiplying your own conveniences. That you have offended more sgainst nature than if your attempt at destruction, at robbery, at infliction of pain, had been successful. I shall convince the world, however sceptical you may remain.

Remember Stephens and the Brummagem's, and then My Lord, however the contest between us may terminate. I have the consolation to know that you fired With regard to O'Brien's plan ; to show the shortnes every shot at your disposal, before I attempted a defence of your memories, you appear to forget that I gave by retaliation. I bore much; but there is a point bethe whole plan with details, and all in July last, and vond which endurance becomes servility, nay, crialso was the only one who acted upon it, by canvassing minality. You have allowed your false courage to and addressing the electors and non-electors of Yorkstrain my patience to that extreme to gratify others. shire. I only now mention that that was my plan, in My Lord, you strained the law ; you violated the Conorder to prove the fact, that what you see on one Saturstitution; you lent yourself to the most pitiful revenge; day you forget on the next if not acted upon, and then my only crime being a knowledge of your perfidy. I you complain, oh, why not give us plans? Why the might frequently have "multiplied my own con-Convention gave yeu a string of plans as long as my arm, and you never followed one of them. I want a felt myself justified in doing so to save life or property, plan that will work without either putting you to danor infliction of pain, but I abstained till you committed "an act more against nature than death, than poverty, body, or external circumstances." I abstained till you little différence in the appearance between a peacock Huddersfield, and the people highly approved of it, had taken advantage of your power, as gaoler general, and I since acted upon it at Preston, where I was reto put a construction upon prison rules, whereby you were enabled to stab my reputation, allowing me the turned, and at Glasgow where I was returned, and would for the West Riding last election, had not the Whigs got frightened and kicked up a row to prevent me. This plan would form a part of the general law; you knocked me down, and then you struck me Lowry's plan, as far as it goes, is unobjectionable, and

f he has not gone farther, it should be borne in mind, and unfair. that he was cramped to it : he was for another Conven-My Lord, if there be one thing on earth most pitiable, tion, and never did he speak truer words than when he it is a little great man : one who is resolved, per fas describes the electrical effect which a good speech has aut nefas. to acquire celebrity; who will be known, upon a meeting of oppressed men; but then we are to either by shining upon the stage, or playing the bully folly. Did you but know how carelessly your seducer bear in mind, that Lowry is a man of the very highest behind the scenes.

order of impassioned eloquence: I never felt so much My Lord, my charges shall come in time; perhaps afraid of speaking after any man as Lowry. But you may think quite soon enough. Let me first conthis only goes to the account of procuring lecturers, not sider why I am in prison, and how you have added to to damage the principle : in fact it is a part of my own. the insult of my treatment, beyond what the law could But then I have a peculiar horror of sectional agitation. prescribe, or the Court constitutionally award.

if not tributary to, and directed by, some responsible My Lord, knowing you to have been made a tool of by controlling power. It is an extensive system of secresy. Mr. O'Connell, and perhaps with the consent of your The delegates will look for popularity, and of forty party, I pitied you; and when you were charged by the had decayed. Did you suppose that had you really Tories with your Irish delinquencies, which I then misdelegates perhaps not three would recommend the same took for a display of national feeling, I defended you, mode of attaining the wished for end. This I propose to the full extent of my power, always, nevertheless, Lord, you are a greater booby than even I took you for, to obviate, firstly, by making them responsible to the declaring that I would rather see a Haddington or a and that is saying much. committee of review, amongst whom they are always Cumberland the servant of good laws than a Normanby moving; secondly, by paying them well; and don't you the master and controller of bad ones. I wrote an believe any one who says there's nothing in that; and, article which, for its worth to you and your party, was thirdly, by having another ready to step into the shoes, copied from the Northern Star into two successive of any one who shall become disreputable, treacherous, numbers of the Sun, a thing very unusual, I believe. or inefficient. But still, with all this local strength, we When you were accused by your Peers, and were

in 1832. You had taken the Tory camp and we did flatter ourselves that you were then ready for the genetest conquest which man can achieve. The triumph over self. We had a right to think that thus enlisted and invited to a charge upon man's great enemy, "Oppression," that at least the same measure of lenity, which was shown to the poor out-lawed Irish, would be meted out to those whose freedom constitutes "the envy and admiration of surrounding nations." We never dreamed that the very element in which you lived and throve upon in Ireland, would be considered and treated as a pestilence in England.

My Lord, you are very foolish " to fall out with your bread and butter," for, believe me, you are one and all but so many bubbles upon the surface of the great agitated waters. It was once said of an unsophisticated lady, who called things by their proper names, " Take away bawdy, and she has no wit." Now, my Lord. it may be truly said of you and your advocates-take away Cumberland and Irish grievances, and you have no power. They are to you what the Devil is to the Parsons . a great "god-send."

My Lord, you are an old-fashioned tool from the old tool-box : you can't do your work clean ; it won't stand the test of hungry criticism.

### " Famine.

E'er clean it o'erthrow Nature. makes it valiant." In the plenitude of your power, you have looked into the political kaleidoscope with a partial, jaundiced eye. and there you have seen the knight-errantry, the felly. and other tinsel in which cunning knaves dress empty fools, till they make them quite forget the naked man. venience" by "adding to your inconvenience," had I | Look now, my Lord, into the plain reflecting mirror, and there you'll see the gewgaws doft, and the peacock stripped of his borrowed plumes, a laughing-stock for those who dressed him for their purpose and his unthan pain, and the ether things which can befall the doing. My Lord, when both are DISHED, there is but and a turkey-cock. How easily you allowed the old birdcatcher to put salt upon your tail. Your Jamaica pranks might have given you some place in the chropoor consolation of seeing the assassins blow, while nicle of slaves, if you had never gone beyond the you smiled at my inability to ward it off, and tied my bounds of your poor capacity; but now, my Lord, the hands, lest I should return it. You overpowered me little great things that you have done will be wholly with numbers; you entangled me in the meshes of the obliterated by the one great little blunder you have made. You made too great a plunge into the agitated while I was down. This was un English, unmanly, waters. You should have paddled about a little longer before you tempted the rough Irish Channel; it has wrecked better swimmers than you. my Lord. You never see the shoals till you strike.

pins his conscience on his sleeve, and how adroitly he turns the folly of others to account of rent, you would still rejoice that I, not be, happen to be your accuser.

My Lord, I assure you that my charge is but a little premature. I have but taken the plum from your friend's mouth, for believe me your blunder was one the very kernel of which would have been cracked ere it saved Ireland, you would have been allowed the slightest participation in the glory? If you did, my

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

of unfortunate individuals, who have lost their lives during last week, were found in the river Thames, between Westminster and Putney bridges. One of cent paid for public purposes. Each successive year the bodies is supposed to be that of an engineer, one remaining fourth to be paid off in like manner; the which was found close to Westminster-bridge; the remainder receiving £10 per cent for their shares until other two were found near Chelses. No less than seven persons were drowned last week by accidents in the river Thames.

been made to the Directors of the South Western Railway against Sunday travelling. The Directors. in reply, charged the clergy with want of charity. and pleaded necessity as an excuse. A similar remonstrance has been forwarded by 348 persons, clergy and laity, in the neighbourhood of Winchester. but without success .-- Devizes Gazette.

month is between seasons, in the absence of a foreign demand, business will probably continue dull for the next few weeks.-Leicester Mercury.

finished. It is twenty feet high, sixty feet broad, on six wheels, weighing 60,000lbs, and to be drawn by twenty horses.

as Mr. Richard Smith, of Havering Park, was assisting his men in dressing his cattle, when in the act of casting a rope over the head of one of the beasts, he dropped down, and immediately exan affection of the heart, which it supposed caused his death.

THE NEW CONSERVATORY AT CHATSWORTH .-- Some ides of its magnitude may be formed on knowing high, with a span of seventy feet ! affording ample room for the stupendous growth of the American aloe (Agave Americana), or indeed the loftiest greenhouse plant ever fostered in these islands.

WE OBSERVE that some of the leading Chartists, as well as the Glasgow cotton-spinners, have been released from gaol before the expiration of their sentences. It does not appear that these parties had given any sign of penitence, or held out any reasonable hope that they would in future abstain from practices similar to those for which they were convicted. The only stirrer of sedition who endures the uttermost vengeance of the law is Feargus O'Connor, and against him Mr. Daniel O'Connell. Dictator of Great Britain, has an implacable personal spite.-Manchester Chronicle.

MONMOUTH,-It will be recollected that several of the Chartists were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. and the following five, having completed their six months, were liberated on Tuesday week, and returned home to their friends, viz. :-John Partridge, George George, Thomas Llewellin, Thomas Edwards, and John Owen. We believe viz :- William John Llewellin, Lewis Rowland, John Gibby, and James Moore.- Welshman.

ELOPEMENT .-- On Sunday, the daughter of a yeoman, resident in the neighbourhood of Ludlow. stranger in the country, and had not been in the company of the lady many times before he struck the bargain with her for elopement. The Irishman went in a chaise about a mile out of the town, and the fair one sprang into the vehicle containing her new and fond lover.-Hereford Times.

TORY RESPECT FOR THE QUEEN AND HER COURT. | called. -The Northern Times of yesterday has two leading articles-the one commencing with " The Pot Boy Conspiracy," and the other concluding with the surmise that " the Bedchamber Ladies are not yet tired of the old rove Lord Melbourne." These chivalrous Times.

DEATH OF LUCIEN BUONAPARTE - The Prince of 9th nit .. at the age o was the ser

his name :---

"I, A B, do pledge myself, that I will resign my that the centre arch of the roof is seventy-six feet trust as delegate, or lecturer, when called upon to do so by the Committee of Review. I pledge myself not to drink any intoxicating liquor during the period of my delegation. I pledge myself not to communicate with any lecturer, or delegate, or any person or persons. within my district, upon any public subject, without having first submitted such public correspondence to the general Convention or to a public meeting of lecturers. Same rules to apply to election and pledges, &c., of lecturers. Nothing more injured the late Convention than underhand correspondence.

> meetings, the Convention cannot suppress or prevent any from being sent, but the knowledge of the contents affords an opportunity of instant and cotemperaneous observation, should any be necessary.

Each of the thirteen largest towns within the district to appoint one committee-man, which number shall com pose the committee of review. So that when any comcan be investigated simultaneously, and the result submitted to the Chairman of the Committee, who shall be follow a bit.

the Committee-man chosen in the largest town, the eloped with a jolly young Irishman, well known on at a public meeting of which the committee man shall the turf. This gay love-monger was an entire be the organ, and of which the delegate or lecturer copy of the complaint.

appointment of a permanent chairman and secre-

necessary for quashing any motion or resolution, when, cause they will promote knowledge, which is power

ac. in Glasgow, Manchester, and elsewhere 80 0 0 Two Friends of the People..... 60 0 0 By Abel Heywood, to friends of imprisoned Chartists. (Unknown.) ... 55 0 0 Through John Cleave, to friends of

imprisoned Chartists ..... 13 0 0 To keep the Operative newspaper up 10 0 0 To rent of room for last Convention 500 To support of Chartists, and oppressed men's families ..... 20 0 0 To expense of attending meetings, by invitation of the people in England and Scotland, not including

general meetings for agitation, and attending trials of Chartists ..... 500 0 9

must both represent by a Convention, and proclaim it before your country, a Mr. Whittle brought a motion through the press. before the great meeting at Birmingham, at Mr.

Muntz's house, in presence of Lovett, Collins, Vincent. Moir. Purdie. Hetherington, Attwood, Douglas, Salt, and several others ; but Douglas said I was only one; I told him that it would ruin us, as it would be a mess to fight for. Now, by my plan, we get rid of the necessity of raising one more farthing for any purpose from the people, and those who lend get ten per cent.

This does not include the expense of travelling upon for their money, and get it back again. Recollect that gitating tours for the collection of defence funds, or there are three stages in a great movement. The first is to other expenses, which none can understand, but those create opinion, the second to unite it, and the third to who have had some experience ; nor were they in any direct it. Now, a paper with the machinery which I way connected with the Star; and yet these items point out would do all three. Look at Lowry, Binns, make the sum of £1,140. Add that sum to my own Harney, James Taylor, and a few others, now doing all That you delighted in copiously interposing the high the work alone, and poor Harney blackguarded by the and mighty trust of mercy lent and entrusted to you agitating expenses, and then tell me who has blackguard Champion, because he is not like me, shut by your royal master, between the innocent victim and expended so much in your cause ; and bear in mind that not one newspaper in the Empire has up in a stone coffin. All the wretches who the licentious and licensed oppressor. I know Ireland given one penny towards your cause, your defence, or deserted us, now accuse every man of dishonesty who and the Irish better than you do, my Lord. I know the support of your friends ; but, on the contrary, they has not been imprisoned. I wish to God I was the their virtues, you are but acquainted with their follies. have gone with you while you were prosperous and only Chartist in prison.

could advertise, and then to the devil with you and I have now imperfectly stated my plan. You your cause. They have watched for the first beneficial have known me for eight years in my several opportunity, first to desert, and then to cover their public capacities; let those who are still willing own villany by denouncing, you. A daily paper would to trust me take my honour as security for their money, keep our party together; would heal disputes ere they and my life as pledge for its success. The first Conhad grown into animosities ; and, mark my words, that | vention shall meet on the first of Maynext. whether I am a section of the ultra Whig party will, through the here or not. And now, if we have not 15,000 men press, endeavour, by hook or by crook, by promise, ready to lend sixpence per week for forty weeks, on intimidation, or reward, to make converts of your good security, and for large interest and universal beneseveral incarcerated brethren, as they shall be in turn fit, why I shall labour away with the old waggon and released, but their best efforts will fail. The Star has with my old lungs till I crack both or get Universal been a preparatory school for the working classes; a Suffrage. If one cannot spare sixpence, six may join, daily paper would be to them a college. The Star or ten, or twelve, but we must have the paper. I In the pledge relating to correspondence or public gave the whole weekly press a shove forward; a daily hereby appoint Mr, John Ardill, clerk, Northern Star with those, who having voted contrary to orders, have, paper of the same stamp would either drive away Office, and Mr. Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manches-Whig papers out of the market, or oblige them to ter, to receive subscriptions for England, and Wales ; old cow, and dared to ask the bailiff for his warrant to Attorney-General if he thought he ought to persevere. bring the proper article into the market; and, believe and James Moir, of Glasgow, and John Duncan, of distrain, and thereby committed a rescue against the He did persevere. I was tried at the Summer me, after all, the battle must be between the Tories and Edinbro', for Scotland, and shall expect to hear of the the Radicals at the long run. The Whigs are upon full number being made up by the Saturday after this dignity.

if ever they join us, we will take proper good care to prisoned Chartists to receive the interest till the paper Thomas Edwards, and John Uwen. We believe rest in our prison, plaint shall be made against any delegate or lecturer, it put them in the shafts, instead of in the traces, next is established at five per cent., to be paid weekly after all the tyrants in Ireland, Catholic middle men, Cathol time. They have led long enough; now they shall the first month.

I now explain the several functions of my machinery. vote of the majority to bind, but that vote to be taken I propose the Convention as a representative body; I propose the Council as its digestive organ; I propose the lecturers as the arteries or conductors between the complained of shall have three days full notice, with a community, which is the heart, and the body; I propose the Star as the tongue of the body; I propose

The lecturer to hold one meeting at the least at the committee of review, which are the eyes of that such hour in each day as shall be most convenient to body; I propose the £2,000 per annum as the food of the people in the locality wherein the meeting has been that body, and I propose the attainment of Universal Suffrage as the only work of that body. So you see

The first business of the Convention to be the I am a moral-force Radical after all, as I leave out the physical members, the hands and feet; I propose the tary, and then to appoint a council of five to pledges which are absolutely necessary for the preserwhom all resolutions and motions shall be submitted vation of the health and judgment of the body; and I Tories treat their Queen as they would not dare to whom all resolutions and motions shall be submitted vation of the health and judgment of the body; and I treat any other woman of the land. The dastardly by the mover at least three days before discussion, propose the publicity of correspondence as the pacicowards would not venture to speak of any other except upon urgent business of which the Convention ficator of that body; I propose the prizes for the essays, virtuous wife as the mistress of a brothel.-Sunday shall decide. The unanimous vote of the council to be firstly, because they will serve the cause ; secondly, be-

Canino (Lucien Buonsparte) died at Viterbe, on the should the proposer complain, five members shall, pro and, believe me, that there is no other so effectual method tempore be added by ballot to the council, merely to of instructing the ignorant, as by rewarding improve-

before the Convention, which, if carried, would have I opposed the national rent scheme the night thrown the whole weight of popular feeling into the scale against you. I opposed and beat him, commending your Irish policy, but regretting that the state of Ireland rendered even Quixotism in her rulers a virtue. I went to meetings both in England and Ireland, and selected you as the least scabby sheep in the flock.

> Now, my Lord, you will require me to defend myself for having thus defended you. I do it thus. I knew that you had been made a tool of, but I had a right to believe, in the absence of contradictory proof, that, though a tool, you worked as a willing tradesman, and at your choice trade, that of healing broken hearts and administering a cure for chronic maladies. I had a right to consider that justice, or rather whim, for lack of law, was genuinely and cheerfully administered by you. their susceptibilities, and their cheaply-purchased gra-

titude. I knew, that had you ordered a general gaol delivery, in one fortnight after every Assize, yet would many, in that short time, have received more punishment than their crimes merited, while none would have experienced any great stretch of royal clemency. My Lord, the virtues of Irishmen are characteristics of their nature-their vices are consequences of oppression and misrule.

My Lord. within the last forty years, Ireland has seen many professors but few patriots. In general the Irish gaols are filled with victims to private pique and party malice. of farmers who chance to have bargains guaranteed by old leases, which can be only broken when distrained for rent, stood in the gap before the after hearing the libel and the arguments, asked Mr peace of our liege lady the Queen, her crown and

My Lord, these charges do not apply to Protestant

brutal, the most presumptuous and tyrannical monsters ing fact :-- I became security to the Government living. Their oppressions are less heard of. They are and the Stamp Office for O'Brien when he started the supposed to have a prescriptive right to oppress Southern Star, which I knew must take some sub- their own order, provided they but join in the nascribers, and many from the Northern Star. He could tional " liberal" swagger, and assist to swell the rent. I so he never called me up for judgment upon that conevery one refused him; all the London patriots either devils.

My Lord, while you were thus applying your magic would not. or would rather not, or had promised their wand to the prison gates, and while your master anauthorities, upon the evidence of a journeyman rewives they would not, or had entered into a partnership swered all applications for the long-coming "justice," porter, trumped up a charge of some sort or other by which they could not, or they did not, from with "O! here are the Tories," or, "hold your tongue, against me, in which I picked a great hole. In Ocprivate reasons, wish to appear, or their father, or mother- here's the bloody Cumberland," while he was thus tober, I went to Ireland, and in the most Catholic in-law, or grandmamma would be angry; or, O! surely buggabooing it and you were thus guiseothising it, I part I held very large meetings, where I denounced Mr. you'll have no difficulty, but I am giving politics up al- thought with others that you (we never condescend to O'Connell to the great satisfaction of all present. Your together. Well; I became security for O'Brien. The think of the old juggler at all) were but conforming to Attorney-General, at or about that time, had been Southern Star has had an occasional slash at me. a new and a wholesome rule laid down for the govern- upon a trafficking journey to Dublin, where Lord O'Brien is no longer the proprietor; and have I with- ment of Ireland, until a permanent legal stop could be Plunket and he had some Chancery business to drawn my security! No, nor shall not as long as the put to aggression. I, in common with others, thought, transact. Mr. O'Connell constantly held me up as Southern Star continues as it is-a good sound Radical that, whoever prescribed the remedy, you administered the greatest enemy of the Whigs to his shopkeeper, paper. If the Devil owned it, and his imps edited it, it with a becoming grace, and that, from your tender- attorneys' clerks, aspiring police, and excise officers, in Messrs. Proprietor and Editors should have my consent ness as a nurse, you had been selected to watch the Dublin, and said, that the Attorney-General SHOULD proto fire away at their security in one column, so long patient in her crisis. I anticipated and looked for the secute me and several others when he returned. The Atstrong and healthy shoots which were promised from torney-General knew that the Chancellorship was in Mr. the burned trunk of repeal; I anticipated the fulfil. O'Connell's gift; consequently, in the next month, and ment of the royal pledge as declared through the upon the very first day of term, the Attorney-General Ministers, that justice should follow a calm, and that did, according to order, file an ex officio information coercion was but the talisman to produce it. I cared against me, for the publication of matter, a portion of not, my Lord, whether these goods sprung from your which had been taken from the Tyne Mercury; another Tomfoolery or your master's knavery; I cared little portion of which had only been published in 3,000 whether his patriotism-his cowardice-his credulity numbers of the Star, having then a circulation of and blundering, or your pomp and folly should settle the 42,000; a portion for which the speakers were tried and acquitted ; another portion of which was stated by question, provided it was settled and well: --the reporter to be an imperfect report ; and all of which "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." But, my Lord, no sooner had your purpose and the was published when I was attending the Assizes at York, on the 19th and 20th of July, to defend myself purpose of your party been served, than we find you against the first paltry charge. throwing off the mask and playing your real part in this It was necessary to have a tool in the Home Depart country. In your Irish performance there was somement; for, on my conscience, I believe Lord John thing strained. In your English performance you are Russell, whatever he may do of his own free will, the "verything itself." would not condescend to be the tool of O'Connell. It "Few are deceived so much by any, as themselves was necessary to have a tool in the Home Office; and In your performance here, my Lord, there is no diswho so fit as him whose very existence as a peer de guise. Every prison house is a stage, and its victims pended upon the completion of his work. an audience, bearing evidence of your acting. I was proprietor of the most extensively read paper in the world-well watched by a very Argus of a "Wise and benignant policy looks to prisons. In states which do not thus, 'tis seldom when existence, not a personal libel, or one word of original The steeled gaoler is the friend of man." My Lord, the glory of having goaded the people into a declaration of their grievances at public meetings, that journal. does not belong exclusively to Lord John Russell. No.

" Lay not the flattering unction to your soul." Remember Wellesley, Anglesey, Lawless, O'Gorman Mahon, Sharman Crawford, Lambert, and a host of others : and then believe that the greater your services. the more heinous your offence. When but the fitting moment for your undoing had arrived. you were a doomed man. The hay was on your horn.

Thus, after all, my Lord, the whole disclosure is but a thing of time ; and I venture to flatter myself, and to comfort you with the consolation, that you will rather gain by a change of venue from the Corn Exchange to the felens' cell at York Castle. Had you been impeached at the Corn Exchange, see what a partial, unfair, and packed Jury you must have had ; composed of the very men who smiled distinction out of your folly. Those whom you have most served must have turned compliment into bitterest enmity. In fact, my Lord, so pure a thing is Irish patriotism now, that I fear, in such an event, many of my virtuous countrymen, whom your kindness has placed in power, would relinquish office rather than longer hold it as the gift of so foul a donor.

My Lord, having said thus much, let me touch upon the manner in which I have been hunted, breast high. by your whole pack of bloodhounds. In the spring of 1839, although I defended you. I became particularly obnoxious to Mr. O'Connell, by describing in the Convention what the real state of Ireland was, and by succeeding in taking all Irish grievances and questions into the general complaint of Englishmen, and also by recommending an honest canvass of the Irish mind by honest English delegates; but, above all, by the rapid increase of the circulation of the Star in Ireland. Very shortly after this, a rule for a criminal information against me was applied for by the Attorney-General, for publishing four lines, taken from another paper, and which your Sergeant, who conducted the prosecution at York, could not read without laughing.

This rule was moved for after the Stamp Returns shewed the circulation of the Star to be 32,600 weekly. In fact. I was prosecuted for paying immense sums to the revenue for a license to teach, and not for anything that I either said or did. I spoke to too many. Mr. Thesiger appeared for me, to shew cause why the rule should not be made absolute, when Lord Denman, Assizes at York, and was found guilty; the Judge, in his summing up, telling the Jury that

it was also his duty to state that the defendant had, all through, attempted to intimidate them out of their verdict. A very plain but not a very lic lay impropriators of tithes, Catholic policemen, and straightforward issue to send to the Jury. Thus I was tried for paying a very heavy tax, and found guilty of intimidating the Jury.

My Lord, the Attorney-General thought the finding bad, and dreaded giving me an opportunity of telling him so, and of laughing at him before Lord Denman, know many of them, my Lord; they are downright viction : after having put me to great expense and inconvenience, he baulked me of my triumph.

When I virtually best you at York, the Manchester Attorney-General-and, after two and a half years matter which could be prosecuted as libel, appeared is

their last legs, never more to appear as a party; and letter appears in the Star. The families of the im-

I cannot give you a better notion of my opinion Catholic jacks-in-office of all sorts, are ever the most of the value of a Radical paper, than the follownot have brought it out if I had not become security :

ther of Napoleon, and born in 1775. After the final overthrow of his brother he retired to Italy, where he passed the remainder of his days, devoted to literature and the fine arts, and was much respected as a motion ordered, and to be put upon the order in private life. There are now three brothers of paper, no division which may take place upon any Napoleon living—Joseph, the eldest, the ex-King of Spain; Louis, ex-King of Holland; and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia.

TERMINATION OF THE SULPHUE DISPUTE .- The mediation of France between England and Naples has ended in the desired result. After long and merely mean as to the vote, to prevent dissension; bedelicate negociations, the arrangement proposed by France has been acceded to by both courts. The definitive answer of England to that effect has arrived in Paris, and the Duke de Serra Capriola men suspicious, and bad men dangerous. The details the Government of the Two Sicilies. A courier was immediately sent off to Naples with the intelligence.

GOULD HAS BEEN REMOVED from this Dock-vard. in company with 120 other convicts, in the tender, to be embarked on board the ship Ada, for transportation. It is understood that on his arrival at the colony, the "log-book" of daily deportment during the voyage will give a discretionary power to disposed of as an assigned servant in an agricultural district, or as an incorrigible offender, sent to work in darkness and chains in the mines of Norfolk Island.-Dover Chronicle.

EASTBOURNE SHIPWERCE AND LOSS OF LIFEchasse marce, laden with salt, about 100 tons burden, came on shore near Berlin Gap: the night was very dark, and the fog heavy, which prevented the helmsman from seeing the light at Beachy Head. struck, but ewing to the prompt assistance of the officer and men on this station, the crew, four in

decide the propriety of submitting the resolution, and, ment; and thirdly, because as the tyrant's best title to in the event of three voting for it, to be considered power is the ignorance of the people; the promotion of knowledge will destroy the tyrant's power.

We could, from our own ranks, soon fillup the question in the council to be made known upon any several offices connected with the paper: O'Brien account, even to the Convention. All their business to M'Douall, Richardson, Lovett, Vincent, Collins, and

be transacted in private, but the result publicly brought several others, are eminently capable of earning a befere the whole body. When I say in private, I handsome livelihood in the discharge of some of these duties

cause notice of all matters to be submitted to the Now I come to speak, and slightly, of the several council must be publicly given : secresy makes good plans proposed. I leave Republican out of the question, as we do not know him, and he is resolved we yesterday signified his official assent, in the name of for management to be arranged by the delegates. The shall not know one another. But I, for one, during delegates to find their own paper, pens, and ink, and life, never will, directly or indirectly, be party to a to pay their own postage. secret association. Republican appears to be a mis Now, having thus briefly shown the skeleton

anthrope: I should like to know him; and find of my plan, I shall show what the value his reasons for disliking the old Convention.

of the daily press is. A weekly is to a daily Mr. Macconnell I think may, if he chooses, go to paper just what a luggage boat is to a railway the President of America-that's his plan; and I give the Government to determine whether he shall be carriage; passed and repassed several times in the course him my consent, and assure him, he will have as of its slow progress by the quick morning machine. much weight with the President, even without that Suppose a London daily paper to circulate or any other consent, as if he was the accredited the foulest lie on Friday morning ; it is uncontradicted. agent of any working man in England. The Presi-

and consequently believed, till the Saturday week fol- dent would just say, " Well, come over to us;" but On the night of Friday, the 3rd instant, a French lowing, just the nine days' wonder. In that time the Jonathan would not pay even for Macconnell's cab hire fabrication may have been successfully acted upon, and all to the water side-and we can go to America withanxiety to arrive at the truth have died away. Whereas out the President's leave.

if met while excitement was fresh and feverish, a fair There is a great deal of good sound sense in Rich-The vessel went to pieces very shortly after she defence and refutation might have been set up. Thus one ardson's plan, which must of necessity be brought relationship to an eminent Tory judge, might have great benefit of a Radical daily paper, independently of in as a part of the details to work out any plan; but number, were saved, with the exception of a poor little boy, who was left in the cabin for security. Now, it is good to think a man honest: but well to Stateman Now, it is good to think a man honest; but well to Statesman.

as they continued to fire at abuses in another. You have now my plan before you. I submit it only

to the working men. I desire only their interference. co-operation and support. No man who buys cheap and sells dear will countenance it-no man who has labour to sell can oppose it. The Morning Star shall be particularly devoted to accomplishing a complete change in the condition of the working people, by transplanting them to the land, and while it advocates the Suffrage as the means, it will not lose sight of the proper instruction for the use of it when acquired. I hereby pledge myself to prosecute the plan, to repay every

farthing of the money, and to accomplish the promised end.

If any man shall propose a better plan, I am ready to surrender and subscribe.

I am your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. York Castle, July 2nd.

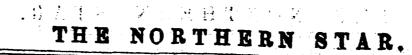
POLITICAL PRISONERS .--- Mr. Roberts, the Chartist attorney, has been discharged from Salisbury Gaol; but why does Potts, his fellow-sufferer, remain incarcerated, and wherefore is Carrier still tortured on the tread-wheel ? The offence-if offence it can be called-of all these persons was alike : why are not all discharged ? May it not be suspected that Mr. Roberts's originally Tory predilections, and his my Lord, in the qualities which mark our statesmen now as patriots, he is over rich and can spare a friend

had an influence in his favour. Surely the Governsome grace. Your Irish policy, coupled with Lord ment would do wisely to set open the prison-doors of

My Lord, before I go farther, allow me to pay a debt of gratitude to your Attorney-General. He boasted of the courtesy with which he had treated me. I told him, in the Court of Queen's Bench, that his courtesy los

(Continued in our seventh page.)

John's invitation, sounded the tocsin for another muster of popular strength, to make another and a greater



## (Continued from our sixth page.)

He value, because he had thrown it to me in anapelees tumps. In fact, his courtesy was a downright insult. Let me explain how :---

paltry libel, I was compelled, previously to leaving the of what I must call treason to your Sovereign. Court, to enter into my own recognizances in £100, and upon your own act, and not upon my conception. The to promise to procure in London two good sureties in law calls many things treason, whereof I would rather £50 each, to appear to receive judgment. (This arbe the doer than the tempter, and had your act been rangement was written by the Attorney-General to Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, and which he showed for the guidance of the Court.) It was not convenient to go to London for some time; and I received notice that if my hail was not perfected forthwith, a Bench warrant would be issued for my apprehension. I gave bail. When I was found guilty, at the last Assizes, upon the er officie, the Attorney-General was there in person, and remained there for three days after my trial. He nressed the Court for immediate judgment, declaring that my instant separation from my party was of vital importance. The Judge refused compliance (of this a word hereafter): I was not asked for any bail. I was allowed to walk out of Court, after verdict, and into Court. before the Attorney-General, for some days, and no bail was required. I appeared at Liverpool to another indictment, pleaded, and saved my bail, put off my trial, and no fresh security for my further appearance was required.

Thus I stood with two convictions and one indictment against me, after several, for similar offences, had been committed, and received very heavy sentences. and no bail for my appearance. I received a great number of anonymous letters, posted in suspicious parts My Lord, if his guilt be necessary for your defence, of London, purporting to be from well wishers, all beg-Justice Coleridge's declaration, a long term of imprisonment, my friends assuring me, that the remaining treated. · part would be a "swinging fine." This was the very word in many of the letters.

I appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the ment upon me at the last Spring Assizes for York ; 22nd April, to receive judgment. I then stated that I -" If there is any other prosecution against Mr. O'Conwas not under any recognizance to appear: judgment nor, I am not aware of it; the Crown is not aware of it. was postponed, and no bail asked for my further ap- If he has violated the law in Lancashire, the authorities pearance. I received a sentence of eighteen months, there are perfectly right in prosecuting him; but upon I left the Queen's Bench Prison on the 18th of May for themselves be all the responsibility." In his speech (if York, in custody of two constables; and I might the thing deserves the name) in aggravation of punish- are now holding false lights, like Northumbrian wreckers have been in Dover before they knew that I had ment in the Court of Queen's Bench, he repeated the destroying every hope so necessary for the fulfilment of left them. Upon that night I slept in a room by myself; very same words. I knew the country, they did not. I knew the people, they did not. Again, at York, I was alone, and might

have escaped, and all along the road in like manner that the magistrates thought that enough had been brave the act of outlawry, and be thus got rid nor yet upon my authority, nor upon the mere word of if your sentence could have been such as you could have the needful, and presses the prosecution against you, polished-I had nearly said your finished-Attorney. tried at Liverpool, that I should have been found before reading his remarks of last week, that the ments necessary to be made, in order to give a proper

Now, my Lord, to repay an act of justice, which, continued) a Mr. Tilly, or Tilty, or some such name,

you grounds upon that score, you shall have the advan- by my soul, my Lord, though three times over you're tage. It is fortunate, however, for you that you have bepeered, you shall unsay or swallow that one the advantage of being at large. You have little to pill. complain of except your folly, for which I also suffer.

the free and spontaneous heart's offering instead of the

poor price for homage rendered against both trust and

nature, I should have approved the treason. It is not

malignity of your nature, proved yourself both fool and

traitor, and you have been compelled to resort to false-

hood and deceit to avoid both. But, my Lord, treason,

like "murder, will out." I said that I should prove

that you attempted to induce a reporter to turn spy;

you did, my Lord, I charge you upon your letter to

conviction. I said that I should prove you guilty of

having supplied the funds for conducting a criminal

prosecution against me. This charge you can easily

liar, but by no other means. The odds are that you

" The tool of the Minister, not of the Crown,

Made by his smile, and unmade by his frown."

guilty to stand out upon his own recognizance. But

can use him. I told him at York that he was

---; you have, of this act, your own

In July, 1839, when I was convicted of a most And now to my charges the great one being for an act the truth, now say WHO IS THE VILLAIN ? My Lord, if I am a " Liar." and if a fool can speak My Lord, when I charge you with treason I do so

' Statesmen are wont, who bear the name unjustly, To fine their title with some show of truth, When, in pure truth, it is corrupt and naught.

## My Lord,

I have the honour to remain your prisoner, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Hospital, York Castle, July 2. P.S. As to that brat, Fox Maule, my Lord, I'll maul

then that you acted wrongfully in Ireland, but that having acted wrongfully in England you made that his nose. which was done in Ireland, under the semblance of justice, but a mockery. In fact, you have now, in the

## Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-Being in the South of Ireland last week, I did selves, at the first meeting after their election. not see the Northern Star till too late in the week, to Fifth-No national meeting shall be called, except by notice the reply of W. G. Burns. If his object in the Directory; but a county meeting of delegates, if requesting the name of any person denouncing his two thirds of the market towns be represented, may rescheme of a National Press be to deal out personalities, quest the Secretary of the Directory to call a national he is perfectly welcome so to do as far as I am conmeeting; but if the national delegate meeting decide cerned. Conscious of having no object in view but the against the conveners of such meeting, such county to good of my kind, and upheld only by the rectitude of pay all expenses incurred over and above the regular and my motives, I never hesitate to pursue the even tenor of customary contribution. defend, my Lord, by proving your Attorney-General a my way, and though the billows swell, I shall endea-

Sixth-An association shall be formed in every town, your to buffet them with a heart of controversy. I village, township, or hamlet, and each member shall should, therefore, be sorry that any part of Mr. Burns's pay-say one penny per week, at least-or such other statements should be suppressed, as I am convinced sum as the Directory shall determine; and, after such that public opinion will give him the full value of expenses are deducted as the Directory may deem neall they are worth. He says he feels greatly astonished cessary to be needful, the remainder to be under their at the many attacks that have been made upon him and control, and to be expended in any way they may inserted in the Star. I have not attacked Mr. B. nor | think expedient. and if your defence be necessary for the preservation of his motives. On the contrary, I did hope that he was

the law.

ging of me to start for France till the breeze was over, your party and his office, you will have a plea of actuated by duty to his country alone, and now lament be maintained at such a salary per mensem as the nathat the tenor of his epistle obliges me to think othertional delegate meeting shall consider sufficient; and believe me, those recognizances will be one day es- should be impugned, unless it be for the purpose of the control of the Directory, to be expended in the pub-

inducing him to do the same." Why, the logician lishing of political tracts and slips, explanatory of their The Attorney-General made use of these remarkable must know that he is perfectly welcome to impugn his intentions, and in circulating such political information words, when applying to the Court for immediate judg. | own motives !!! is they may think conducive to the end in view.

He admits his plan is not the quintessence of per-Eighth-There shall be a Secretary appointed in every fection, and yet he wonders why any one should be so county, and paid by such county for his services such impudently obtrusive as to question its immaculacy ! a salary as a county delegate meeting may determine-He talks of mighty promises miserably ending in diswho shall hold communication with the Secretary of the appointment ; but he should recollect that perfection is Directory, and shall furnish every association, in every not the lot of humanity ; but why the errors of others town, village, township, or hamlet, with all comare to be thrown on the shoulders of one man, or how mands, tracts, papers, or news coming from such much of the blame may be left at the doors of those who Directory, under their control in their own county. Ninth-All money collected under the auspices of the Directory, after expenses are deducted, shall be sent those promises-perhaps the victims of disappointment to the County Secretary, by whom the same shall be feel more poignantly keen than the Ex-Member of Now, my Lord, I have it from Mr. Harford himself, Dundee. Mr. B. says, I am very anxious for a reason transmitted to the Directory, who shall publish a balance sheet every month, for the use of all associations, stating receipts and expenditure.

the attorney who conducted the prosecution against me, to charge him with ingratitude. Now, he knows very well that he is doing me an injustice when he makes without the slightest difficulty. Now, will any man done, and applied to you for permission to desist from not the ambition to be ungrateful; but if I wanted Tenth-All lecturers, and all expenses connected with any proceeding not ordered by the Secretary, to be dewith any, even the least brains, will even your Lord- further persecution of the Chartists, but you forced such a reason he was not long in supplying me with one frayed by extra subscriptions in such town or place where they are employed. was not hoped, intended, and wished for, that I should merely as matter of advice; but it does not rest here, statement, I would give up all hopes to the righteous Eleventh-If any man be arrested for supporting the principles of the Charter, the Directory shall take imexertions of the people against their common enemy, if of for ever, to the great triumph of your party, to mouth of Mr. Harford; no, my Lerd, I extract a por- and that an Irishman (I do not use the term offensively); mediate cognizance of his case, and shall provide him that success were to depend on one man's patriotism, with efficient counsel, if he desire the same, out of the the great mystification of my party, and to the loss of tion of one of Mr. Turner's (my Solicitor) letters to me : but I cannot be ignorant of Irish patriotism in aristopublic fund, and shall take such of his friends under my own honour for ever. No, I would have stood it, -" Mr. Harford says, that Lord Normanby supplies cratic life. I have read so much about this, as to cause their protection as were depending on him for suppor ; and should he be an officer, his place to be filled up great hesitation in giving confidence to such, and cirwished, rather than damage my party by diminishing my though the magistrates are willing to give it up." My caused me to withdraw no small share of that confithe Association to which he belongs, that the business own inconvenience. This, my Lord, was the courtesy Lord, I shall tell you what further Mr. Harford told dence which I had been induced to place in the man so may not be interrupted, but go on as before. and the mode of its administration shown me by your me. I asked him if it was his opinion, if I had been fulsomely lauded by Mr. C. Indeed, I was not aware, further into detail at present, regarding the arrange-

guilty. He replied, not a doubt of it. I heard, the the Whigs have got his Pilot there." Chartist Frigate was in York Castle-for most assuredly impetus to the proceedings of our Chartist brethren,

First, then, let a Central or Directing Committee be that Ministers not only thought, but one of them actu- responsible for his actions. If a Grand Jury found appointed to lay down all and every proposition or ally boasted to his constituents in Edinbro' that Char- a person actually in a state of delirium, order that shall be acted on in future-the numbers tism has passed away like smoke. Shew to your friends it would be impossible for them to say that he did not to exceed seven, including the Secretary, and never in durance then, that you deserve the confidence the wilfully and of malice aforethought kill, because were to act unless five be present.

people has placed in you ; and shew the Seotch feelosofer there was not thought, there could not of course be Second-Let them be empowered to sit and transact business when they like, and where they deem most suitable, and add who they think proper to their number, always provided there be no more than seven stitution, or seeking to be engrafted on the body at one time. politic, or the institutions connected therewith.

Third-Let no man whatever be permitted to issue Adieu, my dear friends, I shall watch you closely; any order, plan, or proposition to the people, except and, O! should I live to help you to cultivate the public from further mischief. Another case in the the aforesaid Directory, and whatever they propose "Tree of Liberty" in the fragrant garden of democracy ! (always provided it be within the limits of moral pro- but if you shrink from doing your duty, that you may priety and unbiassed justice) be implicitly obeyed by die in chains as you have lived, shall be the every day commonly supposed by charges of this sort, a mother all who desire to emancipate their fellow-men from Whig prayer of and Tory tyranny, and who wish the Charter to become A REPUBLICAN.

P.S. It would be well if all persons, except mem-Fourth-It is highly desirable that this Executive bers. were prohibited entering into any political meet-Committee or Directory should be unknown to the authorities, therefore I would recommend that three be ing room, during the transaction of any business ; and every man ought to have a handsome certificate to form elected by ballot at the intended meeting on the 6th of an ornament in his house, and ornamented with an July, which three shall elect four others, and a Secreiron seal. tary shall be chosen from amongst the seven by them-

Please to excuse haste, as we cannot write or get our etters posted when we will; hence we must do it how and when we can, as this is the last time I shall trouble you. By inserting the foregoing in your valuable paper of the 4th of July, you will greatly oblige

ONE OF THE PERSECUTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

nothing is more dreaded by those who wish to fatten of mind, but he would recommend them to return a upon the vices and follies of the people, than that bill, and that matter might be more fully investhey should become sober and intelligent. This is, no tigated in open court. He next alluded to the doubt, the fact, for if once the intoxicating bowl is case of a man committed for a violent assault cast aside, it will be in vain to hope much longer to on a female child, who had died a few days after trample upon a nation's rights. The base manner in the outrage. There could be no doubt in point of law which those who are engaged in the traffic in strong that if a person in the act of committing a felony caused drink act towards those who have forsaken their the death of another, although death might not be his accursed dens, is such as ought to excite the disgust of purpose, still he was guilty of murder. He had thereall honourable minds. We have a Gent. not a hundred miles from Lowgate, who, when any of his men become tectotallers, and go to his golden cup for their wages on a Saturday night, contrives to put a little and see that the charges were sustained by evidence liquor into their ginger or black beer, and then, telling before they returned the bills. There were several them that they have broken their pledge, gets them to drink on till he has, to a considerable amount, procured the manslaughter, some of those were from stabbing, which cash they had received. But we know the cause of all he regretted to say had of late become common in this; the craft is in danger; and so sensible of it are this country. One of the cases of mauslaughter was those who are engaged in it, that even master brewers against some boys for causing the death of a man who are coming forth, and boldly resolving that Sir John shall not fall, if by any means, fair or foul, they can keep him upon his legs. A curious instance of this occurred the other day at Skirlaugh, a village about on by excessive drinking. His Lordship referred to no eight miles from Hull. Mr. Rigg, a young and active teetotaller, had gone, in conjunction with some friends in the town, to hold a temperance meeting, and was engaged in his labour of love, when he was suddenly | its power.

having got sufficiently drunk to advocate moderation, commenced a row with true Bachanalian abuse, charging the young advocate with tramping about the coun-

ungentlemanly to repeat; the design evidently being to excite the country people to do him some bodily harm. This is the way in which the accursed traffic is sought to be upheld and carried on, and those who would stop the devastating torrent are denounced as the enemies of their race, and their lives put in peril by drunken brewers and publicans. As by the tyranny of these fellows many working men are prevented from becominstanter, or as soon as a meeting can be convened of ing sober, and making their homes comfortable. I hope you will be good enough to insert this that the Gents. may know that their proceedings are not going Now. Gentlemen, I do not think it necessary to go on unnoticed, and that they will, if persisted in, be prisoner on the mare which the prosecutor had lost. thoroughly exposed.

I am, Sir, Yours truly,

that there is still fire enough left in the Chartist body to | malice. But, undoubtedly, in matters of doubt it was blow up every vestige of tyranny of foreign growth, the safer course for Grand Juries to place such prisoners whether planted in the fertile bed of the British Con- on their trial, because the petty jury may afterwards (as they had seen in a recent case) acquit on the ground of insanity, and the Court had then the power to confine the individual for life, and thus to protect the calendar was scarcely less shocking-it was that of a mother for the murder of her child-not what was killing her illegitimate child at the moment of birth, to conceal her shame, but a mother murdering her child two or three years old. In this case they would have to consider that the child in question was murdered. and there could be no doubt as to its identity, for the child had on. when found, the clothes which it undoubtedly wore when alive. The only point then would be, whether the woman charged was the murderer. In cases of this description they had rarely actual evidence of blows having been struck : here the body was found in the house where the prisoner had lived, and it appeared never to have been seen alive after it was taken to her by the overseer. There was another case, in which he thought they would not have much difficulty. It appeared that the man was apprehended on some charge of felony, and, whilst in custody, he made a violent attack on the police officers, wounded one, and RESPECTED SIR,-It has often been said that gestion that the prisoner was labouring under aberration actually killed another. In this case there was a sugfore desired true bills to be presented against this manone for the murder and the other for the assault. Of course they would direct their attention to the facts, other cases in which loss of life had arisen-those of was intoxicated by a blow or fall. In that case they would have to say whether death might not have been the effect of a previous inflammation of the brain, brought other cases, and concluded by saying that if any difficulty should arise during these investigations, the Court would be happy to afford them every assistance in

> The Grand Jury having returned true bills, the Court proceeded with the trials for folony.

> > HORSE STEALING

Richard Garbutt, 22, was charged with having stolen a mare, belonging to William Bower, of Bawtry. Mr. KNOWLES appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The prosecutor is a gardener, and on the 13th of April he had a mare in his possession, which he employed for the purpose of conveying the produce of his ground to the market. On the evening of that day he placed the mare in the stable, which was near his house. Next morning he found the mare missing; he inimediately gave information to the constable, and on the latter going to Naworth Toll Bar, he saw the He was taken into custody, and when in the prosecutor's house he confessed that he had broken the stable door open with a brick, and had then taken the mare with the intention of selling it to some potters Guilty-to be transported for ten years. After sentence had been passed, Mr. Noble, the Governor of the Castle, informed the Learned Judge that the prisoner was of weak intellect. His Lordship replied that his insanity would be a matter for subsequent consideration. BIGAMY. Joseph Ainley, 45, pleaded guilty to having, on the 5th of August, feloniously and unlawfully married Hannah Wormald, a widow, at the parish of Dewsbury, his former wife, Sarah Ainley, being then alive. In mitigation of punishment, the prisoner alleged several conjugal differences.

interrupted by a Mr. Foster, a respectable brewer, who,

try to get an idle living, and using other language, too

TEETOTAL LOVER OF FAIRPLAY Hull, July 6, 1840.

Lord, it is something to be able to compliment a judge controul" Administration. in these days, where all are aware of the "fiery ordeal" My Lerd, I said that I would charge you with having Judge who tried him.

will not do it; because I cannot do it boldly: if I did and faithful steward."

White's-honest White's father, and other lamenta- your best friends for your new mission. tions, which burst from the dungeon, I did weep, I My Lord, I now charge you. That you did in the you may envy them the possession. Look at your deceitful as a friend, and treasonable as a Viceroy. calendar-see how they run-Joseph Cookson, sentensed to twelve months' imprisonment in York Castle, without labour, for committing a rape upon a child under eleven years of age. Joseph Crabtree, Peter Hoey, and William Ashton, for two years in Wakefield House of Correction, on the silent and working system, in progress of being made lunatics, for attending apublic meeting, to consider how they could best insure value for their labour. Good God! why don't the paving stones mutiny! By heaven, 'tis murder! John and Frederick Holroyd, gentlemen, for forgery to a large amount, two years imprisonment in York Castle, without labour. Holbery four years, Duffy three, and others the same, in mad houses, upon the ellent and working system, for being entrapped by a Whig Government spy, some French or Polish hired ruffian, one of your secret association scoundrels. Again, William White, farmer, three months in York

Castle, for stealing corn. George White, six months in Wakefield mad house, for requesting subscriptions to procure a fair trial for those of his order charged With crime.

Again, O'Brien, Richardson, M'Douall, Vincent, and others, in dungeons, for periods ranging from nine month to two years, for exposing abuses. Daniel O'Connell and Lord Normanby, two traitors against their King, their country, and their kind, at large and baking in the sunshine of royal favour. I must stop here, my Lord, the picture is perfect, and I wax too waren. My Lord, well may you have wished to break the mind that thus fastens on you ; well may you have said that a million would be well spent in breaking up that mirror : but even so, my Lord, you would see a vice in every fragment. But, thanks to you, the Star still

in truth, may now-a-days be set down as an act who was foreman of many juries before whom Chartists as it is by a parenthesis, which no man will believe), of grace. My Lord, although my thanks are here were tried last assizes, declare in this room that he and if he cannot see Mr. Burns's poisoned dagger and I would wish to impress on the minds of my Chartist offered, yet the indicting of them shall never efface the would hang every Chartist without trial if he could, and, cloven foot, verily, he must be blind indeed. Why friends is simply this-that for the purpose of uniting favour from my recollection so long as I live. My said he, the feeling is general among the whole class did he not denounce this Irish patriotism before Mr. all our energies, and bringing any power we do o'Connor had entered York Castle? Simply, because, or may possess, so that it will operate efthanks are justly due, and are hereby tendered to Mr. of jurors, and strongly against you. Thus, my Lord, though he held the dagger, there was not enough of fectively at any given time, or for any spe-Justice Coleridge, for his gentlemanly, his just, his I find you, without the knowledge of the first the Brutus in him to wield it. He says he has read cial purpose, we may appoint a few of our most manly, his judicially authoritative, re- officer of the Crown. urging on a prosecu. much about Irish patriotism. Then so much the worse honest, intelligent, and persevering friends to form a fusal to violate law by complying with your Attorney- tion against me, and supplying the means, I must presume General's, tyrannical, illegal, artful, ungentlemanlike, from the secret service fund, which will in part account application for immediate judgment upon me. My for its great increase under your retrenching, "popular want to fulsomely laud any man, warmly as my bosom

which candidates must go through ere the ermine is followed up your game by actually usurping the judidonned. The change of tenure from durante bene placito cial preregative, as you had the law officers' function. for dum viduitate, if it has ensured an extension of In your conversation with Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, on term, has also changed the watchful eye into a dim the 26th of May, when my petition was shewn to you, observer. My Lord, under the old tenure, the eye of or when you were made acquainted with its contents, wealth, of power, of talent, and jealonsy was ever you said that the place of imprisonment had been very not stated, even by implication, that the Chartist Fri- the foe. directed to the judgment seat; and hence have some carefully considered before it was determined on. By been dragged from the bench to the scaffold. But now whom considered, my Lord ? Good God ! is this a part judges, like justices of an inferior grade, find their best of your duty, to hunt, to kill, and then to hang. protection in the difficulty and expense of exposure. It is This of itself may appear trifling; but when I trace no longer matter either of interest or pride with the you from the employment of spies to the maintenance great that the lowly should be greatly judged. It is of prosecutions and to the usurpation of the first law therefore, my Lord, that I have upon my own behalf officer's function, to the selection of prisons and to the great pleasure in tendering a prisoner's thanks to the enforcement of stringent discipline, it makes a very strong link in the chain.

now to enter more fully into a consideration of the here, as I am the oppressed party, the Jury class. mode of administering justice to my friends charged as and what you may be pleased to value "as the public thern Star. 'Tis the Star the base Whigs and Mr. B. political offenders. No, my Lord, I cannot do it; I generally," would have said, "Well done, thou good

ter for myself; but when I learned in York Castle that ing portion of the public will be compelled, in selfmy poor but honest friends, associates, and followers, defence, to say, shame, shame; traitor, traitor. To my are, followers, are now in preparatory lunatic asylums; remaining charge,-I shall not waste much of your when I read Crabtree's petition, and the letter of precious time, as, no doubt, you are furbishing up

did cry, I did mourn and lament, and, in my anguish, month of August or September, 1835, write a certain swore that the howl should cease, or I would die in an letter, under the direction, superintendence, and dicattempt to avenge their wrongs. My Lord, if you have tation of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, to Col. Curry, agent of any pity in your breast, release those men. On my the Duke of Devonshire. I assert, my Lord, that that osih, Crabtree and Hoey were always what is called letter was written with your hand, sealed with your moral force Chartists, and are both of unblemished, own armorial bearings, franked with your title, handed spotless, honest fame. I hope I do not injure them, for delivery to Mr. O'Connell; and that it centained my Lord, by giving them credit for qualities of which matter dishonourable in a man, disgraceful in a Peer,

> My Lord, Col. Curry refused compliance with your order; and, in confirmation, I beg to direct your attention to a resolution passed at whatever association then existed in Dublin, for the destruction of Irish liberty, in which Colonel Curry was they have so repeatedly tendered to Mr. O'Connor, and 5,000 in each union, than to depend on waverers. unanimously denounced, but. my Lord, speciously the Northern Star-he most assuredly pays a high trienough, not exactly for the thing he refused to do, but something like it you will find in the resolution moved by Mr. Finn.

Now, my Lord, I saw the letter with my own eyes. I heard the contents; and, not having much confidence in any man, who would do so mean an act mire with which you would now bespatter him, well mation, and they need not to cut from their post, as the for mere popularity, I said he'll sell you yet, believe knowing that he dare not even awe you with a smile of Convention did from Birmingham, for fear of arrest; me. The answer was, HE CAN'T, I HAVE HIM UNDER his contempt How is it that the names of Lovett. MY THUMB.

My Lord, I further charge you, that before you were allowed to go to Ireland, you agreed, without Time shall tell. Mr. B. requests me to let India floored, as it was after the 12th of August, the printhe knowledge of your Sovereign or your coad. rubber, rushlights, lions, and North Poles alone, and to jutors, to a certain line of policy, and to an observance write as though I understood the subject, and wished of which you were solemnly pledged.

My Lord, I am too well acquainted with Mr. the horse behind to give you too large a dose at once or to administer it incantionsly. I have anticipated every device to which you may either of you have re- doubt, will do theirs. I have no inclination to discuss the dust, will be easily scotched. No, Sirs, I feel course; and, my Lord, you will find that I have been a subject that I conceive would be treachery in me to convinced that a long time will elapse, and the head The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Lascelles, of Goldstoo many for you both. Now, my Lord, am I right in accusing you? Mr. O'Connell has already established a precedent in such

if he pervert the truth. He must know that Mr. O'Connor's family have suffered exile, persecution, and glows with gratitude : I will not disgust Mr. B. with a they may not be crippled in their proceedings, or precatalogue of commendations; but I will not shrink vented from doing what is requisite, at the proper time. from standing between him and Mr. O'Connor, when for the want of the means; and lastly, to prevent those the latter is incapacitated from defending himself.

"I hate that hypocrite who would profane And take the patriot's name in vain."

If Mr. B. has read so much, he ought to take care when he deciphers figures to do so correctly. I have gate, nor yet that the Pilot, was in .York Castle; though I am not ass enough, as Mr. B. would have it appear, to be ignorant of Mr. O'Connor being within its wallsa circumstance but for which we should not yet have keeping them unknown, I should consider that those heard of Mr. Burns's "Salvator Mundi."

Now, I hope Mr. B. will have the goodness to exer cise his conceptible powers for once. By the Chartist Frigate I mean the cause of the people and the Pilot, the press, neither of which, I believe, are yet in York Castle. Mr. O'Connor may, or may not, be the

captain; but the press must ever be the the pilot to a carry all our objects out legally, but the bare idea of My Lord, so I before observed, if the charge stopped good cause. Nor have I likened Mr. O'Connor to Indian the Government allowing any thing of the sort to be rubber. The true position of the figure was the Nor- brought to perfection is preposterous. are pulling at !! I think I see this Mr. B. scratching might, by possibility, be elected, must be honest, or Justice ColtMAN and Mr. Baron RolFE. his head for a thought, and exclaiming, "Damn this that such a committee could or would prove in-

He tells me that I have forgotten that other animals ex- deed they had done something illegal or committed tune of "Donald of Dundee," if they allow themselves the police and reporters, they will be more likely to sucto be bitten by the tarantula of the National.

My dear Mr. Burns, in helping me to a bestial figure, has also helped me to a piece of information; but which, before I can swallow, must have other authority beside that of the zoological founder of a national press. He tells us the chamelion is very glib-tongued ! This piece of information surely is worthy of a national tribute ! Gentle Radicals, do not he astounded if the next lecture on the national press should fall from the mellifluous lips of a glib-tongued chamelion !!! But let me help Mr. B. out with his eloquent figure. The chamelion is also said to live upon air, which makes the application of his figure to Mr. O'Connor the very reverse of what he intended. He talks about me paybute to the men of England when he tells them they have been galled by Mr. O'Connor, in the shape of a roaring lion, going about seeking whom he might de- if the Directory had any specific plan (as no doubt they vour. But, Mr. B., the lion is not dead, but sleepeth. Would that he could lay one paw on you, or dart one fierce look from his prison-house, how you would Collins, O'Brien, and Vincent, are lugged into this Directory and an open one; that if "Plain John" affair? Is it done with their consent, or are their names made use of as "sprats to catch salmon"? others to do so. To the first part of the request I answer that I should have done so, had he not, either let them see our honest faces it would signify nothing, wilfully or ignorantly, perverted the meaning they as long as our brave compatriots did their duty, and O'Connell's method of riding upon the mane, and leaving were intended to convey. To the second part my extended the hand of benevolence to our bereaved answer is, that it matters little whether I understand families." the subject or not ; the people are the best judges of their own concerns. I have done my duty ; they, no that the hydra-headed monster, that now crushes us to

nd a wholesome bias to their minds, as this will be th Now, Sir, let any man read this paragraph (qualified | legitimate province of whatever description of directing power may be appointed on the 6th of July. What directing power that must be obeyed. That in order that this power of our own creation may be enabled to carry out their projects in a decisive and satisfactory manner. that we furnish them with the necessary funds, so that friends who form the central power from falling victims to the merciless Whigs. I would, as long as possible, keep their names out of the mouth and note book of the accursed gens d'armerie.

The two first of these propositions must be acted on

Our energies have hitherto been paralyzed for the want of this central power, and we well know such a body would be wholly useless without funds, and as for who desire to allow the tools of tyranny to hear and take cognizance of all'our plans of operation while they are in embryo, and arrest the concocters of them before they could be brought to maturity, would be as great enemies to the public weal as either Whigs or Tories.

I know it would be a great gratification, if we could

I am not so sanguine as to suppose that all who Irish Chartist, (though he does not mean offensively) fallible; but if the whole seven were taken, ceed, or less likely to be counteracted.

Every thing that we do ought to be so arranged before it is promulgated, that it might be pushed to a conclusion, before the agents of our enemics knew such a proceeding was in existence. For instance, if you intended to petition for anything whatever, and the Directory were to issue its mandate to that effect, there might be 20,000 copies signed, say by twenty men each, and be in town ere sixty hours had expired from the time of before the blue devils got wind of the proceeding.

It may be said that by so doing we should confine our proceedings to our own body. Why, Gentlemen,

For every association the proceedings may go on as efore, except that all their orders regarding ulterior proceedings, will be sent them by the Dircctory. Now, will have) for the people to act on, while they were unknown to the myraidons of the law, they might calmly watch its operation, and point out the hest and all the difference would be between a secret thought proper to lay the drag net of conspiracy ence cipals could continue to work out our salvation as before, and if a few of the small fry, like myself, did once more honour the courts of invistice, so far as to

Let not my fellow men try to persuade themselves

brough Hall, Foreman.

Henry Preston, Esq., of Moreby.

John Tweedy, Esq., of York.

Hewley Mortimer Baines, Esq., of Bell Hall.

Timothy Hutton, Esq., of Clifton Castle. Yarburgh Greame, Esq., of Sewerby Grange.

William Garforth, Esq., of Wiganthorpe.

John Watson Barton, Esq., of Stapleton Park.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,-I wish to make the following enquiry, through the medium of your popular journal, as an answer through your columns would meet the eye of a greater number of London Chartists than any other channel that I know of.

The question is-What is the reason, after it having been stated in the correspondent lists of the Southern Star and Statesman newspapers, some time since, that the acknowledgment of the third list of subscriptions towards the defence of Mr. Frost should appear next week, that it has not yet appeared?

It has given room for much conjecture, and even dark insinuation as to the probability of some of the collectors not having paid the sums collected into the hands of the treasurer, Mr. Rogers. This ought to be rectified. think, if possible, and I beg leave to suggest the

propriety of an immediate answer from that gentleman, before any impression can be made on the citadel of as to his motive for thus delaying, after it had been promised, the last list of subscriptions, and thereby

giving room for mistrust on the part of the ever distrustful; and I also beg leave to suggest the propriety of their acknowledgment through the medium of this periodical, as the Southern Star is defunct.

I have the pleasure of subscribing myself, A NORTHERN STAR-GAZER, AND ONE OF THE COLLECTORS.

London, July 14th, 1840.

## YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

The Commission of Assize for this county and the constable took him into custody. city of York was opened on Saturday last, by Mr. Their Lordships travelled in their own private of the sheep, but the Jury returned a verdict of it boldly, a prison would be my house till I was taken But, my Lord, it happens, unfortunately for you, that he's thwarting my purpose altogether !" He says, they could not, and would not be convicted on Percy, about eight miles from York. This was of years. carriages on the railway from London to Bolton guilty, and he was sentenced to be transported for ten course quite a novelty, and excited much conver-sation in the city. The usual procession went to ist besides lions and men. I thank him for refreshing my some overt act for which they were amenable to the law, Dringhouses, where the Judges arrived about dicted for having stolen, on the 25th of May, a brown or "snake in the grass," whose venomous bite is said secret or not, the suffering would be the same if once the High Sheriff, Sir CLIFFORD CONSTABLE, Bart. Haigh. Cerbett pleaded Guilty. seven o'clock, and were taken into the carriage of mare, belonging to Jonathan Craven, of Rothwell to be only cured by music. Now, I venture to pre- convicted-but I am sure no one will have the hardi- The number of tradesmen and tenantry was only Sir GREGORY LEWIN, and Mr. OVEREND were for dict that the people may listen a long time even to the hood to say that if all our plans were laid open before small. The commission was then opened at York the prosecution; Mr. COTTINGHAM defended the pri-Castle and the Guildhall with the usual forms.

[We regret to state that a serious accident ocourred at Dringhouses to Mr. Rounding, the conductor of the cavalcade. His horse, which was very spirited, threw him on the ground, and fell upon im, by which he was greatly injured. Medical assistance was promptly procured, and it is expected he will recover, though at first this was doubtful.] the order being issued, or, if you desired to call simul- by the Rev. D. Fellowes, and the Rev. J. Dobson, ten years, and Willey to be imprisoned to hard labour taneous meetings, the parties might be on the ground the Very Rev. the Dean assisting in the communion two years.

service. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Machell, the High Sheriff's Chaplain, from Gen. iv. 9, and 10-" And the Lord said unto Cain. where is ing the people a poor compliment; but surely he is any one who does not wish the cause well, will neither Abel thy brother ? and he said, I know not: am I paying the people not a very rich one when he is pay, petition, or act with us, and it would be much my brother's keeper ? And he said, What hast thou throwing back in their teeth the votes of confidence better for us to know our real strength, whether 50 or done i the voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."

This sermon was excellent as an evangelical discourse, but not the slightest allusion was made in it to the crime of murder in general, or to those fright-ful particular instances of its perpetration, which have excited so great an interest of late throughout the country. After the sermon, the Judges partook of the sacrament. Sir CLIFFORD CONSTABLE being a Catholic, accompanied the Judges to the doors of the Cathedral, and then proceeded in his carriage to the Catholic Chapel, in Blake-street.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

Mr. Justice COLTMAN attended at the Guildhall, at half-past eight o'clock, but there being ne prisoners for trial, a Grand Jury were empannelled, and immediately discharged. The Learned Judge then breakselect party.

YORK CASTLE --- CROWN COURT, JULY 13.

Mr. Baron ROLFE arrived punctually at twelve Guilty. o'clock. The routine business having been gone through, the following gentlemen were empauelled on the

Sir John Lister Lister Kaye, Bart., of Denby Grange.

Henry Vansittart Straubenzie, Esq., of Spennithorpe.

To be kept to hard labour for eight months.

SHEEP STEALING.

William Utlley, 43, was charged with having, on the 23rd of April, at Soyland, in the West Riding, stolen one sheep, the property of George Kershaw.

Mr. WILKINS was for the prosecution ; the prisoner was defended by Sir GREGORY LEWIN.

The prosecutor is a farmer residing at Loyland, near Halifax. On the 22nd of April, his brother, who acted as his shepherd, turned a number of sheep on a moor in the vicinity. Next morning a sheep called "a wriggler" was missing. Suspicion falling on the prisoner, his house was searched, and on looking in a peat cot in his yard, Bottomley, the constable, found the skin of a sheep, having horns on it, and in every respect resembling the skin of the sheep lost by the prosecutor. The mutton was found in a bowl in the milk house. The prisoner was then brought from his work, and on being shown the mutton, he drew the prosecutor into the parlour, pulled out a drawer, took out a piece of fustian, and offered it to the prosecutor to settle the matter. He afterwards offered £2, but the

Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury, on the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence as to the identity

HORSE STEALING AT ROTHWELL HAIGH.

soner Willey.

The prosecutor had five horses in a pasture on the day mentioned in the indictment, and on the following morning one of them was missed. The same day the two prisoners were at Rotterham, with the mare in their possession, and from their suspicious appearance. they were taken into custody. The defence was that Willey had been trapped into Corbett's coy, and that On Sunday morning, their Lordships attended he was not aware of the mare having been stolen.— divine service at the Cathedral. Prayers were read Guilty. Corbett was sentenced to be transported for

The Court rose shortly before six o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 14.

CLOTH STEALING.

John Roebuck. 20. was indicted for having stolen three yards of brown woollen cloth, fifteen yards of mulberry cloth, and three yards of olive cloth, belonging to Edwin Eastwood and his partner.

Messrs. WASNEY and ATHERTON conducted the prosecution ; the prisoner was undefended. It appeared from the evidence that Messrs. Eastwood and Co. are cloth-dressers, at Farnley Tyas, near Huddersfield, and in December last, they received seven pieces of cloth from Mr. George Shaw, to dress. On the night of the 3rd of January, the cloth was safe locked up in the press-shop; next morning it was found that the shop had been broken open, and the property mentioned in the indictment was missing. A person named Hague, a clothes-dresser, at Milnsbridge, met the prisoner afterwards at the Golden Lion ; he asked him if he got any cloth. The prisoner said he had, and gave him some pieces described in the indictment, for which he paid him £3 15s. He afterwards told Hague, that he and fasted at the Mansion House, where he was met by a three other persons had stolen the cloth from a pressshop, at Farnley Tyas. The prisoner kept out of the way for some time, but was apprehended on the 16th of April, when he endeavoured to make his escape .--

> The Learned JUDGE said his youth induced him not to send him out of the country; he was, therefore, sentenced to be kept to hard labour eighteen months.

> > HORSE-STEALING.

GRAND JURY.

lives, and still defies you. My Lord, the circumstances which you and your party created, the poverty you have engendered, and the tyranny you exercise, might, unitedly, have taken the water from the vessel, and, in their receding, the Star might have been stranded had you not foolishly finited it in the sea of persecution. Believe me, my Lord, that in this country oppression is the high-road to promotion. Those who formerly took a Slar for intelligence, now stint themselves to take one for duty. My Lord, as you appear most anxious for fame, I shall devote a portion of each day to immortalising you in prose, in poetry, in tragedy, in comedy, and farce; in the last you will appear most at home;

My Lord, I am writing the "Irish Viceroy," a tragely, in five acts; I am writing "Who is the Gover-Lord, shall be the humble offerings of a prisoner to so bully can say. mild a gaoler-so extensive a deliverer.

make an earlier disclosure of the facts; my Lord, good royal order to denounce.

cases in the case of O'Connell and Littleton; but, my unworthy subject, Lord, God forbid that I should consider myself bound by his notions of propriety.

My Lord, I neither sought for a knowledge of your perfidy, nor pledged myself to be a participator in your guilt, by being bound to keep it secret.

My Lord, will you now be sent to France, there to be bowed into folly and smiled into deceit? Should you require a precedent why you should not go, my Lord. I think you will find one in Shell and Londonderry, although I by no means accuse that Nobleman of gnilt like yours; neither, indeed, did Mr. Sheil. My Lord, after all, can it be possible that the necessity of keeping you together for yet a little longer. and the panado of Mr. O'Connell will make them a palatable dish for the palace? "What has been may be." my Lord. and it is but a fair presumption that having deceived your King, you may, without much stretch of conscience, do the same to

your "lovely young Queen." My Lord, should your bully attempt to gloss this over, are my hands to be tied while he belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole hor?" a comedy, in three acts; I am writing "Who is the Gover-"Pinning the with his foul tongue? No, my Lord, I have already but, as my whole "Pinning the belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole "Pinning the belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole "Pinning the belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole "Pinning the belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole belabours away that be for similar practices already; but, as my whole soul and energies are and must ever be enlisted in the bands—go coolly then and steadily to work—none of engaged in duties of this nature, that any observation "Pumping Viceroy," a farce, in one act. These, my anticipated every sentence that you or your gutter cause of liberty. I trust to your indulgence for the calm you are so humble or so illiterate, but you may teach from him would be unnecessary, yet he would just call

My Lord, let us now just consider to whom you thus In the several charges which I shall prefer against betrayed your Sovereign. To the very man whom you, you may feel some astonishment that I did not as part of the royal mouth-piece, were compelled by

intertain; and, believing my time can be better em- of many a brave, bold, and good man will be laid low, ployed, I shall not again refer to this grand junction as well as many a b-y tyrant, before we are in pos- The Hon. J. C. Dundas, M. P., of Aske.

With many apologies, Sir, for a small space on an

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant, L. T. CLANCY.

Dublin, June 8th, 1840.

TO THE DELEGATES APPOINTED TO MEET AT MANCHESTER. ON MONDAY, JULY 20TH.

GENTLEMEN,-It was not my intention to have and prostitutes, made by the system of Government troubled you at the present time, well knowing, as I under which we live. Churches, gaols, and barracks. do, that your attention is occupied at the present Poor Law Bastiles, mad houses, and refugees for the moment with considerations of the greatest import to destitute are rising in every corner of the land. Our the well-being of society; but as I perceive that in towns and villages, aye, even the green lanes of our accordance with a proposition advanced by me in the most retired and once happy hamlets, are infested with first of the papers signed "A Republican." I had hired and armed spies. Murder, incendiarism, and the honour of laying before you in the columns of the vice of every kind, the natural accompaniments of mis-Northern Star, that there is a meeting of delegates to rule and national profligacy are every day occurrences. be held in Manchester, on the 20th of July. I hope No man is safe ; be steady, then, ye real representatives you will allow me to offer a remark or two to you for of a worthy and suffering people ; when you meet in that he was extremely sorry on the first occasion that your consideration in support and explanation of the Manchester, bear in mind that the month of July has he had the honour of addressing a Grand Jury of this

plan of arranging the future proceedings of the Char- ever been noted as a time eminently pregnant with great county, to see the calendar, though it did not contain a tists, as laid open in the above-named papers. Unfor- national events. Avoid all unnecessary cavilling ; shun great number of offences, yet presenting cases of great tunately I cannot be present at the meeting proposed to be held, being under the paternal care of the powers consideration of the following premises, in which I something to your fellows in slavery; nor is any of their attention to the circumstances of some of the cases, design to strive to show that nothing but a central you so far exalted or boughed down by the extravagant as they were disclosed by the depositions, with the

so desirous to see carried out. I shall digress as little as possible, and offer no fine

seasion of those rights which the honest, upright, and Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton. ingenious sons of Britain so richly deserve. Now, Sirs, whether the directing power be open or unknown, they must have control of the funds, and if a Henry Broadley, Esq., M.P., of Beverley. balance shall be published every month, and every asso-

ciation sees how the money be spent, they surely can't complain, and where men are risking life and liberty for the benefit of all, who will, or who dare have the temerity to grumble.

The time has arrived, Sirs, that something must be done. Our trade is gone ; our artisans are starying ; the army is on the increase ; our streets are full of thieves

Henry Witham, Esq., of Lastrington. Edward York, Esq., of Wighill Park. George Lloyd, Esq., of Stockton Hall. John Agar, Esq., of Hazle Bush. William Bethell, Esq., of Rise. Joseph Robinson Pease, Esq., of Hesslewood. John Swann, Esq., of Hutton Hall. George Walmsley, Esq., of Naburn Hall. Edward Waud, Esq., of Chester Court.

His LORDSHIP, in charging the Grand Jury, observed liquor, as ye would the fire of hell. enormity. There would come before them bills charg-

Remember that the destinies of a great and long ing no less than four persons with the crime of murder. power, combining all the talent and honesty the opera-tives can produce, will ever effect the object we are all learn something from the poorest and humblest of the frightful to think of that of a daughter having mur-

honest men who may be sent amongst you; above all, dered her mother. They would probably have no diffibear in mind the two following circumstances ;-first, culty as to the facts, but he perceived, from the depoand sufficient reason will be rendered in time. I ac. Ny Lord, for the present we part. You called me the you : do you defend yourself. And if I have left "Liar;" for that "we'll meet again at Phillippi;" for, to be our practical operations. spun theory to any man for his acceptance, but simply that all the men in gaol look to you to do your duty, sitions, that it was likely the defence set up would be strongly recommended them to mercy .-- To be impri-

Robert Pickersgill, 19, and William White, 19, were charged with having, on or about the 10th of April, at Glass Houghton, stolen a bay horse, the property of George Parker.

Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. WASNEY appeared for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. BAINES and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY.

The prosecutor is a farmer residing at Castleford. about three miles from Pontefract, and on the day stated in the indictment the horse threw his son John. and galloped away. He was not again seen until Barnsley Fair, on the 13th of May, where he was seen by the prosecutor in the hands of a man named Needham, of Sheffield. The prosecutor's son went up to him, and asked him how long he had had the horse : Needham replied "four years." The son replied he should think not, and inquired the price, which Needham said was £15. He used some expressions which caused the horse to come and lay his head on the shoulder, as a sign of recognition. Needham said, "What. that's it, is it ?" and he was given into custody. Needham said he had swapped a horse for it, and after some trouble, it was traced to the original possession of White, who then implicated Pickersgill in the commission of the offence. He confessed this to Kershaw. the constable.

Mr. BAINES and Mr. WORTLEY addressed the jury for the prisoners, urging first, that the evidence was insufficient to convict them, and next alleging, that though the horse was traced to them, yet that they had been made the tools of an older and more design, ing party, who had stolen the horse, which the prosecutor's son had fallen off, being, at the time, in a state of intoxication.

Several witnesses were then called, who gave the two young men a previous good character for honesty. The Learned JUDGE having summed up minutely, the jury retired, and after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty, but

(Continued in our eighth page.)

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

## TORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

(Continued from our 7th page.) BURGLARY.

Joseph Balmforth, 32, was charged with having, on the 28th of May, at Bradford, feloniously and burglariously broken and entered the dwelling-house of Mr. John Ackroyd, and stolen therefrom three silver spoons, 71bs. of currants, 61bs. of sugar, and other articles, his property.

Mr. WASNEY and Mr. LISTER conducted the prosecution; Mr. WILKINS defended the prisoner.

It appeared from the evidence, that the prosecutor of the 27th May, the family retired to rest, it being observed that the doors and windows were fast. Next morning it was found that the house had been broken open, and the articles mentioned in the indictment, with several others, were taken away. From information received, suspicion fell on the prisoner; his house was searched by Mr. Briggs, the chief constable, when a ham was found newly boiled, seven hams having been stolen from the prosecutor's house. Mr. Briggs took nothing away, but went to seek the prisoner; but he

did not find him until the 4th of June. On that day, Mr. Briggs and Mr. Ingham, (another constable.) when near the Yorkshire Divan public house, at Horton, observed a man running out of the house. It was the prisoner, and on being seized by one of the officers, he threw three silver spoons, which were wrapped up, over a hedge, and these were proved to be the property of the prosecutor. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

## SHOCKING CASE OF ILL USAGE.

Robert Glossop, 18, and Wm. Marheld, 20, were with having feloniously wounded Charles pencer, at Guisbro', with intent to do him some rievous bodily harm. Mr. BLISS appeared for the

prosecution ; the prisoners were undefended. The Learned Counsel having stated the facts to the Jury, called Charles Spencer, a diminutive but interesting boy of eleven years of age. He said that about two years since he went to live with George Glossop, a chimney-sweeper, who married his sister. Robert Glossop, the prisoner, was his master's brother. After he had lived with him about a fortnight, Robert Glossop persuaded him to go with him into Yorkshire, telling him that he would give him a jack-ass and many other good things. He went with him to Hull, and then to Kirbymoornide. Before they got to Kirbymoorside, they met with Maxfield, who went with them. They stayed upwards of a week at Kirbymoorside, and there they made him hold their boots up and stand upon one leg. When they went over the moors, the prisoners made him carry their tools, and a bag. They beat him with sticks, which they got out of the hedge, in a ane about six miles from Kirbymoorside, and hurt him much. They then went to Lefthouse, and sent him back for a bag. He brought it to them, and they both kicked him, and knocked him into the hedge bottom. They went to other villages, and, on leaving one of them. Maxfield broke a brush over his head and Glossop beat him with a stick over the back and head. It was was because he could not get them work and meat that they beat him. They told him if ever they got into prison about him they would kill him when they came out. When they got to Redcar he sould scarcely stir, and Glossop left him there. Maxfield went with him to Kirklestham. He found it hard to get there, as he could scarcely stir. That night he got leave to sleep in a barn, and Maxfield slept with

him. Next morning, he went to a blacksmith's shop near, and laid down by the fire. Stephenson found him there, and took him to Guisbro'. John Stephenson, a chimney-swceper, at Guisbro',

spoke to finding the boy lying near the fire: he was so ill from the punishment he had received, that the witness thought he would have died.

Mr. Wilson, a surgeon, stated that when he examined the boy, he found two or three ribs broken, Messrs. CRESSWELL and WIGHTMAN appeared for swear to them.

GIBSON T. DUCK. Messra. CRESSWELL and WIGHTNAN were for the

that the horse was labouring under specific opthalmic, or moon-blindness. The horse was purchased on the 15th of April, and notice of unsoundness was given on

the 10th of May. The horse was then sold by auction. and fetched £42, to a gentleman who was unacquainted is a worsted spinner at the above town; on the night with the blindness to which the horse was subject. Witnesses were called to prove that a warranty was given when the horse was delivered, and also the character of the unsoundness, which they described as hereditary. After the plaintiff's case had closed. Mr. Alexander consented to a verdict being given against his client. The jury then returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £12.

### HARLAND C. STOVIN.

Messra ALEXANDER and KNOWLES were counsel for the plaintiff : Mr. MARTIN appeared for the defendant. Mr. Harland, who is a shop-keeper at South Cave, brought this action to recover from the defendant. a railway clerk in that neighbourhood, £39 for articles of mourning supplied, on his order, on the occasion of his aunt's funeral last year. There was no defence, but it appeared there was some dispute about the aunt's will, which had prevented the defendant from settling the bill. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £39.

## The Court rose about five o'clock.

defendant. The parties in this case reside in the neighbourhood of Driffield, and the action was brought to recover £38 5s., the balance of an account for clay used for the purpose of making bricks. The defence was, that the clay passed with the field, which the defendant had leased of the plaintiff's brother. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages £31 9s. 6d.

## CABISS T. TATTERSALL.

Mr. BLANSHARD was for the plaintiff; Mr. Hog-GINS for the defendant. The parties reside in York, and the action was brought to recover £20 on a promissory and an Indian silk handkerchief of my brother-innote. A verdict was given for £23. with leave to move the Court above on a point of law reserved.

### KEMP V. HARRISON.

Mr. BLISS appeared for the plaintlff, who is a respectable farmer residing at Haxton, about ten miles from the city of York ; Mr. BLANSHARD was for the defendant, who is gamekeeper to Col. Cholmley, of Howsham. The action was brought to recover the value of a greyhound bitch, which the defendant had wilfully shot in one of the Colonel's fields on the 36th Jan. last. The he had a stancheon in one hand, and a candle in bitch was valued at twenty guineas. The Jury returned the other. They all came up to the bedside: the a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £18.

## DOE. DEM. HAXBY V. SMITH AND ANOTHER.

Messrs. CRESSWELL and KNOWLES were for the der; he took a sovereign and some silver out of my lessor of the plaintiff; Mr. ALEXANDER and a junior breeches pocket. The other two stood over me with Counsel for the defendants. The action was one of their pistols. He lighted my candle, and he and ejectment brought by Mr. Haxby, attorney, of Easing- another went out of the room; the third stood with wold, to recover possession of certain premises in the manors of Brotherton and Sherburn, in the North is the man who stood over me. The other two men Riding. After the case had been opened by the Learned at the bar were those that left the room. After Counsel, a reference to a gentleman of the bar was pro-posed and acceded to—all matters in dispute being Cross-examined—I never said at Ripon that posed and acceded to-all matters in dispute being submitted to his arbitration.

## TEMPEST v. FANCUS.

which had been done by kicks; there were large the plaintiff; Messra ADDISON and KNOWLES for the Mr. Richard Kettlewell deposed-My reside

# SECOND EDITION.

CROWN COURT-WEDNESDAY, JULY 15. (Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

## THE YORKSHIRE BURGLARS.

George Atkinson, 35, Thomas Atkinson, 33, and John Sanderson, 23, were charged with having, on the night of the 5th of March last, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Ann Kettlewell, at Busby Stoop. Mr. BLANSHARD and Mr. R. TEMPLE were for the prosecution, and Mr. NEWTON for the were for the prosecution, and Mr. NEWTON for the of the parties were sober. Stodart went out, and proceeded up Vicar-lane. Holroyd informed James

tor for the prosecution. Ann Kettlewell deposed—I am an innkeeper at Addiman, the approntice, that he had come to have Ann Kettleweil deposed—1 am an innkeeper at Busby Stoop, in the township of Sand Hutton, in the parish of Thirsk. I recollect the evening of the 5th March last. I had two lodgers that night, Christopher Spence and Wm. Oliver. There was holver the parish of the spectral deposed and his master sparring and striking at Holver and his master sparring and striking at also a brother-in-iaw of mino. Likity in the men is each other, but they only barden one Addiman ran entering my bed room. A tall man, rather stout, up the street and got between them to prevent them The Court rose about nee octock. TUESDAY, JULY 14. The Learned Judge sat this morning at nine o'clock, and disposed first of some undefended causes in the North and East Ridings list, which were of no public interest. PICKEBING c. CLERK. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HENDERSON were for the Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HENDERSON were for the

dering the room. When they took my pocket they the deceased was on the ground, he called out left my room. One of them took the candle away "Murder," and his wife, who was standing at the that I had gone to bed with ; there was silver and door and saw the transaction, called for the police. copper in my pocket; I don't know the amount. The deceased was taken into his own shop, and, Geo. Atkinson was the man that took my pocket; I after lingering till the Friday following, he then knew him well from passing my honse frequently; 1 kuew him as well as any of my own family. 1 beexpired.

Mr. Garlick, surgeon, stated that several ribs o lieve the other two to be the men who were in my house. They had taken a bottle of whisky and a bottle of brandy from the bar. Half a dezen silver examination, it appeared that the deceased had spoons were m ssing from the spirit closet and differfallen out of a gig, which had broken three ribs on ent parts of the bar. They had taken a fine shirt. the right side, about a fortnight before, by which ne had been under medical treatment, but this, the law's was taken from the parlour. I missed a pair surgeon stated, had no influence in causing his of silver sugar tongs from the spirit closet in the death. bar.

Mr. WIGHAM addressed the Jury for the prisoners Wm. Oliver deposed-I am a miller at Kirkleaurging that Holroyd had only acted in self-detence tham. I was at the house of prosecutrix on the evening of the 5th of March. I went to bed about in an unfortunate quarrel which had arisen, and that Gresty had merely been an idle looker on. eleven o'clock, before the prosecutrix. About two The Learned JUDGE summed up, when the Jury o'clock next morning, three men came into my room. The tall man said," We want your money; retired, aud, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into Court with a verdict of Guilty against Holroyd, and Not Guilty against Gresty. Holroyd was sentenced to be imprisoned for three

other two men had each a pistol, and they said if I months in York Castle. made any noise they would blow my brains out. ]

STABBING AT DEWSBURY.

not yet perfectly recovered from its effects.

The Court adjourned shortly after six o'clock.

NISI PRIUS COURT .- THURSDAY, JULY 16.

WOOD v. WOOD.

WOOD U. WHALLEY.

DIXON V. GIBSON.

WOOD AND ANOTHER V. PARKER.

MORLEY AND ANOTHER V. HIGGINBOTHAM AND

ANOTHER.

STOVIN AND ANOTHER V. HARLAND.

The defence was that the defendant being a relation

This was an action on a Bill of Exchange for

be transported for fifteen years.

any interest :----

Nicholas Daly was charged with having, on the 6th of May, at Dewsbury, unlawfully, maliciously, and feloniously cut, stabbed, and wounded Thomas Nowell, with intent to murder, or to do some his pistol presented towards me. John Sanderson grievous bodily harm. Mr. BAINES was for the prosecution ; the prisoner

couldn't speak to two of them; I said I thought I district ; the prisoner was a hawker of ginger-bread. wouldn't swear to them; I have no doubt about the men, and I think it my duty to my neighbours to

laid my head down, and the tall man began to plun-

intoxication, stood in the public-street, flourishing a knife in his hand, and declaring "he would stick

Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the Jury in mitigation . Mary Howard, 46, who was connected with the married. The prisoner alone was in the house, of damages, urging that the assualt was committed above prisoners, was then charged with having and after that the child was never more seen alive. the defendant. The action was brought on the war-ranty of a horse, sold to the plaintiff, who is a horse-dealer at Pickering, by the defendant, who is a farmer and innkceper, at Kirby-moorside, for £49, with a warranty, and it was shortly afterwards ascertained worn by the prisoner's child, and which had a piece of cloth tied tight round its neck, and was much returned a verdict of Not Guilty bruised in various parts of the body. The evidence to

MANSLAUGHTER AT LEEDS.

George Holroyd, 45, was indicted for the man-slaughter of Thomas Stodart, at Leeds, on the 28th of March last. Richard Gresty, 22, was also charged with having aided and abetted the prisoner in the commission of the offence. Messrs. ELLIS and PICKERING conducted the pro-

secution; Mr. WIGHAM defended the prisoners. From the evidence it appeared that, on Saturday night, the 28th of March, about nine o'clock, the

had often been seen crying, that she said the over-seers had taken it back (which was not the fact), and that she hated the child, for her husband had said he would leave her if he had it to keep. In defence. Mr. RORBUCK argued that it was possible the husband had killed the child, and that the prisoner had merely a guilty knowledge of the cironmstance.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of an hour, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

NISI PRIUS COURT, FRIDAY. The business this day was of no public interest.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## The House of Lords did not assemble on Wednesday. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Mr. Kelly gave notice that he would to-morrow move for a Bill to abolish the punishment of death in Ireland, except in certain cases.

effected, as the commercial treaty with that country was proceeding; and that he had not yet been informed by the Customs whether there had been any frands as regarded the providing of the commercial marine with foreign biscuit, &c.

The Lords' amendments to the Canada Government Bill, on the motion of Lord J Russell, were agreed to. Mr. Hawes moved the second reading of the Affirmation Bill, which, after some conversation, was agreed to on a division, the numbers being-

### Ayes ..... Noes .....

Mr. Kelly having moved that the House resolve into committee on the Punishment of Death Abolition Bill. The Chairman read several clauses, which were passed without opposition ; but when the paragraph, changing the infliction of death for transportation, in cases of rape, was read, a rather lively debate took place.

The House at length divided, when the numbers were----

The next clause which led to a debate was that of

The clause was strongly opposed by Lord John

The Honourable Fox Maule followed on the same side.

## On a division, however, the numbers were-

For the clause	50	-
Against it	25	•

Lord John Russell, thus finding himself in a minority, declared that he would not again divide the House upon the remaining clauses, but that he would oppose was undefended. The prosecutor is a tinner and the bill (after having agreed to its principle), either on was undefended. The prosecutor is a timer and brazier at Dewsbury, and at the time in question was a special constable, employed for the purpose of checking the disturbances which had arisen in that the report being brought up, or upon the third reading, as he should judge most advisable. The report of the bill is to be brought up on Wed-

nesday, 22d inst. On the 6th of May, the prisoner, who was in a state of

## LEEDS.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES UPON THE BANK OF ENGLAND - APPREMENSION OF THE FORGERS. The forged notes, purporting to be of the Bank of England, were extensively manufactured in Birminghan, About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Superintendent Stephens, accompanied by Inspector Hall and Serjeant Hidson proceeded to a house in Henry-street, recently taken by an elderly widow, named Mary Pritchard. Having procured a ladder. bring the charge home to the prisoner was that she Inspector Hall ascended to the top story, where he observed a man and woman working a small iron press. He immediately communicated the fact to

his brother officers, when Superintendent Stephen and Serjeant Hidson broke in at the lower window, while Inspector Hall threw up the sash, and entered the room in which the parties were at work. The three officers entered at nearly about the same time, and discovered the man and woman on each side of the press turning the rollers. Underneath was the plate of a forged Bank of England note for £5; in other parts of the room were found notes in all stages of preparation for issuing, but only a few completed. George Bradnock, the man apprehended, is by trade an engraver, but for some years was employed as an an engraver, out for some years was employed as an exciseman at Wellington, in Shropshire, and has been long suspected of being extensively engaged in Bank of England forgeries. The female prisoner, there is little doubt, has also been for a long period connected with the trade. She has a family of eleven children, and is closely related to some of the most respectable families in the town. It is under-Mr. Labouchere, in answer to Mr. Heathcote's in-quiries, said that he could not at present state whether any reduction of duty on wool in France might be Manchester, who were waiting in Birmingham for its completion. At the time the police were in the house these gentry were seen in the neighbourhood, but, catching a sight of the officers, they suddenly and expeditionally escaped. In the course of a few hours the order would have been finished, and Manchester and its neighbourhood in the course of a week inundated with forged paper. The notes completed were for £5, dated November 14, 1838, and signed "J. Booth." The press and implements employed are in every respect perfect, and the notes well executed.

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

THORNHILL C. OASTLER.

## (Before Chief Justice Tindal and a Special Jury.)

This was an action on a promissory note, for money had and received, and for the detention of certain books alleged to belong to the plaintiff.

Mr. KELLY, with whom was Mr. PEACOCK, stated that the plaintiff was a gentleman of fortune possessed of extensive estates in Yorkshire. The defendant, who was. no doubt, well known to the jury, and whose talents and abilities were such as to entitle him to their consideration, had been for many years land steward and agent to the plaintiff, which situation had been previously filled by his father, whom, either on his death or retirement, his son, the present plaintiff, had succeeded. This action was brought to recover a sum of between £2,000 and £3,000 due from him to the plaintiff; and also to compel him by the verdict of a jury to deliver up certain books of account connected with the estates of the plaintiff. In order to show beyond all doubt that the plaintiff was entitled to what he sought to recover, he would proceed to read some letters which had passed between the parties, from which it would appear upon the defendant's own acknowledgment that the balance in question was clearly due. The Learned Counsel then read some portion of the correspondence, which so far was couched in friendly terms on both sides, and he observed that he would refrain from introducing any other matter not bearing on the precise question before the jury, a course of proceeding in which he hoped that he should be followed by the defendant, who appeared in person to

For the clause..... 48 Against it ..... 30 Majority in favour of the clause -18 taking away the capital punishment for acts of piracy,

burning ships, &c.

Russell.

been caused by some blunt instrument. For some Charles Robert Tempest, E-q., the late Sheriff of Yorkweeks he considered the boy to be in great danger. The prisoners said nothing in their defence, and were

both found Guilty. The Learned JUDGE sentenced them to be transported

for life, at the same time commenting on the atrocious nature of their crimes, and intimating that they would be consigned to the chain gangs, amongst the worst class of convicts.

One of the prisoners, on' hearing his sentence, said " Thank you, Sir."

The Court adjourned between five and six o'clock. WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

MANSLAUGHTER AT GREAT DRIFFIELD. Jesse Alsop, 18. was charg-d on the coroner's inquest with the manslaughter of Joseph Wilson, at Great Driffield.

Mr. COTTINGHAM was for the prosecution, but he offered no evidence,

The Grand Jury having ignored the bill, and the prisoner was immediately discharged.

STABBING AT BRADFORD. Marshall Skirrow, 24, was charged with having, on

the 20th of April last, stabbed Francis Alderson. Mr. COTTINGHAM was for the prosecution ; and Sir

G. LEWIN defended the prisoner.

The prosecutor is a beer-house keeper, and on Monday evening, the 20th of April last, the prisoner and others were drinking at his house. He had occasion to heave his house for some time, and when he returned he found that a quarrel among the men had taken place. Tpon the proseculor interfering to restore peace, the prisoner struck him on the side. He did not then feel anything particular, but proceeded on his business. waiting on his customers. In about a quarter of an hour afterwards, however, he felt something wet on his left side. He immediately went down stairs into the sellar kitchen, called his wife to him, pulled off his soat and waistcoat, and they found that his side was bloody, and that he had been stabbed. The prosecutor went up stairs again to the men, and said "some of you have been using a knife," but all the party denied that they had. Prosecutor said to the prisoner "haven't yon got a knife ?" He said " no, I have not." The presecutor being dissatisfied with this answer, sent for Foster, a constable, and had the prisoner searched, and a pocket knife, on which were marks of blood, was found upon him.

The wound was not of a serious nature, and Mr. Illingworth, the surgeon, stated that it was above the eighth rib, was three-quarters of an inch long, half-aninch deep, and extended to the ribs.

A person named Wainwright was amongst the company, hat he absconded, and had never been seen since. Sir GREGOBY LEWIN addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and they found him Guilty of a common assault.

The prisoner was further charged with stabbing Benjamin Goldsborough. The prosecutor was among the party in the other case, and on his seeing the prisoner strike Alderson, he got hold of him to take him away. The prisoner then struck prosecutor over the neck, and it was found that he had been stabbed. and the blood ran down him from his head and neck. The constable was then sent for, as has been described. The Jury found the prisoner Guil of a common Lasault.

## To be imprisoned nine calendar mon.hs.

STABBING AT LEEDS.

John Parkin, 18, was charged with having, on the 3rd of June last, at Leeds, stabbed Charles Castleton. with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Mr. OVEREND appeared for the prosecution; Mr.

HALL detended the prisoner. and Waters, were walking down Call-lane, on their return from their dinners to work; whilst they were going along they saw the prisoner, who had charge of a horse and cart, with a whip in his hand Wright said to the prosecutor, " Charley, let's have a lark with this chap." In consequence of this, the prosecutor went up to the prisoner, put his arms round | were libellous or not. his neck, and was exceedingly insulting and annoying towards the prisoner. The prisoner then struck the prosecutor a violent blow with his whip-stock on the left eye, when prosecutor said "That's what you mean. is it?" and pursued the prisoner to a wall, and struck him several blows on the face with his hand, when he

shire, to recover the value of certain goods, which had wrongfully been taken out of the custody of the Sheriff's officer, when in possession of the premises of Mr Rivers, a cabinet-maker at Middlesbro', by Mr. Fancus, the defendant. The defence was, that the defendant was an assignce under an assignment made by Rivers,

for the equal benefit of his creditors. The details were iry and uninteresting, and the case ended in a verdict being given for the plaintiff. Damages £4 10s. 3d. The Court adjourned shortly after five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

GATHERCOLE'S LIBEL ON SCORTON NUNNERY AGAIN !

THE QUEEN V. INKEESLEY.

Mr. BLISS opened the pleadings. This was an in-formation against the defendant for libel, to which he pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. CRESSWELL stated the case to the Jury. He said this was an information at the manance of the nuns resident in Scorton Nunnery, in the county of York, filed by leave of the Court of Queen's Bench. against Thomas Inkersley, for printing one of the

most atrocious libels that can possibly be conceived, and it was wholly impossible for those ladies to have allowed such a libel to pass unnoticed and unpunished. Indeed, he should have said if any females sat down contented to bear this imputation cast on them, it would be strong evidence that they deserved it. Those ladies belonged to an order called the order of St. Catherine; they protess, as the very title of the information will indicate to you, the Roman Catholic religion. The establishment formeriy existed in France, then an asylum was afforded them by Sir Thomas Haggerstone, of Haggerstone Castle, in Northumberland; and latterly, they have been established at Scorton, in this county, where they procure themselves an honourable maintenance by the education of young ladies. The defendant was not the author, but being a printer and publisher he lent himself to the author of these scandalous and abominable libels. The libels imputed to these ladies want of chastity, and the

very well to invergh against persons professing different creeds; they might differ in opinion as to the benefit or injury done to society by establish-ments of this kind, and they might argue against them if they pleased, but they had no right to allow bigotry or intolerance, or still baser motives, to induce them to impute crimes to individuals which

Scorton Nunnery had three courses open to them to pursue-each of them might have maintained individually an action against the printer and publisher, or author if they could have found him, for damages, and then those ladies who profess poverty amongst other things would have been charged with making a market of their characters. They had another course, by preferring an indictment before a Grand Jury, and then as the party put on his trial on an indictment for libel cannot enter into the question of its truth or falsehood, it would have

investigation into the truth of the statement. This. cherefore, was not the sort of remedy they would the Court of Queen's Bench for a criminal information, and that course they adopted. According to On the day in question, the prosecutor, who is a it charging another with libel, stating that certain porter at Leeds, with two other persons named Wright offences have been imputed to him, and calling upon the Judges to afford a remedy, by allowing a criminal information to be filed, the first step is to therefore the only question for them would be, whether the paragraphs complained of in the Churchman

> Mr. ALEXANDER addressed the Jury for the defendant, but they found nim Guilty. He will be brought up at the Queen's Bauch to receive the judgment of the Court.

> > FAWCETT AND ANOTHER V. CALVERT.

his sister. The assault took place on the 24th of

March, at which time the three daughters of Mrs.

had defendant. The action was in trover, brought by at Upper Canada, but I am at present staying at my sister-in-law's. I slept in a lower room on the evening of the 5th of March. Between two and three o'clock next morning I was awoke by three men coming into my room. John Sanderson was one: he had a candle in his hand. He then took my money out of my right hand trousers pocket, and put it into his own. He took eleven sovereigns, twelve shillings, a dollar bill from Upper Canada, of the Farmer's Joint Stock, Toronto. As soon as they got the money, they went out; I believe all the pri-

soners were there. Mr. Christopher Spence deposed-I was staying at Mrs. Kettlewell's house on the 5th of March last. Between two and three o'clock in the morning, I was awoke by two men coming into my room. One of them came to my bedside. He asked me where my money was; I said my money was there, pointing to my clothes on the chair. The other man took my coat and waistcoat and took out of one of the pockets pocket book. He took a crown, half-crown, and sixpence out of my waistcoat pocket. In the pocket book were four £5 notes of the Yorkshire District Bank, and a promissory note for £400. I also lost a

pencil-case, a knife, a Mackintosh coat, and a Mohair great cost. I have seen the coat since then. John Pennington deposed-I am an innkeeper at Skipton-on-Swale, a mile and a quarter from Busby

Stoop. On the evening of Wedn-sday, the 4th of who brought this action against the defendant, who March, about a quarter-past seven o'clock, the priresides at Leeds, to recover on two Bills of Exchange. soner came to my house and asked for supper. They Verdict for the plaintiff-Damages £419 12s. had supper and sat opposite to them all night.

John Humphreys-Iam an innkeeper at Maunby Three men came to my house on the 8th of March; and to recover the balance of an account. the three prisoners are the men; they came to my house about one o'clock in the alternoon. They were about two hours in my house, which is about five and an acknowledgment of the debt having been proved, miles from Mrs. Kettlewell's. They had no bundles the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages with them. They told me they had been at Dallow £1,428 1s. 7d. Gill at a dance; George Atkinson told me so. Dallow Gill is about eleven or twelve miles from my house, towards the moors.

Thomas Eilington Collinson deposed-I am a police at that place. The action was to recover £62 6s. 10d. officer at Boroughbridge. In consequence of what I for bricks sold. Verdict for the sum sought. heard I went with Mr. Winn, from Ripon, on the 23rd of March, to London. We had a search warmurder of their illegitimate offspring. It might be rant, and we apprehended the prisoners in a house £26 13s. 0d. The parties live at Leeds. Verdict in Holland-street, Westminsler. There was a room accordingly. above and another below. In the lower room they were taking tea, and Mr. Winn called them by name. The JUDGE then proceeded with defended causes They asked us to let them finish their tea, which we did. We took them and searched the house. They from the North and East Ridings. were other two men went with us to assist. We found a great coat in the lower room, and a pencilhad no existence at all except in the imagination case in the room above. Took a Guernsey freek off of the person who published the charge. When the the back of George Atkinson on the night of the ap-abominable publication was issued, the ladies at prehension at Queen-square Police-office; another I and the defendants are colour merchants near Sheffield. The action was brought on a promissory note for £50, found in the house up stairs. I found a pistol withfor an account owing in 1838. There being no substanout a barrel up stairs, and a pistol down stairs. I tial defence raised, the jury returned a verdict for the found the gunpowder, the balls, and a bullet mould. plaintiff-Damages £53 2s. 6d. now produced.

Christopher Spence identified the Macintosh cost the Mohair coa:, and the knife. The Guernsey frock I saw the man had on the night of the rebbery was striped down the arm; the one now produced is striped round the arm. Mr. NEWTON made a long address to the Jury, and

brought this action to recover from Mr. Harland £60 he contended that the burglary had not been proved, which it was stated was lent to him by the testatrix in been said by those who made the unfounded charge, and the identity of the other prisoners had not been November, 1837. that the ladies of Scorton Nunnery shrunk from an | made out. To shew the innocence of the prisoners, he should prove that they were in London on the of Mrs. Stovin, who was a lady of considerable promorning of the 7th of March, so as to render it im- perty, intended to give him the £60 which she be likely to seek. A third course was to apply to possible to be at the scene of the robbery on the advanced. Verdict for the defendant. morning before. He then called

Thomas Peters, who deposed-I am a serieant in the practice of that Court, when a party came before the Grenadier Guards. I have seen the prisouers before. I am quartered at the Wellington Barracks, in London. I have seen the prisoners there : I saw them there in March, but I cannot say on what day of the week or what week it was. There were some call upon them to establish, by affidavit, the entire foot races at the barracks, but I cannot say on what innocence of the party. This had been done, and day they were held.

The Learned JUDGE having summed up with considerable minuteness, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. They were sentenced to be transported for life.

The Court rose about half-past six o'clock. THURSDAY, JULY 16,

HOUSEBREAKING.

George Atkinson, 35, Thomas Atkinson 33, and Mr. TEMPLE was for the plaintiffs, Mr. Fawcett John Sanderson, 23, who were convicted, and seuimmediately charged with stabling the prosecutor, when be held up a knife, and said, "If Castleton touches me again, I'll give him as much more." The prosecutor was for the defendant, who resides at Kettlewell. and entered, on the 4th of March, the house of W

the first man who came near him. Great alarm was BOARD SURVEYORS.-At a special meeting of the Board of Surveyors, held on the 14th July, 1840, the excited by his proceedings; and whilst he was acting in this disorderly manner, Mr. Newsome, the following resolution was passed unanimously :- Rechief constable, came up, bringing with him Mr. solved, "That Mr. Garland, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Nowell, the prosecutor. Mr. Newsome called upon Whitehead be requested to ascertain the number of the latter to assist him in securing the prisoner. as square yards in the macadamised road opposite the he had committed a breach of the peace in their House of Recovery; also to ascertain the cost of presence ; Nowell got behind him for the purpose of laying the same down with wood upon the most apholding down his arms, when the prisoner lifted up proved principle." his right hand, and struck the prosecutor three

### DEWSBURY.

times with the knife, twice over the arm, and once ODD FELLOWSHIP .-- The Independent Order of in the right broast. The latter wound was an inch Odd Fellows, M. U., will have a procession to the deep, and was of such a serious nature, that for parish church, Dewsbury, on Monday, the 27th inst., where a sermon will be preached on behalf of the some time he was in considerable danger, and was Widow and Orphan's of the Dewsbury District, and The prisoner was found Guilty, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm, and he was sentenced to a public dinner will be provided at the Wellington Tavern, to be on the table at five o'clock.

LONDON.

LOVETT AND COLLINS .- Every thing that occurred NISI PRIUS COURT.—THURSDAY, JULY 16. His Lordship this morning disposed of the undefended to the conduct of the shoy-hoys and Whigs in eudeacauses in the second list. The following only were of vouring to burke the testimony to Lovett and Collins. on their liberation; the emissaries of the faction are at work not only in the metropolis, but in-Birmingham also, to prevent the entertainments Mr. WATSON appeared for the plaintiff, who is the taking place; or at least the procession. Let the public officer of the Yorkshire Agricultural Bank, and watchword of the Birmingham Committee,-Peace, Law, and Order !- be rigidly adhered to, and thus frustrate the fiendish malignity and envy of those despicable tyrants, who fear an exposure of their trickery and knavery. I shall have something to say after the day has passed, that private circum-This was an action brought on a Bill of Exchange, stances preclude my disclosing at present. Some of the galled jades may wince-our "withers are Mr. Wood was the plaintiff in the last case, and the defendant resides in Leeds. The acceptance of the Bill. unwrung.'

### LOUGHBOROUGH.

CHARTISM .- The following resolutions were agreed to at a meeting of Chartists, held at Loughborough, July 13, 1840, attended by delegates out of the country:—"That Mr. Baker be elected to act as Mr. BAINES was for the plaintiff, who is a brick manufacturer at Sheffield ; the defendant is a builder delegate for this district, at the Manchester meeting." "That a meeting of delegates from the va-rious towns and villages in the northern division of

the county of Leicester be held in Loughborough on the first Monday in August, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, when it is hoped that every place that can will send a delegate; and if there is but one friend to freedom's cause in a town, it is hoped a letter will be sent by him, post paid, directed to Mr. Eveleigh, Loughborough." "That Mr. Eveleigh be appointed to receive subscriptions for Mr. Vincent

and the rest of the persecuted advocates of freedom. Mr. MARTIN was for the plaintiff; Mr.WIGHTMAN All are invited to aid in this work. for the defendants. Messrs, Morley are carriers at Hull.

BARNSLEY.

IMPOSTORS .- There are at present some impostors going through the tawn and its immediate vicinity, sollecting money for the wives and families of the persecuted Chartists. We therefore wish to caution the public against these impositions, by requesting Messrs, CRESSWELL and MARTIN were for the plainthem to give no money to any person but those that tiffs; Messrs. ALEXANDER and KNOWLES for the are known to them, or who are duly authorised by defendant. The plaintiffs are the executors of the late Mrs. Susannah Stovin, of Boreas Hill, near Hull, who

the committee of the protecting fund. THE NORTHERN UNION holds its weekly meetings as usual. The members are ready and willing to act upon any defined plan which may be laid for general adoption.

## HECKMONDWIKE.

THE DELEGATE MEETING .-- The assembling of dele gates from the various districts will shortly take place in Manchester; but, in consequence of due notice not

being given by the persens recently met to make arrangements in this Riding, relative to the person to had during the year. for the defendant. The declaration was in trespass, but whom the Associations must forward their subscripthe action was substantially brought by Mr. Fryer, who tions for defraying the necessary expenses, we are ri-

in sending the same to Mr. Penny, of Millbridge. STOCEPORT.

PUBLIC MEETING .- On Tuesday evening, a very large meeting, including a great proportion of females, was held in the Working Men's Association

ing Parliament to liberate the four individuals who were illegally convicted of conspiracy at the Knutsford Sessions the other week, and sentenced to

defend the cause.

Mr. Oastler interposed, and observed that he had no wish to waste the time of the Court. If the plaintiff's counsel were sincere in the sentiments he expressed, and was now satisfied to acknowledge on the part of his. client that he intended only to treat the sum here claimed as a debt, he would give him no further trouble, but submit to a verdict at once, and place himself in Mr. Thornhill's hands. He had merely resisted the action because he understood that it had been imputed. to him that he had fraudulently detained the money; whereas it now appeared to be acknowledged that it

was a simple matter of debt. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE observed, that there was no imputation whatever npon Mr. Oastler's character

here. Mr. Oastler said, that that was all that he had ever wished to be settled.

Mr. KELLY had imputed or acknowledged nothing. He had merely, as far as he had gone, stated facts, and read some letters which were creditable to both parties.

Here a conference took place between the Learned Counsel and the defendant, which resulted in an arraugement to the effect that a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for £2,600, without prejudice to a claim of the defendant's against the plaintiff for £500; the defendant to deliver up the books to the plaintiff, on receiving a release from him of all claims and demands whatsoever, except as to the amount of the verdict.

Mr. KELLY, after stating to the Learned Judge the terms of the arrangement, said he felt great pleasure at this unpleasant affair being thus satisfactorily settled.

Lord Chief Justice TINDAL-I am very glad, Mr. Oastler, that this action is brought to such a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. OASTLER bowed to his Lordship. Mr. KELLY applied to the Court to certify for a Special Jury.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE refused to certify. A verdict was then entered for the above sum, and the Court rose.

THE LEEDS

ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL GARDENS

ARE NOW OPEN.

BY Permission of Col. CHATTEBTON, the Band of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards will attend every Wednesday from Four o'Clock to Seven. Admission 6d. each; Children under thirteen years old, and Servants having the care of them, 3d. each. Tickets for the Proprietors will be left with the Curator at the Gardens, who will deliver them up on getting a receipt for them.

Leeds, 17th July, 1840.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

## WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY, JULY 17.-Our arrivals of Grain con-tinue moderate. The value of Wheat remains as on this day se'nnight, and a fair business was done. Barley nominal. Oats and Shelling scarce, and fine quality of each rather higher. Beans fully as dear.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been nothing doing during the week, in either the woollen cloth warehonses, or the Cloth Halls. Tuesday's market is declared to have been as dull a one as we have

LEEDS CORN MARKET .- The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market are smaller than last week. Oats larger. The weather was favourable up to Friday; Saturday and Sunday were wet; yesterday and to-day fair. Fine Wheat has been sold on the same terms as last week, but the secondary descriptions have been heavy sale. Oats and Beans have inade rather more money. Shelling ls. per load higher.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 14TH, 1840. Wheat. Barley. Oats. Rye. Beans. Peas Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 3984 919 30 .141 \_\_\_\_ -----

for the plaintiff-damages one farthing. MACKERETH v. DUNN. This was an action in trover, brought to recover the

abstract title of an estate at Hull, sold to the plaintiff by the defendant's brother, and the title of which the defendant held. The details were as uninteresting as

Room. Bomber's Brow, for the purpose of petition-

arbitrary terms of imprisonment.

race-course there, to prevent the defendant, who is also an innkesper, from erecting a tent, in which to sell ale and spirits, on a piece of waste land contiguous to the

race-course, which it was contended belonged to the plaintiff as occupier of the adjoining property. Verdict

FRYER C. BRADLEY. Messrs. ALEXANDER and TEMPLE were for the plaintiff: Messrs. CRESSWELL and HAMPSHIRE were

is an innkeeper at Catterick, and the occupier of the quested to urge upon the Associations to lose no time

was stabbed in the pit of the stomach. The prosecutor was taken to Mr. Heald's, surgeon ; he was confined to | lance of a running account with Mrs. Martha his bed for more than a week, and he was considered to be in a dangerous state. It appeared from the testi-mony of one of the witnesses that the prisoner had a the debt was proved by Mr. Samuel Robinson, the knife in his hand, cutting a knot off his whip-stock, when the prisoner went up to him.

Mr. HALL addressed the Jury for the prisoner, and that the balance was not owing to the testator, but afterwards called several witnesses to give him an unexceptionable character for peaceableness of dis-ness. Verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £32. postion.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of a common assault under very mitigating circumstances. To be imprisoned in the Castle for six weeks.

### STEALING COWS.

Job Denion, who was not in the calendar, was charged with stealing two cows, belonging to William Nonks. The Hon. J. S. WORTLEY and Mr. WABBEN appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended The prosecutor is a butcher at Little Common, Dale had assembled in the house to divide her linen about three miles from Sheffield, and on Sunday last, and plate amongst them. The defendant came in. two miles cows were put into his father's field, and he and, observing what they were doing, he said, "he and them safe about a quarter past nine o'clock in the would show them who was muster there;" he then evening. On Monday morning, about three o'clock, took hold of Mrs. Hodgson by the wrist, pulled her prosecutor's brother was going out to mow, when he off the chair, and threatened first to turn her down found the cows missing. The prosecutor took a horse stairs, and next to throw her out of the window, if and proceeded to Sheffield. He was directed by a she did not leave the house. Mrs. Hodgson, how-policeman to go to a house at Baker's Hill, where he ever, remained. After the quarrel, some commu-saw the prisoner take the cows. On going there the nication took place between Mr. Hodgson and the two cows were found in a stable, and the prisoner was defendant, but the latter refused to make any apotaken into custody at half-past five o'clock in the morn- logy, or give any sum to a charitable institution in ing. The stable had been hired by the prisoner before-band — Guilty. To be transported ten years. reparation of the wrong he had committed. In con-sequence of this, the present action was brought.

NISI PRIUS COURT.-MONDAY. Mr. Justice COLTMEN took his seat on the Bench punctually at twelve o'clock. The first, or North and Rast-Riding cause list was then proceeded with.

The action was brought to recover £34, the pa-Stubbs, and robbed and violently ill-treated him. George Sanderson. 24, was charged with having received some of the property, well knowing it to have been stolen

Mr. BLANCHARD and Mr. R. TEMPLE conducted testator's son, who was cross-examined by Mr. the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Wortley. The learned connsel afterwards contended NEWTON.

The facts were nearly similar to those in the preceding case. The prosecutor is a toll-bar keeper, at Mr. BLANCHARD was Clent, which is betweed Kuaresbro' and Pateley soner was undefended.

Light for the plainting, damages 252. HODGSON v. DALE. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HILDYARD for the plain-tiff; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. CORRIE for the defendant. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages for an assault committed by the defen-dant, Mr. John Dale, of Scarbro', on Mrs. Hodgson, his sister. The assault took place on the 24th of rifling the drawers of all the valuable property in floor. Witness ran into the village to give an "That Parliament be petitioned for their release." the house, they went away. The manner in which alarm, and on returning, found the prisoner still on the floor, and supported by the popular Members of the House prisoners was, that they robbed Mr. Bradfield's and crying "Glory to God, I have done it." The old of Parliament, the meeting broke up. house the same morning and then wore masks and woman was then dead. The prisoner did not appear similar clothes to those worn by the persons who to be in her right mind.

robbed the prosecutor's house.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not

well knowing it to have been stolen.

The same Counsel were engaged in this case. Guilty-To be transported for fourteen years. The prisoner on hearing his sentence said, "Thank you, my Lord." The Court rose at seven e'clock.

CROWN COURT, FRIDAY, (YESTERDAY.)

MURDER AT HAWITH.

Martha Watson, 40, was charged with the wilful

murder of Ann Watson, her mother, at Hawith, near Easingwold, on the 19th May. Mr. BLANCHARD was for the prosecution ; the pri-

righteous act." "That the arbitrary suspension of that statute by

the Chairman, and the declaration that to agree to strike for an advance of wages is illegal, has caused our four town's people to be incarcerated, three for twelve, and another for nine months."

" That Parliament be petitioned for their release."

MESSRS. LOVETE AND COLLINS .- At a meeting of Newton, the prisoner's counsel, to make any obser-vation, recommended the jury to acquit them, as the evidence of identity was exceedingly weak—too weak to convict of such a serious charge. tion, with feelings of the deepest sympathy and Guilty against all the prisoners. George Sanderson was then indicted for having received a watch, the property of Charles Patrick, Tane Gowland, 21, was indicted for the wilful murder of Hannah Norton, her illegitimate child, at Acomb, near York, on the 20th December last. How, with respect ; and, in the event of their visiting Scotland, we shall use all the means which the long-depressed state of trade will admit of, to give them a recention suitable to their unsullied integrity, and their sufferings in the cause of civil liberty.

The facts were shortly these. On the 20th Decem-ber, the overseer took the prisoner her illegitimate child, as she had been lately Duncan.

£ s. d. 385 000 1 11 91 1 17 81 25 31 000

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, TUESDAY, July 14.-Our market to day has been something in the same way as last week, very little business doing in any branch. Prices are at a ruinous state, and no goods can be sold unless at a sacrifice.

law, by Mr. Trafford, at the Knutsford Sessions last past, he set up his own authority against BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY JULY 16 .- Wool that of the legislature, and cook away the protection Market .- The inquiry for wool this week has varied given by the aforesaid act, in opposition to King, Lords, and Commons, who passed that most little from the preceding one; and prices have " downward tendency. Yarn Market - The market retains the same character which has marked it for so long a time. No variation in prices. Piece Market-The state of the market is very different at the present time from what we have been scous-tomed to see it at this season of the year. Merchants buy sparingly, and with great caution : and the oncertain state of the weather no doubt influences, the amount of orders issued for goods suitable to the autumn season. Prices are nevertheless firm.

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## MURDER NEAR YORK.

Mr. BAINES and Mr. ROBINSON were for the prosecution ; Mr. ROEBUCK defended the prisoner.

obbed the prosecutor's house. After the case for the prosecution had closed, The Learned JUDGE, without calling upon Mr. Prisoner laboured under mental delusion. Dr. Laycock, Mr. Anderson, surgeon at the Cas-tle, and Mr. Noble, the governor, stated that the prisoner laboured under mental delusion.

Geo. 4th, passed in 1824, which secures workmen the right of agreeing, or combining at what rate of wages they will work, has been set aside as a dead letter by the commands of the Chairman at the last Knutsford Sessions." "That by the latitude given to the common