The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 36. SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION,

FOR THE PURCHASE OF A

FREEHOLD ESTATE ANNUITY,

OR SUCH OTHER INVESTMENT AS A COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY AND FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS, SHALL DEEM MOST ADVISABLE;

TO BE PRESENTED TO

RICHARD OASTLER,

To Enable that Gentleman to Devote Himself Entirely to Public Life, as the Equal Friend of the Rich and Poor, on the Principles of

CHRISTIANITY, JUSTICE, AND HUMANITY.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SUBSCRIPTION IS TWOFOLD:—

1st.

TO prove the attachment which is felt by tens of thousands of all Classes, but of the Working Classes more especially, to MR. OASTLER personally, *for the disinterested and devoted services which* he has rendered to the cause of Justice and Humanity, for many years past; during which period, as it is well known, he has sacrificed everything most dear to man—health, wealth, and *worldly* fame, that he might, by restoring the rights of the Poor, assist to save the Country from impending danger and from eventual destruction. A man of one purpose, he has sought the accomplishment of that purpose, by the steady and well-sustained application of all the faculties of mind and body, with which God has so eminently endowed him: neither swayed by interest, nor allured by ambition, nor affrighted by difficulty, opposition, or oppression, he has steadily urged his course, in which *his* losses have been his Country's gain. It is not often so true a friend of his fellowmen, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent usefulness of the virtuous Patriot, whose best energies must otherwise prove ineffectual. And it is seldom that a man of his mould is allowed to live long enough to be *understood*, respected and beloved by those to whose welfare he has consecrated time, talents, and the untiring energies of a mighty mind. Mr. OASTLER has done this, and multitudes—countless multitudes, are the witnesses of his straightforward patriotism, his sincere philanthrophy, his generous benevolence, who will now be proud to have an opportunity of thus uniting, to raise the monument of a people's gratitude and affection to one so deservedly esteemed.

That Mr. OASTLER lives in the hearts of the people is the noblest boast of his friends. He has sought no other reward from Man, and he values *this* only as an evidence of the power of the truths he maintains, to promote the happiness of his fellowcreatures. But the tens of thousands, who revere and love their friend, for his own as well as for his work's sake, are resolved to afford him such a substantial proof of their attachment as shall demonstrate that his confidence in them has not been misplaced, and such an earnest of their future and more zealous co-operation in the cause in which they are mutually engaged, as shall encourage him to persevere. When Mr. OASTLER looks round upon his friends, and looks up unto his God, he may well smile at the impotent malice of his enemies—placed as he is above all fear of what man can do unto him.

But the *second object* the friends of Mr. Oastler have had before them in proposing this subscription, is, in a public point of view, far more important than the first. They have no fear for their friend's future prosperity. The commanding talents he is on all hands allowed to possess, would soon have placed him in easy circumstances, if not raised him to affluence. Nor, had they, though resolving under any circumstances, to mark their esteem for his virtues, private and political, any doubt of being able, if such a course had been advisable, within the circle of his immediate friends, to have raised the sum required. But they have a higher object;—they are determined to secure the services of Mr. *Oastler, entire and undivided, to their common* country. Hence they regard the present crisis in Mr. Oastler's private history, as one of those events in the hand of Providence, that are designed to point the way to further and more extended usefulness. Under this conviction, they rejoice at, rather than regret the circumstances, which may thus lead Mr. Oastler to devote himself, at the call and on behalf of the people, exclusively to the public advocacy of those important views on domestic policy, which may be said to be peculiarly his own.

In calling upon Mr. Oastler, thus to devote himself to public life, his friends feel confident that they are doing more than can be done by any other means, to destroy the power of *mere party*, in the political ranks of their country, and on the ruins of rival factions, establish a genuine patriotism, which will give security to each, by consulting the good of all.

From Mr. Oastler they ask no pledge—he will ask none from them. They have learned to know each other in times of trial, when true friends are tested and proved. The past is the best token, and the best earnest of what is yet before them. The labourers of England know that Mr. Oastler has always declared himself to be an "*old fashioned Tory*," but they know him likewise to be their friend. He has never troubled them with political creeds and theories; nor have they ever mistrusted his sincerity, or refused his powerful aid, because in some things he conscientiously differed from them. The rich know Mr. Oastler to be the champion of the poor; but they have been convinced, that to protect and defend the poor, is the only way effectually to protect and defend the rights of property in general; and by this subscription it may be seen, that there *are rich men*, who, in supporting Mr. Oastler, are anxious to record their sympathy with the people; and to show their desire to restore the old English feelings, customs, and laws, which the modern political economy has well nigh destroyed. Thousands of the working classes will, at the same time, be proud, in this act of sympathy towards Mr. Oastler, to prove their loyalty and attachment to those institutions of the country, which were intended to protect and benefit all, impartially and alike.

The present posture of affairs is both critical and alarming; and he must be an extraordinary man who can now, at the eleventh hour, so wield the masses and direct the latent energies of good in a long-oppressed and almost despairing People, as to restore to their original strength and splendour, and shield from the attacks of insidious traitors, those ancient Institutions, which the wisdom and virtue of a better race have *transmitted* to their degenerate children; but which the delusive and dangerous doctrines of a new-fangled and feigned philosophy have more than threatened to destroy. Our Constitution has no abler Champion—our National Christianity has no firmer Defender. The People have neither Representative or Leader like OASTLER—at once competent to the mighty task, and equal to the emergency of the times.

The question now is—whether Constitutional liberty on the one hand, and individual security, as its consequence, on the other—are much longer to exist. The one has been aimed at, and if struck down, the other will shortly share its fall. The right to Property cannot possibly survive the denial of liberty, and of support, and of independence, to the industrious labourer.

If the People perish, the Princes of the People perish with them. To MR. OASTLER the country is indebted, for the bold and fearless declaration of wholesome truths on this subject, which, if embraced and acted upon, may yet save the nation. Following in the steps of his friend and coadjutor, the talented, zealous, and patriotic SADLER, that Martyr to benevolent exertions, he has sought to bring the Agricultural and Manufacturing interests to a right knowledge of the common principles of political wisdom and justice, which ought to regulate all men, everywhere alike. He has toiled long and hard to re-unite the Labourer and the Landlord, the Workman and the Master, the Peers and the People; shewing each that, unless all are friends, they must, and will, eventually destroy one another.

The crisis has arrived, and his country now calls upon him to come forward, and either in the Senate or out of it, as *Providence* shall *determine*, to be the instrument of giving National expression, and National authority to the views he has so zealously, and unceasingly, whilst in a private station, impressed upon his fellow-countrymen.

To enable him to do this effectually, it is resolved to promote a subscription, in which ALL—Nobles, Clergy, and all of every rank connected with the *Landed Interest*, and Merchants, Manufacturers, and Operatives dependant upon *Commerce*, will join with equal ardour, as the pledge of their patriotic zeal for the common good, and to purchase a Freehold Estate, Annuity, or other eligible source of Income, to be presented to Mr. Oastler, as the Constitutional Defender, not merely of the lawful rights of the rich, but also of the prior, and more sacred rights of the poor to the comforts of life, and the independent possession of all the blessings of Constitutional Freedom. Let the people now do their duty, as Mr. Oastler has done his, and he becomes at once, as their Friend and Defender, ten thousand-fold mightier, than either his Friends could have hoped, or his foes could have feared.

Oastler may yet, by the power of the arm of Omnipotence, rescue the institutions of our country from the united effort of false friends and open enemies to effect their destruction.

LEEDS HACKNEY COACHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Leeds Improvement Commissioners will hold their ANNUAL MEETING at the COURT HOUSE, in Leeds, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of AUGUST next, for inspecting and licensing the Hackney Coaches for the ensuing year. And all Coaches for which Licenses will then be required, are to be produced in proper repair and condition between the hours of eleven and twelve on the same day, on the Coach Stand, in Infirmary Street, and Park Row.

By Order,

BARR, LOFTHOUSE, & NELSON,
Clerks to the Commissioners.

Leeds, July 11th, 1838.

ROSE AND CROWN INN COACH OFFICE,

TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS.



ALTERATION IN TIME OF STARTING THE LEEDS AND LONDON

COURIER,

AND AT REDUCED FARES!!!

THE Public are most respectfully informed the COURIER COACH will in future leave the above Inn, every Morning at Nine o'Clock, commencing *on SUNDAY next*, through Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Mansfield, Nottingham, Loughbro', Leicester, Market Harbro', Northampton, Woburn, &c. and arrive at the La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, the following Morning at Eight o'Clock.

The COURIER leaves the Belle Sauvage, London, every Afternoon at Five o'Clock, by the same Route, and arrives at Leeds early next Afternoon.

SUNDAY COACH TO HARROGATE DURING THE SEASON—The Defence, at Eight o'Clock, Morning; leaves Harrogate at Six o'Clock, Evening.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL—Duke of *Leeds, through Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, &c.*, at Six o'Clock every Morning, Sundays excepted.

NEWCASTLE, STOCKTON, AND SUNDERLAND—The Times, through Harrogate, Knaresbro' Boroughbridge, Thirsk, Tontine, &c., every Morning, Sundays excepted, Half-past Six o'Clock.

REDCAR——The Cleveland, through Harrogate, Ripon, Thirsk, Tontine, Stokesley, &c., every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Eight o'Clock.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL——The Royal Mail, every Morning at Half-past Nine o'Clock, through Bradford, Halifax, and Rochdale.

YORK AND SCARBRO'—The Prince Blucher, every Morning at 10 o'Clock, Sundays excepted, through Malton, &c., without any change of Coach or Coachman.

ILKLEY—The British Queen, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten o'Clock, and Sunday Mornings at Seven, through Horsforth, Rawden, Yeadon, &c.

HARROGATE—The Dart, every Morning, at Ten o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL——The Celerity, every Day, Sundays excepted, at Twelve o'Clock, through Huddersfield, Ashton, &c.

MANCHESTER—The Highflyer, every Afternoon, at Two o'Clock, through Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, &c. Sundays excepted.

RICHMOND—The Courier, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at a Quarter past Two o'Clock, (Afternoon) through Harrogate Ripon, Leeming Lane, Catterick, Catterick Bridge, &c.

RIPON AND HARROGATE——The Courier, every Afternoon, at a Quarter past Two o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

YORK AND HULL—The Royal Mail, every Afternoon, at a Quarter past Two o'Clock, through Wetherby, Market Weighton, Beverley, &c.

YORK—The Highflyer, every Afternoon at Three o'Clock, through Wetherby, Marston, &c., Sundays excepted.

SKIPTON, KEIGHLEY, &c.—The Alexander, every Afternoon at Four o'Clock, through Bradford, &c., Sundays excepted.

HALIFAX.—The Rockingham, every Afternoon at Four o'Clock, through Bradford, Sundays excepted.

HALIFAX—The Red Rover, every Afternoon at Five o'Clock, on the New Line of Road through Birkenshaw, Wyke, &c., Sundays excepted.

MANCHESTER and LIVERPOOL—The Royal Mail, every Evening at a Quarter before Twelve o'Clock, through Bradford, Halifax, Rochdale, &c.

YORK and HULL—Royal Mail, every Morning at a Quarter-past Two o'Clock, through Tadcaster, Market Weighton, Beverley, &c.

BRADFORD MARKET COACH, every Thursday Morning at Eight o'Clock.

BIRMINGHAM—Ebor, every Afternoon at a Quarter before Four o'Clock, through Wakefield, Sheffield, Derby, &c., Sundays excepted.

MASHAM, MIDDLEHAM, and LEYBURN—The Highflyer, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Quarter-past Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

HULL—The Trafalgar, every Morning at Ten o'Clock, Sundays excepted, through York, Beverley, &c.

PICKERING and WHITBY—The Neptune, every Morning at Ten o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

HELMSLEY and KIRBY-MOOR-SIDE—The Highflyer, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

Performed by the Public's Most
Obedient Servant,

THOMAS COATES.

Leeds, 12th July, 1838.

N. B. Neat Post Chaise, Hackney Coaches, &c., on the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms.

GRAND PUBLIC DINNER TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

THE Radicals of the North are respectfully informed that a PUBLIC MEETING will be holden on Monday the 30th July, in the NEW MARKET-PLACE, KEIGHLEY, to commence at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to take into consideration the best means of obtaining Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, and no Property Qualification for Members of Parliament.

At the conclusion of the Meeting, the friends of Reform will walk in procession to the Radical Association and the Temperance Hotel, where a Public DINNER will be given to F. O'CONNOR, Esq.

After the cloth is withdrawn, the Parties will adjourn to the Primitive Methodist Old Chapel, Jno. Fielden, Esq., M. P., Rd. Oastler, Esq., the Rev. J. R. Stephens, the Rev. Wm. Hill, Mr. Crabtree, of Barnsley, and several other Gentlemen are invited to attend.

The Committee recommend their fellow-labourers in the surrounding Towns and Villages, namely Bingley, Harden, Wilsden, Cullingworth, Haworth, Steeton, Sutton, Crosshills, Kildwick, and Cononley, to attend in due time with their respective banners and music and assist in the national spirit in the Cause of Liberty and Justice. They are, therefore, earnestly requested to use every exertion in their power towards giving the Meeting that powerful, orderly, and respectable Support which has hitherto marked their Character on all former and similar Occasions.

Ticket for the Dinner and Meeting, at night, 2s., for the Meeting, 6d., may be had of D. W. Wentherhead, Grocer, Low Street; T. Knowles, Temperance Hotel, New Bridge Street; Mrs. Robinson, the Angel Inn; and at Mr. Robert Aked's, Printer.

An early Application for Tickets will much oblige the Committee, as none will be sold after the 24th of July

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HULL AND LONDON STEAMERS,

TO AND FROM

CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, LONDON,

FOUR DAYS A WEEK.

THE

STEAMER  EAGLE.

THE remarkably fast and splendid Steam Ship, "EAGLE," (so celebrated on the *Glasgow* and Liverpool Station) is now added to the LONDON LINE, and, together with the other well known Boats of this Company, will ply as under, *commencing next* MONDAY, *Afternoon*, the 16th instant.

FROM HULL,

The EAGLE, on Monday *Afternoons*, at Four o'clock.
The GAZELLE, on Wednesday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.
The LONDON, on Thursday *Afternoons*, at Four o'clock.
The YORKSHIREMAN, on Saturday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.

FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, LONDON.

The EAGLE, on Thursday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.
The GAZELLE, on Saturday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.
The LONDON, on Monday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.
The YORKSHIREMAN, on Tuesday Mornings, at Eight o'clock.

FARES.

By the EAGLE,—Saloon, 12s. 6d.—Beds, 2s. 6d.—Fore Cabin, 5s.

No advance of Fares by the other Boats.

Saloon, 8s.—Beds, 2s.—Fore Cabin, 3s.

The EAGLE and LONDON will call off Yarmouth on their Passage from HULL to LONDON.

BROWNLOW & PEARSON, Hull,
W. J. HALL & CO.,
Custom-House Quay, London.
R. SERGEANT, AGENT, Leeds.

Hull, 12th July, 1838.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS

TRADING, OR CORRESPONDING, WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

LEONARDO WILLIAMS,

TRANSLATOR of the FRENCH and SPANISH LANGUAGES, from the Experience of Thirty Years in the most respectable Foreign Mercantile Houses in London, having great Connexions with all parts of Europe, and North and South America, begs to offer his Services in the Translation of Correspondence, Ships' Papers, and other Documents or Accounts; and with his perfect Knowledge of the Exchanges, Weights and Measures of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may prove of great value to the Manufacturers and Others of Leeds who receive Important Orders from abroad, and may be unacquainted with the Language of their Correspondents, particularly in Orders for Cloth, wherein the Terms used for the Colours, Qualities, and Dimensions, are not to be found in Dictionaries.

Applications addressed to the NORTHERN STAR OFFICE will be punctually attended to Terms Moderate.

Satisfactory References can be given; and the strictest Secrecy will be observed in reference to all *Communications entrusted to him for Translation.*

TO CONNOISSEURS.

Valuable Books, Paintings, Prints, Carvings, Coins, China, MSS., Rare Birds, Foreign Curiosities, &c.

T. FENTEMAN and SONS having recently made considerable Additions to their Premises, and added to their Stock many Articles of considerable interest and value, especially a very pleasing and Valuable Collection of Genuine PAINTINGS, by Dominico Feti, Ponsin, Bramer, Claude, Teniers, Dominicheno, Vanderburg, Boll, Heuthorst, Watteau, Vanderbank, (Portraits of the Rev. H. Robinson and Wife, who, having endowed Trinity Church *in this Town, certainly deserves a Place in some* Public Building,) Pether, Carmichael, Ward, Rhodes, Poole, &c. &c.

A valuable and extensive Collection of Ancient and Modern ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS, which they have constantly on Sale, and which contain Specimens in almost every Branch in the Art.

Many PORTRAITS and PRINTS suitable for Illustrations, &c.

Some choice Specimens of CARVINGS in Oak, Ivory, and Pearl, Gothic, and Elizabethean, including many Oak Carvings, suitable for Gentlemen who are Fitting-up Antique Cabinets, &c.

A small Collection of ANCIENT ORIENTAL CHINA.

An immense Collection of BOOKS in every Department of Science. A valuable OFFICIAL DOCUMENT bearing the SIGNATURE of QUEEN ANNE.

Coins, Minerals, Fossils, Shells, Foreign Birds, Skins, &c. Live *Birds*; viz. Cockatoos, a Quantity of Green and Grey Parrots, some of which speak well, Parroquets, Love Birds, Java Sparrows, African Weaving Birds, Virginia and English Nightingales, and Two Piping Bullfinches, &c. &c.

A Large Quantity of New and Old Music.

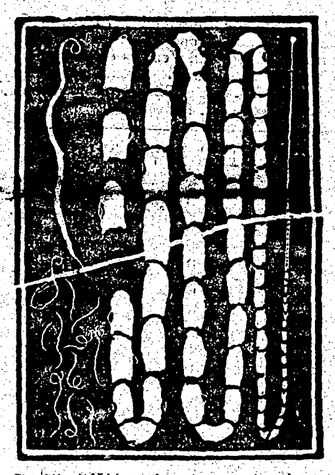
One Hundred fine old VIOLINS, VIOLINCELLOS, PIANO-FORTES, FLUTES, BUGLES, CLARIONETTES, FLAGEOLETTES, GUNS, PISTOLS, SWORDS, TELESCOPES, &c., the whole of which are offered at unprecedentedly Low Prices.

Leeds, 13, Duncan Street, Front Entrance to the Central Market.

32mo. Cloth, Price 1s. 6d.

THE PRACTICAL ENGINEERS' POCKET GUIDE; a Concise Treatise on Weights and Measures, the Superficial and Solid Contents of Bodies, the Centre of Gravity, Composition, and Resolution of Forces, Terrestrial Gravitation, Pendulums, the Elements of Machinery, Friction, and other Resistances. The whole illustrated by Diagrams, and calculated Examples of a Practical Nature.

Sold by W. E. SOMERSCALE, Bookseller and Stationer, 75, Briggate, Leeds; and W. R. MCPHUN, Glasgow.



MR. W. PHILLIPS, Son of Dr. PHILLIPS late Surgeon in His Majesty's Royal Navy, SURGEON, BOTANIST, and WORM DESTROYER, No. 19, Top of IVEGATE, BRADFORD, returns his sincere Thanks to the Inhabitants of BRADFORD and its Vicinity, for the liberal Encouragement he has received for the last Nineteen Years, and hopes, by strict Attention to Business, to have a continuance of the same; and at the same time, calls their Attention to the following Facts:—

To Mr. Phillips, Bradford.

Sir,—I take this opportunity of writing these few lines, to inform you of the cure that you have performed for me, John Blake, Bingley, having suffered under the pains of that dreadful disorder, the bloody flux, for two years; and in the course of that time, I have been in Chelsea Hospital, London, and I have tried a great number of different Medical Men, and all to no purpose.

P.S. Mr. P. you are at full liberty to publish this for the benefit of those so afflicted.

I remain, your well-wisher,
JOHN BLAKE.

Cross Plats, near Bingley, May, 1837.

I, Michael Firth, near the Black Horse, return my thanks for the extraordinary cure you have performed on me, after having been afflicted seventeen years with a most inveterate scurvy in the left thigh and leg, having forty-nine wounds, all open, discharging from a pint to a quart daily, for nearly two years. I attended the Leeds Infirmary seven months, and by a Surgeon in my own neighbourhood for two years, and several others in Bradford. Having heard of your great success in other cases, I sent for you, and showed you my wounds, and you said you could make a perfect cure of me if I would take your medicines; which you have done, according to your promise, in ten weeks, before which I had not been out of doors for near twenty months. I have great reason to pray for you all my life.

I remain, your well-wisher,
MICHAEL FIRTH.

Windhill, near Shipley, Aug. 16, 1837.

Another extraordinary cure of asthma and shortness of breath, for 25 years standing. For two years previous to taking Mr. Phillips's pills, I was not capable of laying down in bed for three or four nights in the week. I had not taken one box before I found relief, and by taking a few more, I obtained a perfect cure.

JOHN TOWNEND.

Bramley, 5th May, 1837.

I, James Normington, Westgate, Baildon, do certify that I was afflicted with the lumbago and rheumatism to such a degree that I was obliged to walk with two sticks for some time. I was recommended to try Mr. Phillips' medicine, and in two days I was capable of resuming my work.

Witness, Joseph Allen, Grocer and Druggist, Baildon. Likewise six other cases in Baildon.

A child of Thomas Hardington's, Brick Lane, Manningham, was cured of the scurvy in the eyes, and of inward complaints of the body, after being given up by four of the faculty.

I, Jeremiah Smith, Brick Lane, near New Mill Dam, Manningham, do hereby certify that I was troubled with the following disorders for a long time, namely, considerable faintness of the stomach, pains in the back, &c., brought on by the tape worm, with which I have been afflicted about thirty years, and I received a cure in three hours by taking Mr. P.'s medicines.

Mary, the daughter of Joseph Bowers, New Road Side, Thornton, twelve years of age, was in a deep decline, and after being attended by two of the faculty, and literally given up by them, was cured by Mr. Phillips, after taking his incomparable medicine for a short time.

To Mr. Phillips, Bradford.

Sir,—If you please send by the bearer two boxes more of your Antibilious Pills. I have used them in my family, and have found them very useful for pains in the head, wind on the stomach, costiveness, &c. I have also recommended them to others, and I am happy to say they have been remarkably effectual in removing the above complaints.

JOSHUA DENBY,
London Tavern Inn, Shipley.

P. S. Be sure to send same sort as before.
December 23, 1836.

A Son of James Storey, George-street, Bradford, cured of Fits 1831, without a return of them.

Cure extraordinary of lameness.—A Child of Thomas Gamble, near the Philadelphia Chapel, Bradford, was troubled with weakness of the back and knees so that it could not walk till it was nearly three years old, was perfectly cured by Mr. Phillips in a short time.

Samuel Fielden, Fearnside, near Denholme-Gate, cured of a decline of long standing, by W. P.'s medicine.

Mary Busfield, daughter to John Busfield, Upper Morton, of a violent pain of the stomach and side, which rendered her unable to follow her employment; she was under three surgeons at Bingley, and three of Keighley, who gave her up as incurable, then put under the care of Dr. Phillips, of Bradford, and she was effectually cured in a few weeks.

James Ligheowler, Low-Moor, 60 years of age, voided a tape worm fifteen feet long, on the 7th of March, 1838. Many cures of scurvy in the eyes, and every other part of the faculty, and the scald head, have been performed efficiently, in this neighbourhood, after being discharged from several infirmaries and dispensaries incurable.

Mr. P. may be consulted on the following disorders, viz.—Rheumatism, Gravel, Scurvy, Lumbago, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Coughs, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Piles, inward or outward, Tooth Ache, and all disorders of the Teeth and Gums: Fevers, Worms, and all other diseases incident to the human frame. He attends as usual, Thursdays, from 11 o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening, and on Saturday from two in the afternoon till ten at night, and at his residence on Sunday from eight in the morning till two in the afternoon, when advice will be given gratis.

A Certain DISEASE cured in a few days, without the aid of Mineral or Mercury.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS.

Published and Sold by A. Heywood,

NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 60, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

(Price Threepence,)

No. 1,

OF THE MARRIAGE SYSTEM

OF THE

NEW MORAL WORLD;

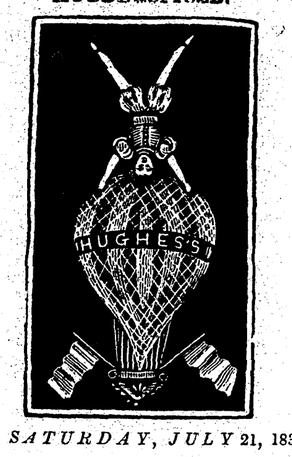
With a Faint Outline of a few of the Evils of the present very Irrational System, as developed in a

COURSE OF TEN LECTURES,

BY ROBERT OWEN.

BATTY'S CIRCUS ROYAL,

HUDDERSFIELD.



ON SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838,

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF MRS. HUGHES,

AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF

MR. OASTLER AND HIS FRIENDS.

MRS. H. has great pleasure in announcing that it is her intention (on the above Evening) to bring forward the celebrated Magnificent Spectacle Extraordinary, entitled

QUEEN ELIZABETH;

Or, the Princely Sports of Kenilworth Castle.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, is fixed for the

BENEFIT OF MR. HUGHES.

FASHIONABLE DRESS BALL NIGHT.

The Performances will be under the Patronage of

HENRY NELSON, Esq.
JOHN HANNAH, Esq.
WM. RHODES, Esq.
HENRY SAFFRAN, Esq.
THOS. ROBINSON, Esq., Birkby,

And the MEMBERS of the HUDDERSFIELD GLEE CLUB.

On this occasion will be brought forward, the entirely NEW SCENES which have just arrived from DUCROW'S Royal Amphitheatre, London, and have been Performed there for *One Hundred Nights!* in succession, to crowded Houses. Mr. BATTY is determined, before his removal from *Huddersfield*, to acquire for his Establishment the character of the first Equestrian Company out of the Metropolis. In order to effect which he has kindly consented to assist Mr. HUGHES, so that the *Costumes connected with* each Scene will be found to equal any brought out by the first-rate London Houses.

Mr. HUGHES feels it his duty, to prevent any disappointment, to apprise the Gentry and Public, that those Classical and Historical Entertainments of the Arts and Sciences, which are particularly dedicated to Artists, Schools, and the rising branches of Families, can be Performed

FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,

Owing to the Company's departure for Rochdale. The great attraction which these Novelties possessed in the Metropolis, may be estimated from the flattering encomiums of the Press, and the crowded attendance of the Public to witness them.

From the very distinguished approbation conferred upon Mr. HUGHES' NOVELTIES in this Town, *he has*, in remembrance of the same, cheerfully incurred a great expense in producing (on the above Evening only) a Grand Equestrian Tale of Action and Cavalcade, interspersed with Gorgeous Processions, Pictorial Groupings, and Historical Illustrations, from LORD BYRON'S well-known beautiful Dramatic Tale, called

MAZEPPA AND THE DESERT STEED:

A Polish Nobleman having cause to suspect the fidelity of his Mistress and Page, ordered the unfortunate Youth to be brought forth, and bound to the back of an untamed desert steed. This savage sentence was executed with the most cruel precision, and the horse immediately turned loose. The animal started with desperate speed for his native wilds, and there sank lifeless on the earth. The hapless rider was found beneath the expiring body of the horse, by a band of Tartars, who regarded his coming as the fulfilment of a prophecy, and consequently rendered him the kindest succour, and ultimately elected him their king. Mazeppa, King of Tartary, fought in the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, and was the most faithful adherent of that Monarch, after the disastrous battle of Pultowa.

POLES.

Mazeppa (a Page, afterwards King of Tartary,) Mr. HUGHES.
Count Palatine Premissas..Mrs. WILD.
Castella Mr. CHAPMAN Rudzoldoff, Mr. YOUNG.
Drolinsko....Mr. GRAHAM.
Olinska..Mrs. HUGHES Agatha..Mrs. BUTLER.
Zemilla....Mrs. HULSE.

TARTARS.

Abder Khan, Mr. BROWN. Thamar, Mr. TWIST.
Zuma.....Mr. TOMKINSON.
Koskar..Mr. HULSE. Kadac..Mr. YOUNG.
Oneazra....Mrs. BROWN.

Hunting Expedition of a Polish Nobleman.

TREACHERY OF THE PAGE,

Dreadful Sentence.

MAZEPPA BOUND TO THE HORSE.

In truth he was a noble steed,
A Tartar of the Ukraine breed,
* * *
They bound me on, amid the throng,
Upon his back with many a thong;
Then loosed him—on with sudden dash,
Away, away, and on we dash,
Torrents less rapid, and less rash.

Death of the Horse!

"With gasps and *gazing* eyes he lay,
And reeking limbs immoveable,—
His first and last career is done."

Singular Instinct of the Wild UKRAINE!!!—MAZEPPA Elected KING of TARTARY.—Grand Celebration of Tartars and Cossacks.

In Part Second, a Grand BROAD SWORD and SHIELD COMBAT, by the Four ACROBATS.

Mr. HUGHES will Ascend on his HEAD, on the Top of a New

MAGNIFICENT BALLOON!!!

A feat never attempted by any other Person.

HORSE LOST.

STRAYED or Conveyed, on the Night of Monday, JULY 16th, a Light BROWN HORSE, marked with the Saddle, and Collar Marks on the Jaw. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. WILLIAM CLOUGH, Knowl-Top, Sutton, near Keighley; or to Mr. IBBOTSON, Bookseller, Bradford, will be well Rewarded for their Trouble.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

PERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprized that Agents continue to be appointed in London, and Country Towns, by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated Teas, (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.) They are packed in Leaden Canisters from an Ounce to a Pound (a plan found exceedingly convenient), and neither Shop nor Fixtures are required; the License is only 11s. per annum, Excise permits are abolished; and many, during the last thirteen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without risk or loss. Application to be made free to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

TO MACHINE-MAKERS.

WILLIAM WILKINSON, an apprentice to Messrs. William Smith and Sons, Machine Makers, Denbigh Square, Keighley, run away from *his Masters, on Wednesday Morning last.*

The said W. Wilkinson has been employed as a Iron Turner, and stands about five feet five inches high, rather bended in the knee, much marked with small pox; his hair uncommonly woolly and curled, and has a striking blue mark under one of his eyes. He is about 19 years of age, and is dressed in black fustian, as a Machine Maker, and is supposed to be in company with a William Fieldhouse, a wheelwright, a boy who left his father at the same time.

Whoever will apprehend the said apprentice, and lodge him in any of her Majesty's gaols, shall be handsomely rewarded, on application to the said W. SMITH and SONS.

Keighley, July 18, 1838.

T. M. BOWEN,

CONSULTING OPTICIAN.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and all whose sight requires the aid of Spectacles, are respectfully cautioned against the use of Spectacles with Glass Eyes. Glass, being a Conductor of Heat, readily becomes warm, and attracts the Damp, as may be observed by wearing a pair of Glass Eyes for half an hour; they become nearly opaque, being covered with Damp, and require to be wiped in Summer, in the open air; they are extremely dangerous to the wearer, as they contract the solar rays into a small focus, which, falling immediately on the pupil of the eye, excites Inflammation, and impairs the Sight; whereas the Brazilian Pebble, used by Working Opticians, is not only a non-Conductor of Heat,—but, being a Mineral, at all times retains its natural frigidity, refracts the solar rays, and imparts a refreshing coolness to the Eye. Squinting scientifically Cured.

The body of Mechanics who reside in this District know that the Buyers and Sellers will purchase the best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham Iron Spectacles are usually vended for Steel, and may be detected by expanding the Springs, which will not return. Try my Elastic Steel Spectacles, and the fraud is discovered.

Now ready for Inspection, at his Show Rooms, a large quantity of Lathes, ten inches Back Gearing, and all sizes as low as six inch, made on the very best principle. Water Tube Irons, Anvils, Skrew Stocks, and Dies, &c. Iron Safes, superior to any other made, and at the lowest prices.

T. M. B., Optical, Mathematical, and Mechanical Tool Maker. Made at his Mill, adjoining Mr. Sykes' Cooperage, St. Mary's, Manchester; or at his Sale Rooms, 27, Crown and Spectacles, Fish Market.

IN RICHARDSON AND ELLISON'S ASSIGNMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by Indenture bearing Date the 18th Day of July *instant*, JOHN RICHARDSON and WILLIAM ELLISON, of Hunslet Lane, in Leeds, Machine Makers and Co-partners in Trade, did assign all their Personal Estate and Effects unto certain Trustees therein named, in Trust for the equal Benefit of all their Creditors, or such of them as shall on or before the first Day of September next execute the said Deed. And Notice is hereby further given, that the said Deed now lies at my Office, 2, Trinity Street, Leeds, for Execution by the said Creditors; and such of them as shall neglect or refuse to execute the same on or before that Day will be excluded all Benefit arising therefrom.

By Order,
CHARLES NAYLOR,
Solicitor to the Trustees.

Leeds, July 19, 1838.



HULL AND LONDON.

NEW DAY OF SAILING.

GREAT ACCOMMODATION.

THE COMMITTEE of the HUMBER UNION STEAM COMPANY beg to announce, that the Magnificent STEAM SHIP

WATER-WITCH,

Captain Nicholas Gibson,

Will leave HULL for LONDON, during the remainder of the Season, on

Friday Afternoons, at Four o'Clock,

Instead of Saturdays, as heretofore; commencing on FRIDAY, the 27th Inst.; after which Period, the

MAGNIFICENT VESSELS

of this Company, will LEAVE HULL on

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday

Afternoons, at *FOUR o'Clock*, and will CALL OFF YARMOUTH, *to land and receive Passengers.*

H. D. PAULING, Agent.

Hull, 19th July, 1838.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Thursday Evening.

Dr. Stock was returned on Saturday for Cashel, without opposition, in place of Mr. Wolfe, now Chief Baron. Mr. Ball, the new Attorney-General has been re-elected, without opposition, for Clonmel.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday have all been received, from which we learn of *the burning* of the Vaudeville Theatre. The fire was supposed to be purely accidental, and fortunately was extinguished without loss of life. No estimate could be formed on Tuesday of the pecuniary loss sustained by this calamity, as by a proper Police regulation strangers were refused all access to the ruins.

The House of Commons met at the usual hour, and, after the presentation of several petitions,

Dr. NICHOLL moved that the house resolve itself into Committee upon the Vestries in Churches Bill.

After a short debate, strangers were ordered to withdraw.

The House divided, when there appeared

For the motion 76
For the amendment..... 78
Majority against the Bill —2

The House then went into committee on the Tithes (Ireland) Issue of Exchequer Bills' Bill, and Mr. Hume and Sir Robert Peel were left squabbling as to whether Sir Robert's conduct on the Irish Church question had been consistent or not.

IMPORTANT AND USEFUL TO THE PUBLIC.

J. EPSTEIN, Banker and Chief Agent, in FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, calls the attention of the Public to the Great LOTTERY LOAN, negociated lately by his Majesty the Emperor of RUSSIA and King of POLAND, through the Agency of Messrs. A. Frankel and J. Epstein. There must be gained, in ten Drawings, Prizes amounting to many Millions of Polish Florins. The Fourth Drawing takes place on the 15th August, 1838, in Warsaw. Chances by which any one may interest himself in this great Lottery, for the small Stake of £2 each, or six Pieces for £10, may be procured by the above-mentioned House of Frankfort-on-the-Main.

HYDROPHOBIA.

THIS horrible Disease is effectually prevented by the timely Application of ROWED & Cos'. IMPERIAL COMPOSITION—highly approved of by the Faculty: no one ought to be without it, in case of accident. Also a Preparation for the Prevention of that baneful Disease, SYPHILIS, which insidiously entails misery on after generations. Depot, No. 64, Farringdon-street, London; and sold by most Druggists and Vendors.

CELEBRATED NORTHAMPTON MEDICINES!!

SIMCO'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS a speedy and effectual cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Fever, Lumbago, Cramp, &c. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each, duty included; a 1½d. box contains doses for five days, and a 2s. d. 2box for 15 days; warranted free from mercury.

The following Testimonials will convince every reader of the extraordinary powers of this Medicine.

We the undersigned, having received remarkable, astonishing, and singular cures in the varied and complicated cases of Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and Rheumatism, by Simco's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, after all other medicines had failed, feel desirous not only to introduce the medicine, but to recommend it to the notice of the public. From our own experience, we are perfectly satisfied that this medicine contains nothing which is pernicious or injurious to the constitution, but contrariwise; we found it progressively improve our general health. Vast numbers of persons who also have made trial of these Pills from our recommendation, have received similar benefit, so that we are enabled, and fully justified, positively to declare that SIMCO'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS are not only the cheapest, but the safest and most effectual remedy ever yet discovered, for the cure of either Gout or Gouty and Rheumatic complaints. We know, also, that they are acquiring an extensive patronage among all classes of persons.

Signed July, 1836.

William Holton, currier, Lower Mounts; James Willoughby, grocer, Cotton-end; William Flood, Crispin-street; Ann Nobles, Scarletwell-street; William Nobles, Scarletwell-street; Millicent Davis, wife of Elijah Davis, bargeman, near the Crown and Anchor, Bridge-street; Thomas Bottrill, gardener, St. Catherines; Samuel Watts, Castle-street; William Page, clicker, Russell-terrace; all of Northampton. Thomas Holton, victualler, Crown Inn, Gawcutt, near Buckingham; Thomas Walker, Bugbrook, Northamptonshire, James Cumberland, Preston-Bissett, Bucks.

Sold by Heaton, Hobson, *Times Office*, Harrison, Bookseller; Townsend, Hay, Reinhardt and Son; and Moxon, Chemists, Leeds; Berry, Halifax; Fell, and Spivey, Huddersfield; Hackforth, Cardwell, and Hurst, Wakefield; Maud and Wilson, Bradford; Langdale, Knaresbro'; Bowman and Law, Manchester; the *Chronicle* Office, Liverpool; Moxon, and Healey, Hull; and most Medicine Venders. Those Chemists who do not keep it will procure it if requested.

Wholesale by Barclay and Son, and Boddington and Co., London.

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION.

THE ONLY certain & most speedy cure for GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS BLADDER, URETHRA, PROSTRATE GLAND, and all DISEASES of the URINARY ORGANS, WEAKNESS, or PAINS in the LOINS, GRAVEL, &c.

Within a period of three months, upwards of two thousand individuals of both sexes have been perfectly cured, by *Yoland's Specific Solution*, in many instances after preparations of Copaiba and Balsamic Pills had been taken for months without the least benefit;—"this fact alone must stamp conviction upon the mind of every person, of the superiority of this Solution," independent of the certificates from those eminent Medical Men and the public press, speaking in the highest terms of this unfailing remedy.

"I hereby certify I have prescribed YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION, in very many cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and Whites, that have come under my care, it certainly has a most astonishing effect in removing disease. I have repeatedly seen a perfect cure performed by it in three days, after many boxes of pills, and many bottles of Copaiba, in various forms, had been taken without the disease diminishing. One trial will convince the most incredulous how far superior Yoland's Specific Solution is to any other medicine, and how quickly it eradicates the disease from the constitution. ASHLEY S. COOPER."

London, July, 1837.

"I have prescribed YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION to several patients labouring under Urethral Discharges, and, to my astonishment, they were all cured in a much shorter time than I had ever before witnessed, and their general health was much improved. H. LEY, M.D.

Lecturer on Midwifery at Bartholomew's Hospital."

Dr. Clarke has prescribed Yoland's Specific Solution to many patients labouring under urethral discharges, and invariably found they were cured in much less time than he had previously observed when using preparations of copaiba, and is of opinion it is a remedy unequalled, and one that he intends in future to prescribe for his patients.

London, Dec. 27, 1837.

Dr. Green hereby certifies Yoland's Specific Solution is a most efficacious remedy, and one that removes urethral diseases sooner than any preparation of Copaiba he has ever prescribed.

London, Feb. 21, 1838.

"The immense sale of 'YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION,' is a proof of its superiority over all other remedies for the cure of *certain diseases*, independent of which it is strongly recommended by those eminent medical men, Messrs. Cooper, Ley, Clarke, Green, and several other Physicians and Surgeons of equal eminence, as the only medicine that can be depended upon, as such we venture to recommend it to any one labouring under Urethral Diseases.—*Holt's Weekly Chronicle.*

It is impossible for any one labouring under urethral diseases to take a medicine that will relieve them so soon as Yoland's Specific Solution. –*London Morning Paper, Dec.* 30, 1837.

Prepared and sold at Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, London; wholesale and retail by Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford Street, London; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Dordoy, Bridge House Place, Newington Causeway, and 42, High Street, Shadwell; and by all dealers in Patent Medicines in the kingdom, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

N.B. The Physician may be consulted as usual at Messrs. GRAHAM and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, London, from Nine till Three, personally, or by letter, post-paid.

ALSO, THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

PRICE THREEPENCE,

THE PECULIAR SANCTITY OF THE SABBATH, A SERMON,

DELIVERED IN BETHEL CHAPEL, HULL,

BY WILLIAM HILL, MINISTER OF THE SAID CHAPEL.

Also in the Press, and will be published shortly,

FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX of THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Third Edition revised and amended.

A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK.

In consequence of Dr. Wilkinson's extensive practice he has considered it advisable to remove from Hunslet, to 60, bottom of Templar-street, for the greater convenience of his patients, where he may be consulted as usual.

DR. WILKINSON, Surgeon, No. 60, Bottom of Templar's Street, Leeds, continues, with unabated assiduity, to eradicate every species of Infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no charge made for Medicines after the expiration of that period. And in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other Practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient, a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment, consulted with the greatest secrecy and honour, at his house from nine to one, and from four till nine, and on Sundays till two.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this Disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested. by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several Practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

Patients in the country, by stating their cases and enclosing a remittance, may have proper remedie ent to the amount, with directions so simple and plain, that parties of either sex may cure themselves.

In consequence of numerous applications continually received from Bradford and the Neighbourhood, one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will attend every Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 16, PARK SQUARE, Leeds, where they may be consulted as usual. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and devastating malady.

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it s highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a remittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by initials, or name. Back entrance, West-Street, One Door from St. Paul's Church.

With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease.

The Doctor will attend daily at his principal residence, No. 16, Park Square, from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine till Two, where he will administer advice to any one aking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations, without a fee.

WORKS, PUBLISHED BY G. BERGER, HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE,

Twentieth Edition, Price Two Pence,

BY H. CONGREVE.

OBSERVATIONS on Asthma, Consumption, and other Disorders of the Lungs; Cough, Shortness of Breath, &c. This Pamphlet, addressed exclusively to the above class of sufferers, has reached the unprecedented circulation of TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES! thereby proving it to be worthy of the patronage bestowed—its low price rendering it accessible to the poor.

THE MOTHER'S MANUAL,

Or every mother her own Physician.

BY H. CONGREVE.

A Treatise on the disorders occurring in the early stages of infancy, particularly at the period of cutting their teeth, with the means of preventing convulsions, fits, &c., consequent on that painful operation.

"Suggestions and advice, well worthy the attention of every mother."—*Nottingham Review.*

Price SIXPENCE, with an Engraving.

Sold wholesale and retail by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds, and by all the Vendors of that Journal; also, by all Vendors of cheap periodicals throughout the country. Agents may be supplied with Show or Posting Bills, on application to the publisher, or to Mr. Hobson.

HARVEY'S

BARK PILLS

WITH

SARSAPARILLA,

For Strengthening the Constitution and Purifying the Blood.

THESE PILLS are obtained solely from Peruvian Bark and Sarsaparilla, so prepared as to contain in a highly concentrated state all the medicinal properties of each of these valuable medicines, by a judicious combination of which, so greatly are their restorative virtues increased, that in every instance where either of the above medicines are required, these Pills are decidedly preferable to any other preparation.

Indigestion, Head-Ache, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Nervous Depression of the Spirits, &c., invariably arise from Weakness of the Digestive Organs; when such is the case, as in all diseases arising from debility, these Pills will be found a permanent cure, and in all Eruptions of the Skin, occasioned by an unhealthy state of the Blood, they are highly beneficial.

Prepared and Sold by G. CUBBITT, Upper Market, Norwich. Sold Wholesale by BARCLAY and SONS, London, and Retail by BAINES and NEWSOME, BELL and BROOKE, Leeds; BRICE, Pontefract, and WRONGHAM, Malton; and by most Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. In Boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d. each.

GOOD NEWS TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. B. COX

EMBRACES the present opportunity of announcing himself as an experienced practitioner in the Cure of that troublesome DISEASE, so frequently contracted by incautious youth of both sexes in the moments of imprudent excitement. Upwards of Twenty-three years he has practised in the town of Leeds, during which time he has had every opportunity of witnessing the effects of this dreadful malady in all its stages. The most obstinate cases he has had under his treatment, which have invariably been found to give way to his skill, combined with the superior efficacy of his Medicines. To the length of practice in Leeds already mentioned, Dr. Cox has pleasure in adding that he practised in his Medical capacity in St. John's Hospital, in Jamaica, for Nine Years. His experience as a Medical Practitioner, chiefly in reference to this lamentable Complaint, has therefore extended over a period of THIRTY-TWO Years. Under these circumstances, he considers himself sufficiently warranted in claiming the continuance of public favours.

Patients applying to Dr. Cox will find that they may obtain relief without loss of time, confinement, or hinderance from Business. The strictest secrecy observed. Terms, very reasonable. Persons of either sex, desiring to avoid suspicion at home, may be accommodated, at any time, with dressing apartments.

Surgery, 25, Bank Street, leading out of Commercial Street.

Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Ten at Night.

Medicines sent to any part of the Country, the Postage of Orders being paid, and a Fee enclosed.

RETURN OF THE

DORCHESTER LABOURERS!

Now Publishing, Price FOURPENCE,

THE VICTIMS OF WHIGGERY,

BEING A STATEMENT OF THE PERSECUTION EXPERIENCED BY THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS, AN ACCOUNT OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, WITH THE HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION, FULLY DEVELOPED, BY GEORGE LOVELESS, ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

Also Just Published, Price One Penny,

THE CATECHISM OF THE

NEW MORAL WORLD.

BY ROBERT OWEN.

This day is published, Price One Penny,

THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promulgated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.

⁂ This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom.

Just published, Price Threepence,

TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION BY R. D. OWEN and FRANCIS WRIGHT.

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HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN.

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FACTS *versus* FICTION; an Essay on the Functions of the Brain.

CHARACTER of COBBETT. By Hazlitt,

Price Sixpence,

PLAIN ADVICE for the TREATMENT and CURE of most of the DISEASES of the HUMAN BODY: forming a complete Medical Guide to the Artisan, the Labourer, and the Backwoodsman, and by which means most Families may save annually many Pounds; to which is added, the composition of many Patent Medicines. By JAMES B. BADEY, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army.

Also, Price 8d. stitched, and 1s. Cloth,

A New Edition of OWEN'S ESSAYS on the FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

Price Sixpence,

WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND DELIVERED;

Also, complete in 2 vols. with Memoir of the Author,

Price 7s. 6d.

THE SYSTEM OF NATURE.

BY M. DE MIRABAUD.

"The work of a great writer it unquestionably is: its merit lies in the eloquence of the composition."—*Lord Brougham's Natural Theology.*

Also, Price Threepence,

The VISION of JUDGMENT. By LORD BYRON.

☞ This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c. ASK FOR

"CLEAVE'S PENNY GAZETTE,"

WITH CARICATURES,

BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY.

It contains Lots of good Things and Reading for everybody, with Engravings.

LONDON:—Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in Cheap Paper

NOTICE TO THE SHACKLETONS.

ALL Persons of the Name of SHACKLETON, or being Married of the Blood of Shackleton, are hereby requested to Meet at the BULL and BELL Inn, Briggate, Leeds, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, of the 13th Day of August, 1838, where they shall hear something greatly to their advantage, touching the Property unlawfully held by Edward Parker, late of Selby, now of Bronsome Hall, and William Fould, of High Greenwood, Gentleman, Trustees under the Will of the late John Shackleton, deceased, whose Heir-at-Law, Samuel Shackleton, late of Leeds, now of Doncaster, Fruiterer, will duly attend to any Letters addressed to him, at his Residence, St. Sepulchre's Gate, Doncaster, Post Paid.

Doncaster, July 6th, 1838.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

ATKINSON'S

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Domestic Intelligence.

M. DE WARREN, Lieutenant in the 2nd. Cuirassiers, in garrison at Bruges, who was brought before a court-martial for having wounded a person in a duel, has been acquitted.

THERE WAS SUCH A heavy fall of snow on the 29th ult., at the Font de Cere, in the Cantal, that the agents of the Ponts-et-Chausses, who were employed in making a survey, were obliged to suspend their labours.

WEATHER IN THE ALLEGHANIES.—A traveller just come in from the Alleghany mountains informs us that it is cruel cold up there; for the people there having no thermometers, it gets just as cold as it pleases.

THURSDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., a public immersion of five persons took place in the Baptist chapel, Louth, by the Rev. F. Cameron; and they were admitted members of the church at the administering of the ordinance on Sunday last, along with Mr. Simons, a converted Jew.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

NATIONAL DEBT.—The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, have announced that "no sum will be applied by them on account of the Sinking Fund, between the 6th of July and the 10th of October," for this excellent reason, that the expenditure for the year ending 5th April, 1838, exceeded the income for the same period by the sum of £1,428,531 18s. 7¼d.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is said Parliament will terminate the business of the present session by the first week in August.

NEW CONSCRIPTION LAW IN SARDINIA.—The King of Sardinia has published a new conscription law, in virtue of which every Sardinian subject is obliged to serve eight years in the regular army, or thirteen years in the provincial cavalry, and sixteen in the provincial infantry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND.—The Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Ball, was sworn in as Attorney-General on Friday, before Mr. Justice Moore, one of the Judges at Kilkenny. The right hon. gentleman proceeded from the city to Clonmel, to attend his election.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.——The approaching meeting of the British Association in Newcastle, in the week, commencing the 20th of August, has not yet excited the attention its importance deserves. The sum of £3,000 it appears, from the estimates which have been produced, will be required. Not quite half of this amount has yet been subscribed.

THE CLYDE STEAMER, from Havre to London, came on shore in a fog near Shakspeare Cliff yesterday morning. Twenty passengers were safely landed, most of whom proceeded to London by the Tally-Ho coach. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the great champion of the Church of Scotland, was one of the passengers. The *Clyde* got off the rocks about 1 o'clock, without having sustained any serious damage, and proceeded on her voyage.—*Dover Chronicle* of Saturday.

OMNIBUS ROBBERY.—Thursday week Miss Susan Ward, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, was robbed of her purse, containing £60 in bank-notes, while riding in an omnibus from Temple Bar to the White Horse Cellar.

THE CANNON, an eight-pounder, by which Marshal Damremont was killed at the siege of Constantina, has been brought to Toulon.

A DEPUTATION from the Irish Society has left town for Ireland, on a visit of inspection to their extensive estates in the north of that country.

EARL BRUCE, having received her Majesty's writ to summon him to sit in this Parliament by the title of Baron Bruce, was, on Thursday evening week, introduced into the House of Lords in the usual manner, and took the oaths and his seat.

SIR JOHN WROTTESLEY having been created a Peer by the title of Baron Wrottesley, on Thursday week took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords.

THE CROPS.—Never did the crops of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, or Peas, appear in a more flourishing condition than in most parts of this county, at the present time.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

THE HAY HARVEST.—The hay harvest has generally commenced in this neighbourhood. The crops are remarkably abundant, even in those soils which generally are the most deficient. The produce on the clover lands was never known to be more abundant than at the present period.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in one of the top rooms at Richardson's Hotel, Covent-garden, caused by a gentleman dropping his chamber candlestick, and setting fire to the bed-curtains. The alarm was speedily given, and the fire got under, but not until damage had been done to the extent of £2,000. Much alarm was created among those who had retired to bed at the hotel. Many of them took shelter in their night-clothes at Evans' hotel adjoining.

ARE THE ELECTORS of Finsbury aware that their Member, Mr. Duncombe, sailed this week for Canada, for the purpose of assisting by his *advice* and *experience*, the noble Governor General?—*Herald.*

MADEMOISELLE BLASIS expired at Florence on the 15th of last month, after a short and painful illness.—*Musical World.*

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD of Lisbon has become excessively unsafe at night, from the number of robberies which constantly occur after sunset; so that gentlemen returning to town from visiting their friends in the country, are compelled to do so in parties of four or five, if they wish to arrive in safety.

SIR E. D. SCOTT is suffering from the effects of a fall from his horse, at his seat in Warwickshire. By the last accounts received in town, we understand that he was going on favourably.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK paired off with Mr. Loch against the third reading of the small debts (Scotland) bill. Mr. Humphery paired off on Monday last with Mr. Burr, having been appointed one of a deputation from the City to Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR ANDERSON, of London, has been appointed Vice-Consul of the Queen of Spain for the Shetland and Orkney Islands. A direct trade in fish, with Spain, has been recently opened up up from these Islands, and is likely, it is said, to prove highly beneficial to them.

BRIGHTON, JULY 12.—A political dinner was given to Mr. George Faithful, the ex-M.P., on Monday night, by his friends and admirers. About 170 persons were present, who were addressed by Mr. Faithful and a few of his supporters.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER'S SON is reported a candidate for the representation of this city, in place of Sir David Roche, Bart.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 3.—By an ordinance lately published, all Turkish subjects of the Catholic faith are made subordinate in temporal matters to the Catholic Armenian Patriarch. The Rajahs of the Latin church are, however, to be exempt from these rules, and to remain under the Catholic Archbishop and the Papal Vicar.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY VOTERS.—The chairman of the fictitious vote committee has addressed a circular to the offices of the Clerk of the Peace in Ireland, requesting an immediate return of the number of "Marksmen" in each county and borough, and to specify how many of the same voted at the late elections, and for whom.

NOTWITHSTANDING the orders issued by the magistrates during the past week, no fewer than three dogs, evidently rabid, and unmuzzled, were killed on Wednesday and yesterday in the vicinity of the Hampstead-road. One of the animals, a large truck dog, bit a child in its progress along Crescent-street, and another attacked a cab horse at the lower end of Tottenham-court-road.

STRIKE.—The camlets weavers of Norwich continue to hold out. On Wednesday week there was a meeting at which between two and three thousand persons attended. We understand that another thrum was taken away from a workman on Wednesday evening by some of the weavers.

NEW PRINTING MACHINE.—We copy the following from an American paper, the *Peoria Register and North Western Gazeteer.* Mr. Thomas French, of Ithaca, New York, in constructing his patent printing press, at the Speedwell works, near Middletown, which is to be attached to one of the paper-mills in that place. This press takes the paper immediately from the paper machine, prints it on both sides, and passes it through drying cylinders, which press it smooth. Thus, in one operation, and within the space of three minutes, the pulp is taken from the mill, and a book of 356 pages is ready for the binder. The paper is printed in one continuous sheet, and a whole edition can be readily printed, rolled up and sent to any distance. Mr. French has on his press, *Cobb's Juvenile Reader*, of 216 pages, of which he presented us a sheet of about seventy feet long, neatly printed, and which can be examined at our office.

BARON O'SULLIVAN DE GRAS, the Belgian Envoy in Constantinople, had his first audience of the Sultan on the 19th ult.

A NEW BRIDGE is to be erected across the Shannon, at Athlone.

A FEW DAYS AGO, a cat at Dalblair, Ayrshire, killed one of a pair of blackbirds; the survivor watched its opportunity, caught puss asleep, and at a pounce fairly pecked out one of her eyes.

THE STURGEON taken in the Foyle last week was presented to her Majesty, and made its appearance in good order at the royal table.—*Derry paper.*

ARRANGEMENTS are making for the establishment of a Proprietary school at Northampton.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY.—A translation of *Nicholas Nickleby* into German has just been announced by Westermann, of Brunswick.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to hear that Mr. Nunn, of the Nottingham Theatre, met a very serious accident a few evenings ago, while on the stage, from the accidental discharge of a pistol, which has wholly incapacitated him from prosecuting his professional duties.

HAY HARVEST.—The last of the hay in the Nottingham Meadows was got in on Sunday afternoon, and in good condition; the extended time for turning in the cattle did not expire until Tuesday, but on Monday many parties had turned in their stock.—*Nottingham Journal.*

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY, on his arrival in Dublin, issued a proclamation, announcing to the Protestants in the north of Ireland that the act of Parliament prohibiting party processions had been renewed, and would continue in force for five years. Under the impression that the act had expired, and had not been renewed, great preparations had been made by the Orangemen to celebrate the 12th of July.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—On the coronation day, John Coates, Esq., of Galphay, near Ripon, entertained a dinner party of twenty-four of the villagers, in celebration of the day. As most of them appeared much advanced in years, Mr. Coates had the curiosity to ask each one his age, and on casting up the same, it was found they amounted to the present year of our Lord, 1836, being nearly an average of 77.

FACTORY SYSTEM.—Lord Ashley was to have moved a resolution on Thursday, to the effect that the factory system imperatively required amendment; but the House was "counted out" a few minutes after the Speaker had taken the chair. The *Times* charges Mr. Hume, Mr. Gillon, Mr. Pease, Mr. Robert Steuart, and the Speaker, with trickery in this affair. Mr. Gillon moved that the House be counted; and during the operation, Mr. Robert Steuart and Mr. Pease left the House. There were then only 36 Members; and the *Times* insinuates that the Speaker counted the Members very fast, lest more should enter and make a House.

BEER SHOPS.—It appears from a return presented to the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord F. Egerton, relative to beer sellers and licensed victuallers, that the number of licenses taken out for beeer shops, in 1835, was 39,654; in 1836, 44,130; and in 1837, 45,394. It appears from the same return that the number of licensed victuallers who passed the Insolvent Courts in England and Wales during the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, was 1218; and that for the last three years, up to June, 1838, the number of insolvent licensed victuallers was 942; and of beer sellers 512. The total number of convictions that have taken place under the new Beer Act in the eleven metropolitan police offices during the last three years was 631; and the number of excise convictions for the purchase or sale of spirituous liquors by beer sellers during the same period was 118.

THE BRITISH QUEEN.—This stupendous steamship, commanded by Captain Roberts, formerly of the *Sirius*, arrived at Port Glasgow on Saturday, and went into dock, where she is to receive her machinery. The *Queen* left Gravesend on Monday last, and was towed to Plymouth by the *Vulture* steamer. Betwixt these places she had foul winds. At Plymouth the *Vulture* left, and the *Queen* then came right round by the Land's End in fine style, carrying all sail, and beating every vessel on her way, especially a French brig, which attempted to compete with her for some time. Having arrived at the tail of the bank early on Saturday morning, she was towed into the wet dock at eleven, by the *Samson* steamer, the top of whose funnel, it was observed, just reached the height of the *Queen's* paddle-box. No one can have any proper idea of the vastness of this vessel unless he go on board. She measures 1,862 tons; the deck is flush, there being no obstruction of paddle-boxes or machinery on the whole of her length, which is 275 feet. The American and British flags flaunted at her mast on Saturday. The interior of the vessel is equally wonderful—it is like a little town—there being two flats of berths, which amount, we are given to understand, to 300. The *Queen* has a full-length likeness of her Majesty in front, and is supposed to be the largest vessel in the world, being thirty-five feet longer than any ship in the British navy. She was built by Messrs. Curling and Young, of Limehouse, for the British and American Steam Navigation Company; and when she gets in her machinery, which Mr. Robert Napier, of this city (Glasgow) is to have the high honour of furnishing, the *Queen* will ply betwixt London and New York. Every person who saw her before she left the Thames, including many naval officers of high rank, expressed themselves in terms of admiration of the handsome appearance of this vessel, and she proved herself a capital sailor on the way down, her general running being about eleven knots an hour.—*Scottish Guardian.*

THE CONVICT JOHN RICKEY.—This unhappy man, who was found guilty on Wednesday last, at the Central Criminal Court, of the wilful murder of Sergeant James Hamilton, of the 12th Lancers, by shooting him with a pistol, is perfectly resigned to the fate which was announced to him by Mr. Justice Park, who passed sentence of death on him the following day without holding out the slightest hope of mercy. Before his trial, and once since judgment was pronounced upon him, he expressed a wish to see his wife and only child, a boy about three years old, and his desire was complied with by Mr. Cope, the Governor of the prison. The interviews, particularly the last, are described as most affecting, the unfortunate man having always lived on good terms with his wife, and being remarkably fond of his child. Indeed, the character which he bore in the regiment showed that his conduct was irreproachable up to the time he committed the dreadful act, and one of the principal witnesses who appeared against him on the trial, private M. Kelly, declared that he had always considered him the "quietest man in the regiment," which testimony was fully corroborated by Captain Vandeleur, under whom he had served for a period of eight years. There was one singular fact that was not mentioned at the trial, namely, that the wife of the murdered man, who, of all persons, might be naturally supposed to entertain a strong feeling against Rickey, actually travelled up from Hampton Court on the day of the trial, for the express purpose of recommending him to mercy. She was advised, however, not to do so, as her recommendation would produce no good effect, and possibly might expose her to unpleasant comment. No day has as yet been fixed for the execution, and we understand that some difficulty exists upon the subject, which has placed the usual authorities connected with the Central Criminal Court in rather an unpleasant situation. Prior to the amendment of the law regarding murder, sentence of death was always passed at the close of the session by the Recorder, upon prisoners tried and convicted of capital offences before the Judges. By a recent Act of Parliament, however, the Judge who tries the case is directed to pass sentence upon the convict, but, by a singular omission in the Act, he is not empowered to fix a day for the execution. Mr. Justice Park considered, no doubt, that he would not be justified in naming a day, as the act is silent upon that point, and we believe the Recorder has declared that he cannot interfere, inasmuch as he knows nothing of the case, and the power of passing sentence of death is taken from him. In this dilemma, the sheriffs, we understand, were applied to; but they were naturally anxious to shift so serious a responsibility from their own shoulders, and the result was that it was determined to apply to the Home Office for directions how to act under circumstances so urgent and peculiar. The new law, in extending the time between the conviction of a murderer and his execution, allows him to live over two Sundays from the former time, so that the period of life allowed to the wretched man in the present instance, would legally expire this day week, provided that the recommendation of the jury in his favour be of no avail, and that the law will be left to take its course, of which, indeed, there can be little doubt after the observations of the Learned Judge in passing sentence. We have not heard the result of the application to Lord John Russell upon the subject of fixing a day for the execution; but it is generally believed that the matter will be referred to the legal advisers of the crown.

NEW POOR LAW IN TODMORDEN.

To the Board of Guardians of the Todmorden Union.

GENTLEMEN,—The events of the last week have been of a kind altogether new in this hitherto peaceful valley, and will be long remembered. These events, and the answers which I am informed you have given to questions put to you by the deputations of shop-keepers and others, who thought it their duty to wait on you, have convinced me that to persevere JUST NOW in carrying into execution that, of which I, on behalf of my brothers and myself, have repeatedly given you notice, would hazard the lives of the innocent and unoffending; and that it would have no effect in inducing you to yield to the entreaties of an immense majority of your fellow rate-payers, not to lend yourselves to introduce the New Poor Law into this District. To prevent, if possible, the shedding of innocent blood, and to comply with the wishes of those who petition us, we feel ourselves MORALLY bound to postpone carrying out the measure implied in our notice, and we have re-opened *our works* this day.

One of your board, a newly dubbed official, with the military at his call, on Monday last made this assertion, "that he thought the Old Poor Law better than the New one. Mr. Fielden could not suppose, that they would be able to prevent the new law being put into operation—that it was the law of the land, and it would be put in force, or half the troops in the country would be concentrated here to effect it." I pity this gentleman if he has consented to be a tool to introduce this law, and with such a force; he should not forget the efforts made by two near relatives of his, along with others, to disunite the township in which he and I live, and in which our forefathers have long lived, from other townships, not yet forty years ago; and the general satisfaction that has always been expressed at those efforts having been *successful*. His assertion on Monday last, coupled with the fact of a military force having been sent to Todmorden that day, and on Friday the presence of the commanding officer of the district, (who, according to the newspapers, was in London on Monday,) *would seem to imply* that there were other and higher authorities in the back ground, ready and willing to supply the force, and to introduce the law amongst us by slaughtering the people, has been done in other parts. To oppose force to force, we are not yet prepared; but if the people, of this and the surrounding districts are to be driven to the alternative of either doing so, or surrendering their local government into the hands of an unconstitutional board of law-makers, the time may not be far distant when the experiment may be tried, and I would warn those who provoke the people to such a combat, of the danger they are incurring.

You, Gentlemen, say this New Poor Law is the law of the land—*that you are opposed to its principles and details*; but, that as it is the law, it must be put in force, and you will be the instruments to do it. Suppose a law to have been passed, requiring you to cut off the heads of all the poor people who applied for parish relief,—and such a law would have been a merciful one compared with that which starves them to death by inches;—might you not have used the same argument for cutting off their heads? And would you be justified in doing it?

In support of this, I would refer you to the letter of MR. BARTON, the chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Havant Union, addressed to the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and recently published in that journal. In detailing the sufferings of the poor, under the New Poor Law Act, Mr. Barton says,—"A single case of destitution, close to our own doors, affects us more than a thousand such cases dispersed in distant country parishes; still less is our sensibility affected, when the sufferings endured do not exhibit themselves in a visible form, as immediate consequences of a privation of the necessaries of life. If we heard that a whole family had been found dead in their beds from starvation, we should be struck with horror; but the suffering is not less, or less real (it is even greater, because more prolonged,) if they are so debilitated, by a continued privation of needful food and clothing, as gradually to fall victims under the attacks of fever, consumption, or dropsy. I do not hesitate to express my conviction, that many hundreds, nay, thousands of families in the agricultural districts, are now suffering these protracted miseries." Mr. Barton, it further appears, is well acquainted with the practical working of the new law, and would praise it if he could; his apology for addressing the public ear is thus stated:—"It is not till after having repeatedly and earnestly remonstrated with the Commissioners in private, till after having used my best endeavours to obtain a hearing before the Committee of the House of Commons, that I thus appeal to another tribunal. But having failed in these endeavours, I cannot in conscience suppress the painful apprehensions that I *entertain on this subject*; also, all the dread that I feel of the effect of the *measures of the Commissioners, during the forthcoming winter*." I know myself, that many have been anxious to give evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, who deeply deplore the sufferings of the poor under this new law, but who have not been allowed to do so; while the Committee have admitted the supporters and workers of it, and prevented them answering questions which would have proved its cruel operation. Mr. Pearce, chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Woburn Union, was thus protected when I would have inquired into the case of the Widow Deacon, of Woburn, whose relief had been gradually withdrawn, and who, in despair, from harsh treatment of the Guardians, drowned herself in the moat of the clergyman, under the walls of Woburn Abbey.

But how is it we have two Laws? The New Law was passed in 1834, and we have hitherto carried on our parochial affairs under the law which was in being before 1834, and which is still in being. You, then, who are but at best *self-elected Guardians*, have the choice either to allow us to continue to act under the Old Law, or to resign, and not bring the ratepayers under a law of which you disapprove. The New Law is so far weak, at any rate, that it cannot be put in force without Guardians. No one can be compelled to be, or to remain a Guardian; to be one is a voluntary act, and no penalty or punishment attaches to refusal. I blame the Legislature for passing such a law; but on you rests the odium, the responsibility, and the consequences, of putting this law in force here; and I am sure all the people in this neighbourhood think the same. Your saying that if you do not put it in force, we shall be united to other townships, is a mere subterfuge, and degrading to those who use it. It amounts only to this, that you will be tools to do us wrong, lest others should do so if you do not. What better is it than saying WE ourselves will reduce the wages of the poor, and cause them to perish of want, rather than suffer others to do it? On a par with this begging of the question, is your saying you will resign rather than treat the poor unkindly. Recollect if you get the relief of the poor into your hands as Guardians under the New Law, *you are to be subject* to the rules, orders, and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, whatever they may be. Read your instructions, and see how often this is repeated; and read also the instructions they sent forth to other Boards of Guardians, in order that you may know what they have already done, and how unsatisfactory their doings have been found to all humane Guardians. Recollect, too, that your office is not a permanent one; that if you continue in office, you must be re-elected. If others succeed you, you know not what they will do; but if you be re-elected, and find because you cannot do what you now promise you will do, you will then resign,—what will the state of things then be? Will you not have placed us in a position identical with having no Poor Law at all, and thus *confirm* what Earl Fitzwilliam is reported lately to have said in his place in the House of Lords, "that the wise view to take of the Poor Law Amendment Act, is to consider it as the stepping stone to no Poor Laws at all." If you be sincere in your assertion, that you wish the poor to be better relieved, you have now more power to effect this by a regular attendance at the parish board than you would have when acting under the Commissioners:—less of your time too would be required, to secure more relief to the poor. When the New Poor Law has been put into operation, however unsatisfactory its working may be, I see no way for you to return to the old law. It would be unwise therefore, on your part, to hand over the poor and rate-payers, against their will, to the Commissioners of Somerset House, before you have secured those amendments in the new law, which you say are required. The new law was professedly given as a boon to the agricultural interest; the boon was to ensure a reduction of rates; and the Noble Lord who offered it said, in answer to a question put to him when the Bill was passing through the Commons, "that no parish, whose affairs were managed well, need be under apprehension of being interfered with by the Commissioners." The principal criterion of good management, Mr. Power, one of their assistants, in his *evidence recently given, says*, is the lowness of the rates. Let Mr. Power then shew you, that you can reduce the rates, and do what is right to the poor, before you become his slaves.

Sincerely wishing you may yet reconsider your determination, and resolve that you will not be the first in this part to violate the sound constitutional principle, which requires taxation and representation to go hand in hand;—wishing you may do this, by ceasing to act as Guardians, and thereby allay the JUST dissatisfaction which you know prevails,

I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.
JOHN FIELDEN.

Waterside, July 16, 1838.

P. S. I cannot help adding, as a point worthy of your most serious consideration, that your *real* difficulties may only commence, when the period arrives for the relief of the poor being administered by your board, and the officers acting under it. Supplies will be required; the rates will have to be collected; and after having disregarded the entreaties of your brother rate-payers, this may be much more difficult to accomplish than you expect, even with the threatened force at your back. You have heard that tithes could not be collected in Ireland, and if you persevere, you may have the *satisfaction* of knowing, that rates cannot be collected in England.

THE GREAT MEETING AT CARLISLE.

We have received so many letters of disappointment at the omission in our last of the splendid speech of Mr. O'Connor, at Carlisle, that we feel it necessary notwithstanding a press of other matter, to insert it below.

Mr. O'CONNOR came forward, and was greeted with cheers and waving of hats for several minutes. He said poor but honest, hard worked but badly paid, men of Carlisle, I thank you. He held in his hand a bill by which the meeting was convened, and by the concluding paragraph, he found that the committee had selected a subject for him; it was the dependency of labour upon capital. (Cheers.) Though he was a stranger, it appeared the committee were aware of his opinion; for of all the absurdities in the world, the greatest was, an endeavour our present system, to make labour independent of capital. (Cheers.) He knew enough of Carlisle to know that there were 800 Hand-loom Weavers, over 21 years of age, and that, out of that number, only 19 had votes, and consequently, those 19 were but poor make-weights in the struggle with the money-mongers for the complete dominion over their order. (Great cheers.) All, said Mr. O'Connor, the people know to what I am coming; they are aware that if the 800 Hand-loom Weavers had votes, that the great improvement in machinery, which displaces them from their position, would be directed to the general comfort of man, and not to the advantage of those who trafficked upon labour, because they had the protection of the franchise. (Cheers.) Universal Suffrage,—(renewed cheering)—that, said Mr. O'Connor, is the one, the great, the only balm for all your sores, and that you shall have, said he, or with you I shall die in procuring it. (Uproarious applause.) Now, said he, the Tory *Patriot* and the Whig *Journal* will denounce this on Saturday as extravagant; whereas, the one would laud him if he preached the importance of a town Councillor. (Great laughter.) What, said he, then has the sop been thrown at one of your former Radical friends, and is he now either silenced, or hired to denounce him, Mr. O'Connor? (Cheers, and aye you're right.) These were the struggles in which the people were courted. They praised the Whigs in pulling the Tory finger out of the people's pockets, and, in return, they put in the whole Whig fist. (Great cheering.) Was it likely that if labour was in truth the only capital, that either Whigs or Tories would surrender any portion of that authority which turned labour to their advantage. (Cheers.) On Saturday, we shall hear that some few thousand rag-a-muffins assembled to hear the destructive Feargus O'Connor, but if the Whig and Tory rubbish told the truth, and said that there was a strong sprinkling of soldiers cheering with the people,—(immense cheering, in which the soldiers joined)—If the rubbish told this, it would stagger those who relied upon what was called the discipline of the troops. (Cheers.) Look at them (continued Mr. O'Connor) are they not very like men, and very like yourselves? May they not have fathers and mothers, and cousins, and friends among you? But should they not, are they not quite sure to have hearts of freemen, in which neither red coat nor blue coat can stop the free course of the free blood of the freeman. (Repeated cheers.) No, no; he was not afraid of the soldiers; but no matter, he hoped the time never would arrive when the people and the soldiers would be opposed to each other; but, if it did come, he (Mr. O'Connor) would fight upon the side of the people. Many were the struggles which took place on that spot for a choice of evils; and let the people, after all, think for a single moment that so general is corruption, and so rife is hypocrisy, that it makes no difference whether they sent a devil or an angel to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) What good is one white sheep among the black sheep? And if they sent an angel, the rest would soon make a devil of him. (Cheers.) The very first familiar word, "And will you give me the honour of your company at dinner in Downing-street to-morrow." (Cheers and laughter.) There was the rub! The night is spent in breathless anxiety to know by what *means* the representative can best discount his constituents, and not only them, for the fools would deserve it, but how he can also discount your industry at the shrine of ambition. (Cheers.) Let us therefore, said Mr. O'Connor, give up, and for ever, the notion that a Whig is better or worse than a Tory, or that a Tory is better or worse than a Whig, but that both are privileged, when in power, to appropriate all your money, and when out of power, both are interested in preventing you, at all events, from having any share in the distribution of your own wealth. (Cheers.) Now this meeting would puzzle them, for they were in hope that the coronation pantomime would have served for a prop during the *recess*; but they are mistaken, as the people would take care to turn the holidays into field-days for marshalling their forces. (Immense cheering.) Mr. O'Connor never did, never would condescend to address them upon any substantive wrong; nor indeed could they expect themselves to aid in the redress of a single grievance, or in the formation of an entirely new constitution,—(cheers)—and for this reason, the present system oppressed all, while the act of removing a single grievance might but benefit a small body of the community. (Cheering.) Then up like free men, and let us throw off the whole burden with one gigantic struggle. (Uproarious applause.) What have the people to expect from the Whigs? A tree is known by its fruit—(cheers)—and let us not judge of those farmers of our rights by one sample of legislation; it would be unfair; let us judge of them, as corn buyers do, by tops and bottoms. (Laughter.) At the top of the rank, then, we find the suspension of the Irish constitution, such as it was—(shame and cheers)—we find the coercion bill—(groans for them)—and at the bottom, we find the suspension of the constitution of Canada. (Cheers.) We learn that Lord Durham has taken into his own hands complete authority there, lest after consideration should attach odium to those acts which might be thought necessary. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, this he thought a most wise provision for indemnifying himself, but treason against the people. (Cheers.) But (said Mr. O'Connor) look to the press. The very journals who poured forth their execrations against the bloody Cumberland, for suspending the constitution of Hanover, laud the pigmy Durham to the skies for slaying the constitution in Canada. (Great cheers.) Here is even handed justice; and this from a Radical leader. (Laughter.) From such leaders, good Lord deliver us. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then informed the soldiers and the people of the attempt to disturb the meeting at Newcastle, and assured the soldiers, that had the hair of a man's head been hurt, the barracks and the town would have been in flames. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He then addressed the well-dressed classes who skirted the meeting, and were in the windows, and showed the utter folly of endeavouring to withold the rights of the people. He spoke at considerable length upon the Five Radical Principles, and the necessity of making a grand struggle out of the House, since the right of petition had been destroyed. He complimented the trades upon their junction with the people, and assured them, that the interests of the tradesman and that of the humble labourer was precisely the same. He read a most cutting lecture to the former Radicals, who were silenced by a place in the council, and, above all, cautioned the people against reposing any confidence in the Municipal Reformers, who would cut off the King's head when they wanted power, but who would cut off the people's heads rather than share the power they had secured for themselves. (Great cheering.) Here are thousands of hand-loom weavers, whose duty and allegiance, they are told, is to fear God and honour the Queen, and all that are put in authority under her, while they find this allegiance and duty consists in sanctioning the enormous sum of £15,000 a year being taken from the wretched weavers and given to the idle Archbishop of Canterbury, the key-stone of the law church. How many at 2s. 4½d. a week would that support? Why, nearly 1,500 men and women and their children. (Cheers.) But he is pious, and loves God, because he partakes of the good things; while you are called Infidels, because you do not believe that God created 1,500 men and 1,500 women paupers, to bring up thousands of little paupers, all of whom, every one, went to support one great Infidel, who believes in tithes, but does not believe in God, or he could not join in the oppression of his creatures. (Repeated cheering.) He could not conclude without expressing his great delight at having thus perfected the great chain between London and Edinburgh, and Glasgow. All the links were now perfect. London, Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Carlisle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, had now become forged as it were together, and although the wages of corruption were taken from the provinces to support the idle in the metropolis, yet a spirit was now growing up which nothing but justice could put down. Night, he said, was now about to close the glorious scene; and as he had not breakfasted, he would conclude with this one observation. All men who advocated Democracy were called spies and hired mercenaries; there were many such: but as for himself, he had never travelled a mile, or eaten a meal, at the expense of either Whig, Tory, or Radical; nor would he, as pledged to his constituents, ever accept place, pension, or emolument from any Government save that which was chosen by Universal Suffrage. (Loud cheering.) He was the really unpaid, undeviating, unpurchasable friend of liberty and servant of the people. Mr. O'Connor then retired amid waving of hats, and cheers that made the buildings tremble, and the soldiers were not backward in their expression of gratification.

Mr. O'CONNOR again presented himself to acknowledge the vote of thanks which had been so enthusiastically carried. He returned to hear Hanson congratulate them upon their approach to the Town Hall. They were upon the threshold. The building, the whole building belonged to them, and he hoped soon to see them in possession of the interior—(cheers)—for in truth since the Whigs had got there, the people had to pay even more tolls, and customs, and dues, to fatten the lean rats, than to keep the fat rats in good condition. (Great laughter.) All had done him the honour to express satisfaction,

Words are but wind,
Actions speak the mind.

So let them suit the action to the word, and this night form an association, a Radical association. (Cheers, and Daniel o'Connell will put us down.) This was the signal for Mr. O'Connor, who seized the opportunity, and turning to the man who made the observation, he said, will he? He has run the length of his tether; the force which he dared to oppose has put him down—he kicked down the ladder before he reached the summit—(loud cheers) and if he (Mr. O'Connor) stood alone, he would put him and his servile tail out of joint, or make them do justice, real justice, to Ireland. Mr. O'Connor then entered at considerable length, by moonlight, into the question of Trades' Unions, fully justifying their proceedings, and making it appear that all other Unions were monopoly, forestalling, usurious, and unconstitutional; while an Union to protect labour was a sacred duty, and constitutional. He drew a picture of O'Connell sitting between Barny M'Cleary and the Lord Mayor, in their battle against the Irish Unions, while Canada was mourning his absence, which drew tears from the meeting. He followed O'Connell through his whole career, showing him to be the veriest hypocrite in existence, and closed the scene with a picture of Ireland—her sufferings and credulity, which never will be forgotten by the hearers. Mr. O'Connor then gave a specimen of a Tory and of a Whig addressing a constituency at a contested election; and drew the picture so near to life as to convulse the whole meeting with laughter, so that it was impossible to give anything like a correct report. He again returned thanks, and concluded a speech which has given more than satisfaction, and, which is still better, has been the means of forming an Association of the unrepresented. The market-place was crowded to the last; the most perfect order was observed, and Mr. O'Connor spoke in a tone of voice, capable of being heard at a distance beyond the meeting, from the stillness of the night. He came forward for another moment and said, working men, the press has been your bitterest foe. The servility of the press has made such demonstrations as the present necessary, and when I discovered this fact, I armed myself with its power, and to day I have not come alone. I was not fool enough to leave my address and your response in the hands of either Whig or Tory, so I have brought a reporter at my own expense, and your meeting shall go to the world through the medium of the *Northern Star*. Mr. O'Connor then retired amid cheers and blessings which followed him to his hotel. The most anxious admirer and critical reporter can give but a faint idea of the effect of Mr. O'Connor's address upon the meeting. It was one continuous and uninterrupted strain of eloquent invective, and argumentative denunciation against the opposers of free institutions, and what most astonished his hearers was, the correct knowledge which he seemed to possess of all local matters, even to the names of the local parties and their former professions and present opinions.

THE LONDON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION TO THE DEMOCRATS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—During the last few weeks, we have addressed you on subjects of momentous importance to yourselves—of vital interest to the working classes generally. But before we can reasonably expect any generally response to these appeals, it is absolute necessary that you should be fully informed as to who and what we are; our objects as an association, and the means whereby we purpose to achieve these objects.

Briefly, we state that we are working men, who, having devotd the flower of our youth—the morning of our days to the sacred cause of our country's regeneration, only, hitherto, to meet with *disappointment, to see our brightest hopes* blasted, and the visions of by-gone years vanish as the mist of the early dawn, have resolved to concentrate our energies into one great, united, unceasing effort for the attainment of our rights; firmly resolving, that our Association, once established, shall be maintained through all future difficulties and dangers until the objects, for the attainment of which it has been founded, have been achieved, the tyrants of our country punished for their crimes, oppression for ever cast down, and the sovereignty of the people established by the victorious triumph of the great principles of democracy.

In accordance with these our heart-felt sentiments, we proclaim to our countrymen the following as our objects, to obtain which, we are united heart and hand.

First.—The objects of the Democratic Association are, to avail itself of every opportunity in the progress of society, for practically establishing the principles of Social, Political, and Universal Equality.

Second.—To this end, they desire to unite the unrepresented of all classes into one bond of fraternity, for the attainment of Universal Suffrage: this Association being convinced that, until the proletarian classes are fully and faithfully represented, justice in legislation will never be rendered unto them.

Third.—To obtain, in addition to the extension of the Suffrage to every adult male: that the country be divided, according to the population, into equal electoral districts. That the elections of the Legislative Assembly be taken annually: the Legislators to receive wages of attendance: and the only qualification required, to be the confidence of the electors. In other words, to obtain an effectual Reform of the Commons' House of Parliament, the basis of which shall be Universal Suffrage; equal Representation; Annual Parliaments; No Property Qualification; and Payment of Members.

Fourth.—To devise every possible means and to make every exertion to remove those oppressive, odious, and unjust enactments that prevent the free circulation of thought through the medium of an untaxed and honest press.

Fifth.—To procure the total and unqualified repeal of the infamous New Poor Law Act, and a restoration of the spirit of the 43d of Elizabeth, with such improvements as the circumstances of the country may require.

Six.—To promote an abridgement of the hours of labour in factories and workshops, and the total abolition of infant labour altogether. Even in the present artificial state of society no adult person should be *required* to work more than eight hours per day, especially while so many thousands are without employment at all.

Seven.—To support, as circumstances may determine, by all available means, every rational opposition made by working men against the combination and tyranny of capitalists, whenever the latter shall seek to reduce the wages of labour, extend the hours of toil, or institute proceedings against the labourer, the character of which proceedings in the estimation of the association shall be deemed vexatious and oppressive.

Eight.—To promote public instruction and the diffusion of sound political knowledge.

And finally the great object, end, and aim, of this association is the destruction of inequality and the establishment of general happiness.

Fellow-Countrymen, these our objects cannot fail to be well understood by *all*, and require no comment from us—except that as will be seen, we have chosen to adopt all that we considered to be wise and good in the objects of associations, formerly or at present in existence, rather than any new worded list of our own having the same meaning. We reserve for another address the exposition of the *means* by which we hope to obtain the objects here stated.

Yours Fraternally,
The Members of the London Democratic Association,
(Signed on their behalf,)
JOSEPH FISHER, Chairman.
GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY, Secretary.
Market Coffee Rooms, Smithfield, July 2nd, 1838.

EMANCIPATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The first, and by far the greatest, difficulty in the way of emancipating the people, and setting on foot a society founded on a truer basis, was the want of funds, but means have been found to overcome this obstacle by means of extending throughout the kingdom associations similar to that established at Wisbech, under the name of the United Advancement Society, the nature of which is as follows:—

The organization and constitution of this Society contains the germ of that which by expansion and extension may emancipate the labouring classes everywhere from their present position.

It consists in laying aside from their earnings sixpence per week to form a fund with which to purchase land, so that the working classes may become landowners, lords of the soil, *collectively* if not *individually*. And by the contribution of the weekly deposits after the land is bought, to construct for themselves spacious, healthy, beautiful habitations, in lieu of the small, unhealthy, wretched cabins they at present inhabit, and thus to bring about a state of Society, that those by whose labour the food is produced, the habitations raised, and the clothing manufactured, shall, themselves be well-fed, well-lodged, and well-clad, and their children be well-educated.

Now, although many of the labouring classes may be unable to set aside sixpence per week, the fact, that so many of them spend wastefully and injuriously to themselves a considerable sum in the purchase of beer, proves that they might do it if it were shewn to them that by so small a sum such beneficial results would be accomplished.

Then, can they be accomplished?—that is the question. I know many at a first glance, will say, the means are too small to accomplish the end. Just let us see. Five hundred persons forming such a society, and depositing sixpence per week, become possessed of six hundred and thirty pounds in the short space of twelve months. Five thousand persons accumulate between six and seven thousand pounds in the same time. Five hundred thousand persons nearly seven hundred thousand pounds. Five million persons nearly seven million sterling per annum; and so in proportion with a larger or smaller number.

The constitution of the society is that of universal suffrage and vote by ballot in the choice of its officers. The security to the members consists in the appointment of five or more Trustees, chosen by themselves, in whose name the money is vested on behalf of the society, which being enrolled under the law which regulates Friendly Societies, is protected by Act of Parliament.

If from change of residence, want of employment, or any other cause, a member wishes to withdraw, he or she receives back the whole sum deposited by him or her. When a purchase of land is made some modification of this rule may become necessary, but to effect an alteration a general meeting must be held, up to which time it is quite right there should be the power of withdrawal.

The Society in Wisbech having now been established a few months, and having acquired property to the extent of nearly Two Hundred Pounds, are desirous of seeing the principle carried out. They therefore recommend their fellow labourers in other towns to form branch Societies. It is thought wise that each town should choose its own Trustees, and thus have charge of its own funds. Nevertheless, when, from the multiplication of societies, a large sum is accumulated, all, or several societies, may unite their funds for the purchase of one or more estates of magnitude, instead of several smaller ones, for the best members from each Society may be drafted out to be the first occupiers of the "Promised Land," or the Land of the People, until, by the superiority of the arrangements, and continued accumulation, the whole population may be placed in circumstances equally advantageous.—*Star of the East.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in affording a vehicle for the discussion of great Public Questions, they are not to be identified with the Sentiments or the Language of their several Correspondents.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Gentlemen,—I was not a little surprised to find myself the object of fierce personal crimination in the *Star* of Saturday last, not being aware that I had committed any offence at all calculated to provoke this proof that you are capable and not unwilling to "return railing for railing." I shall *abstain from remarking* on the moral character it indicates, being free to believe that its symptoms were induced by transient and mistaken causes, and which only need explanation to obtain from you a full and frank acknowledgment. I content myself, therefore, with *most emphatically* denying having employed any such language as that you *attribute* to me, and which occasioned the article in question. The only reference which I made to the *Star* was in consequence of an assertion made by a Socialist to the effect that, in the course of my lecture, I had denied principles which he had obliged me to admit in public discussion at Leeds; which admission, he affirmed, was inserted in the *Star* by Mr. Hobson, who was present on the occasion referred to. In rebutting this charge, I remarked that if any such statement had appeared in the *Star*, it should be received with caution, inasmuch as Mr. Hobson is himself a Socialist; and for my own part, *in this particular*, I regarded the *Star* as no authority. This is *positively* the whole amount of my "attack" upon your journal; and I appeal to your candour, and to the candour of *your* readers, if it be sufficient to justify the serious assault which you have made against my personal character.

If any such admission as the one referred to above ever found its way into your columns, I have no doubt that you inserted it *as news*; and, therefore, I most cheerfully acquit you of any intentional misrepresentation. *Had I designated the writers in the Star as "Infidels," I unhesitatingly grant that I should have been* consciously *guilty of "base and malicious falsehood."*

In reference to the Leeds Temperance Society, I beg to inform you, that the transactions to which you allude were of a strictly *private* nature, and that none of the parties *most concerned* ever accused me of the charge you wish to convey.

I desire also to inform you that what I stand indebted to the Working Man's Association is the fulfilment of a *voluntary* promise to contribute to its funds, which I shall have great pleasure in discharging so soon as circumstances will allow. There are some other remarks of an exceedingly uncharitable, impertinent, and puerile character, which I regard as the offspring of passing excitement, and therefore undeserving of reply.

I may state, however, in conclusion, that when your correspondent charged me with asserting that "the Owenites ought not to be *permitted* to go into community without giving security for the public *morals*," he palmed upon you a base fabrication of his own fertile fancy. I most strongly deprecate all *coercion* in such matters; let them be put down by fair argument or not at all.

Relying upon your general candour and love of fair play for the insertion of this communication,

I remain yours respectfully,
WILLIAM PALLISTER.

Leeds, July 18th, 1838.

[We have great pleasure in giving insertion to this letter, because we think every man should have fair play. The statement of Mr. Pallister's attack on us was made by several parties on whose veracity we placed the most implicit reliance. And as Mr. P. admits that if he had made such an attack he must have been *consciously* guilty of "base and malicious falsehoods"—he cannot be surprised that we, believing the fact to be so, thought it necessary to shew the public that he who was capable of making such an attack, was unworthy of credit. The statement of our informant, and Mr. Pallister's denial, are now before the public; and those who were at the lectures must decide on their relative accuracy. Fully desirous of injuring no man unfairly, we think it right also to give the following letter received from a respectable Socialist in Halifax, since the above was written.—ED. NORTHERN STAR.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Halifax, July 18th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel bound in honour to state that the report conveyed to you respecting Mr Pallister and the *Northern Star* is not strictly true, whoever has been the reporter; for I was present during the whole of the three lectures, *and must have heard something* of it had it been such as it is represented to be. Mr. Millington was more the aggressor a great deal than Mr. Pallister, for it was him who brought forward the two Leeds papers, as it respects the articles which have appeared in them wrote by Socialists as he stated, and which they lavishly declared to be Infidels; but on the second night of meeting, he came forward and stated expressly that he wished not to be misunderstood with respect to the remarks that he had made on the Leeds papers; for he believed that neither the proprietors nor editors were Socialists or Infidels. The worst remark that I heard Mr. Pallister make was this, "why any body knows what the *Northern Star* is," which was said at the spur of the moment, when his friends were doing their best to back him out; had worse been said I should have noticed it myself. The chastisement for all that, may perhaps do him good, for I must say that his impudence was unpardonable in some respects.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. T.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD BROUGHAM AND VAUX.

MY LORD,—In reading one of the public journals the other day, I perceived that your Lordships have been engaged in a review of the conduct and expressions of Joseph Rayner Stephens, in reference to that abomination of desolation, yclept, the Poor Law Amendment Bill. You, my Lord, as its father, wishful to protect your own offspring, even should that offspring be a personification of the devil, are said to have stood forward conspicuously. But what I have to call your Lordship's attention to more particularly on that occasion, is an assertion made by you, in reference to your own language, used while canvassing for the representation of the county of York. You are there made to say, that you never did give utterance to the following expression at Birmingham, "*That the heads of Kings would, at one day, become playthings for little boys to kick along the streets*;" in proof of which, you declared, that you never stayed at that place, except to change horses. This is all very fine, my Lord, and strikingly depicts the powers of quibbling in that class of men amongst whom you rank so high, whose trade is based on fraud, tergiversation, and falsehood. Were you aware, my Lord, that Birmingham was not in the county of York, or had you any recollection of having used the expressions at Sheffield? Just tax those great powers of *memory you possess*, and honestly declare, (if you did make use of them,) that it was at Sheffield, in the West Riding of the county of York, and that it was then your undisguised opinion. You know, my Lord, men's opinions change by circumstances; and if your elevation to the situation you at present occupy, taking into account the strange conglomeration of circumstances by which *you are surrounded, have wrought* this extreme change in your Lordship's opinions, be honest, as was Archbishop Cranmer, in avowing the change you on that occasion are said to have appealed to their lordships to know if that was your general mode of expressing yourself, and it is there stated that the answer you received was *a laugh*. What a comfortable manner noble lords appear to have of answering very important questions. This alone is proof sufficient that you have emerged out of one atmosphere into another, as you used to be wont to compel answers from those you appealed to. But, my Lord, your life presents one continued scene of shuffling and *change*. Did you not in 1814, when a vacancy was likely to take place in the representation of Westminster, in consequence of Cochrane's impeachment, declare to Major Cartwright, that you were an advocate for Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot? and did you not immediately afterwards, when that question was brought before the House by Lord Cochrane, give your opposition to it? and did his lordship produce your own hand writing to prove your advocacy of the principles in question? Did you not then change and endeavour to quibble away the meaning of your own document? but passing over a great portion of your Lordship's public life, did you not, after your return for this county declare, in the House of Commons, that you had arrived at the summit of your wishes, as representative for the great county of York? and did you not, in the same place, a short time afterwards, declare, that you were ready at any time, to sacrifice your life in defence of the Aristocracy of your country; and were you not, almost immediately, elevated to the peerage? Did you not, in your famous speech on the *Reform* Bill,—I mean, famous on account of its length,—declare, that the man whose house was not worth a shilling had an equal right to a voice in the representation, with a man whose house was worth a thousand pounds? Did you not in the same speech, in reference to the Ballot, make use of the following words? "Who has ever conceded less to the mob or the rabble, or the populace, than I have done? Have not I shewn them the delusion of their favourite Ballot?" And in the same speech, did not you say, "I now come to speak of the people, not the mob, or the rabble, or the populace, but the respectable ten pound renters?" Thus drawing a complete line of demarcation through the great body of the people. These, my Lord, are a few of your Lordship's own expressions, which fully carry out the idea that men are given to change. I now come to one of your Lordship's tricks of more recent date, reported in the public press of last week, where you are made to say, that so convinced were you of the baneful influence of the beer-shops, and the encouragement they afforded to vice of every description, that you would present to the House a bill to repeal that Beer Act, and concluded by laying your bill on the table, which, if carried into effect, would put an end to the operation of the Beer Act after the 1st of April next. Your ally, the Duke of Wellington, is next reported to have risen *changed*, like your Lordship, by disowning his own child—the Beer Act—and standing godfather to your Lordship's bill for starving the people. What a strange being this noble Duke must be! When he has not the privilege of shooting the people, he is determined to assist you to starve them. You, my Lord, have now both agreed to join in the cry of "Blood, blood, blood!" Beware, my Lord, lest you engender this cry in the people. You may goad them on to the sticking point; but mark, if you do, there will be terrible work; and perhaps your Lordship would not be able to escape to your nice villa on the Continent. But, to the subject. You are reported to have said in reply, that you have listened with great delight to the observations of the noble Duke, and that you considered that the sentence of death had gone forth against the beer-shops, that it was only respited for forms which must be complied with before it could be finally executed. Really, my Lord, after this I shall certainly be led to question your sanity. The mandate has gone forth from the Duke of Wellington, against one of the laws of England, and it is virtually repealed. Why, really my Lord, I can scarcely believe that your lordship did make use of the words, but if you did the people can require no stronger proof of your madness, and, therefore, I should recommend your relations to remove you to some place of security. Yes, my Lord, when you declare the people of England, to be under a military despotism—that the laws of this country only require the sanction of that military despot, (with whom you appear to have formed an alliance,) for their repeal, is one of the most strange assertions ever made in any legislative assembly.

Now, my Lord, you have been and still continue a great stickler for vested interests, this being the case, I want to know from your Lordship, if vested interests are not granted and protected by Act of Parliament? If they are, and we have no other protection be careful how you begin to play with vested interests. You, my Lord, may reply and say that you always take care when the vested interests of the rich are in any degree assailed by the voice of the people; that you make a provision for the loss, by an enactment granting compensation. The £20,000,000 to wit, granted to the aristocratic slave holders, but the beer-sellers are a set of plebeians. This, certainly makes a great difference, but let me ask your Lordship and other Noble Lords, if you possess property in this country, do your Lordships ever play with each other's property by making Acts of Parliament to render it valueless? No, my Lord, you are a privileged order, which appears to give you a license to induce men to embark their property in a line of business, after which you exercise such license by defrauding them of the property so invested, and which you pledge yourselves by act of Parliament to protect. Do you think my Lord, that the people of this country will submissively continue to be mocked, insulted, bullied, and robbed, by an irresponsible faction for ever? I tell you no; and should your robbery bill pass into a law, thousands in this country will make it an act of kindness, by still continuing the business and saving the expense of Licenses. Your present correspondent being one of the number engaged in the trade, thus informs your Lordship that he for *one* will, if you rob him of his property by law, continue the sale of the articles in which he deals contrary to law. I remain with all the respect I possibly can have for your Lordship,

Your Lordship's humble servant,
PETER BUSSEY.

Bridge-street, Bradford, July 10th, 1838.

MEETING OF THE NORTHERN UNION AT LEEDS.

The progress which the Northern Union is making in this *focus of Whiggery* is indicative of the speedy overthrow of that system of delusion, for which the town of Leeds has been so long distinguished. The working classes have too long been led astray by a knot of *pious*, long-faced, canting political charlatans, who, in saint-like slang, spoke of their attachment to the cause of reform, while they would not as much as lift one of their fingers to remove the least particle of that onerous load of oppression which sinks honest industry to the dust. But this cheating is now become too notorious to succeed in future. *Such pseudo-reformers never come forth to* aid the operatives in the attainment of *their* rights, —for aught these creatures care, the operatives may be ground to powder, and their children murdered with impunity in Moloch's cursed dens,—all this, and more, the working men *know*, and they are acting wisely in casting faction and its agents aside, and in determining to do their own work themselves,—this they must, if they would have it done well.

At a meeting of the Union, held on Monday evening last, at Mr. Standing's Temperance Coffee-house, a little above Kirkgate-end, Briggate, the following resolutions were proposed by W. Rider; seconded by Mr. John Peacock; and carried unanimously.

1.—That the members of this Union are resolved, steadily and zealously, to persevere in their endeavour to obtain their natural and imprescriptible rights; and are determined not to become the panders of party, nor be the willing tools of any ambitious political adventurer; yet, they will, at all times, cooperate with every man, or number of men, whose object is to effectuate such a change in the laws, and the administration thereof, as shall secure, *to every man*, in the British dominions, the full enjoyment of those rights which nature, reason, and justice, declare to belong alike to all.

2.—That the members of this Union, contend that ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS are essentially necessary for the maintenance of an *honest* House of Commons —that as all men are born equal in respect of their rights, and as that which is the right of one individual, as a man, must be the right of another, this meeting is, therefore, of opinion that UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE is the only foundation on which government ought to stand; and it is the only one on which good government CAN stand—that VOTING BY BALLOT is necessary to prevent corruption at elections, and to protect the humble voter from the unjust influence of those on whom he may be dependant; and that virtue and talent are more requisite QUALIFICATIONS IN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, than the possession of wealth. This meeting, therefore, demand the adoption of those principles, and declare their determination never to rest satisfied with *any less extensive measures of Reform.*

3.—That this Union being convinced that the miscalled POOR LAW AMENDMENT (!) ACT," is a direct and wholesale robbery of the Poor; that it is unconstitutional, inhuman, unchristian, and insulting to the Author of our Being; now declare that they will, (in conjunction with their fellow-countrymen,) oppose every attempt to enforce its provisions; and if our tyrants assay to enforce it by the point of the bayonet, we will resist it with the same.

The meeting having been prolonged to a late hour, it was proposed by Mr. Jones, and seconded by a person whose name was not ascertained, "That the principles contained in the resolutions should be further commented on at the next weekly meeting," which will be holden at the same place, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. As the proceedings will commence at the time specified (eight o'clock), the members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

FALSE ALARM.—On Saturday last, the town of Barnsley was thrown into a greater consternation than when the 26 unfortunate beings were called from hence into eternity, by the thunder storm, at Silkstone. A person came into Barnsley from the collieries of Messrs. Field, Coopers, and Co. at New Silkstone, galloping down the town as fast as possible, and making his way to the surgery of Mr. G. H. Smith. An alarm was at once given, that a large number had been killed by an explosion of fire damp. In the end it was affirmed that 150 persons had lost their lives at the above collieries. This caused hundreds to repair to the place, but on arriving there, they were gladly disappointed in learning that only one person had been hurt, and not very materially.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Hibernian Society's Committee, held on the 5th instant, at the house of Mr. Patrick Fitzsimmons, Head of the Tide, Newcastle-on-Tyne, it was resolved unanimously "That the thanks of this Society be presented to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. for the invaluable services which he has rendered to the people of these realms—especially to his manly opposition to the Irish Coercion Bill, and his stern and unflinching opposition to the Whig Poor Law Amendment Bill, during the progress of that infamous measure in the sycophantic House of Commons, for the establishment of the *Northern Star*, and for his praiseworthy conduct at the great meeting lately holden at Newcastle-on-Tyne; with all the other unpaid services which he has rendered to our unhappy and oppressed countrymen. Accustomed as we have been to be deceived by those whom we have both raised to power and paid to support, no man, in whose veins flows Irish blood, can be unmindful of the mighty sacrifices which the family of O'Connor have made in the attempt to emancipate their country.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—A very fine oak tree, in the Park of the Duke of Buckingham, was shivered into shreds by lightning, lately; every particle of the outer bark was torn off the trunk and larger branches, and scattered to a distance of sixty yards from the tree. The fibres of the wood itself were separated into fragments like thread. A partridge was found dead within forty yards of the trunk, and had evidently been killed by the explosion.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1838.

LOSS TO THE PUBLIC BY CHANGES IN THE FORM OF GOVERNMENT; ESPECIALLY WHEN THAT GOVERNMENT SO FAR LACKS GENERAL CONFIDENCE AS TO BE COMPELLED TO SUPPLY THE WANT OF VIRTUE BY THE USE OF GOLD.

WHEN the Government of a country represents, not only not the whole people, but not even the majority of the constituent body, who should be the trustees of the people, some means, beyond what prudence suggests, or justice sanctions, must be resorted to, to preserve power in the hands of the ruling party. How those means may vary in amount, has been sufficiently made manifest, by the continuous increase in our general expenditure.

Under any system of Government, by which the whole people are not represented, funds beyond those necessary for the mere exigencies of the State, must be raised, either directly or indirectly, as the wages of corruption; and the required amount must at all times depend upon the strength of the dominant party. Should that party be sufficiently powerful to *beat down opposition, with the mere support which constitutional* appointments furnish, no great experiment in the art of corruption will be required in order to strengthen the hands of such a Government. The Members in such cases content themselves with what is considered a strict adherence in their appointments to old and recognised abuses; but when two rival parties in a State are so nearly balanced, that a single vote becomes a matter of consequence, then does a vote rise in price, just as any other marketable commodity becomes more valuable as it becomes more scarce. Such is precisely our present position. Under the old Tory rule, that party had sufficient support from appointments which fell to their disposal in the usual way of business. Borough patronage, Corporate influence, Army and Navy appointments, together with Civil appointments, and the Civil List, the Pension List, and Secret service money, the Church, Excise, and Customs. From *these sources* the Tory party derived sufficient patronage to hold their enemies at defiance in England; while the appointment of Sheriffs alone made them omnipotent in Ireland. The Sheriff had the nomination of grand jurors, who had at their disposal the entire road-money and county rates, and other funds and appointments throughout the kingdom, which insured to the partisans of the system a ready support from those who lived upon its abuses. The long and almost uninterrupted reign of Toryism gave to that party all the support which those appointments were capable of creating. The Judges are appointed for life, and will not die or resign to please either Whig or Tory. Officers in the Army and Navy purchase or receive their appointments for life. Tenure under the Civil List is, in general, a good title, and the Pension List one for life. In the Post-office, Horse Guards, Admiralty, Customs, and Excise, there are many places which, if not altogether independent of Government are sufficiently so to make the whole patronage which legitimately falls to the lot of an experimental administration, insufficient for the purposes of a Government struggling for existence; and attachment, to which, from its want of stability, must be dearly purchased. The firm position of the Tories made them so far independent, as to enable them to meet the demands upon them, by the expectancy of what might fall out, and their rule being considered permanent, the reversion was good security for present support. The Reform Bill, however, created a new description of franchise, and consequently new patrons, and with them new applicants, who from great and *recent* service upon the one hand, and the instability of Government upon the other, were not satisfied with the windfalls which fell in the usual course, and consequently a completely new order of patronage was established, as extensive in its nature, as were the Reform locusts in number. It was accomplished by the creation of an "*imperium in imperio*," of a nature sufficiently sweeping to leave the Tories in undisturbed possession of Tory appointments, while new ones were created with an unsparing hand for Whig supporters. Thus have we two expensive establishments, the one which the Tories, though out, are sufficiently powerful to defend for their friends in reserve, and the other a substitute for the weakness of the Whigs, they not being sufficiently powerful or honest to make a general assault upon Tory abuses. In our next, we shall point out the new and constitutional appointments, both at home and abroad, which have been resorted to as substitutes for Whig inability—through duplicity—to possess themselves of the usual modes of corruption.

THE KING OF CANADA AND HIS SECRETARY.—ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

To a Government which lives upon excitement, gossip, scandal, and chit-chat, are windfalls, the importance of which cannot be thrown away; fortunate for our rulers is any subject, though of the most obscene and immoral nature, which can direct attention from their political delinquency, even to the consideration of what "God sanctions," as Lord BROUGHAM says, but what law does not recognise, as the Bishop of LONDON declares. Of course, we are not going to consider the political justice, or injustice, nor the moral policy, or impolicy, of Mr. TURTON'S appointment, but the seasonable attack upon, and the defence of, the character of that Gentleman, the FRIDAY in whom our modern CRUSOE seems to repose all confidence. In the defence of Mr. TURTON, Lord BROUGHAM separates that which is an offence against God's commandment, from that portion of the offence, which is but made such by law; while the Bishop of LONDON declares his disregard for the divine injunction, wherein it may differ from the laws of the State, and the acknowledged usages and customs of society. In this view the Prelate, the vicegerent is correct, as forming his best title to enjoyment, inasmuch, as his possessions are held contrary to divine law, but in accordance with the usages and customs of society, as recognised and supported by human law, and enforced by inhuman violence. The Right Reverend Father in God seems altogether to have forgotten, that his title to his property, and to his vote, which protects his property, is based upon the lust, the numerous adulteries, the murders, the sacrileges, and the wholesale robberies of HARRY, the founder and King defender of the faith, &c. The reply of Lord BROUGHAM to the Bishop of LONDON, that his scriptural Lordship, was most probably associating daily with men, situated precisely as Mr. TURTON was, reminded us forcibly of the recommendation to mercy of an Irish Protestant, who murdered an Irish Roman Catholic. The evidence was conclusive, which induced the Judge, FLETCHER, to require a reason for the recommendation; whereupon the foreman replied, because the prisoner is a good yeoman, a good Orangeman and a good Protestant. For those reasons, observed the Judge, he should have been better instructed and better conducted, and therefore he must be hanged. Now if SLASHING HENRY had gone a step farther than the jury, and pleaded the improbability of a sound Whig committing incest and adultery, he would have performed more substantial service to his friends and to his party. But what, after all, is the difference between the crime of TURTON and that of MELBOURNE, and indeed of more than one half of the present administration? *Merely a verdict*. Of the moral turpitude of most of our rulers, no men, not even the moral Editor of the "moral" *Chronicle*, has a single doubt. Our objection to the appointment of Mr. TURTON, is as nothing compared to our horror at the establishment of Monarchy in Canada; we repeat, the establishment of Monarchy; because, it is quite within the power of Lord DURHAM to declare himself in name, what in nature he has been appointed by the British Government. It is a remarkable fact, that the same servile Press which denounced the bloody CUMBERLAND as the destroyer of a Constitution, now devotes its columns to the support of DURHAM, who has committed a more flagrant crime, inasmuch, as the only substitute he condescends to offer, in lieu of a constitution, such as it was, is his own Imperial will, which, conjointly with that of his Man FRIDAY, is to be the new Constitution of the Country. We were not far wrong when we declared that the appointment of the BLACK DIAMOND would lead to an American War. What one ingredient, in the name of common sense, does DURHAM possess, which should, in the present state of Canada, distinguish a pacificator of the people? Pride without birth, which will make him look with disgust upon those in stations below him; ambition without judgment, in its pursuit; zeal without caution; temper without controul; which, added to power without responsibility, are defects which even an additional 3000 soldiers will go but a short way in correcting. The seasonable attack upon TURTON, by our virtuous press, furnishes strong proof of sincere devotion to morality, but why wait for the appointment to office of a political opponent, to turn his delinquency to the advantage of their straying flocks? Would not the chastisement of Mr. *Counsellor* TURTON, be as likely as the denunciation of Mr. *Secretary* TURTON, to strike terror into the misguided? Mayhap it would, if love of "morality" was the real object of the attack; but we much fear, that morality, in both Whig and Tory acceptation, means nothing more or less, than the surrender of all moral and gentlemanly feelings, to the promotion of party interests. The just-now attack of the Tory press, upon the long dormant transgression of the victim, leads us to a belief that this said TURTON has some redeeming political virtue, and if he has, he had better summon his every power to save his master from his own folly, and himself from that of his friends; for in truth, SLASHING HARRY, who undertook the advocacy of his cause, saved him before God, but damned him in the sight of man; which to a Whig politician, was ungenerous, uncalled for, unprovoked, and ungentlemanlike. We can scarcely regret the appointment of Lord DURHAM, if it has the effect which we confidently anticipate, of breaking up the Whig King-making administration. Our holy and never ceasing prayer is, that the brave Canadians, Irish, French, and English, and natural born, may unite as one man, and drive the *Coal Pit* King and his "moral" Secretary from their land, *provided* (mind that Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL,) that either of them shall dare to violate the Constitution. The exploits of WHITTINGTON and his cat, were nothing compared to those with which ROBINSON CRUSOE and his Man FRIDAY will amuse us in the next six months. How we long to read of the return of King DURHAM, in a ship of war, threatening the United States of America with the anathemas of Whig displeasure! How Jonathan must laugh at the commencement of Dandy DURHAM'S experiment; and how he will chuckle at the "new way to pay old debts," which a War would supply to the Yankee debtors to English Merchants and Bankers. Well done Whigs; well done DURHAM; well done BROUGHAM; well done BLOOMFIELD; well done TURTON; but above all, well done Jonathan; be sure and have an equitable adjustment, and pay your long bonds with long shot—your old debts with new rifles. One thing is quite certain, that however morality may be the test of fitness for a Canadian Secretary; that, neither the Americans nor the Canadians will stop to enquire into the home consumption of Mr. TURTON'S morality.

THE HOUSE OF JUGGLERS—THIMBLE-RIGGING THE FACTORY QUESTION.

'Tis never too late for men to enlarge their stock of information. "You may live and learn," says the old adage, "all the days of your life." We have long held the opinion that one thing is as much as can be done effectually at once. The process of juggling among the honourable fraternity of thimble-riggers has shown us that this opinion *may be too* rigidly adhered to. On Thursday evening last, the St. Stephens' Company, by one effective and discreetly-managed stroke of business, effected with great ease the establishment of four positions at one and the same time. They proved most conclusively that the Commons' House of Parliament, as at present constituted, exists, not for the support of general interests, or the enforcement of just principles of Government, but for the protection of rapine, fraud and violence, practised by a small portion of society over the major portion. They proved, most conclusively, that this is not the exclusive character of Whigs and Tories only, but that "all are tarred with the same brush," and that the difference between them, so far as the people are concerned, is merely that of the two bands of robbers who alternately sought for possession of the patient ass loaded with spoil. It was a matter of no consequence to the ass by which of the gangs he was laden and abused, since both treated him with as much barbarity as he was able to bear. They proved conclusively that no shuffle is too despicable—no trick too mean or dirty, for the minions of wealth and power to resort to, to preserve their hold on the life's blood and sinews of the children of labour. They proved conclusively, that for all practical measures of sound and honest policy, wisdom and justice, legislation is a miserable shadow of a farce, and ever must be so till the people shall act upon the maxim laid down for them in insolent derision, and "take their own affairs into their own hands," and so do justice for themselves. True, all these points had been previously established, so often and so clearly, that they really needed no further confirmation; every one knew that such was the case, yet so unwilling are the confiding British people to believe themselves gulled and cheated by their "friends," that, unless constantly recurring proofs of it are laid before them, they will go to sleep upon the matter, and submit tamely to whatever indignities may be cast upon them. Hence, then, we thank the thimble-rigging gentry, for the proof of their skill afforded us on the 12th inst., by which, as we have said, they established all the foregoing positions, in a manner which must have been regarded as conclusive, even had no other proofs existed on the subject. The monstrosities of the Factory system of delusion, tyranny, and bloodshed, under the sanction of an intentionally abortive law, were that evening to have been brought under the notice of the House, by Lord ASHLEY. The House met at six o'clock; and, as we have no doubt, by previously concerted arrangement, comparatively few Members made their appearance; and of the few who did appear, many ventured, at first, only as far as the Lobby. The consequence was, that just as Lord ASHLEY was about to open the debate, Mr. GILLON—the ready tool of Government for every dirty purpose—the thing who, the week before, had laboured to get up a show of economic contrast between the Whigs and Tories, by moving for an increase of allowance to the Duke of SUSSEX—this *thing* rose, and glancing round him, saw that there was just one member short of that number which technically constitutes a House; and, though it was not more than two minutes after six, breathless with anxiety, lest another member should enter and mar the plot, moved "that the House be counted." Seized with a like dread of being over-matched by the entrance of a member or two—and probably having had the wink tipped them,—Mr. ROBERT STEUART, a Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Quaker-man PEASE, of black-slave slobbering and weeping notoriety, bolted with all possible expedition out of the House,—while, as the *Times* tells us, "The SPEAKER, with apparently as hearty good will as he had ever shown in the performance of any official duty, rapidly counted the House, and could find but 36 members; there having been 39, including himself, when he commenced counting. The whole was done in a twinkling, and as soon as all was perfectly safe, the Home Secretary made his appearance, innocent of course of all participation in the plot."

Thus did the creatures save themselves the trouble of a debate upon the matter. Long practice in the ways of villany induces men to become less ceremonious in their management of things—the highwayman at first puts on a mask and disguises himself, but after several successful essays, grows bolder in his business and shows his proper form and person—so the public spoliators used to think it necessary to save appearances by getting up a little farce of a debate on any great matter, in which the public were deeply interested, but now they very properly lay aside that useless cunning as unnecessary to their purpose, and at once show the people who and what they are. Lord ASHLEY rises to enquire whether a law by which the welfare of millions of the people is affected, was intended to be a law or a farce. He rises for the purpose of showing that whatever might be the intention, *it is a farce*—that its provisions are impudently violated every day, in the very teeth of the country and of the Government, who are unable to enforce it. He rises to show that the Government is insulted and defied—the country cursed by manifold oppressions, and the children of the poor murdered by hundreds of thousands, and he is deliberately told that the matter is unworthy of attention—that the minds of Government have been made up to offer no opposition more than can be evited to the career of fraud and violence, and he is left to bite his thumb alone amid the jeers and scoffs of the *honourable* representatives of wealth. The *Times* labours vainly to throw the whole weight of this disgraceful piece of trickery upon the Whigs; but who, with his eyes open, will believe the Tories to be innocent of participating in it? Had they, as a body, regarded the Factory Question in any other light than as a mere stalking-horse for political advantage, they might and would have prevented the success of this infamous trick; but they saw not how the "Conservative cause" could be served just now by a discussion on the Factory Question, and therefore, "they had no stomach to the fight." As Mr. FIELDEN'S motion on the Poor Law Question tested them on that, so the expected motion of Lord ASHLEY, (one of themselves,) has tested them on this subject, and shewn that, as a body, the interests of the poor are as indifferent to them as to the Whigs; and that to the two parties may be, with great propriety, applied the language of the Scottish bard, "They may aye quarrel amang their-sells; they may gie ilk ither a stab wi' a dirk, or a slash wi' a claymore; but, tak' my word for't, they'll a' join i' the lang run agin a' fouks that wear breeks on their hin'er ends, and ha' got pennies in their pouches." Again and again we tell the people that no confidence can safely be reposed either in one faction or the other; and, if they intend to be saved, they must work out their own salvation, for God helps none but those who help themselves.

So long as they will submit to have all the laws of the community enacted by the representatives of wealth, so long will wealth be protected at the expense of labour—so long will the cries of the poor be disregarded—so long will they be mocked and deluded, scorned and oppressed, buffeted and spit upon, and laughed at or sabred, when they seek relief.

COMBINATIONS COMMITTEE.

WE have just received the first report of this Committee, and the minutes of the evidence which has been taken before it, but have not yet had time to read it. We shall endeavour to make ourselves acquainted with its contents by next week, and give our readers some report of it.

NEW POOR LAW IN TODMORDEN.

WE have great pleasure in referring the attention of our readers to the letter of Mr. JOHN FIELDEN to the Guardians of Todmorden, which they will find, under this head, in our third page. They will there perceive that this wise and cool-headed, though warm-hearted, patriot has re-opened his works, seeing that circumstances were not favourable to the successful issue of his scheme for the benefit of the poor in his neighbourhood. We rejoice greatly that this has been done. We certainly regarded the step taken by Mr. F. last week with considerable apprehension, notwithstanding our almost implicit confidence in his prudence. In this, however, as in all former cases, Mr. FIELDEN has proved the Union in his mind of the rare qualities of firmness and prudence, for though the works are now re-opened, let not the bastile men exalt the horn of triumph, supposing that their point is carried; but rather let them pause before they put the people, with such a man as FIELDEN among them, on their last resource.

"To oppose force to force, we are not yet prepared; but if the people of this and the surrounding districts are to be driven to the alternative of either doing so, or surrendering their local government into the hands of an unconstitutional board of law-makers, the time may not be far distant when the experiment may be tried, and I would warn those who provoke the people to such a combat, of the danger they are incurring."

These are not the words of a rash, hot-headed agitator, but of a calm, deliberate, and peaceful man, who has more to lose by an outbreak of violence, than any other man within a long distance of his abode. What can the armed troops of tyranny do, even though, as threatened, half the troops in the country should be concentrated in Todmorden, against the dogged resolution of a whole people, united by a common sense of wrong? Without firing a single shot, or furnishing excuse for the murder of a single man, not only half, but all the concentrated troops of Europe, may be defied to carry out the Poor Law in a single parish, without the enaction of new and sanguinary laws for its assistance. The postscript of JOHN FIELDEN'S letter supplies a hint to these and all other "*Guardians*," that contains much more, we can tell them, than an empty threat:—

"Supplies will be required; the rates will have to be collected; and after having disregarded the entreaties of your brother rate-payers, this may be much more difficult to accomplish than you expect, even with the threatened force at your back. You have heard that tithes could not be collected in Ireland, and if you persevere, you may have the *satisfaction* of knowing that rates cannot be collected in England."

That is the tack for the people to go upon. Only let them keep their hands upon their breeches-pockets and mightier men than the Todmorden Poor Law Guardians will soon quail before them in astonishment. There are some other little arguments which might be used with these gentry perhaps with some effect. They procured themselves to be returned as Guardians under false pretences—they have been solicited by their brother rate-payers to resign and have insolently refused—they profess to dislike the New Law, and yet declare that nobody but themselves shall have the honour of introducing it into Todmorden—such reptiles are a disgrace to all civilized society, and should be instantly "sent to Coventry." Who are they? What are they? Let a description of their names, residences, and occupations with a minute description of their persons and usual mode of dress, be instantly posted throughout the whole country—let every man, woman, and child become familiarly acquainted with them—let the finger of scorn be pointed at them wherever they go—let every man as they pass him in the street, say to his neighbour, "there goes a Bastile Guardian," but let no man speak to them—let none acknowledge them as appertaining to the human race. If they ask a question, give them no answer—buy nothing from them—sell nothing to them—do nothing for them—hold no communication with them till they are fain and thankful to give up their "guardianships." Let the mark of the plague be set upon their foreheads, and written upon their doorposts—as many of them as are shopkeepers, let their shops be instantly deserted—if they be manufacturers, let no men work for them—if "gentlemen," let no men sell them even provisions to eat—let their money perish with them—cast them utterly out of the scale of human society—treat them with every possible species of indignity, contempt and scorn, but with *no violence*—they'll soon come to their senses, and finding the Devil-King's burden a heavy one to bear, fling it to the dogs. We know that such sensitive philanthropists as the weeping Quaker-man will raise the howl of humanity, and exclaim against this as a "ferocious" recommendation; but we tell the people that, so long as the just power of remedying their grievances by a control over the law is withholden from them, if they do not use *all* the means they have for their own protection, they deserve no protection.

MR. O'CONNOR IN SCOTLAND.

WE received from our Glasgow Correspondent a report of a Meeting at Kilburchan, and various other matters connected with Mr. O'CONNOR'S tour in that neighbourhood; but as the parcel was only received by the Scotch Post on Friday, and the *Northern Star* must go off to Scotland by the return of the same Post, it was utterly impossible to get it up in time. It shall appear next week; and we must entreat that our Scotch friends will favour us with their communications earlier in the week, remembering that the mails take some time in travelling between Leeds and Glasgow.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

We have *to notice, this week, in addition to the sums already announced, as subscriptions to the Clapham Fund:*

J. W., Manchester	7	0
Peter Fairbrother's, Staff of Life ..	10	0
Working Man's Association, Nottingham	10	0
A few Labourers on Worsbro' Common. £1	6	6

Wm. Sucksmith. *We think it wonderful that any of Mr. O'Connor's friends should be ignorant of his opinions on the Corn Laws, which have been so often declared in his numerous speeches. We refer Wm. Sucksmith to the* Northern Star *of March 24th, in which there are two articles on the subject, to the opinions in both of which Mr. O'Connor will subscribe.*

Richard Grassby *desires us to correct our statement of the coronation proceedings at Elland, he says that* "instead of 50 boys on horseback, there was nearly 200 gentlemen mounted, a part of Foresters, Odd Fellows, Orangemen, and Druids, together with a large assembly of school children, forming a splendid procession nearly one mile in length." *The former statement was sent to us with the authority of a very respectable signature, which we regarded as a sufficient warrant for publishing it.*

James Williams. *We received his letter too late to attend to his request this week, but will attend to it next. We are sorry any mistake should have occurred, and cannot account for it. We inserted the report just at it came to us, without altering a word. We shall write by this night's post to the gentleman from whom we received it for an explanation.*

S. Metcalfe.—*We have received his letter and thank him for it. He will observe, however, that we identify ourselves and the Star with the parties to whom he alludes no further than he himself is willing to go gladly with them.*

Working Men's Association of Nottingham.—*We have received their address on Slavery, but cannot find room for it—at least not at present.*

Wm. Millar.—*This communication shall be attended to next week; this week we are overflowing.*

Sutton-in-Ashfield Working Man's Association *may communicate with* Mr. Geo. White, *or* Mr. Wm. Rider, *Standring's new Temperance Coffee House, Briggate, Leeds.*

Received *W. O. safe.*

A Justice-loving Working Man.—*Beeautious; edge-tools are bad* play-things.

John Knight *informs us that some people are not merely offended but grieved at our omission of their coronation memorial to the Queen. We are a little surprised at the total want of thought exhibited by many persons, as though their own little circle included all the world. We inserted the report of their meeting while we were obliged to omit several others, about which we had very pressing letters. We have now in the office several pounds weight of memorials and petitions on various subjects, from different places; most of which we have not had time even to read. Our friends have no idea of the position we occupy in this respect. Every one who sends any thing to us, thinks nobody else has ought to send. Our anxious endeavour is, as far as we possibly can arrange to make the Northern Star an organ for the whole people, but really our friends must remember that a paper* can only be *filled, and that a single* weekly *paper for the whole country requires both care and* resolution *in the selection of its matter.*

Mr. Oastler's Letter *was not received in time for publication.*

Aristides.—*We have great pleasure in informing our readers that letters from the "revolutionary"* Aristides, *of Scotland, to the people of England, may be expected from time to time in the* Northern Star.

Our Barnsley Correspondent.—*We do not know what he means.*

Glasgow, Monday Morning.

My dear Wilkinson, *I accept your invitation for the 28th with pleasure, and shall be happy once more to meet the glorious Oastler and the virtuous Stephens, the indomitable Fielding, the mild Taylor, the unflinching Fletcher, and though last, not least, your excellent and unsophisticated self. I am hard at work here.*

Ever faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

I regret extremely that I shall not be able to attend the dinner of the Working Men of Wakefield on Monday next; on that evening we expect to give the death blow to Whiggery and Toryism in Glasgow.

I am faithfully yours,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE ASSIZES.—The criminal business our readers will see closed early in the week; and we are happy to say that no criminals have been left for execution The *Nisi Prius* list was expected to be completed last night, if not Baron Alderson will remain at York to-day. On that day, Mr. Justice Williams will open the commission of assize at Durham. We understand that the calendar for that county is exceedingly light, both as it respects the number and magnitude of offences.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—On Monday, an inquest was held at the White Swan Inn, Briggate, on the body of Henry Leake, aged 40 years, who had been found dead in bed on the previous evening. For a number of years he had been brewer at that house, and had latterly been continued as a pensioner. He had been in indifferent health for a long period. On the *post mortem* examination of the body, it was clearly ascertained that he had been labouring under a complication of diseases for a long time, sufficient to account for death. Verdict—*Died from natural causes.*

SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Tuesday morning last, an inquest was held at the Old George Inn, Briggate, on view of the body of the Rev. Thos. Pennington, a Catholic Priest, who had that morning come from York for the purpose, it is stated, of inspecting the New Catholic Chapel, at the top of Park Row. It appeared that the deceased had been taken up that morning by the Wellington coach near the nunnery at the former place, and came inside to Leeds. At the cross roads, he got out while changing horses, when his hat blew off, and by the exertions used to regain it, he fell with great violence upon the road, injured one hand, and also hurt his knee. He did not complain of being much worse from the fall, but proceeded to the Royal Hotel Inn. Having left his luggage at the Hotel, he turned down Briggate, and inquired of Mr. Wright, a shopkeeper, the way to the New Chapel. Mr. Wright, of course, directed him; but he had not gone many yards from the place when he fell to the ground, and expired immediately. He was conveyed to the Inn above-mentioned, where the inquest was held. It was generally believed that the rupture of a blood vessel, either from the exertions used in recovering his hat, or from the injuries sustained by the fall, was the immediate cause of death. On his person were found two five pound notes, and gold and silver, amounting to £39 9s., a silver watch, snuff box, spectacles, and other articles, all of which were handed over by the coroner to the Rev. Mr. Walmsley, Roman Catholic Priest, of Leeds. Scarcely had the coroner finished his inquiries in this case, when he was called to investigate another equally as distressing;—that of a man named William Lord, aged 48, and a native of Oldham, in Lancashire. who died at the Spotted Cow, in Vicar Lane. The deceased had gone to the above Inn on the evening before, where he had nothing but a pint of porter; but during the day he had been drinking very freely. He went to bed at the usual time; but about nine o'clock in the morning one of the servants heard a deep groan as she passed his bed-room door, and a noise as of a man falling on the floor. She opened the door and saw the deceased lying on the floor, apparently in great agony. She immediately ran for assistance, when other persons coming into the room, they endeavoured to remove the deceased on to the bed. He was however again laid on the floor, where he immediately expired. He had been in the East Indies for twenty-six years as a soldier, and being discharged, had just returned home. Verdict in both cases—"Died by the Visitation of God."

ROBBERY.—The counting house desk of Mr. Pickford, Dock Street, was broken open on Monday night last, and between £30 and £40 stolen therefrom, consisting of one £5 note, and the rest in gold and silver. A lad in the employ of Mr. Pickford, named George Craven, and who has since absconded, is suspected of the robbery. A reward of £5 is offered for his apprehension.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Thursday morning last, an inquest was held at the Robin Hood public house, East Street, on view of the body of Thomas Slater, resident in Crown Street, who was taken dead out of the river, near Mr. Hammond's mill, on the afternoon of the day before. It is stated that the deceased walked deliberately into the water, apparently with the intention of drowning himself. The jury returned a verdict of *Found Drowned*. Deceased was a groom at Mr. Hemsley's, Cloth Hall Street, and has left a widow and several children.

BRUSH MAKERS' TREAT.—On Thursday evening last, the Society of Brush Makers in Leeds, were regaled with a sumptuous, and at the same time a substantial supper, at the House of Mr. Matthew Glue, Star and Garter Hotel; the manner in which it was served up, reflects great credit on the worthy host and hostess. After the cloth was removed, a number of toasts were heartily responded to; the remaining part of the night was spent in the most pleasant and convivial manner.

CAUTION TO DRUNKARDS.—On Monday, Adam Stephenson was charged at the Court House, by the Rev. E. Brown, with being drunk and whispering in St. John's church, Leeds, at the commencement of the service on Sunday last. He had not assaulted any one, and when removed he used no violence. In defence, he admitted he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing. He was fined 5s. for being drunk, and 7s. 4d. expenses, and was informed that if he repeated the offence, he would be fined £20.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last, about eleven o'clock, as one of Mr. Hobson's waggons was proceeding from Leeds to Manchester, an accident occurred of the most distressing description. The driver had proceeded with a heavily laden waggon to somewhere near Wortley, when his attention was arrested by a violent jerk of the waggon, which he immediately stopped to ascertain its cause. On going to the other side of the waggon, he found the body of a man over whom both of the wheels had passed, and who was in the last agonies of death. He expired very shortly afterwards. It appeared he had been in a state of intoxication, and had fallen across the road. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The deceased has left a wife and twelve children, who were dependent upon his labour for support, to lament his untimely fate.

INQUEST.—On Monday last, an inquest was held at the Queen's Inn, Sheepscar, on view of the body of an infant named Isaac Hartley, who came by his death in consequence of severe scalding, caused by his pulling a pan full of boiling water upon himself while playing on the hearth. The child was only 21 months old. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LEEDS PINK SHOW.—On Monday, the second exhibition this season, consisting of pinks, took place at the Woodman Inn, Leylands, Leeds. It was considered to be inferior to no similar show that ever took place in that room. The blooms were numerous, and of the most distinct and choice colours.

MAGISTERIAL TRUCKLING.—On Wednesday last, a case of assault came before the magistrates (Messrs. Goodman and Benyon) for decision, which possessed considerable interest; first, on account of its *exceeding trivialness*, and secondly, on account of the manner in which the magistrates acted in the case. A Mr. Jackson, a cloth-merchant, whose warehouse is in Woodhouse Lane, charged a man named Wm. Wood, the driver of the Headingley omnibus, with having assaulted him on Friday last. It appeared that on the day in question Mr. Jackson went to Mrs. Wilson, at the Nag's Head, and spoke and paid for three places in the omnibus, for himself and two friends, desiring that they might have them out-side. This was promised him by Mrs. Wilson, who at the same time requested that the parties would be there in good time. Mr. Jackson said he would be taken up at his warehouse. When the omnibus started from its usual place, another gentleman had taken a seat on the outside, beside Mr. Jackson's two friends, and on coming up to Mr. Jackson's warehouse, though the omnibus carries only three passengers outside, beside the driver, he (Mr. Jackson) demanded his place. The gentleman (a Mr. Cummins) refused to give up the place which he then occupied, stating that he had paid for and chosen his seat, and would not be removed. Upon this Mr. Jackson jumped upon the omnibus, and placed himself upon the knee of one of his friends. The driver, who had thus more than his number outside, immediately stopped and refused to go another inch until Mr. Jackson got off, at the same time observing that he might go inside if he pleased. This Mr. Jackson refused to do; whereupon the driver offered him his sixpence which he had paid for his fare, and which he (Mr. Jackson) accepted. He still refused to get off the omnibus, in consequence of which (it was said) the coachman laid hold of him by the coat-breast, and threatened to throw him off if he would not go. To prevent a scuffle, one of Mr. Jackson's friends went into the inside of the omnibus, and there the matter rested for the time. Mr. Jackson, however, feeling himself aggrieved, applied for a summons against the driver, and the case came on as above stated. Mr. Eddison, the Town Clerk, appeared for Wood, who admitted that he had taken hold of Mr. Jackson's coat breast, but pleaded that he had no right to get upon the omnibus, seeing it was full outside; and admitting that he had paid, and bespoke, his place, he ought to have been there to have taken it, as particular places, either in or on the omnibus, were never guaranteed to any person, the price, both inside and outside being the same. He brought Mr. Cummins, a gentleman who was on the omnibus, to prove that the sixpence was returned before there was any *touching* at all, between Mr. Jackson and the driver; and it was also stated by Mr. Eddison, that he had witnesses to prove that, in point of fact, Mr. Jackson had committed the first assault. His witnesses, however, were not brought forward, as the magistrates recommended the parties to settle it between themselves if possible. This neither of the parties seemed anxious to do; and then the magistrates, turning to Wood, said, that "perhaps if he would make an apology to Mr. Jackson, and pay for the summons, Mr. Jackson would be satisfied." Wood, evidently through fear of a conviction, said he was *sorry the affair had happened*, but he certainly would not pay any expenses. On this the magistrates immediately said, "well, then, perhaps Mr. Jackson will pay the expenses himself;" which, after some little demur, he consented to do. The only remark we shall make on this case is simply to ask a few questions. If the fare with the omnibus be the same both inside and out, and if no particular places are guaranteed to any parties, how had Mr. Jackson the assurance to demand a place from another gentleman, which he held by right of precedence? And if the magistrates, knowing this to be the case, were assured (as they certainly were by the evidence of Mr. Cummins,) that the fare had been returned and accepted before any assault was committed, why did they ask the driver to make an apology to Mr. Jackson? And, lastly, if they thought Wood, the driver, was wrong, and did what he had no legal right to do, why did they recommend Mr. Jackson to pay the expenses? It may be worth while stating, that Wood is a poor man, and Mr. Jackson is a cloth merchant. Perhaps this fact may solve the difficulty. This paltry case occupied the attention of the court nearly an hour. How different in many cases where merely poor men are concerned! What amazing dispatch is sometimes perceivable!!

CAUTION TO BEER-HOUSE KEEPERS.—On Wednesday last, a complaint was laid against a person named Nathaniel Dunderdale, who keeps the Hatters' Arms, Holbeck, for having suffered persons to be drinking at two o'clock on the morning of the same day. The case being proved, he was fined 40s. and costs.

COACH ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning last, an accident occurred to the "Courier," a coach running between Leeds and London, while on the Leeds and Wakefield road, of which a variety of rumours are abroad as to the cause. After enquiry from the parties concerned, and others likely to be able to give information, we have learned the following particulars. On Wednesday morning, the two coaches, the Courier and the Express, left Leeds together, about half-past eight o'clock, and continued together till they reached the place of the accident, Lofthouse Gate, the Express taking the lead. A little before arriving at Lofthouse Gate, there is a descent, which generally requires, when a coach is heavily laden, that the slipper should be put upon the wheel. Accordingly, the Express put on the slipper, but the Courier did not, having only five passengers on the coach. At this time the two coaches were apart at least 200 yards, the Courier still being behind. At the bottom of this descent there is a very awkward turn, which, if our information be correct, forms almost a right angle, and in addition to this the road is not more than sixteen feet wide. The usual place for taking off the slipper is about 200 yards before this turn is made; but the Express did not stop to take off the slipper, but drove on round the turn, and there stopped, on the off side of the road. The Courier followed; and the driver, not at all suspecting that the Express had stopped, was making his usual turn, when he perceived the Express standing in such a position as to prevent him from passing on the right side of the road. It was too late to attempt so stop his horses; and, consequently, as a last effort to save himself, he turned his horses to pass the Express, on the near side. The effort, however, was unsuccessful. The suddenness of the turn, together with the narrowness of the path, brought the Courier in contact with the near side wall, and it turned over with a dreadful crash. There were four gentlemen and one lady on the coach. Three of the gentlemen were very severely bruised, some more and some less, but the lady so much so, that her life was for some time despaired of; she is, however, slowly recovering. She was going to Leicester; her name is Morallee. It is worthy of remark that one of the passengers on the Express, a Mr. Kell, observed to a fellow-passenger, how cautious the driver of the Courier was in descending the hill, he thought he never saw a coachman more cautious; and it is exceedingly strange that the driver of the Express should have stopped to take off his slipper in such a dangerous part of the road. He knew the Courier was close behind, and might have expected that as it descended the hill the driver would increase his speed. He also knew that the position in which he stood was such as to prevent the Courier from passing him on the right side of the road, and indeed on either side, without imminent danger. We are told that the driver of the Courier observed the guard of the Express loosing off the slipper just as he was making the turn, and perceived that had he attempted to pass on his own side of the road, he must have crushed the guard to death between the two coaches, and might have smashed both coaches to pieces, and killed several of the passengers. There can be no doubt that it was the design of the driver of the Express, by choosing that place to stop at, to prevent the Courier from passing him; but the lives of the public are not to be sported with, for the gratification of such foolish rivalry. It is also worthy of notice, that the usual time of the Express starting from Leeds was a quarter before eleven in the forenoon; but that, in consequence of the Courier being advertised to start at nine o'clock, the time of the Express was also altered, without the slightest notice of the change, and evidently with the most rancorous spirit of opposition. The Courier, to avoid coming at all in contact with the Express, altered its time again and again, but it was of no avail: the Express invariably started at the same time as the Courier.

BRADFORD.

NEW POOR LAW.—The excellent working of this law manifests itself in the munificient provision eked out to the poor creatures having the misfortune to come under its operation. A poor man and his wife residing in the township of Pudsey, and whose united ages amount to nearly 150 years, have been under the necessity of applying for parochial relief, owing to want of employment. The poor old creatures are at present in the receipt of the enormous sum of sevenpence-halfpenny each, per week, from the liberal officers placed as guardians of the poor.

ALARMING FIRE—About half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning last, the peace of the inhabitants of this town was broken in upon by the cry of *fire! fire!* when it was soon ascertained that the workshop of Mr. Thos. Mills, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, was in flames. In a short time, the town engine was on the spot, followed by the Leeds and Yorkshire. The situations occupied by those engines were such as to render their services for some time of a very limited character; however, in a little time, the Leeds and Yorkshire removed to another situation which greatly accelerated their usefulness. During this time the engine of Messrs. Wood and Walker arrived, and was placed in the yard of the Swan Inn; the position taken by this engine was very favourable, and appeared to render essential service on the occasion. Notwithstanding, the destructive element continued to rage until the entire premises in which it originated were consumed, leaving the building a mere shell. It is conjectured that the fire originated by the rekindling of a fire which had, to all appearances, been put out. Mr. Mills, according to his usual custom, had gone over the premises about nine o'clock, when every thing appeared perfectly safe. The loss to Mr. Mills will amount to several hundred pounds; and the workmen will also feel their heavy losses, six of them having each lost a chest of tools of the value £25 a chest. The greatest anxiety prevailed in the minds of the inhabitants having property in the immediate neighbourhood respecting its safety—numbers beginning to remove their property to places of security; fortunately, however, the fire was principally confined to the building in which it originated. A person of the name of Elijah Clark, residing in Wapping, ran to the place to witness the conflagration, when, immediately after his arrival, he dropped down and expired.—An inquest was held on Monday on the body, when a verdict of "died by the Visitation of God" was returned. The jury gave to the disconsolate widow the 1s. 6d. each which they should have received.

BARNSLEY.

NORTHERN UNION.—A meeting of the Northern Union was held at Mr. Joseph Crabtree's, on Monday evening; and we are happy to inform our readers, that, according to the report of that meeting, the great national petition is likely to surpass all expectation. The members of the Union increase every meeting night. We believe, without disparagement to any others, that the leading Radicals of Barnsley are more active than any we know. They have not a moneyed man among them. What they do is done by the dint of perseverance. We would say to them, "Abate not your exertions till you have conquered."

BARNSLEY BAZAAR.—One of these interesting modes of raising a fund for benevolent objects took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, in the National School Room of this town. The purpose for which it had been proffered had been well advertized, and, to the honour of the town and neighbourhood, the result has surpassed the most sanguine anticipation. *It is not too much to say*, that to the high respect and esteem which the new incumbent of St. George's now enjoys, much of the success on this occasion may be fairly ascribed. The contributions of work were exceedingly liberal, a great proportion of which reflected the highest credit upon the taste and ingenuity of the donors. The room, being spacious, was admirably adapted to give effect to the exhibition; it was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers, a treble archway having been formed just at the entrance, while the opposite end was relieved by a similar device, with festoons branching on both sides. The stalls occupied both sides of the room, and two others, plentifully supplied with refreshments, and dainties of every kind, were placed at the extreme end. The centre of the area was relieved by a gay show of plants and flowering shrubs, which met with a ready sale. The company on the first day was very great, and most of the choice articles, therefore, were eagerly taken off, while the sales on the second day were such as to enable the committee to close about five o'clock, leaving a net balance, when all expenses are paid, exceeding £300. Just before the company separated, the Rev. Mr. Carter addressed them in a brief but feeling manner, expressing his deep-felt gratitude to all who had aided his design, more especially to the ladies, whose efficient kindness and activity were beyond what he could describe, and concluding with a sincere hope that the fruit of their labour would be seen in the moral and spiritual improvement of the rising generation, for whose exclusive benefit it is intended to apply these funds in the erection of Infant and Sunday Schools. The Earl Fitzwilliam, on being made acquainted with the object, remitted a donation of £50 in aid of the design.

HUDDERSFIELD.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—On Monday last, the adjourned meeting of the Guardians of the Huddersfield Union, was held at the Court House, Huddersfield, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, with closed doors, although it was arranged at the former meeting that the next should be held at Minority Floyd's New Bastile, in Princess-street, and Mr. Cooke, the legally elected chairman, was pressed to fill the chair, but declined. Mr. Holmfirth, Moorhouse, occupied it till Mr. Wm. Brooke arrived, when he assumed it. Eighteen constables (at four or five shillings a day, and paid by the public) were stationed at the door to prevent any one but Guardians entering. Notwithstanding which Mr. Minority Floyd contrived to smuggle in the Reporter for the *Halifax Express*, who had scarce written a line, when he was bundled out, and the Minority Clerk severely lectured for his violation of orders. On the names of the Guardians being called over, Mr. Robinson was called for Honley, in place of Mr. Littlewood, who was elected in March last, and whose election had not been before disputed. Seven of the Guardians objected to Mr. Robinson, when the clerk said it was an order from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Overseers of Honley, to return Robinson instead of Littlewood. Several questions were then put to the Clerk (Mr. Floyd), from which it appeared he had been holding a private communication with the Commissioners, unknown to the Board of Guardians. The Overseers of Thornley, it will be remembered, were convicted for not acting according to law, at the election of Guardians, and returning a wrong man. The other (Mr. Littlewood) never having been disputed by some false representation, some one-sided evidence, the Commissioners were induced to write and to say that the return must be amended, and that instead of Mr. Littlewood and Mr. James Brooke, the names of Mr. E. Brooke (one of the convicted) and Mr. John Robinson should be returned; and so one or two of the same slavish Overseers who so long ago had signed the return of the other, actually signed the same, and had it stuck on the church door on Sunday, and Mr. Robinson was in attendance to act his part; but, contrary to command, the Guardians appointed a committee of seven to investigate the case, and Mr. Bastile Robinson had to march "bock agaein." The committee are to meet at Honley, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Scaithwaite disputed election came on next, and although Mr. Parkin had a majority on the poll, on some quibble or technicality his election was set aside. A committee of three Guardians was also appointed to investigate the disputed election of Mr. F. Schwann, one of the Guardians for Huddersfield, to meet on Friday evening next. A motion was also made, that a committee be appointed to investigate the Meltham election, which motion the chairman refused to put to the meeting. Several of the Guardians then requested that the minutes of the meeting, which were taken on a loose sheet, should be entered in the book and signed by the chairman before the meeting broke up, and not to be taken away, revised, altered, and entered by the clerk, to suit his own purpose, as their former procedings had been done. This was not attended to, and the clerk bundled up his papers and left the room. Thus ended a meeting which took up the time of the Guardians from 11 o'clock in the forenoon to 6 o'clock in the evening, without doing any thing. The Commissioners have issued a fresh order that the Guardians are to meet on Monday next, at the Register Office, Princess-street, Huddersfield, and there to proceed with such measures as will bring the law into full operation.

MR. OASTLER.—At the weekly meeting, held at the General News-room, Pack Horse Yard, Huddersfield, on Monday evening last, it was resolved, that a great demonstration should take place on the day on which Mr. Oastler leaves Fixby Hall, but that as the day is not yet fixed, the committee have determined in the mean time to prepare, and also to urge upon the surrounding towns and districts the great importance of joining in the display and making it such as to convince the Three Kings of Somerset House, their Government, and Whig tools, that they would as easily bastile the man in the moon, as the men and women of the West-Riding of Yorkshire. It is in contemplation to give a public dinner to Mr. Oastler on the same day.

Meeting of Rate-Payers.—On Thursday last, a meeting of the rate-payers of the township of Huddersfield, was held at the Pack-horse Inn, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, pursuant to public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a person to collect the poor rates of the township; and, also, the propriety of conveying the Longwood water to the poor-house. Mr. L. Pitkethley was called to the chair. After the notice calling the meeting had been read, it was proposed, that Mr. Brunton, the present collector, continue to collect the rates as before, subject to the regulations of the workhouse board, which was agreed to unanimously. It was then resolved, that Messrs. William Stocks, jun., Wm. Leadbeater, John Newhouse, and Thomas Ibbotson, along with the present overseers of the poor, be a committee to arrange the best possible form in which the town's accounts shall be kept, to commence with the next quarter. Also that the Longwood water shall be conveyed to the poorhouse, and that Mr. Terry, Mr. James Booth, and Mr. Leadbeater, be a committee to arrange with the commissioners of the water-works, as to the best means of conveying the water to the poorhouse. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

HALIFAX.

Serious Accident.—On Friday afternoon, as a man named Godfrey Hutchinson, pipe maker, Pellon-lane, in this town, was riding a horse, not far from his own house, he fell from his seat, and seriously injured his head. His life was for some time despaired of, but hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

Board of Guardians.—At the Court of Requests, in this town, the weekly meeting of the above Board took place on Friday last, when twelve of the elected guardians, and three of the *ex officios* were present, namely, Messrs. Waterhouse, Pollard, and Ralph. A. Power, the assistant poor law commissioner, was present. J. Waterhouse, Esq. chairman of the Board, presided, and after the usual preliminary business was gone through of reading over notices of marriages, &c. Mr. Chadwick's valuation of Rishworth township was presented to the Board. Mr. Little presented a valuation by Joseph Wilson, of various articles in the town's workhouse, such as wooden bedsteads, &c., upon which a conversation arose respecting them, and iron bedsteads got the preference in lieu of those antique ones so generally in use; the old fashioned ware will of course, have to be disposed of in the best way they can adopt. Messrs. Ralph, Baxter, and Little, are appointed to inspect the three workhouses belonging to the union, with power to reserve any article that might be of use, and Mr. James Wilson is to take a valuation of the furniture in each workhouse; the overseers of such townships as have workhouses are to dispose of their old furniture, and should any dispute arise as to the utility of any particular article in the three workhouses, the matter in dispute is to be brought before the board, and thus decided. Messrs. B. Hartley and Lister waited as a deputation from the quarterly board of the infirmary, to ascertain whether the board of guardians would conceive it proper to comply with their rules, 64 and 65, relating to the support which would be demanded from from the board, on a patient, who was chargeable to the town, being admitted into the infirmary. Mr. B. Hartley stated that they had two patients in the infirmary, one from Elland and the other from Norland, who were chargeable to their townships, the person from Elland had been in ten weeks, and the other from Norland was admitted the previous week. After some discussion it was decided that the rules were satisfactory to the board, Mr. Power observing that they ought to avail themselves of the infirmary according to the rules, but that each case that was admitted ought to be reported to the next meeting of the board. The memorial from Sowerby was also brought forward before the board, in which they object to the removal of their paupers, and to the giving up of their workhouse on the following grounds:—that the overseers rent a piece of land of 36 days' work, for the value of £48 per annum, and that the weekly maintenance of their paupers in 1835, cost 2s. 4d. a-head weekly; in 1836, 1s. 10½d.; in 1837, 2s. 4d.; and in 1838, 2s. 4¾d., which form a part of their reasons for the the non-abandonment of their workhouse. Mr. Pollard stated that he had visited Elland workhouse, and found that there was 38 inmates, and room for to hold 13 more bedsteads, which would accommodate 26 paupers, and thought that these ought to be immediately ordered together, with bedding, &c. so that Barkisland and Stainland workhouses, which have about 20 paupers in them, may be removed to Elland. He stated that he had been told by Mr. Wilkinson, of Brow Bridge, who had inspected the workhouse with him, that by taking off the roof and making it another story higher, it might be made to hold 200 individuals. Mr. P. then intimated that the subject of building a new workhouse must be brought before them, or the alteration of the old ones suggested, and that he intended giving notice to that effect. After some desultory conversation had taken place, in which the Sowerby memorial and Elland workhouse formed alternate topics, Mr. Baxter came forward to correct an error which had been attributed to Mr. Beaumont, and had found its way into one or both of the newspapers in this town, respecting Sowerby workhouse, in which it was stated that one of the inmates in that workhouse, an infirm old man, had been seen with icicles hanging to his hair, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the building, and being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, where it ought to have been hanging above his head. Mr. Pollard said that he had understood Mr. Beaumont to have made such a statement. Mr. Foster, one of the guardians for Sowerby, moved, and Mr. Wainhouse seconded, that the occupation of Sowerby workhouse be not given up, and that the inmates remain there until the expiration of the present current year. Mr. Pollard moved that the original motion remain as an amendment, that the removal of paupers from the Sowerby workhouse be still in force. Mr. Appleyard seconded Mr. P.'s amendment, and on the motion and the amendment being put from the chair, seven appeared on each side. The chairman afterwards gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. P.'s amendment—the memorial was consequently rejected. During the discussion the chairman stated that the memorial was not signed by any of the principal inhabitants, which it is supposed was a sufficient reason for him voting as he did, as he stated he had good reason for knowing they dissented from it. Mr. Pollard moved, and Mr. Little seconded, that 13 bedsteads be ordered for Elland workhouse prior to the removal of the paupers from Barkisland and Stainland workhouses to the above place. Mr. Baxter objected to this on the ground that if it was found necessary to make any alterations, they would, by having the workhouse crowded, be put to considerable inconvenience—and he moved as an amendment that before any beds be obtained or paupers removed, the necessary alterations be made; it was seconded by Mr. Foster, and on the show of hands, seven were held up for the amendment, and four against it. Mr. P.'s amendment was consequently carried. Mr. Wainhouse complained of the business of his township not having been properly attended to, in consequence of Mr. Highley, the assistant overseer, having more business to attend to than he can perform. Mr. Highley appeared before the board, and stated that it was impossible for him to attend to Skircoat in addition to the town, as he ought to attend to it. This being a matter of emergency, it was ordered that Skircoat, as being under the same overseer, be detached from Halifax, and that Mr. Highley continue the overseer of the town alone. An assistant overseer for Skircoat will be appointed at the next meeting of the board. Mr. Pollard having absented himself at the close of the discussion, some doubts were entertained as to whether he had given notice respecting the subject of building a new workhouse agreeable to his intimation, when the chairman gave notice that the matter would be brought forward on that day fortnight (next Friday). The labourers of this town and neighbourhood may prepare for the results, and say whether they are willing to be bastiled or not—the die is cast.

Queenshead.—On Thursday evening week, at eight o'clock, in the Social Institution Room, at the above place, near this town, the inhabitants were called together by public notice, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature that Robert Owen, Esq., be heard at the bar of the House of Commons, in defence of the principles adopted by the "Association of all Classes of all Nations," and the "National Community Friendly Society," to the end that Government may be induced to assist, by such means as the legislative wisdom might think proper to adopt, in furtherance of the objects above stated, so as to give employment to the unrepresented millions. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and, together with a petition founded thereon, unanimously carried:—Resolved 1st. "That as the right to live is an acknowledged truth in all civil society—that of the right to labour, being its necessary consequence, must be also true—we, therefore, have thought it necessary to assemble ourselves together, for the purpose of uniting our exertions in the best manner we can to obtain employment for the suffering poor, knowing that by such means only can they obtain for themselves those comforts, and necessary appendages, which makes life happy, or even desirable to be enjoyed, and that it is the opinion of this meeting that every good government will provide, when they see it practicable, the best and most extensive means to secure to each individual of the nation, over which they rule, the largest portion of happiness possible, by granting them access, at all times, to exercise those powers which nature, art, or education, may have formed them most capable of performing to the advantage of their fellow man." 2d. "That it is a fact admitting of no dispute, that, from the improvements made in machinery, and the advantages obtained from chemical science, society now possesses ample powers for making arrangements, so that every individual can be supplied with labour in such quantity as would enable him not only to maintain himself and family, but greatly to contribute to the advantage and happiness of the community." 3d. "That we approve of the system of arrangements for united labour and expenditure recommended by the "Association of all Classes of all Nations," and the "National Community Friendly Society;" and not only do we approve of the principles as laid down for the government of those societies, but we do not at present conceive any better or more useful plan to be adopted for removing the burthen from the shoulders of the labouring millions as that contemplated, by carrying out the principles of those associations so as to effect their emancipation from thraldom and misery. The public agitation, which has now been carried on for some time, are proofs of national distress, and the discussions arising therefrom, of the want of some master minds to direct the affairs, whose knowledge and previous investigation of these matters might serve better to direct the public mind in the attainment of that object, that labour may be better rewarded, and ultimately secured from those dangers to which at present it stands liable." 4th. "That the principles and plans now adverted to demand the serious and early attention of the British Legislature; this meeting, therefore, resolves, that a petition founded thereon be adopted, embodying the above resolutions, with a request that R. Owen, Esq., may be heard at the bar of the House of Commons, in explanation of the social changes contemplated therein, and in favour of a grant of sufficient funds from the Government to carry these plans into execution. That the petition be presented to the House of Commons (signed by the chairman on behalf the meeting,) by J. Fielding, Esq., M.P., the Member for Oldham: and that Mr. Harvey and Mr. Wakley be requested to support it." Mr. Barker, of Shelf, presided in the chair, and it was unanimously passed that he should sign the petition, on behalf of the meeting. The above resolutions and petition were unanimously agreed to on the evening before, at the Social Institution Room, Jail-lane, in this town, when Mr. Freeman occupied the chair, and signed the petition on behalf of the meeting.

DEWSBURY.

The People's Charter.—On Monday evening, the Radical Association held a meeting at Thos. Wharton's, Strawberry-square, to examine the "People's Charter," published by the Working Men's Association, the whole of which met the approval of the generality of its members.

Poor Law Evidence.—We beg to refer our readers in the Dewsbury Union, to the evidence given before the Select Committee of the Commons on the New Poor Law a few weeks ago, by Mr. Ingham, (whose father was formerly of the Huddersfield Bank) now living at Blake Hall, in Mirfield. The evidence is in the hands of the Radical Association at Dewsbury, and is a great curiosity. It is to be laid before the Board of Guardians at the meeting next Monday, when a very large meeting of the inhabitants will take place, and at which Mr. Bank-notoriety Ingham will be called upon to prove the truth of his statements; no easy task we surmise. Power may prowl about in the dark with his tools, but neither he nor Ingham, nor their masters, shall rule at Dewsbury. Monday will be a triumphant day for Dewsbury. The people will and must triumph.

Fatal Accident.—On Thursday week, Wm. Clark, an individual employed at the corn mill, at Oxspring, was caught in one of the wheels, and was killed on the spot. An inquest was held on the body, and the jury found a verdict of "Accidental death."

HULL.

Fatal Accident.—One day last week, a fatal accident occurred in the new cotton factory in the Groves. A poor boy was unfortunately caught in the machinery connected with the large wheel of the engine, and though several persons were near at the time, no assistance could be rendered to the sufferer, who, we understand, was literally torn to pieces.

Sporting Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.

Tuesday, July 17th.

The Croxteth Stakes of 15 sovs each, 10 forfeit, with 30 added. One mile and a quarter, 6 sub.

Mr Ogden's br c Harpurhey	1
Lord Eglinton's b g The Potentate	2
Mr Phillips's ch f Maid of Monton	3
Mr Mostyn's br f Brown Duchess	3

Produce Stakes of 50 sovs each, h ft for three year olds. Two Miles. 8 sub.

Mr Price's br c Captain Pops	1
Sir R Bulkeley's b f Picotee	2

The Mersey Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 30 added, for two yrs old colts 8st 5lb fillies 8st 2lb. T Y C. 8 sub.

Mr Fowler's br c Profligate	1
Ld Derby's ch c by Velocipede	2
Sir J Gerard's br f by Olympus	3
Mr Newsham's b c Huntingdon	0
Mr E Peel's b c Billy	0

WEDNESDAY—July 18.

The Tradesman's Cup, or Piece of Plate, value 200 sovs. with 100 sovs in Specie added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each. Two miles. The winner to pay 30 sovs to the Judge. The second horse to receive 50 sovs out of the Stakes.

Lord Eglington's b or br c Saint Bennett	1
Lord R. Grosvenor's Harkaway	2
Mr. H. Robinson's br c Melbourne	3
Lord Chesterfield's b c by Priam	4
Lord Westminster's Cardinal Puff	5

Eight others started.

A Plate, value 70 sovs, for all ages. Three years old 6st 8lbs; four 8s 5lbs; six and aged 9st 2lb. Heats once round and a distance. The winner of a Plate this year, before starting, to carry 3lb extra of two Plates, a Cup, or her Majesty's Plate 5lb extra.

Lord Eglinton's br c St Martin	Lye	2 1
Mr. Topham's b c The Drone	W. Jones	1 2 d
Mr. Clarke's b c Anvil		3 3 d

Six drawn.

THURSDAY—July 19.

The St. Leger Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 50 sovs added. Colts, 8st 6lb, fillies 8st 3lb.—One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Bowes' ch c Appleton Lad	H. Edwards	1
Mr. Fowler's ch c Gilbert Gurney	Calloway	2

4 others started.

Derby Handicap of 10 sovs each, with 80 added by the Earl of Derby. One mile.

Mr. Heseltine's Slashing Harry	Heseltine	1
Lord Stanley's Miss Bowe	Cartwright	2

3 others started.

Her Majesty's Plate, value 100 Guineas. Three years old, 7st 5lb, four 9st 11lb, five, 9 t 11lb, six and aged 10st 2lb. Two mile heats.

Lord Eglington's br c St Martin	Lye	4 1
Mr. Ferguson's ch c Hark-away	Holmes	1 2 d
Hon. E M Ll Mostyn's Brown Duchess		2 dis
Mr. Davies ns b c St Leonard		3 d

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—*Thursday, July 12.*

The Affirmation Bill was committed on the motion of Lord Denman. Several amendments were made in it, and the House having resumed, the Bill was reported, and the report ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday

IRISH CORPORATIONS.

Lord Melbourne moved that the order of the day for the committal of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill be read.

Lord LYNDHURST announced the nature of the amendments he intended to propose.

The House having gone into committee on the Bill, the Noble and Learned Lord's amendments were carried. The most important of them had reference to the franchise. In the 6th clause, he proposed to strike out the words—"rated to the relief of the poor," for the purpose of adding after the words "of the" the words "yearly value of not less than £10 to be ascertained and determined as hereinafter mentioned." The operative words he proposed were, "and that such yearly value be ascertained and determined in the manner following, and not otherwise; that is to say, such value shall be composed of the net value of the premises occupied by the persons, and rated as they are hereby required under an act passed for the relief of the poor in the present session of Parliament, and of the landlord's repairs and insurance, as estimated and stated in such rate."

This amendment was resisted by the Ministers, on the ground that a £5 franchise was not too low; but the committee having divided, Lord Lyndhurst's amendment was carried by a majority of 60, the numbers being 96 and 36.

The House resumed; the Bill, with the amendments, was reported; and the report was ordered to be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock,

Friday, July 13.

There was nothing of importance this evening.

Monday, July 16.

NEGRO EMANCIPATION.

Lord BROUGHAM, after alluding to the fact, that the noble example set by Antigua had gradually been followed, first in the smaller colonies, next in Barbadoes, and lastly in Jamaica itself, by which in all, not less than 355,000 individuals were emancipated, besides those already emancipated as nonpredials and young children by the law of 1833, moved, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, paying that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause an order in council to be issued, putting a period, under proper provisions and regulations, to negro apprenticeship in the unchartered colonies of the Crown."

Lord GLENELG said, that he and those who acted with him, had always felt and avowed that an earlier termination than 1840 of the apprenticeship was desirable, if that object could be attained by acts of the local Legislatures; and he might say, that the movement in Barbadoes was originated by a despatch from himself. It would, however, have been dangerous to have sought to effect the object without the previous sanction and hearty co-operation of the local authorities. Exactly the same ground applied to the Crown colonies as to the chartered colonies. Similar instructions to those sent out to the chartered colonies had been forwarded to the Crown colonies, and he had no doubt that they would be acted upon by the local authorities, who would legislate in the same spirit as the former had legislated. He was happy in being able to state that in fact, the Legislatures of the Crown colonies had followed the examples set them by the Legislatures of the chartered colonies; for, in addition to the information alluded to by the Noble and Learned Lord, similar satisfactory accounts had lately been received from Grenada, and also from the Bahamas; and further, that in some of the Crown colonies the Governors intended to submit to the Legislative bodies acts of the same nature as those which had been carried elsewhere, and that no doubt was entertained of their success. His Lordship then proceeded to describe what had been done in Trinidad, Santa Lucia, and Guiana. He said that he had every reason for anticipating the same satisfactory result in the Mauritius.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed himself highly gratified by the information communicated by the Noble Lord, and withdrew his motion, on an understanding that Government would, in despatches to the different Governors, urge in the most earnest manner the carrying of similar measures in the Crown colonies to those adopted by the Legislatures of the chartered colonies.

The Benefices' Plurality Bill went through a Committee. The report was ordered to be received on Friday next.

The Church Discipline Bill and the Sheriffs' Courts Bill were read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

Their Lordships then adjourned at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, July, 17th.

The Entails (Scotland) Bill went through committee, with amendments, and was ordered to be reported on Thursday.

Lord WINCHILSEA inquired of Lord Melbourne whether any appointment had been conferred by Lord Durham on Mr. Gibbon Wakefield; whether Sir John Colborne had resigned the command of the troops in Canada; and whether Lord Durham had applied for an additional military force?

Lord MELBOURNE replied, that he had received no information on the subject of the appointment alluded to; that it was true that Sir John Colborne had resigned, but that he was not aware of any alteration in the condition of Canada, that called for an increase of troops there.

Lord LONDONDERRY asked whether any steps had been taken by the Spanish Government for the immediate payment of the arrears due to the British Legion?

Lord MELBOURNE replied, that it was the great object of the commission which had been appointed to inquire into those arrears, to have them settled as speedily as possible.

The Juvenile Offenders' Bill and the International Copyright Bill went through committee.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved, pursuant to notice, for copies of any petition, memorial, or other communication made to the Lord Chancellor, from any person or persons residing in Leeds or its neighbourhood, respecting the insertion of certain names in the Commission of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

After a short debate, Lord Wharncliffe withdrew his motion on the Lord Chancellor declaring that "he was not aware of the existence of any memorial of the kind."

Lord Melbourne, in moving that the report of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill be received, expressed his disapprobation of some of the amendments which had been made in the measure, on the motion of Lord Lyndhurst; but he said that he would not abandon the bill on account of their adoption. He gave notice, however, that, on the third reading of the bill, he will move the addition of a certain number of towns to schedule A; and also the addition of another schedule, containing several other towns, to which he thought corporation and municipal government ought to be given by the bill, with a lower rate of qualification. The report having been received, the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday week.

The Qualification of Members Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Thursday.

The House then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—*Thursday, July 12.*

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Sir M. Wood moved the third reading of the Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill, but eventually agreed to its postponement until Monday next.

It was agreed that the adjourned debate on the Middlesex County Courts Bill should take place on Monday next.

On taking into further consideration the report on the Coal Trade (port of London) Bill, Lord Granville Somerset moved the committee be instructed to repeal such enactments as impose a duty of 1s. 1d. per ton to be paid to the Corporation of London on coals carried by certain railways; but finding the sense of the House against him, his Lordship withdrew his motion.

It was agreed, on the motion of Lord J. Russell, in order to expedite business, that the House meet to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

The House went into committee on the Coal Trade Bill.

The Trading Companies' Bill was read a second time.

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that this evening he should move the Committee on the Mails on Railway Bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he should not proceed with the Copyhold Bills this session.

The Public Records' Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

Mr. PRYME gave notice that on the second reading of the Rating of Tenements' Bill being moved to-morrow, he should propose by way of amendment, that it be postponed until that day six months.

The orders of the day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

At six o'clock this evening, the House was counted, on the motion of Mr. Gillon, when only 36 members were counted by the Speaker, Mr. Steuart and Mr. Pease having hastily retired during the process of counting.

Friday, July 13.

The House met at twelve. Sundry matters came before the House; numerous petitions were presented, among them were two for the abolition of idolatrous practices in India.

Sir H. VERNEY gave notice that he did not intend to proceed with his Bill on the rating of tenements in the present session.

In answer to a question by Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Sir GEO. GREY said that Government had not yet received accounts of of the arrival in Demerara of any Hill Coolies from the East Indies.

Sir ROBERT PEEL asked if Lord JOHN RUSSELL had seen the statement of a gross outrage alleged to have been committed on a Mr. Moore by persons belonging to the coast guard?

The Noble Lord had not heard of the occurrence, but would take care that an early and searching investigation should be made into the circumstances.

Lord ASHLEY complained of the counting out of the House on Thursday evening, when the Factory question was about to come on; and animadverted especially upon the conduct of Mr. Robert Steuart, a junior Lord of the Treasury, and a Ministerial whipper-in, in going into the lobby with a view to assist in preventing the discussion.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he proposed to proceed with the Irish Tithe Bill on Monday, and with the Prisons' Bill the first thing to-morrow.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL trusted the House would allow him to bring on the Imprisonment for Debt Bill to-morrow. He had received letters from every gaol in the kingdom, urging him to press it forward.

After a short conversation between Mr. HUME and Lord J. RUSSELL, Monday next was fixed for Mr. Hume to bring on his motion, that Orders of the Day should take precedence of Notices of Motions, on Mondays and Thursdays, instead of the morning sittings.

Sir F. TRENCH gave notice that on Monday he would move for returns of all rewards offered by the Irish Government for the discovery of offenders, and not paid by them.—Adjourned.

Saturday, July 14.

On the motion of Mr. VIVIAN, the East India Steam-ship Company Bill was read a third time and passed.

Sir G. SINCLAIR gave notice, that on the third reading of the Irish Tithes' Bill he should call the attention of the House to the present state of Protestantism in Ireland, and to the policy of her Majesty's Ministers respecting it.

Mr. F. MAULE gave notice that on Monday he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the local turnpike acts.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on this Bill, clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to without discussion. On clause 3.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that the Noble Lord opposite, the Member for North Lancashire, had given notice that he should move the following proviso to this clause:—"Provided always that the said writ of capias and all writs of execution to be issued under this Act, when issued out of the superior courts of law at Westminster, into the counties palatine of Lancaster or Durham, shall be directed to the Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, or his deputy there, or to the Bishop of Durham, or his Chancellor there, in manner heretofore accustomed." He had no objection to this alteration.—Agreed to accordingly.

On clause 4,

Sir E. CODRINGTON hoped that the Bill would not have a retrospective operation; for, if so, it would most unjustly affect his constituents, seeing that they had debts due to them by officers now on service, amounting to upwards of £30,000.

The clause was agreed to, as were 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Clauses 12 to 30 were agreed to without amendments. Clauses 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, were then agreed to.

On the 37th clause being proposed,

Mr. HUME asked why it was to be limited to prisoners within the walls, and not extended to all debtors, whether in custody or not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that if he had followed his own views on this matter, this clause would undoubtedly have been extended to all debtors seeking relief, not only within, but also without, the walls of a prison. This limitation, however, had been deemed necessary elsewhere, as a check upon fraudulent debtors; and the bill contained so many improvements on the present state of the law, that it would not be expedient to endanger its passing at present for any such amendment as the Hon. Member for Kilkenny seemed inclined to propose.

The 37th clause was then agreed to, as were the subsequent clauses of the bill up to clause 60.

Clauses 61, 62, 63, 64, and 65, were struck out of the bill.

Clauses 66 to 85 were then agreed to.

Mr. Sheppard moved an amendment, which, after a long conversation, was withdrawn.

Clauses up to 86 to 118 inclusive, were then agreed to.

New clauses were substituted in place of clauses 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64, as printed in the bill.

On the motion of Mr. Freshfield, a clause was added, declaring bankrupt any debtor, if personally served with summons, who does not, within a given time, either pay his debt, or compound, or give security, or surrender himself to prison; as was a clause providing for the transfer of stock.

The schedules and preamble of the bill having been then agreed to, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up on Tuesday.

INSANE PERSONS (ENGLAND) BILL.

This bill went through committee; report to be received on Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

Monday, July 16.

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

Lord ASHLEY gave notice, that for the first motion for going into committee of supply he would move the resolution relative to the factory question, which stood on Thursday's paper.

NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP IN JAMAICA.

Sir G. GREY stated, in answer to an inquiry by Mr. O'Connell, that the legislature of Jamaica had made provision for the termination of the negro apprenticeship system on the 1st of August next.

IRISH TITHE BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated the course which ministers proposed to take in reference to this measure; how far they were disposed to adopt the suggestion of Sir Robert Peel, and in what respects they felt bound to to deviate from it. Instead of £640,000 out of the million, £740,000 had been expended, because £100,000 had been granted to the ecclesiastical commissioners under a special statute. This would leave £260,000 yet unapplied; and this sum, together with so much of the £740,000 as could be recovered from landlords, it was proposed to devote to the payment of arrears of tithe compositions due from occupying tenants in the years 1836 and 1837. In addition to the £260,000, it was his opinion that the sum to be recovered from landlords (whom he did not intend to relieve from liability, but the tenants only) would amount to £300,000. Thus the sum of £560,000 might be applied to the payment of the arrears of 1836 and 1837. "Though we yield (added his Lordship emphatically) to the general wish of the House upon this question, we still think that the proposition is not favourable to the permanent interests of the Church of Ireland. We fear that the payment of arrears due from persons who have refused obedience to the law will offer a species of premium upon tithe resistance, which is ill calculated to promote the stability of the Protestant Church in Ireland." His Lordship said he objected to make it optional with titheowners to accept or refuse this arrangement, which it was intended to effect, not by a new set of paid commissioners, but through the agency of persons already in office. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, as was understood, that the House resolve itself into Committee upon the 3rd and 4th of Will. IV. (the Million Act), and another Act.

Mr. HUME put it to the Noble Lord and the House, whether the House of Commons had ever entered upon a vote of a million of public money without previous notice given?

Lord J. RUSSELL said if the Hon. Member persisted in objecting to the motion upon that ground, he might, perhaps, be strictly justified; but he thought that the notice which he (Lord J. Russell) had given of the intention of Government on this subject had for all useful purposes been sufficient. (Hear.)

Mr. HUME said it ought not to be to him, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who should stand forward to protect the public purse; but when he saw that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, instead of interfering, actually connived at the contemplated act of robbery, he was bound to stand forward.

Sir R. PEEL said that at this late period of the session he was not disposed to throw any impediment in the way of this measure on a point of form. At the same time, whilst he should consent to the motion of the Noble Lord for going into committee, he begged it it to be understood that he did not pledge himself to the contemplated arrangement upon the first statement of the Noble Lord.

After a short discussion, the House resolved itself into committee; the resolutions were proposed, and the House then resumed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that, the House being in possession of these new clauses, he should propose that they now go into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Tithe Bill.

Sir G. SINCLAIR gave notice that, when the report was brought up, he should take the opportunity of making some observations on the conduct of the Irish Government.

Several clauses were then agreed to

On the reading of clause 9, which relates to the revision of the compositions on application to the Lord Lieutenant in Council,

Mr. LEFROY proposed the omission of that clause and all the following clauses to clause 19. He objected to the whole of those clauses, on account of the manner in which they proposed to revise the composition of tithes, and especially on account of the mode of appeal.

The committee, after a short discussion, divided on this amendment, when the numbers were

For the amendment	88
Against it	103
Majority	15

The remaining clauses and preamble were then agreed to, and the House resumed to report on Thursday.

Lord J. RUSSELL intimated that, having considered the point, he was willing to postpone the resolutions, which were now fixed for consideration for Tuesday till Thursday.

TRADING COMPANIES BILL.

On the motion of Mr. C. P. THOMSON, the House went into committee on this bill.

The House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Tuesday.

HIGHWAY RATES BILL.

This bill was read a third time.

Mr. GRIMSDITCH moved the insertion of a clause in the bill, by which it should be provided that the amount of all rates collected in any parish or township should be applied only to the repair of the roads in that parish or township.

After a short conversation, the clause was ordered to be brought up. On the question that it be read a third time, the House divided,

For the Clause	12
Against it	44
Majority against the Clause	32

The Bill then passed.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

Tuesday, July 17.

A Committee was balloted for to try the merits of the Maidstone election petition.

The Coal Trade (Port of London) Bill, and the Edinburgh and Leith Agreement Bill, were read a third time and passed.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL the Militia Estimates were referred to a select committee.

The Glass Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Registration of Electors Bill was discussed in Committee, and the clauses having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be reported on Thursday.

The Post Office Bill was read a second time. The Trading Companies Bill was reported and ordered to be read a third time on Thursday. The report of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill was postponed till Wednesday. The Fines and Recognizances (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Thursday. The Schools (Scotland) Bill was reported.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past 1 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 18.

The Sugar Refining Patents Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The adjourned debate on the Middlesex County Courts Bill was resumed, and the 40th clause, and the clauses connected with it, were struck out, on the motion of Sir E. Sugden. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Registration of Voters (Ireland) Bill (No. 2) went through committee, and the Western Australia Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Recovery of Tenements Bill was discussed in committee, and, on the motion of Sir R. Peel, the provision of the measure were extended to all tenements not exceeding the yearly value of £20. The House having resumed, the bill was ordered to be reported to-day.

On the question, that House do resolve into committee on the Parochial Assessment Bill,

Mr. GOULBURN moved, as an amendment, that further proceedings on the bill be postponed till that day three months.

The amendment was negatived by a majority of 49 to 31.

The bill then went through committee, and was ordered to be reported on Monday.

The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, and the Parliamentary Burghs (Scotland) Bill, went through committee, and were ordered to be reported, the first to-day, and the second on Friday.

The report of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, was received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

The House of Lords did not sit.

GREAT MEETING AT BARRHEAD WITH FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq.

Dr. Taylor having appointed Thursday last, the 12th inst., for delivering his lecture to the Working Men's Association of this spirited village, expectation was on the tiptoe, but was infinitely increased when it was known on the morning in question that Feargus O'Connor was to accompany the Doctor. Mr. Walker's large hall in the Barrhead Inn, having been found totally inadequate to contain a tithe of those anxiously crowding in, an adjournment to the open court took place, and shortly after eight o'clock the Chairman of the Association, Mr. Peter Clarke, printer, ascended the steps amid repeated cheering from the assembled multitude.

The Chairman said they had been called together to hear a lecture from Dr. John Taylor, and he now called upon him to come forward.

Dr. Taylor advanced amid renewed acclamation, and observed that he considered Working Men's Associations as the bulwarks of the people against the tyranny of the Aristocracy. He had been instrumental in the formation of many of them, and he always considered it his duty to give his aid to them when called upon. He was glad to see the people at length acting upon the advice he had long ago tendered to them, and taking their affairs into their own hands. He was prepared to go on with his lecture, and should be happy to redeem his pledge, but he considered that the opportunity of bringing among them the best, the most talented, and the most determined Radical in England—his unflinching friend Feargus O'Connor—(great cheers)—should not be lost. He proposed therefore to delay his lecture till another opportunity, and, with their permission, he now begged to introduce to them that tried and trusted friend.

Mr. O'Connor came forward amid repeated cheers. Mr. Chairman and friends: I am delighted at this opportunity of witnessing the spirit and determination of the men of Barrhead, and the only thing I regret is depriving you of the lecture of my esteemed friend, that eloquent and indefatigable Democrat, John Taylor. (Cheers.) Yot have gained nothing during the last seven years of legislation; for all changes have been in favour of the Aristocracy, and all new laws against the people. It is only when you have the power of voting for a representative that you are within the pale of the constitution; and, when not so, the experience of the past may teach you that your rights are invaded, your remonstrances despised, and your sorrows laughed at. Compare the palaces of your Kings and the houses of your Aristocracy a century back, with the gorgeous structures they now reside in; compare the then manner of their lives with the luxurious present, and see how immensely their comforts and luxuries are increased, even within thirty years. Were they the authors of this increase? No! Where then did it come from? Look around you, enquire into your own position, examine the circumstances of the hand-loom weavers during the same period—the last thirty years—and you will find their circumstances decreasing in an inverse ratio to the increase of the others, until from a comfortable subsistence you are steeped to the very dregs in poverty—(cheers, and repeated cries of "true") it is from your efforts alone, that all the increase of wealth and luxury has taken place, and can it be just that you should, instead of participating in these advantages, be ruined by it? Certainly not, and the reason that you are so, is to be found in a bad and vicious system of government. It is not the members of parliament who are to blame, for they are rather a fair and liberal representation of the electors who return them, but it is that system which allows one only out of fifteen, to be represented, and makes it the interest of the few to tyrannize over the many; and you should ever keep in mind, that in proportion as you suffered the right of voting to be wrested from you, you added bitterness to the lash under which you groan. Amid all the improvements of modern days, the increase of knowledge, the advantages of modern discoveries, are you still to remain in ignorance and bondage; are you to take no note of time, and to remain for ever governed by the rude and barbarous laws of days gone by? (Cheers, and cries "no, never.") I would lay it down as a principle, that the present House of Commons has no right to make laws for the people because it is not chosen by the people, and that until it be so chosen, laws made by it are not binding on the people—nor can there be any thing criminal in defying laws so made, and to this we are to attribute the circumstance that in very many instances the breaker of the law is received with honour, and the country rallies round him as one who had done nothing wrong. If the laws were made by the House of Commons chosen by the whole people, do you think this could ever happen, or that the people would permit their laws to be broken through not only with impunity, but with honour? Impossible, for every one having an interest in supporting them, would then become a policeman to see that they were obeyed. We are told that we are too ignorant to be entrusted with legislative power. We are at least as wise as our ancestors, and they possessed it at what the Whigs call "the glorious revolution of 1688." If we are not so well informed as we ought to be, whose fault is it but that of the government, which, by grinding the people into dust, denies them the opportunity of acquiring information; but away with such futile assertions, it is not because they are ignorant that power is withheld from them—it is because they know too much—it is their knowledge, not their ignorance, which their tyrants fear. The great disadvantage which the people labour under, is having been split into various parties, and allowing their energies to be fritted away on different measures, instead of combining for one great object. Some have told you to buy books, others to buy arms, others to ruin the trade of the exciseman, and others to press for a repeal of the corn laws; now, from none of these will you derive any benefit, until you have the power in your hands, because it is the interest of your tyrants to divert it into their own pockets, and if you have not two thousand pensioners, you will have five thousand commissioners. That you will obtain the necessary power by a well-combined and peaceful movement, I fully believe; but, at the same time, I would have you so organized as to be in a situation to defend yourselves against brute force, for, although I detest the very idea of bloodshed, I have always maintained that there is a point beyond which endurance cannot go. The introduction of machinery has been attended with the most baneful results to you, yet it is not either to its introduction or its proper application that I object, it is to the abuse of it, to the unequal distribution of the products of it; it has had the effect of altering all the social relations, and made young children toil to death for their parents, instead of their parents supporting them. (Shame.) In short, machinery, which should have been the poor man's holiday has become his curse. A great combined movement is now taking place for Universal Suffrage; already our enemies tremble at the consequences, and before long you will see various attempts made to divide the Radicals; even since I came to Scotland, I have observed the more timid Radicals showing a sneaking kindness to the Whig trimmers under the pretence of fearing a revolution. Yet these parties, with singular inconsistency, are the first to laud the revolution of 1688, which secured to the people Universal Suffrage, Annual or Sessional Parliaments, freedom from qualification clauses, and the payment of members, and surely if a revolution was good then, having such results, it cannot be bad now in 1838, having the same objects. (Cheering.) I ask for the people nothing but justice, and I look in vain for anything like an attempt to do them justice since the passing of the Reform Bill. The first act was the Coercion Bill for Ireland—the last for Canada; and the Whigs, while pretending to abuse the tyrant Cumberland, set up as an object of worship the dictator, Durham. There would be no poverty in Scotland if you got justice, for the riches of the country are increasing by your industry, but the landed aristocracy seize their portion from the land, while the capitalists wring it from your bones and sinews, leaving nothing for you but poverty and despair. All the pretended measures of liberality which have been introduced, have only been so many clap-traps with which to cheat you into a little longer endurance; and their Municipal Corporations, about which they have made such a fuss, mean nothing but billiard tables for the rich, and jails for the poor; and since ever the Whigs came into office, no opportunity has been lost of increasing the power of the aristocracy to the injury of the people; nor is it easy to see how any Government, whether Whig or Tory, can do them justice until Universal Suffrage has placed the power in the hands of the proper parties, for they are doubly mortgaged, to the landholders on the one hand, and the fundholders on the other, while any government that attempted to foreclose the bargain without having a very different House of Commons, would immediately be destroyed by the two combined. Universal Suffrage was a part of the constitution when it was worth living for, and worth dying for. So were Sessional Parliaments and paid members, and they are the real destructives who have deprived the constitution of these, its brightest glories. There is my friend, John Taylor, the most abused man in Scotland, whom I always find at his post, and with whom I am proud to co-operate. He values health, circumstances, or friends as nothing compared with the great cause. And what is it which he seeks, and which I seek? Is it a subversion of the constitution? No! it is the constitution, the whole constitution, and nothing but the constitution: as it was, as it ought to be, aye, and as it yet shall be. (Great cheers.) In Universal Suffrage is our hope; to that we must press on with a combined and determined movement; and by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we shall pull down the temple of tyranny, and rear in its place an altar to freedom. (Cheers.) There is a time coming which will make every men brave, and no abuse will be safe, for hunger will break through stone walls. The same power which carried the Reform Bill and the Emancipation Bill—which brought Charles to the block, and drove James from the throne—that same power still exists, and will in future be used for a very different purpose than merely to transfer the state baubles from one faction to another. There are only two classes whom I would disfranchise, viz., those who will not agitate for their own rights, and those who would withhold the rights of others; and I am glad to find by their appearance to-day and their conduct hitherto that the men at Barrhead belong to neither.

Mr. O'Connor concluded a long and masterly address, and retired from the meeting amid deafening plaudits. A unanimous vote of thanks to him and Dr. Taylor was carried by acclamation, and upon the motion of the latter, a round of cheers to the chairman, when the meeting quietly dispersed. There could not be less than 1500 people present, and a more delighted assemblage has seldom been seen; a large party remained after the meeting to see Mr. O'Connor away, and during the hour they remained nothing could exceed the attention and activity of Mr. Walker and his family.—*Glasgow Post.*

BIRTHS.

On Thursday week, at Armitage Bridge, near Huddersfield, the wife of George Mowbery, of two sons.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Belgrave chapel, by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Mr. John Walker, to Miss Elizabeth Cartwright, both of this town.

Same day, at Saint Patrick's chapel, by the Rev. Robert Thompson, Mr. Bartholomew Foley, to Miss Sarah Allison, both of this town.

On Sunday last, at Salem chapel, by the Rev. James Rawson, Mr. Philip Walker, to Miss Hannah Blackburn, both of this town.

On Thursday last, at Salem chapel, by the Rev. John Ely, Mr. George Moxon, to Mrs. Mary Garrard, both of this town.

On Saturday last, at our parish church, Mr. W. Evans, mechanic, to Miss Jane Skipsey, both of Holbeck.

Same day, Mr. Edward Bradbury, clothier, to Miss Mary Ann Taylor, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Joseph Midgley, potter, Hunslet, to Miss Hannah Dobson, of Holbeck.

Same day, Mr. Joseph Coates, cloth-dresser, to Miss Margaret Driver, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Wm. Nettleton, slubber, to Miss Ann Chappelow, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. James Harrison, miner, to Miss S. Sowden, both of Farnley.

Same day, Mr. John Bapty, plumber, to Miss S. Stead, both of Leeds.

On Monday last, Mr. Dan. Stutterd, commercial traveller, to Miss Jane Britain, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Isaac Whitaker, cloth-dresser, to Mrs. Ann Cliff, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. James Lawson, cork cutter, to Miss Jane Swithenbank, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Wm. Watson, bricklayer, to Miss Ellen Hill, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. John Foster, to Miss Susannah Dawson, both of Headingly.

Same day, Mr. John Dunwell, Bricklayer, to Miss Sarah Prince, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. John Driver, cloth-dresser, Wortley, to Miss Ann Pratt, of Holbeck.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Simeon Russell, shoemaker, to Mrs. Eliz. Listing, both of Leeds.

On Thursday, Mr. Wm. Cook, mechanic, Leeds, to Miss Ann Sowden, of Holbeck.

On Monday last, at Low Catton, by the Rev. T. Holmes, Robert Quarton, Esq., of Full Sutton, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. George Flint, of Stamford-Bridge.

On Sunday last, at the Superintendant Registrar's office, in Westgate, Otley, Mr. W. Muschamp, of Yeadon, to Miss E. Clayton, of the same place.

On Sunday last, at the parish church, Otley, Mr. J. Jenkinson, of Yeadon, to Miss M. Harrison, of the above place.

On Sunday last, at St. George's, Barnsley, Mr. Jonathan Batty, warehouseman, to Miss Ann Ball, both of that place.

On Monday last, at the same place, Mr Benjamin Bailey, book-keeper, to Miss Hannah Rooke.

On Thursday week, at East Witton, by the Rev. Wm. Heslop, vicar, Mr. Thomas Raper, architect and joiner, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Smallpage, all of that place.

On Sunday last, at the Independent Chapel, Jackson's Lane, Hulme, by the Rev. D. Morgan, Mr. William Magee, to Miss Jane Stott, both of Hulme.

On Monday last, at Halifax, Mr. David Greenwood, saddler, to Miss Flather, both of Northowram.

On the 3d inst., at Membury, in the county of Devon, by the Rev. R. Burnett, vicar, Richard Newbery, Esq., to Anne Newbery Heap, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Heap, vicar of Bradford.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, aged 58 years, Mr. William Whitworth, rolling board maker, Nether Mills, Leeds.

Sunday last, in her 55th year, greatly respected, Mary, wife of Mr. James Burwell, gardener to Kirby Fenton, Esq., of Leventhorpe House, near Leeds.

On Tuesday last, Mr. John Spence, woolsorter, of this town.

On Tuesday last, in his 76th year, to the inexpressible grief of his numerous family, the Rev. J. Overton, M.A., rector of St. Crux and St. Margarets, York.

On Tuesday morning, at Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, after a short illness, in his 32d year, William, son of Mr. John Halliday, of York, late cowkeeper, who only survived his mother 14 days.

On Monday last, after a few days illness, in his 29th year, Leonard, eldest son of Joseph Buckle, Esq., of York.

On Sunday last, in York, in his 39th year, Mr. James Oates, of Sheriff-Hutton, butcher, leaving a widow and five small children. He was much and deservedly respected.

On Sunday last, after a long illness, aged 26, Mr. Isaac Waring, saddler, of Dewsbury Bank Bottom.

On Sunday last, at Hatfield, aged 32, much respected, Mr. Dawson Goodworth, of Howden.

Same day, at Blackwell, aged 31, Hannah, wife of Mr. Jammeson.

On Wednesday week, much respected, in her 38th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Mr. John Inglis, of York, printer, leaving a family of five young children to lament their loss.

On Thursday week, at Edinburgh, aged 81 years, Dr. Jamieson, the celebrated antiquary.

On Wednesday week, aged 74 years, Robert Gillow, Esq., of Clifton Hill, Lancaster.

On Thursday week, at Wheatley, near Doncaster, in her 15th year, Louisa Janetta, eldest daughter of Sir William Bryan Cooke, Bart.

On Friday week, aged 87, Mr. R. Green, joiner, of Halifax.

On Monday last, Mr. Stead, attorney, of Halifax.

On Wednesnay last, at Barum House, Halifax, Samuel Stead, Esq., solicitor, aged 55.

On Tuesday last, John, the infant son of the Rev. James Wilson, Wesleyan Minister, of [illegible].

Same day, aged 61, Mr. Timothy Wilson, Wellington-street, Bradford.

On Monday last, aged 37, Mr. James Clarke, Bower Green, Bradford.

Same day, aged 37, Alice, wife of Mr. Samuel Hughes, Pit-lane, Bradford, leaving a family of seven children to deplore their irreparable loss.

Yesterday week, at Hull, aged [illegible], Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, widow of the late [illegible] Foster, cabinet-maker, of the above place.

NEWSPAPER

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

(*Continued from our last.*)

CROWN COURT, FRIDAY, JULY 13.

The Learned Judge WILLIAMS took his seat about the usual time.

Isaac Foster, 23, *Charles Cawthery*, 20, and *John Wade*, 22, were charged with having, on the 9th of September last, at Horsforth, stolen from the person of William John Jack, of Leeds, land-surveyor, twenty-five sovereigns, eighteen shillings, a pocket-knife, a hat, and a lantern, the property of Joseph Colohoun. Mr. COTTINGHAM and Mr. WASNEY were for the prosecution; Sir GREGORY LEWIN defended the prisoners.

The prosecutor is a land-surveyor at Leeds, and the three prisoners are labourers: Foster and Wade living at Pudsey, in the neighbourhood of Leeds, and the prisoner Cawthery at Tong, an adjoining township. On the day before the robbery, the prosecutor and his assistant had to go from Leeds on business, to Yeadon, near Esholt Hall, which latter place they also visited. Owing to the absence of a witness at the last assizes, the trial, upon the application of Mr. COTTINGHAM, was postponed till the present time, and they had been out on bail. The prosecutor having transacted his business at Esholt Hall, they left that place to return to Leeds, about eleven o'clock in the evening. Being a dark night, the assistant carried a lantern. They had got about a mile on the road to Leeds, when they overtook four men, and they all joined company. The party walked about a mile further on, when one of the men seized the prosecutor by the arm, another put his hand over his mouth, and another seized him by the throat. The prosecutor, after considerable exertion, and after having been thrown on the ground, managed to keep the third man at bay, but on the fourth man coming up, he was robbed of the articles mentioned. They then threw him on the ground and made their escape. At the time prosecutor was seized, one of the four men knocked the assistant, Colohoun, down, and another man got upon him. A rabbit or hare skin, was then put over his mouth, but he took out his knife and cut the man who put the skin upon his mouth over the left hand, when they left him. On the prosecutor recovering himself, having lost his hat, he went to the first house he came to, and told the inmates what had happened. The way in which the prisoners were identified with this transaction was as follows:—Cawthery had a pipe with him and he asked Colohoun to let him have a light. He accordingly granted permission, and it was then discovered that the prisoner had lost a tooth from the front of his mouth. When Foster was apprehended it was noticed that he had a cut across his left hand, which appeared to have been recently given. The evidence against Wade was that the prosecutor had an opportunity of seeing him and knowing him. The three prisoners were seen together the same afternoon in Otley, about three or four miles from the place where the robbery was committed. Foster was observed putting a hare or rabbit skin into his pocket, by a witness named William Clarkson, who asked him if he has been buying rabbits; he said, "no lad, its too soon yet." The voluntary examination of Foster was put in and read by the Clerk of the Court. It stated that between eight and nine o'clock on the night of the robbery, he was at Mr. Farrar's public-house drinking gin, and that he was not out of his mother's house any longer than this that night. He said that he had got the cut on the Wednesday in chopping wood. Mr. Farrar was called, who stated that the prisoner had not been in his house for a fortnight previous to the robbery.

Sir GREGORY LEWIN addressed the Jury for the defence. He contended that the identity was one of extreme doubt and difficulty, and he left it with them to give the case a full, fair, and candid consideration, and say whether or not the prisoners were guilty of this offence. The JUDGE summed up, when the Jury found the prisoners Guilty. Sentence deferred.

William Wales, 35, was charged with having, on the 29th of June last, at Osgodby, in the East Riding, embezzled £11, with an intent to defraud Mr. Henry Charles Kilby, of York.

Mr. BLISS was for the prosecution, and Mr. DUNDAS for the prisoner.

The prosecutor, Mr. Henry Charles Kilby, is a dealer in manure, residing in Hope-street, in this city, and he rents a yard of Mr. Pickersgill, near Castle Mills Bridge, in which he keeps the manure, and he travels about for custom.

The prisoner was originally a flax-dresser, in Skeldergate, and about twelve or thirteen months ago, went through the Insolvent Debtors' Court. About seven or eight weeks ago, the prisoner was taken into prosecutor's service, and while in that capacity, he embezzled the money in question.

Guilty:—Six months hard labour in the House of Correction.

Henry Wood and *John Waldron*, who had been out on bail, were charged with perjury, but no evidence being offered against them, they were discharged.

Joseph Jeffries, *Daniel Maurice Wells*, and *John Berry*, all young men, were charged with stealing two horses.

Mr. BAINES and Mr. WALKER were for the prosecution. The prisoners were undefended. The two former prisoners were charged with stealing the horses, the latter with receiving them well knowing them to be stolen. The horses were taken from Stamford, in Northamptonshire.

Guilty:—The two former to be transported 15 years, and the latter 14 years.

Mark Rayner was charged with the Manslaughter of Thomas Hudson, at Wakefield, on Monday evening last.

The case had not proceeded far, when, under the direction of his LORDSHIP, the prisoner was Acquitted.

The Court then rose.

SATURDAY, JULY, 14th.

The court, this morning, was crowded in every part.

CHILD MURDER AT LEEDS.

Margaret Maynes, 23, was indicted on the coroner's inquest, for the wilful murder of William Burke, her illegitimate child, at the township of Leeds, on the 12th of April, by poisoning it.

Mr. DUNDAS, with whom was Mr. OVEREND, briefly stated the case to the Jury, and then called the following witnesses, by whom the case was supported.

Margaret Maynes deposed, that she was the mother of the prisoner, who lived with her at the time of the death of her child, getting her living by working in a flax-mill. She knew the child, who was a bastard, 16 months old. On the 9th of April, she sent for the prisoner about 10 o'clock in the morning; and she stayed till night, because witness and her own child was poorly. On the night previous it was unwell, and she gave it some nitre. On the 10th of April, the child was better, and he was given to a woman named Gorman, in Harper-yard, about noon, with whom it remained until six that night. The next day she took it to the prisoner, at Mrs. Wildings, Crispin-street, Bank; prisoner was in; witness asked her for an apron, and as she did not give her one, she put down the child, saying, "Here's your child—he is poorly—you may mind it yourself." The child was poorly in its teeth, and the prisoner held the child on her knee, crying all the time. Between 10 and 11 o'clock of Wednesday, she saw prisoner in Kirkgate, but they did not speak; next day she came to witness's house, with the child; it looked very poorly; she asked what was the matter with the child, and prisoner replied, that it had taken a fit that morning. She had been at Dr. Ward's with it, and he had lanced its gums, as he said its illness was caused by its teeth; and he had given her a bottle of medicine, but William had not then taken it. Witness said that the child looked very much stupified, and asked the prisoner if she given it any thing; she answered that she had not. Two or three hours afterwards, she saw the prisoner, and at witness's request, they went together to Dr. Ward's. Witness asked the doctor to give the child an emetic; he said he was going, and immediately prepared one. He said it had got some laudanum, which prisoner denied. About five o'clock, the emetic was administered, and the prisoner and child sent into the kitchen. Witness went away for a few minutes; and on her return, she found the prisoner crying, with the child on her knee. It was then very ill, and witness staid until about twelve o'clock, when it expired. Just before this, witness asked the prisoner if she had given her child anything; as, if so, she had better tell. She said, "must she," and on being begged, in the name of God, to do so, she said to Mrs. Ward, "I'll tell you the truth, I bought a pennyworth of laudanum at Mrs. Raistrick's, and I gave William a part of it in warm tea; but I do not mind what they do, because I never intended to hurt the child." The laudanum I got from Mrs. Gorman I gave to Dr. Ward the next evening.

Cross-examined.—The deceased was prisoner's first and only child, and she was always very fond of it. She behaved very kindly to it, and was proud of it. Teething is a bad time for children—they are restless and troublesome, and people give them medicine to quiet them. Prisoner was drunk when I did not speak to her on Wednesday. She had been so sometimes during the last few months.

Sarah Wilding, stated that she lived in Crispin-lane, and at the time in question had the prisoner lodging with her. The child was with her mother. The prisoner brought her child one Tuesday, when witness told her, she could not do with her, if she brought a child. She observed that she would go away on Friday, and pledge the cap the child then had on its head to buy her breakfast. Witness begged she would not do that, to which the prisoner replied, "Oh he'll never need it." She went and pawned the cap. Next morning she went out to buy some things, and came back having had some liquor, but she was not so drunk as not to know what she did. A woman named Bridget Gorman was with her; prisoner threatened she would kill the lad, and all of its breed. The child was then on the floor; it slept with witness that night, and nothing ailed it. It got some breakfast next morning; she went out after breakfast, and left the prisoner and deceased in the house. She soon after returned, and then went out again; in the afternoon she saw prisoner walking across the street, without the child. She came up to her, and said Bridget had come, because she had had a dream that William was killed, by her having given it something. Witness asked if it was true then, and she said it was not. They then went to the house, and Mrs. Gorman asked prisoner to take her child to the docter as it was ill. She said she had no money, on which the woman offered to pay; prisoner went and came back again without going to the doctor with the child. Witness insisted on her doing so, and went along with her, telling Mr. Ward to look after the child strictly, which he promised to do. In answer to him, she said she had not given the child laudanum or anything else.

Cross-examined.—Witness never saw the prisoner behave badly to the child, and she told the Coroner that. She knew nobody in Leeds, and came from Manchester. She was not a fortune-teller she said, but it appeared she had a curious oval glass through which she persuaded foolish people to look, and she said "that if folks had a mind to give her anything, what was that to anybody." (Laughter.) The prisoner promised her 2s. 6d. a week for her lodgings, but she had not got a penny.

Bridget Gorman, deposed that she lived in Harper-yard with the first witness. On the Wednesday morning mentioned, she saw prisoner standing at the yard end, talking to her husband Gorman. She joined them, and at prisoner's request they went to a public-house, the sign of the Wellington, and had two pennyworth of rum. When they went out, before they had proceeded far, the prisoner asked them to stop, saying she was going a little way, but would be back in a minute. She went on, and then into a shop in Kirkgate, near a tin-shop; when she came up, she asked them to go into the Royal Oak, and they there had some ale. They left two men at the public-house, and went to prisoner's lodgings. The child was then in bed; it awoke and cried, when prisoner said—"Get out—I neither like thee, nor any of thy breed." She always talked in that sort of way to the child. It had been poorly some time before. On Thursday witness saw it lying in bed—it was then very pale and blue about the mouth. Witness inquired about it, and prisoner said he had been very poorly during the night—he was teething. Next day, about four o'clock, she again called, and deceased was very ill; prisoner said she had been just giving it some meat. Witness wanted her to go to a doctor, which she ultimately did to Dr. Ward. [The remainder of this witness's evidence was confirmatory of the conversation spoken to by the last.] On being pressed about giving it something, this witness deposed that prisoner said—"I bought a pennyworth of laudanum, but I lost that, and bought some more; the child had been very poorly that night and uneasy, and I gave it half of it in some tea."

Mrs. Sarah Furniss said she was wife of Mr. Furniss, a druggist, in Kirkgate, and on the forenoon of the 11th April, she sold a pennyworth of laudanum to a woman, who handed a smelling bottle to put it in. She said she wanted it for a woman who had been confined. Witness asked if the woman had been used to taking it, and she said "No—only when confined." She asked how much she should give it; witness replied ten or twelve drops. A pennyworth contains 180 drops.

By the JUDGE—Could not identify the prisoner as the woman.

Mr. Gorman, who was at the royal public-house, found a smelling bottle under the chair on which the prisoner had been sitting, which corresponded to that containing the laudanum.

Mrs. Raistrick, wife of Mr. Raistrick, druggist, Marsh-lane, gave the prisoner a pennyworth of laudanum, (three drachms,) between eleven and twelve o'clock of Thursday, the 12th of April, which she put in a tea-cup. The prisoner said she wanted it for her mother, who was afflicted with rheumatism. Witness told her that sixteen drops would be sufficient for her.

Mr. Ward, surgeon, stated that he remembered the prisoner coming to his shop with the child on Thursday, April 12. She stated the child had had a fit; the gums were much swollen, and the face flushed; he lanced the gums, and the child did not cry. About an hour afterwards, he saw the woman in the surgery, when the child was breathing short, &c., and he asked her what she had given it. Prisoner said nothing, and positively denied having given it laudanum. Witness having suspicions, introduced the catheter into the stomach, and ejected wine and water, which was impregnated with laudanum. Notwithstanding every attempt to preserve life, the child died that night. He observed no laudanum on the coat of the stomach at the post-mortem examination; but he had no doubt that the laudanum administered was the cause of death. In the evening, prisoner's mother was there; and, when pressed about giving her poison, she said, "What was I to give him it for?"

By the JUDGE—Poor people often resort to laudanum when they are ill, though scientific men consider it dangerous. Teething causes swelling and irritation of the gums—for which laudanum, poor people say, is a specific. It was a fat and healthy-like child.

Mrs. Ward, wife of the above witness, corroborated the admission made by the prisoner of her having given the child laudanum. There were several women in the kitchen at the time,—it was about ten o'clock.

Cross-examined.—The prisoner appeared very kind and feeling towards her child; she seemed to be in much distress when it was ill.

Charles Thompson, a police-officer, produced the smelling-bottle, in which a drain of laudanum remained.

J. Blackburn, Esq., coroner, produced the examination, in which the prisoner's admission appeared.

Mr. BAINES then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. After impressing on their minds the solemn importance of the case they were investigating, and the awful results that might follow, he appealed to the jury whether they could convict a girl, who had administered laudanum to a child at the period of its illness, who had evinced the interest and compassion for its pain and wretchedness when it was found to be worse, and who made no secret of what she had done—of the heinous crime of murder. To find such a verdict, they must be satisfied that she killed the child wilfully, deliberately, and with malicious motives. Could they find any proof of this in the testimony adduced? There was not a tittle of evidence to show that the prisoner had been actuated by any unworthy motives; but if she had administered the laudanum carelessly, negligently, or unskilfully, then they would find a verdict of manslaughter. He submitted, however, that this was a misfortune arising from the benevolent intentions of a mother, impressing it on their recollection that if they had any doubt in the case, that doubt ought to be given in favour of the prisoner.

The Learned JUDGE very carefully summed up the evidence, and the jury, after consulting together about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter."

The prisoner was ordered to stand down.

MATRICIDE AT MALTON.

William Seller, 47, was indicted for the wilful murder of Francis Seller, on the 7th June, at Old Malton.

Messrs. DUNDAS and BLISS were for the prosecution; Mr. TEMPLE for the prisoner.

The facts of the case were these:—On the day in question, the prisoner, who lived with his grandmother and aunt, at a place called Rainbow House, wanted a razor to shave himself. His grandmother refused to let him have one, thinking he was not qualified to use it properly. The prisoner insisted upon having it, and became very violent. His grandmother still resisted, knowing that he was out of his mind; but he got it and commenced shaving. He then turned out his niece, who left her grandmother near him, struggling to obtain the razor; when she returned, her grandmother was sitting in a chair, with her clothes burning. Prisoner was then strolling about the lanes, near the house, saying he should be cursed and d——d for ever. Mr. Davy, a surgeon, was immediately sent for, who found the unfortunate woman burnt about the head and upper part of the back, and severely bruised on the breast and left side. In a few hours she died from the treatment she had received. When the surgeon was there, he was roaring out lustily, "Lord help me," and seemed greatly distressed. Until within a few weeks of this time, the prisoner had shown the greatest affection and attention to his grandmother.

Mr. Davy gave it as his decided opinion that the prisoner was insane.

The Learned JUDGE then stopped the case, observing to the jury that there could be no doubt the man was at that time a maniac, and not responsible for his actions.

The Jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," on the ground of his insanity, and the prisoner will be confined for life. He wept bitterly during the time he was at the bar.

MONDAY, JULY 16.

HORSE STEALING AT PUDSEY.

John Briggs, 20, out on bail, was charged with having, on the 6th November, stolen a bay mare, the property of Mr. George Hainsworth, of Pudsey. Mr. DUNDAS and Sir G. LEWIN were for the prosecution; Mr. COTTINGHAM and Mr. BAINES defended the prisoner. The prosecutor, who was formerly a clothier, is now dead; and on the day in question, he sent one of his sons to Adwalton fair, with a mare to sell. While he was at the fair, the prisoner and another came up, and asked him to show the mare, and what was the lowest price. Benjamin said she was cheap at £14; having seen the mare trot, the prisoner said a poor man in the neighbourhood had lost his horse, and they had received a £11 for him would he take that. He declined, and prisoner then asked if he thought of *swapping*; the man replied if he swapped at all, it would be for money. He then asked to be allowed to trot the mare, which he did through the fair, leaving a pony which belonged to him. He did not return; a constable was then sent in search of him. He was found at a public-house, kept by a man named Ward, with the other man, both of whom had taken off their smock frocks; and they then alleged that it was a swap at the request of Hainsworth. He escaped through the wall of the stable while in custody there, and was not seen again until April, when he surrendered himself, and was admitted to bail. Several witnesses, Messrs. Lockwood, J. Fox, J. Newhill, G. Renton, C. Ward, Jonas Whittaker, and Henry Wright were called to prove that the prisoner and Hemsworth were busy trying one another's saddles, and attempting to *swap*, and that prosecutor's mother charged him with it—also that the prisoner had always borne an excellent character.

The Jury retired, and after a short time, returned a verdict of "Acquittal."

FORGERY AT HULL.

Benjamin Burrell, (out on bail,) was indicted for having, on the 7th July, forged a promissory note, and uttered the same, with intent to deceive and defraud Mr. Francis Stamp, of Hull.

Mr. BAINES and Mr. MARTIN for the prosecution; Mr. DUNDAS and the Hon. Mr. WORTLEY defended the prisoner. After a short investigation, which presented nothing of interest, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The Court then rose at seven o'clock.

TUESDAY.—*July* 17.

This morning, the Court was fuller than usual, in consequence of an expectation that the prosecution instituted by Mr. Armitage, a West-Riding magistrate, against Mr. Starkey, a surgeon of Wakefield, for having horsewhipped him in the public streets of Huddersfield, would be proceeded with.

It was delayed until his Lordship passed sentence on the following prisoners:—

CHILD MURDER AT LEEDS.

Margaret Maynes was placed at the bar. The Judge addressed her in a very pathetic address. He said that although indicted for murder, the Jury had found her guilty of manslaughter. He had no doubt the verdict had been founded on a merciful consideration of her case, and he was not in the least dissatisfied with the verdict. The Jury had also recommended her to mercy, and he was always anxious most carefully and scrupulously to attend to such a recommendation, but after a re-perusal of his notes, and deep consideration, he found the case so strong against the prisoner, that he could not consistent with his own most responsible duty, do otherwise than pass the sentence he was about to do. It was always to him a most unwelcome duty, and particularly so when he had to neglect a Jury's recommendation, but her crime was so great that he could not allow it to pass by without severe punishment. The sentence of the Court, therefore, was, that she be transported beyond the seas for life.

FORGERY NEAR YORK.

John Reed was sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. The learned Judge said that Baron Alderson (who tried his case) had directed him to say that some doubt existed as to whether the instrument which he forged—a note as surety to the High Sheriff—came within the terms of the statute. That objection would hereafter be discussed before the Judges, but there could be no doubt this was a forgery, and that he was guilty of a misdemeanor at common law. But he had been directed to sentence him for the felony, subject to consideration of his case afterwards.

FORGERY AT LEEDS.

Broadbent Mason, who pleaded Guilty of having uttered a promissory note, the signature to which was forged, at Leeds, on June 15, was then placed at the bar. His Lordship said that he had been recommended to mercy by the counsel for the prosecution, and on account on his previous good character for honesty, he should sentence him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for two years.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANKRUPT.

Joseph Radcliffe, was then called. He had been found guilty of having when examined before the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, wilfully concealed some part of his personal estate, consisting of money and writings, with intent to defraud his creditors. This was an offence which required a severe punishment, in order to deter others from following such a bad example; and he therefore sentenced him to be transported for seven years.

SHEEP STEALING.

John Slater, found Guilty of stealing moor sheep at Helmsley, was sentenced to two years hard labour in the House of Correction.

REGINA v. STARKEY.

Mr. DUNDAS and the Hon. Mr. WORTLEY were counsel for the prosecutor; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. COTTINGHAM for the defendant; the former with a fee of 32 guineas.

Mr. DUNDAS said he had a painful duty to discharge in presenting to them the facts of this unfortunate transaction. He appeared on the part of Mr. Armitage to support an indictment preferred against a gentleman named Starkey; and he rose with unfeigned regret, in which he was sure the Jury would participate, when he informed them that the parties were connected by marriage, moved in the same rank of society, and that he should be compelled to introduce topics most painful to several individuals from their age, sex, and rank of life—topics which were calculated to wound the feelings of the parties.

Mr. ALEXANDER interrupted the learned counsel by observing, that he entirely reciprocated with the sentiments expressed by his friend, and should be most happy, if any means could be adopted, to prevent the case from being laid before the Court. After some conversation with those sitting near him, Mr. A. remarked, that he was happy to see his clients accede to his suggestion.

The indictment charged Mr. Starkey with having assaulted Mr. Armitage, by striking him with a horse-whip, in the streets of Huddersfield. For that conduct, he was willing to offer the fullest and most unreserved apology.

On the other hand it was known, that, Mr. Starkey having received a letter containing offensive expressions, wrote for an explanation; instead of which, the letter was returned. This had lead to the assault; and he trusted, that, under these circumstances, his friend would not refuse to give as satisfactory an apology as he was authorized to give in the other case; so that the honour of both gentlemen might remain inviolate.

The letter respecting Mrs. Armitage was, no doubt, calculated to give pain, however right the motives might be which dictated it, and therefore he begged to retract it.

Mr. DUNDAS had full authority to accept the apology offered by his learned friend. He was glad to know that his client was, in every sense, a gentleman and a man of honour; and for whatever pain the letter he sent might cause, arising from the irritation of the moment, he begged to express his sincere regret; and apologised for having returned the letter in such an offensive manner.

Both parties then expressed themselves satisfied at this amicable arrangement, and the indictment was withdrawn.

GAMBLE v. DANKARD.

Mr. BAINES was for the plaintiff; Mr. STARKIE for the defendant. The former was a worsted manufacturer at Bradford, and the latter at Bowley. The action was to recover £25. 19s. the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered. The pleas were first, the general issue, and next the statute of limitation. A promise to pay was made in October, 1830, to the brother of the plaintiff; repeated promises were afterwards given, until 1835, when the plaintiff was compelled to bring this action to obtain his money. At the beginning of this year, Tankard offered five shillings in the pound, which was refused; and a Mr. Lindle was then employed to settle the account, which, however, was not done, owing to some disputes between the parties. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages as stated in the declaration.

MISDEMEANOR.

Robert Newton, *John Stobert*, and *Henry Marley*, were charged with having, on the 8th December, riotously and tumultuously broken and entered two closes, belonging to Mrs. Sarah Arrowsmith, and also assaulted her. Mr. BLISS was for the prosecution; Mr. TEMPLE for the defendants. The prosecutrix occupied a farm called Low Moor, at Lealholm Bridge, near Whitby; in 1825, this farm, together with some small adjoining cottages, were bequeathed to her son, by Mr. Thomas Stobert, a brother of one of the defendants, subject to a mortgage of £700, the life interest being in herself. Stobert and his brother had quarrelled, and although Mrs. Arrowsmith endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between them, it was of no avail; and he only left him £10. The defendant was, however, taken into the house of Mrs. Arrowsmith, and provided with the necessaries and comforts of life; in March, 1830, her son died, and he being an illegitimate child, the reversion of the property went to the national fund. About a year ago, however, the defendant, who had all along been comfortably lodged with the plaintiff, fancying he had a right to the farm, laid a plot for ejecting his benefactor; and on the 8th of November he brought a large number of persons, from 50 to 100, who had banners with them, and, amidst the firing of guns, threw the furniture out of the house, destroyed the hay-stacks, injured some of the out-buildings, and went so far as to carry off the pigs. Arrowsmith resisted them, and a serious riot was the result, which continued eight or ten hours. Soon afterwards, the parties were apprehended, a true bill found at York Assizes and they were held to bail. After the trial had proceeded a little way, his Lordship intimated, that as this was a dispute as to the ownership of property, and there were two actions depending on it, it perhaps would be advisable to proceed with them, as all he could do was to bind the defendants over to keep the peace.

An action of trover was then tried, arising out of the same transaction, brought by Mrs. Arrowsmith against John Stobert, and a verdict given for the plaintiff—damages £15.

The Court then rose.

NISI PRIUS COURT.—FRIDAY, JULY 13.

(*Special Jury.*)

CHOLMLEY v. FARSYDE.

Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. ADDISON, and Mr. HOGGINS, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. WATSON for the defendant. The action was one of trespass, to try the right of taking the rock stone and sea-weed found on the sea-shore at Robin Hood's Bay, near Whitby. The pleadings were very voluminous, and involved the question of the plaintiff's title, as Lord of the Manor of Fylingdales, and Whitby.

Col. Cholmley, the plaintiff, resides at Howsham, near York; Mr. Farsyde, a barrister, is the owner of an estate at Robin Hood's Bay. About sixty witnesses were brought on both sides; but when Mr. Cresswell had opened the case it went off, Colonel Cholmley promising to grant Mr. Farsyde the stone for the fences of his farms, and the sea-weed for manure, the defendant stating that he did not dispute the rights of Col. Cholmley as Lord of the Manor.

COPELAND v. HORSFIELD.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. BAINES and OVEREND; for the defendant—Messrs. ALEXANDER and WORTLEY. The action was on two promissory notes, dated Sept. 1835, and February, 1836, for the payment of £2103 and £2000 with interests. There was no substantial defence. Verdict for the Plaintiff, Damages, £4745.

WALKER v. MICKLETHWAITE.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and BAINES were for the plaintiff; Messrs. CRESSWELL and KNOWLES for the defendant. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a stone-mason at Barnsley, to recover from Mr. Micklethwaite £140 or £150 for repairs done to a mill in 1832. The defence raised was, that the defendant entered into contract with the plaintiff for certain work at the price of £40 which *was paid*, and that the remainder was on the credit of the occupier of the mill, who afterwards became insolvent. No demand was made of the present sum until last year. Verdict for the defendant.

BRIGGS v. ASKHAM.

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HOGGINS for the plaintiff; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. WIGHTMAN for the defendant. The action was one of trespass to try the right to a piece of road, between two farms in the township of Stanningley. Several old witnesses were examined as to usage, interruption, &c., and the case occupied some hours. It was of no public or even local interest. A verdict was ultimately given for the plaintiff. The Court then adjourned.

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

THE QUEEN, ON THE PROSECUTION OF THE SCORTON AND DARLINGTON NUNNERIES, v. GATHERCOLE.

Mr. Baron ALDERSON took his seat on the bench at nine o'clock precisely. The court was densely crowded in the passages and every other part. An hour before this time a great number of gentlemen were admitted by private doors, including magistrates, barristers, attornies, and reporters to the public press. We observed Dr. Briggs, the Catholic Bishop for the northern district, in the magistrates' box.

Immediately on his Lordship taking his seat, the following gentlemen were sworn on

THE SPECIAL JURY.

Wm. Collins, of ——, Esq., *Foreman*.
Thomas Carter, of Kensell, Esq.
Benjamin Crosland, of South Milford, Esq.
Henry Wilkinson, of Flaskby, Esq.
Stephen Mitchell, of Leeds, Esq.
Henry Atkinson, of Mallam, Esq.
Joseph Lambert, of Leeds, Esq.
Wm. Stelton, of Eccleshill, Esq.
James Foster, of Stainforth, Esq.
Adam Henderson, of Huddersfield, Esq.
Thomas Johnson, of Eshton, Esq.
Richard Wm. Pearce, of Northallerton, Esq.

The first indictment called was on the information of the Scorton Nunnery.

Mr. WIGHTMAN opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the defendant, the Rev. Ml. Aug. Gathercole, published a certain scandalous libel on a certain religious order and community, at Scorton, in this county.

The defendant pleaded *Not guilty*.

Mr. CRESSWELL opened the case. He said, if this were a case in which the rev. defendant or his counsel could enter into any palliation of his offence, I should not be surprised at the great audience assembled to hear this discussion; because undoubtedly it must be a matter of much curiosity to know by what statements, or by what arguments, a clergyman of the Church of England can palliate or excuse his having put forth to the world such a foul and abominable publication as that to which I am about to draw your attention; but as that is not the case—as this is not the place for any discussion of this nature—I certainly shall abstain wholly from any thing but that which is strictly within the province of my duty, presenting this case to you "aye or no"—is the publication in question libellous or not? The prosecutors in this case, those who have instituted proceedings in the name of her Majesty, are the Lady Abbess and nuns of the religious establishment at Scorton, in the county of York. They were originally established in France, and during the time of the revolutionary troubles in 1795 they came over to England, and for a considerable period took up their abode at the castle of Sir C. Haggerstone. In 1807, they removed to Scorton. In 1837, the publication in question was put forth. To ladies so attacked, three courses were open to vindicate their character, and protect themselves against the repetition of such charges. The one was by civil action, but it would have been a strange thing indeed to find the Lady Abbess and nuns coming to seek for pecuniary compensation for an attack of this nature. Undoubtedly in that case, the Rev. defendant might have put a justification on the record, and might have been allowed, if he had any evidence to justify the charge, to bring it forward. Another course open was to prefer an indictment before a Grand Jury; in that case the question would have been, whether the publication was libellous or not; and if the Grand Jury was of opinion that it was, then no question could have been raised as to the guilt or innocence of those ladies, and no opportunity for Mr. Gathercole to justify what he had done. The third course was one by which Mr. Gathercole would be furnished with the opportunity, not merely of proving the truth of what he asserted, but of proving if there was any conduct on the part of those ladies, which would naturally lead to the supposition that some such crimes as those imputed to them had been committed. At the same time that course relieved those ladies from any imputation as to seeking to obtain pecuniary compensation. That course they adopted. They applied to the Queen's Bench for leave to file a criminal information against Mr. Gathercole for publishing these libels. The course of proceeding in this court on such occasions is this,—the parties who complain are obliged to make affidavit, to pledge their oaths that they are perfectly innocent of every thing imputed to them; and the defendant, on the other hand, is at liberty, if he can, to bring forward evidence, on which, if possible, to substantiate and justify the charges he has made. Therefore, before a record of this nature can be brought down to jury, it is necessary to satisfy the Judges that the charges are libellous, and that they have been published without any, the slightest foundation. When, therefore, you find a record sent down, from the very course of proceeding, you must take it for granted that there was no truth whatever in the charges; that Mr. Gathercole, when challenged to produce evidence, if he had any, failed to do so; and that in the opinion of the learned Judges, the charges are libellous. But by the law of this country, the question is submitted to you, as the ultimate authority; and what you have to decide is simply this, has the defendant published a libel or not. I will begin by proving that Mr. Gathercole sent the manuscript, which was in his hand-writing. It would appear, that in 1835, Mr. Gathercole became editor of a provincial work, "*The Churchman*," and employed Mr. Bellerby as printer. At the close of 1835, he removed it from the hands of Mr. Bellerby, and took it to Mr. Inkersley, of Bradford. Mr. Inkersley could not attend from severe illness, but he should call Mr. Bellerby, who would prove that when Mr. Gathercole removed it, he said he was going to engage Mr. Inkersley. The first libel appeared in the number for February, 1837, and the passage set out on the record was part of an article headed "Petitions to Parliament." The libel was as follows:—

"We most earnestly call upon the clergy and friends of the Church to let nothing prevent them immediately setting themselves to work for getting up petitions to Parliament on the following subjects:—In favour of Church Rates, either in their present form, or some other equally beneficial to the Church, whose undoubted property they are; against the abominations and cruelties of the Whig Poor Law; against that den of immorality and filth, the British College of Maynooth; against the Irish National Education scheme; against the Irish Church Robbery Bill; against the Bill for consigning over to the Papists to the Corporations of Ireland. There ought also to be petitions sent for the Repeal of the Popish Emancipation Bill, and the consequent banishment of the lying, oath-breaking, O'Connell, and the crew of Popish perjurers who form his tail. Petitions also should be sent for inquiring into the number and state of those brothels for the priests, the Popish Nunneries in the United Kingdom. That such houses of prostitution should be allowed to erect their impudent and filthy fronts in this land, is a disgrace to its professed Christianity and morality. All such Popish stews ought to be burnt to the ground, only taking care to let their poor deluded and prostitute inhabitants be preserved and set free. We should be glad to know how many Popish Priests enter the Nunneries of Scorton and Darlington each week? and how many infants are born in them every year? and what becomes of them? whether the holy fathers bring them up or not, or whether the innocents are murdered out of hand or not?"

The Learned Counsel continued.—If there is a man among you, seeing this written of a sister or a daughter, would say, it is no libel, then this prosecution ought not to have been instituted; for if there can be a man found to sit on a jury in this country, who will say this is not a libel—that it has not a tendency to degrade, vilify, and bring into hatred (if believed) those of whom it is written,—then it is time for prosecutions for libel to be abandoned, and no such question for the future be brought before a jury. The next publication is similarly characterised. It is headed "Romish Fox Unkennelled." It appears that Mr. Gathercole imagined some Roman Catholic had ventured to appear as a defender of those whom he attacked, and therefore he abuses him. In the course of that article will be found some allusion to the Scorton and Darlington Nunneries. I will not go through the disgusting task of reading the abominable publications one after another. I have given you a sample—they shall be read by the officer of the Court, and as this is a question whether the publications are libellous or not—not for the discussion of the general conduct of the defendant, or meeting out punishment to him—I will not offer one *single observation further on the subject*. I feel that I should offer an insult to your understanding, if I did not leave the proof of libellous matter entirely on the face of the publication itself.

The Learned Counsel then called the following witnesses:—

Rev. Richard Kellit.—I am a priest of the Roman Catholic Church; I am chaplain to the members of the community at Scorton.

Mr. ALEXANDER.—We will admit the record is properly stated.

By the JUDGE.—They are bound by religious vows; there is another chaplain; I reside in the Nunnery, and Mr. Hogarth comes occasionally.

Cross-examined.—I am acquainted with the books in use by the Roman Catholic Church; I know the work by Peter Dens; it is a compendium of a work on divinity in Latin. It is one of the acknowledged manuals of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

The JUDGE.—What has that to do with the question?

Mr. ALEXANDER.—Your Lordship will find an allusion to it in one of the libels.

Cross-examination resumed.—It is not a book of authority; I cannot speak as to whether it is sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ireland; I do not approve of the whole of it; it is a work I have heard but little spoken of; we do not read it in our college; our college is Ushaw College; it is not read as a class-book; we are not bound by its doctrines; I believe that is a general sentiment among the clergy with whom I am acquainted; there is no direction that we should obey that book.

Mr. CRESSWELL objected to this course of examination.

By the JUDGE.—With respect to this book we have the right of private judgment.

Cross-examination continued.—It is in the library of our college. We have a book called the Garden of the Soul. That contains a manual for the penitent; one part of it refers to self-examination. Dens' work is for the priest. Dens was a modern divine of the Catholic Church, within the last one hundred years.

By the JUDGE.—If you have a good defence go to it. Writing such articles is not the way to conciliate or convert.

Mr. John R. Tront stated that the *Churchman* was printed by Mr. Inkersley, in 1836 and 1837. The editor was Mr. Gathercole.

Mr. Fisher produced M.S. from the Crown Office, London, which is part of what he set up for the *Churchman*.

Mr. Bellerby stated that he printed the work in 1835. Mr. Gathercole was editor of it. During that time, he frequently saw him. M.S. produced, which he said he believed was the defendant's hand-writing. I ceased to print.—Cross-examined: Mr. Gathercole was then curate at Bardsley, in Craven. [A letter was received, written by Mr. Gathercole, which stated that Mr. Inkersley, of Bradford, was going to be the future printer of the *Churchman*.] It was dated Dec. 5, 1835.

Mr. John Wilson.—I am a printer at Darlington. In Feb. last year, I printed the publication called "A Romish Fox Unkennelled." Mr. Gathercole gave me the M.S., which I returned, with proofs, to himself. I printed 500 copies; about fifty of which I sent to him. The rest were circulated.

The Clerk of the Court then read the other libels, which will be found contained in the following article:—

A ROMISH FOX UNKENNELLED.

"Let the gall'd jade wince,"
It shows that the "saddle is on the right horse"

Fellow Britons! Only think! Maria Monk in England. "Yes" Maria Monk in England!" so says a Papist, who miscalls himself "A Catholic." He heads his paper with the ominous words "Maria Monk in England!!!" And perhaps he does so from his own personal knowledge and experience in such matters. For no doubt there are many poor deluded and betrayed females in those seraglios of the popish priests called nunneries, who like "Maria Monk," would be glad to get out from those houses of priestly fame, if it were possible. But no! Fellow Britons, they are there too narrowly watched to make their escape. Their steel-hearted keepers know that if they were allowed to come out they would never go back, and that their tales of woe and horror would arouse the noble feelings of free-born Britons, and induce them to have the doors of those dens of female grief and wretchedness burst wide open, and the once lovely captives set quite free. But they are "unoffending females!" No doubt poor sorrow-beaten creatures, they are "more sinned against than sinning." If they have never offended, and are "unoffending," why are they thus imprisoned in those prison houses of Popish seclusion? Where is the authority of their abandonment to such a state of hopeless misery? Does the word of God or the religion of Jesus Christ, or the dictates of reason, or human nature, or common sense, require such cruelty, or afford the slightest countenance to such worse than brutal treatment? Oh, but says a papist, "Appeal to the magistracy—call for an investigation." Aye, aye, fellow Britons, but who are to be investigated? *Will criminals accuse themselves? Did you ever* know of such a thing? What is this Romish fox driving at? and what does he mean? Is not "Investigation" the very thing the *Churchman* calls for? It says, let there be sent to Parliament "Petitions for inquiring into the numbers and state of those brothels for the priests, the popish nunneries in the United Kingdom." What is this but "a call for investigation?" But that is the very thing this Romish fox does not want. An "investigation," indeed! In the presence of their old procuresses or superiors and priests I suppose! A pretty "investigation," forsooth!! What drilling and preparation there would be just before such a mockery, for such an "investigation" as would suit the crafty priests. I say, fellow Britons, let the poor things enjoy the exercise of their limbs in the open air, and admire the beauties of nature and the handyworks their Creator. But no; that would never do; for how many would return if they once got clean out the reach and influence of the holy fathers! The old "Mother of harlots and the abominations of the earth"—"the woman drunk with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus" (Rev. xvii. 6,) knows her craft too well. *Sometime ago, a nun had the good fortune to escape from that precious house of virtue and purity at Scorton; and what scheming there was to get her back again!!* And what has become of her? It is said that when she left the house of her protector, she promised to write to him immediately after. Did she ever write, or was she put out of the way somehow or other for fear of an exposure? Ah! thereby hangs a tale. Read the awful disclosures of Rebecca Reed and Maria Monk, which are substantiated beyond doubt, and to the mortification of all the holy fathers in America; you will then have some idea of the proceedings of the ghostly fathers in their seraglios. Recollect while you read them that the Romish church is infallible; that her motto is *semper eadem*, always the same or unchangeable, so that she has never erred in any of her cruelties, and that what she does in one place she will do in another if convenient. Read Peter Dens' blessed theology. I have it at my elbow with the dedication to Dr. Murray, the popish sham bishop of Dublin, and with his approbation. It breathes immorality, filthiness, *persecution*, and blood. Read that pink of popish piety "The Garden of the Soul." A real sink of iniquity, pollution, and filth. But take care that your wives and children do not read such books. The questions put to females at confession are truly horrible, and so polluting and disgusting, that it is impossible for a popish female to have a virtuous mind, after she has been contaminated at a popish confessional. And this the writer of "Maria Monk in England" knows perfectly well if he be a priestly father. He knows also if any ladies have ever left their priests for others, on account of their indecent questions and conduct at confession, *solicitatione mulieris in tribunali?* He had no occasion to be so angry with *The Churchman*, for it merely said that it would "be glad to know how many popish priests entered the nunneries at Scorton and Darlington in each week, and also how many infants are born in them every year, and what *becomes of them? whether the holy fathers bring* them up or not, or whether the innocents are murdered out of hand or not? These questions are asked civilly enough, and certainly demanded civil answers, and answers they must have; or people will guess why not. And as the editor of *The Churchman's* name is known, let the answerer give his name, and not fight under a mask. Let us have all above-board and none of your nunnery work. Skulking may do for popery and for popish priests and their seraglios, for some men "love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil;" but Britons love broad day light; and as the writer of Maria Monk, in England, accuses *The Churchman* of falsehood, I here demand in its behalf, though its editor can undoubtedly answer for himself, proof of its containing one single falsehood from its commencement; and this I will have, or the accuser shall be denounced in his own language as a "mean and base calumniator," and a "dastardly slanderer," although he belongs to the infallible church. Oh the purity and infallibility of this church!! Here is a little of it. Pope Hildebrand, who first prohibited the marriages of the clergy, kept a harlot named Matilda, who left her husband to live with the old wretch. Pope Sergius the third, had a harlot named Marozia, who had great power in governing the church. She brought the old pope a son, and afterwards got him to be pope, as John the Eleventh. John the Twelfth was accused before a synod of wickedness with the widow of Rainecius, and with Stephana, his father's concubine, and with a widow named Anna, and her niece. Pope Benedict the Twelfth bought a beautiful young woman for a large sum of money. Pope Sixtus the Fourth built a brothel (query Nunnery) at Rome, and provided shoes covered with pearls for his concubine Tyresia. Pope Innocent the Eighth innocently enough became the father of eight sons and as many daughters. Pope Alexander the Sixth, who is said to have sold himself to the devil, had a son and a daughter who were afterwards married to each other. Paul the third gave his sister to this Alexander, to be made a Cardinal. From the holiness of this Paul came the schismatical Council of Trent, when the Church of Rome separated from the Catholic Church. There was also in 853 a woman Pope, who called herself John the Eighth, and by one of her servants she had a child, which was born in the street while she was walking in procession. She died on the spot, having held the popedom of the pure and infallible church two years one month and four days. Surely she at least was the "Whore of Babylon." A multitude more of the tricks of these infallible gentry are given in the lives of the Popes, by Platina, an old Popish writer. And if you would like an infallible story, Sir Henry Colt, of Nether Hall, Essex, a great favorite with the Popish Henry VIII., played some old Popish priests or monks a clever trick. Having been informed that the holy fathers of Waltham Abbey were going to return that night from Cheshunt Nunnery, he suddenly left the King, promising to return early next morning. Off he started for Waltham Abbey, and pitched in the narrowest part of the marsh, which the monks had to pass, over a kind of stall or trap with which he used to catch deer, and left some sharp fellows to manage it. After the holy fathers had got clean out of the Nunnery, a noise was made behind them, and suspecting that they were discovered, put out their light, and making more haste than good speed, they all ran right clean into the net that had been set to catch them. Next morning Sir Henry presented them to the King, who had often sweeter, but never fatter, venison. What nice illustrations these are of the celibacy of the priests and priestly nunnery purity, and what striking proofs of infallibility. But to come nearer home, let me just ask whether all popish nunneries are not in this country, contrary to the existing laws of the land? *And if not, whether those which imprison poor helpless females at Darlington and Scorton be registered according to law or not? These matters must be looked into. Moreover, I cannot but think that one priest is surely sufficient for the spiritual duties of each nunnery; and why then do so many priests go every week to these places, and in open daylight too!* —Answer this Mr. "innocent" Papist, and when you are doing, tell us to what other denomination of professing Christians but to the Papists will the language of St. Paul apply, when he thus gives one feature of the apostacy of "the latter times," "forbidding to marry?" (1 Tim. iv, 3). Fellow Britons, keep your daughters from these Popish schools, for they are nurseries out of which the handsomest may be selected for the seraglios of the Popish priests. Petition Parliament for the freedom of every soul on British ground. Demand that helpless and betrayed females be set free, and allowed to enjoy their freedom. Demand that the doors of all the Popish harems be thrown wide open every quarter, and that every nun be protected therefrom, beyond the reach and influence of the Popish superiors and priests, to return or not as she may please. Freedom is the Briton's noble birthright, rescued from Popish tyranny, at the expence of the heart's blood of our valiant Christian forefathers, bravely shed amidst the racks, tortures, and fires, of the bloody Popish inquisition. And shall any of our lovely fellow-country-women be confined in nunnery prison-houses, to be the victims of licentious priests, and without one hope of escape, but through the gloomy portals of death? Forbid it, noble Britons! Brave defenders of the oppressed! Generous protectors of the helpless, where is your ancient British blood? Rally round the endangered standard of British freedom; and in the teeth of all your Popish enemies, whether they present themselves as wolves or foxes, hurl the defying shout of no surrender! And every British heart shall beat no popery in loud response. "Britons never shall be slaves," so says the oaken heart of a true Catholic. Darlington, February 7th, 1837.

Mr. ALEXANDER then addressed the Jury for the defence, as follows:—May it please your Lordship, and Gentlemen of the Jury, it was with the most unfeigned sincerity that I observed to the first witness, that both he and myself were placed in a position of peculiar anxiety and inconvenience. He, because he stood there, liable to whatever cross-examination which the law allowed, and if I had chosen to extend it to a greater length than I did, the law allowed that on a subject dear and venerable to him; and I, because the duty I had to discharge was one which my profession throws upon me, and which it is not unlikely I may find it inconvenient personally to discharge; but, nevertheless, it is my duty, and I will perform it. It is a fortunate thing for public justice that advocates have no choice as to whether or not they will advocate the case that comes before a jury; because at the same time that it absolves them from being mixed up with the feelings and views of their clients, it entitles every suitor, who seeks or is driven into a court of justice, to avail himself of whatever the English bar can afford. The duty thrown upon me I shall discharge, whether to the satisfaction of my client or not, I know not; but I will discharge it as I think best for his interests. During the short address I shall think it necessary to make, you must understand me as representing that reverend gentleman whose cause I have to advocate, as uttering his sentiments, as laying before you his views, as explaining to you his motives, and on his part asking for protection, either general or limited, such as the case will permit. My learned friend, in the brief and judicious address with which he opened this inquiry, gave as a reason for not entering fully into the statement of circumstances, that the nature of the case forbade it—that the mode in which the investigation had arisen, excluded the defendant from entering into the general truth of what he wrote. It has never occurred to me to have to discharge a duty, more important in itself as it regards the subject matter inquired into, or the individual author of these publications; because the topics that should press themselves on your consideration, I have to propose to you in as favourable a light as possible, that he may not lose the benefit of an advocate—they are topics of a high, important, and deeply-serious character; and trusting to your knowledge of what has happened within the last eight or ten years on subjects intimately mixed up with the libels in question, I will refer to that knowledge of facts and public impressions, rather than offend your ears, and outrage the well-regulated feelings of all in Court, by descending into the particulars. But I ask, when you retire from the Court to consider your verdict, to take along with you the libels you have heard read, to observe the suggestions I shall make, and to most anxiously consider the question in all its bearings. The information against the defendant consists of four counts, containing three libels; the first count of the first libel charges the defendant with having published a false and scandalous libel, with intent to vilify certain ladies—the individual names being given. The second and third counts on the second libel are the same, but the fourth count charges him (with much more justice as I submit) with the general intention of libelling the Scorton Nunnery.

Baron ALDERSON.—The great point is, whether this was a libel on the Roman Catholic Church generally, or the Scorton Nunnery? If solely on the Church, then this indictment fails.

Mr. ALEXANDER continued—You would guess, from the peculiarity with which I read over the counts, that my next observation would be, that which his Lordship has suggested in a much stronger point of view. Now I cannot help thinking that the time will come when it will be of importance to the defendant whether the verdict is found on the first or last count. I will illustrate this in a moment—individual malice and anxiety to injure, by selecting persons who might have their prospects in life blasted and destroyed by libels, would deserve and receive much less consideration at the hand of a jury, than some matter applied in a general way, with no such intention, but an ephemeral production of the day, when its day has past by to be forgotten like the rest. To attack an individual, directing the attention of the world to him, or attacking a particular body, and taking a more extended view, merely attacking the weakness of human nature, are very different things. You will find the complaints of the defendant less against individuals than a system, which, by a particular code of laws and regulations of faith, not merely lays persons open to temptation, but is an incentive to a deviation from the paths of virtue. It was with this view, in the exercise of my judgment, that I thought it right to ascertain the existence of a manual called Dens' Theology, and a work entitled the Garden of the Soul. I did it because those books are particularly alluded to in one of the libels, and when you read

(*Continued in our 7th Page.*)

(Continued from our 6th page.)

that libel you will find the importance of knowing whether or no the book first alluded to is acknowledged as a manual of that church. I think it but fair to the defendant in showing that he was writing, not against individuals, but a system, to know whether or not the authorities on which he founded his observations were recognized by the church; and I wish you not to forget, that although there is no obligation on the part of the Roman Catholic clergy to use this book, yet that it may be used, and I will leave you to judge whether it is so or not. I have suggested to you that those libels *form* part of a strong and zealous attack upon the confessional system of the Roman Catholic church—that they consider the system as incompatible with the weakness of human nature—that they consider there is laid down in the book just alluded to a system so dangerous that it ought to be uprooted, which allows any thing of the line of conduct they describe. He has taken up the weakness of human nature against the course of examination of the priest; and you will say whether he is to be held justified as a man on that consideration. He has thought that a series of questions which are put to the fairer portion of creation—of whatever age—the virgin, the wife, the widow—that that system ought to be put an end to. He has thought that virginity ought not to be exposed to the suggestion of ideas which a virgin ought never to conceive—he has *thought the maiden* deserves protection. Do you believe it was his intention "to stamp disgrace and infamy" on those individuals whose names I regret to see placed on this record? You will not read a line of the libels in question without finding a subject which more deeply than any other in the world has moved the sympathy of this Reverend champion. Those are the views he has taken—you will say whether they ought to be protected. He has thought that the angelic purity of the young female mind ought not to be the subject of contamination. Although, perhaps, I may say the immense majority —nay with *few exceptions*—the Roman Catholic clergy do not deviate from that which every honourable man will consider his duty; still there might be *some—among the young*, swelling with youth—the elder vitiated with filthy imag nations and foul passions—(human nature is found perfect in none) there might be some who would use this manual to debauch the youthful mind; and instead of being accessory to acquitting a pious, religious, and virtuous feeling, by degrees undermine all those natural and instinctive feelings of the heart, and turn that heart at last, to the condition of yielding to what such persons might require. It is not for me to say, (God only knows) whether true or not, but this is the defendant's idea, and it pervades every portion of the libels. He has thought, that at another period of life such a system ought not to be adopted,—that the wife ought to be protected, and the secrets of the marriage bed be held sacred; that no manual shall allow a friar to ask respecting the most sacred condition of connubial life; and he has launched the thunders of his eloquence against such a system. Is he *wrong?* He may be mistaken. Is the champion who exposes those indecencies sincere? Will you believe that he intended to harrow up the feelings, or throw discredit on the two Roman Catholic Priests who attend the Scorton and Darlington Nunneries? Can any man doubt that he was engaged in a higher and nobler cause? But gentlemen, give him credit for believing that he was not mistaken in seeking to rid this country of what was a deplorable and discreditable liability on the part of a portion of its inhabitants. Consider me as offering no opinion of my own—I am speaking for the defendant. He has thought it right that the state of married life should be protected; and that no one, armed with the thunders of heaven, should have the power of wielding them to pry into every minute, strange, secret feeling, thought and action of the wife who was under his care. Under this influence, he brought the subject before the public, and called forth the energies of the people of England to put an end to the system. There is no occasion, or circumstance, or period of life, to which the same feeling might not direct itself; and when you consider the time at which this was done, and the proceedings from first to last, you will probably be of the same opinion. In point of law, the first publication is unquestionably a libel; but it might proceed from two distinct motives—the cool malignity of a man, either intent on the abasement or destruction of some particular person or sect, or as a learned enthusiast, well conversant with the fathers of the Church, who has clothed himself in his armour for protecting the weakness of human nature; and in that view, and not as a private libeller, I submit that the defendant published the *articles in question*. Far be it from me to offer any observations either on their style or matter. But remember the state of excitement in which the public mind has been on these particular subjects during a number of years past; recollect the tendency of those particular parties with which the defendant thought right to grapple. I appeal to your judgment as to what the weakness and infirmity of human nature is; and although I may be compelled *to declare that the first publication is a* libel, yet I think you will treat it as one occasioned by the existence of certain rules, forming part of a system, rather than an attack on those persons who have come forward to vindicate their character. On the part of the defendant it gives me pleasure to feel myself justified in saying that in his mind never entered in the remotest degree the least intention of questioning the virtue either of the reverend gentleman who has stood here before you, or the other chaplain whose name has been mentioned, or of those whom he considers the helpless victims of a wrong, stern, and unbending discipline; but I have also to state that for no purpose would he deviate from those strong convictions, so powerful in his own mind, as to the fatal tendency of that system of which he has chiefly complained. I am happy to think, in reposing in your hands the fate of the defendant, I repose it in the hands of men, who have sufficient knowledge, experience, and judgment, to investigate the case, and sufficient firmness to decide it. If you think the libels in question form part of a polemical discussion, (for observe, it appears a paper war was carried on,) and was a portion of a general attack on a system of which the defendant disapproved—if you are of that opinion, his Lordship will probably tell you that however libellous the papers are, they are not within the scope of this criminal information—either libels on the individuals whose names are given in the first counts, or the particular nunnery alluded to in the fourth count.

Baron ALDERSON.—If it were an attack on any other religion, it might not be a libel—Mahomedanism, for instance, not being a religion of the country; but the Catholic Church is different, and therefore part of the constitution of the country.

Mr. ALEXANDER continued by reiterating the latter sentence, observing that his Lordship must have misunderstood him. He then concluded by saying, an advocate has no right to state his own opinion, or even his hope. Important as this question is to the *defendant*, I am satisfied its importance will not be forgotten, and his interests weighed less because he is appealing to a Special Jury. In your hands the case is safe; and with your decision, I cannot for a moment doubt that the world will be satisfied.

The Learned BARON then summed up the case. After reading over the record, and drawing the attention of the jury to the various counts, he stated, that if they were of opinion that the articles in question were merely intended to have reference to the Catholic church generally (however he might be convinced as an individual that they were scandalous and improper), still he was bound to tell them, sitting there as judge, that they were not libels, and still less *the* libels they had to consider on that occasion. He apprehended that in this country a man had a perfect right to express his opinions on any subject, and discuss it in any way he pleased, consistent with law; and even if the articles were libels on the whole church, still the defendant was not guilty of the offence imputed to him in that indictment. But no man had a right to say the Scorton Nunnery was a brothel; he might question their conduct in a lawful way and on proper occasions, but he had no right to inflict a particular injury on individuals, by attacking their characters. He apprehended that the form of *interrogatory*, in which the first libel was put, made no difference; if a man asked a question with a view to insinuate a fact, it was precisely the same as if he asserted it. If it were the intention of the party that the world should believe that *improper* conduct was carried on at Scorton Nunnery (and the necessary consequence of a man's act displayed his *intention*), then no doubt existed that the publication was a libel. With respect to the article, "The Romish Fox unkennelled," nine-tenths of that strange paper was an attack (perhaps an injudicious one) on the Catholic religion, containing things, which, whether calumnies or truths we have no means of judging, and which have been long since repented of by the parties of whom they are asserted. They chiefly refer to ancient times; when the Church and the people of the world were in a far less state of improvement than at present—an external appearance of decency, at least, has increased with the civilization of the world. But abusing and maligning individual character was not the means to attack the Catholic church; if it abounded in errors (and he, as a Protestant believed it) they should be corrected by fair, reasonable, proper, and cogent argument. He thought confession a bad system, but he did not ground his objection on cases of individual immorality, but on the general question, what such a system would necessarily lead to in the hands of ill-disposed persons; and on this he would invite the calm consideration of mankind, without descending to particularities. There could not be a partial confession, it must be entire or nothing; and the question therefore arose whether more or less injury was done by abstaining from it *or* continuing it. His Lordship then read over the passages in the libel which we have marked in italics; and left these questions for the jury, whether the publications meant to impute to the priest and nuns of Scorton Convent that they had conducted themselves in an improper and discreditable way. If they thought the assertions in the libel admitted and were intented to have such a construction, then they would find a verdict of guilty. If on the other hand they considered the publication merely an attack on the whole body of the Roman Catholic church, and in no part an attack on the individuals in Scorton Nunnery, they would return a verdict of Not Guilty. *If they* thought it both an attack upon the whole church, and also on this particular Nunnery, or the persons set forth in the three first counts of the indictment, they would find the defendant Guilty.

The Jury then retired, taking the articles in question with them; and after an absence of about half an hour returned into Court. On their names being called over, the Clerk enquired their verdict, when the Foreman replied, "Guilty." His Lordship applied on what counts, and the Foreman answered on the first. This amounts to finding the defendant guilty of publishing a false and scandalous libel on the Lady Abbess and nuns whose names are stated in the record.

The defendant, we understand, is not in York. Some surprise was excited on no sentence being given; this is not the practice in criminal informations. He will be called up for judgment at the Court of Queen's Bench (out of which the record proceeded) next term, which commences about a fortnight after the Northern Circuit concludes.

After the verdict had been recorded, the Clerk of Arraigns called over the names of the gentlemen who had been summoned as a special jury in the case of *Darlington Nunnery* v. *Gathercole*, which, however, was a mere form, as the prosecution was withdrawn; and those jurors that did answer were informed that this proceeding would entitle them to their fees.

MONDAY, *July* 16.

RAIKES *v.* COLLINS AND ANOTHER.

(Special Jury.)

Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. WIGHTMAN, and Mr. HILDYARD were for the plaintiffs; Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WATSON, Mr. MARTIN, and Mr. BAINES for the defendants. The plaintiffs, Messrs. Raikes, are bankers at Hull; the defendants are Messrs. Iveson and Collins, executors to Mr. Ombler, a gentleman of property residing in Holderness. The action was brought to recover the balance of a banker's account, amounting to £7239; to which the defendants pleaded that they made no engagement to pay, the Statute of Limitations, and also that the plaintiffs accepted a mortgage from the defendants in satisfaction and discharge of the cause of action. At the time of Mr. Ombler's death, £4950 was due from him to the bank; the executors, at the request of the family, continued to carry on the farms, and entered an account with the bank, preserving his freehold property from sale, in the hopes that times would mend. The balance for the first year was in favor of the executors; but afterwards it turned against them and became gradually worse. In 1832 they pressed the defendants; and in 1834, a mortgage was given to the bank to cover the whole sum of £10,900. Shortly afterwards litigation commenced, and Lord Abinger ruled that the mortage was good for Mr. Ombler's debt, £4950; but bad for the remaining sum. This action was, therefore brought.

Mr. ALEXANDER read a proviso in the mortgage deed, from which he contended that the responsibility transferred from the executors personally to a charge on the land and hereditaments of the testator's estate.

His LORDSHIP, being of a contrary opinion, directed a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £7239, subject to a motion to set aside the verdict on the last part of the declaration.

WRIGHT AND OTHERS *v.* FEARNLEY.

(Special Jury.)

Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. TOMLINSON were for the plaintiffs; Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. STARKIE, and Mr. HOGGINS for the defendant.

Mr. ALEXANDER stated the case. The action was brought by the three plaintiffs, Messrs. Wright and others, executors of Mr. Alexander Ross, formerly a wool dealer at Bradford, to recover from the defendant, his brother-in-law, £1418, under circumstances marked with as much cool fraud as they ever heard in a Court of Justice. Ross began business in 1831, and was in the habit of purchasing wool of various persons, amongst others of the defendant. In April, 1837, his credit having been doubted, and something unfortunate expected, he announced his inability to meet his demands, and in the middle of that month a meeting of creditors was called; it was then explained that his affairs were in irremediable disorder, a fiat was issued against him, and he was declared a bankrupt. His act of bankruptcy was committed on the 20th March, and the fiat issued on the 25th April. When the assignees examined the accounts, they found that during the short time Mr. Ross had been in business, he had managed to incur liabilities to the extent of £11,000; and the whole of what he possessed at the time of the stoppage amounted to £1400 value in stock-in-trade, household furniture, &c. A strict scrutiny was made, and it was then found that his brother-in-law had been the peculiar object of his care, and that he had extended security to him which he had denied to other creditors. This was the general character of the transaction. In December, 1836, there were two bills running for £1371, on which the defendant was liable, in case the bankrupt did not honor them with his acceptance. One was due on the 30th of March, and the other on the 7th of April. When the time drew near for the first bill being provided for, on the 29th March, he gave his shopman directions to collect as much wool as they had on the premises, and take it to his brother's. The shopman said they had very little, on which he directed him to purchase some of Mr. Roberts, and wool was obtained to the amount of £491. This wool was converted into bills, and served to meet the first demand. To meet the second bill, which became due on the 6th of April, the bankrupt collected wool, toils, and tops, to the value of £322, were taken to the defendants, and on the 16th April, additional goods, which amounted in the total to £501 and a fraction.

Mary Ann Glynn, servant to the bankrupt, proved two denials to Mr. Speight, of Bradford, on the 20th of March, while he was then in the house.

Cross-examined.—The warehouse is near the house. Mr. Ross did not go out that afternoon until five o'clock, but she could not say as to whether he went out in the evening. He might go to the warehouse and transact business. Next day he went out as usual, for anything witness knew.

James Heywood, was groom and warehouseman to Mr. Ross in 1835. He knew Mr. Speight, who was a grocer and ironmonger; he came once to the warehouse in the early part of April; but witness did not tell Ross that he had been there.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Ross is now dead, I am credibly informed.

Mr. Joseph Addison, was shopman to the bankrupt in 1837; Mr. Speight sold oil and other goods to Mr. Ross, on credit.

Cross-examined.—*Mr. Speight remains a creditor* for £27 15s. 6d.; it was due at the time of the bankruptcy. £130 of his account was paid by a cheque on the bank. Mr. Speight got a bill for the whole in the latter part of March. Will swear to the delivery of goods to that amount.

Mr. CRESSWELL.—What have you got in the hat? [Witness was observed looking in it.]

Witness.—I have got a note—it is not possible for me to recollect.—(Laughter.)

Mr. CRESSWELL.—Why did you not take it out like a man?

As the book from which it was extracted was not in his own hand-writing, Mr. CRESSWELL said he had no right to look at it, and then asked the witness to reiterate the sum and the dates of delivery, which he failed in doing.

Mr. William Roberts, wool-sorter, Bradford, was in the service of Ross at the time of his bankruptcy. In March, 1837, he remembered buying some goods of Mr. Roberts; he saw them first at his warehouse, on the 23d March. On the Wednesday following, the bankrupt's bookkeeper directed him to go and purchase the goods, which consisted of thirteen sheets of Hereford super machins. They were delivered to the warehouse; six sheets were sent that day, with some other goods, to the defendants. The value of the whole would be £700 or £800.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Ross consigned much wool to Messrs. Hustler and Blackburn, woolstaplers and commission agents; between December 1836, and March, 1837, goods to the value of £10,000 was consigned to them. The 23d or 24th of March was the last delivery. The usual advance is 70 to 75 per cent. on the invoice price. From February to the end of March, wool had fallen from 30 to 40 per cent. in consequence of the panic, and there was great difficulty in discounting bills. Mr. Knight was a considerable purchaser on the 20th March—there was ten or twelve sheets of wool went to him, which was packed up that day. Witness did not remember whether Mr. Ross was at his warehouse on that day.

Mr. S. Laycock, of the Bradford Bank, produced a draft for £871, which was in the bank at the close of 1836; it was drawn by Fearnley on Ross, and accepted by Fearnley. It was dated January 4, 1837, at three months. They had another drawn and accepted in the same names. The first bill came back dishonoured on the 3rd April.

Cross-examined—It was afterwards taken up by Mr. Ross' clerk, and the second carried to Fearnley's debit, for which he signed a cheque. Speight's bill was sent to London for acceptance on the 16th March, and answer returned "No advice," on the 24th. After the 31st March, he learned from Mr. Speight that the bill had been paid.

Mr. H. W. Blackburn, book-keeper to Messrs. Hustler and Blackburn, remembered Mr. Ross sending two bills in March to be exchanged, which his father agreed to do.

Other witnesses were called to prove the bankruptcy.

Mr. CRESSWELL, for the defendant, strongly insisted that the extraordinary loss was owing to the sudden monetary, and commercial panic felt at the beginning of this year, and by no means unusual to persons in trade. He contended first, that there was no act of bankruptcy, and next that this was no undue preference, but merely a common occurrence of holding goods as a security for accommodation bills, and there was not the slightest pretence for calling this transaction a fraud. After stating what he should prove, the Learned Counsel then called—

Mr. Joshua Hatton, who was in the service of the bankrupt. The defendant and Mr. Ross had considerable dealings together; in December, 1836, Mr. Fearnley bought some wool of Mr. Ross, to the amount of £371; it was paid for by two acceptances. About the 26th or 27th of March, 1837, he was sent to Mr. Fearnley, to request him to make an advance on goods to be consigned for sale. He at first refused, but at last consented to advance £800, on condition that they should be released in a week. The same day some wool was delivered at Mr. Fearnley's warehouse. The drafts for them were afterwards exchanged by him to Messrs. Hustler and Blackburn. Before Ross' stoppage a considerable quantity of goods was consigned to Hustler and Co. Last Good Friday, he went to London about Milnthorpe's bills, but returned without any thing on them. Mr. Speight had a bill of exchange, for the balance of his account then running. On the 20th March, 1837, Mr. Knight was at the warehouse of Mr. Ross; the latter and Knight made a bargain for a consignment of wool for advances. In February preceding, Mr. Fearnley bought wool, to the amount of £400 or £500, of Ross, for which a bill was given £933, nearly £500 of this being a loan.

Mr. ALEXANDER replied, in an eloquent speech, when the Judge summed up, leaving the Jury to say whether this was a fraudulent transaction; if so, that then the verdict must be for the plaintiff; but if they believed that on the 20th March the bankrupt "kept house or otherwise absented himself," then though it might be a fair and honest transaction, the verdict must also be for the plaintiff, because the bankrupt had no right to enter into it, seeing that all his goods then belonged to his creditors.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, on both counts.

VINT *v.* THE LEEDS AND SELBY RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Special Jury.)

Counsel for Plaintiff—Messrs. CRESSWELL and WIGHTMAN. Attorney—T. F. Foden, Leeds.

Counsel for Defendants—Messrs. ALEXANDER BAINES and HALL. Attorneys—Messrs. Atkinson, Dibb, and Bolland, Leeds.

Mr. HOGARTH opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the defendants were proprietors of locomotive engines, and that as such it was their duty to have them in a safe and secure condition, and fit and proper for passengers; that whilst the the plaintiff was travelling with one of these engines, the defendants and their servants managed it unskilfully in turning, by which he was thrown out and seriously injured. The defendants pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. CRESSWELL, (with whom was Mr. WIGHTMAN, stated the case. It appeared that on the 7th September, 1836, the plaintiff was a passenger by the train from Leeds to Selby, being in the fourth carriage. When within about 200 yards of the Garforth Station, the tender went off the rails, and two of the carriages fell over; the third went off the rails, and the fourth having come in contact with another carriage, he was thrown out (as the witnesses for the plaintiff would say,) by which his leg was broken, and his foot seriously bruised. He was removed to an adjoining cottage, and next day Mr. Warton, a bone-setter, was called in, when it was found that his leg was broken in two places, about four inches above the ancle joint. He was confined thirty weeks to his house, and will be a cripple for life.

The defence was that Vint jumped out, and thereby brought upon himself this misfortune, which he admitted and regretted at the time—saying "Oh that I had sat still, and then this would not have happened." There were several women and children in the same carriage, and if the statement of the plaintiffs' witnesses was correct, it was most singular that Mr. Vint, of all the rest, should be thrown from the carriage, and thus seriously injured.

His LORDSHIP, in summing up, left it for the Jury to say whether Vint was thrown out; if so he was entitled to damages; and also if he leaped out with a reasonable cause—but if of his own choice, or from his negligence then the verdict must be for the defendant. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages—£40. The Court then rose.

TUESDAY, JULY 17.

MAYOR AND CORPORATION OF BEVERLEY *v.* CRAVEN.

(Special Jury.)

Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. HILDYARD, and Mr. DUNDAS were for the plaintiff; Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HENRY for the defendant. The action was brought to try the right of the Corporation to receive tolls on goods laden from the river Hull, on the eastern side of the bridge, in the township of Tickton. The power of levying tolls on goods and merchandise was granted by the 13th George I., an Act passed in 1727, and confirmed by a similar one in the reign of George II., and designed to keep the navigation, roads, and landing-places in proper repair. The tolls levied on coals were 6d. per chaldron; and altogether they were let for between £300 and £400 per year. The real defendants were Messrs. Stephenson, coal and bone-merchants, at Hull Bridge, (Mr. Craven being the captain of their vessel,) and they resisted the payment of tolls, alleging that although the Acts of Parliament gave the Corporation a right to levy tolls in a certain district, yet that their language limited that right to the western side of the river, the freemen in that part not being allowed to vote, or turn on the Beverley strays.

Two witnesses having proved the refusal to pay toll,

J. Willis, Esq., the Town Clerk, was called, who proved that during 28 years, the magistrates and officers of the Corporation had exercised exclusive jurisdiction over the township of Tickton, as part of the ancient borough of Beverley. The overseers paid for militia summonses, their proportion of rates towards the building of Ouse Bridge, costs of prosecutions under various Acts of Parliament, borough rate, &c. &c. The Parliamentary Boundary Act included so much of the parish of St. John as was within the liberty and precincts of Beverley, and under this Act the inhabitants of Tickton voted. Hull Bridge was included in the limits of the ancient borough, but not the land on each side of it. The inhabitants were exempted from East Riding Juries, by serving at Beverley Sessions: the Mayor sat as coroner at inquisitions at Tickton, and until the passing of the 6th and 7th William IV., it was included in a ward, and the rate-payers voted for municipal officers.

Cross-examined.—He knew from one of the charters that Landholme Bridge, on the west side of the river, was in ancient times called Hull Bridge. Toll had never before been demanded in Tickton. The Corporation did not repair the roads on the east side. Two aldermen, who are merchants, trade in coals, &c., and use the river Hull.

Two or three aged witnesses were called to prove similar facts; but it appeared that although the masters of vessels on the west side had been asked, those on the east side had not. Mr. Stephenson's carts used the road several times in a day, but they paid toll at the turnpike toll-bar.

Mr. CRESSWELL then delivered an eloquent address for the defence. The jury were called upon to say whether they would construe the Act of 1727 in a stricter sense than it had been for 111 years. He then argued that the township of Tickton was not included in the liberty and precincts of Beverley, mentioned in ancient acts of parliament. He contended that the facts of the sons of freemen in Tickton not being allowed the right of voting, or pasturage on the strays, and no tolls having been demanded on the east side, when more trade was carried on than at present, was conclusive argument that the claim of the defendant to exemption from toll, was indefeasible. In conclusion, he appealed to the jury whether they would now, for the first time, impose those tolls on the people of Holderness —not for the public benefit, but to satisfy the ambitious designs of selfish considerations of "new lights" which the Municipal Reform Act had introduced into the Beverley Corporation.

The Learned BARON briefly summed up, when the jury retired. On their return, they gave a verdict for the defendants.

INGRAM AND OTHERS *v.* GIBSON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. WIGHTMAN, and Mr. HILDYARD were for the plaintiffs; Mr. CRESSWELL, and Mr. TOMLINSON for the defendants. The action was for an alleged trespass in the close of the plaintiffs, called Spring Wood, between the 1st of April to the 11th of September, 1837. There were four counts in the declaration; the defendants pleading that there was a right of road, and had been so for forty years, for horses and carts over the wood in question. Before the case was gone into, the Learned Judge suggested a reference to some gentleman, with power to mark out the line of road, and settle the question. A conversation arose between the counsel on each side, but an arrangement could not be effected. After two or three witnesses were examined, an arbitrator was appointed.

His LORDSHIP said he should take no more causes, and the Court adjourned.

(Continued in our 8th page.)

Varieties.

OLD IRELAND.—Some company in France drinking with an Irishman, proposed to drink as a toast "The land we live in." "Wid all my soul," said Pat: "here's to poor ould Ireland."

ENGLISH FRENCH.—The French expression *sur les bras* is equivalent in English to *on the hands.* In this manner a translator made a poor man ask relief, on account of his having "a wife and six children *on his arms.*"

PREFERMENT.—Hely Hutchinson, Provost of Dublin College, was the most greedy of preferment of all the courtiers of his time. Besides his provostship, he was receiver-general for Dublin, &c. &c. and actually solicited a majority in a regiment of dragoons for his daughter. When application was made to Lord North, the then premier, to give this commission to him, his lordship observed, 'The provost is so craving, that, if I were to give him the whole of Ireland, he would next ask for the Isle of Man for a cabbage-garden.'

MARKETS.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN GRAIN AND FLOUR WITH THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The highest quotation of white wheat of the first quality at Hamburgh is 140 rixdollars current the last, which answers to 43s 1d the quarter, and the highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality is 136 rixdollars current the last, which answers to 41s 10d the quarter, and therefore the mean price at Hamburgh of white and red wheat together is 42s 5d. the quarter. The highest quotation of white wheat of the first quality in London is 74s the qr., and the highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality is 69s. the qr., and therefore the mean price in London of white and red wheat together is 71s 6d the qr. It appears, therefore, that wheat is 68⅝ per cent. dearer in London than at Hamburgh, and that with the sum of £3 11s 6d a man may buy 13½ bushels of wheat at Hamburgh, whereas with the same sum he can buy only 8 bushels in London.

The highest quotation of Zealand white wheat at Amsterdam is 290 florins the last, which equals 46s 9d the qr., and the mean price of wheat in London being 71s 6d the qr., it follows that wheat is 60½ per cent. dearer in London than at Amsterdam.

The highest quotation of white wheat at Berlin is 2 rixdollars 17 groschen the scheffel, which answers to 41s 11d the qr., and the highest quotation of white wheat in London being 74s the qr., the difference is 76½ per cent. that wheat is dearer in London than at Berlin.

The highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality at Antwerp is 11½ florins the hectolitre, which equals 46s 9d the qr., and the highest quotation of red wheat in London being 69s the qr, it follows that wheat is 47⅝ per cent dearer in London than at Antwerp.

The highest quotation of red wheat of the first quality at Stettin is 59 dollars the wispel of 24 scheffels, which is equivalent to 36s 6d the qr., and the highest quotation of red wheat in London being 69s the qr., it follows that wheat is 7?½ per cent dearer in London than at Stettin, and that with the sum of £3 9s a man may buy 14½ bushels at Stettin whereas with the same sum he can buy only 8 bushels in London.

The mean or average of the prices of wheat of the first quality at Hamburgh, Amsterdam, Berlin, Antwerp, and Stettin is 43s 4d the qr., and the mean price of wheat of the first quality in London being 71s 6d the qr., the difference is 69 per cent that the mean price of wheat in London exceeds the mean price of the five above-mentioned places.

The present duty on the importation of foreign wheat into England is 21s 8d the qr., which is equal to the following rates:—to a rate of £51 16s 1d per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Hamburgh; to a rate of £46 6s 11d per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Amsterdam; to a rate of £51 13s 10d per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Berlin; to a rate of £46 6s 11d per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Antwerp; to a rate of £55 18s 3d per cent. on the prime cost of wheat at Stettin; and to a rate of £50. per cent. on the mean price of the five above-mentioned places.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 17.

The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market are larger than last week; other articles much the same. Wheat has been in better demand than last week, and prices fully supported. Beans, Oats, and Shelling scarcely any alteration. The weather at present is showery.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 64, 68, fine 70s. wht. 69s 72s
Lincolnshire and Cambridge, do 64s, 68s, do 69s, do 69s 71s
Yorkshire .... do 63s, 66s, do 68s, do 68s 70s
Old .... do 64s, 66s, do 69s, do 68s 71s

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Norfolk, and Suffolk ....new, 29s, extra fine 32s 33s
Lincolnshire, ... do 28s, do 30s 32s
Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 28s, do 30s 33s
Peas, White .... do 36s 40s
Do Grey, ... do 34s 35s

BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel.

Ticks, ...new, 36s, 38s, old 35s 39s
Harrow and Pigeon, ... do 37s, 40s, do 38s 42s

OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Potato, ...new, 24s, 25s, old 27s
Poland, ...do 24s, 25s, do 27s
Small and Friezland, ...do 23s, 25s, do 26s
Mealing ....new 12d. to 13d. per Stone of 14lbs.
SHELLING, per Load of 261lbs,.....old 30s 31s new —s to —s
MALT, per Load of 6 Bushels,....................38s, 39s, to 41s
RAPESEED, per Last of 10 Quarters, ...£26 to £29—s

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

Wheat	5937	Malt	—
Oats	503	Shelling	250
Barley	20	Flour	—
Beans	1103	Rapeseed	304
Peas		Linseed	—
Tares			

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING JULY 10th, 1838.

Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Beans.	Rye.	Peas.
2120	851	55	360	0	—
68s. 5d.	23s. 11d.	30s. 1d.	37s. 10d.	00s. 0d.	—s. —d.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, BRITISH & FOREIGN.—Mon'

The series of public sales of colonial and other samples of wool, the commencement and progress of which we detailed on this day week, have concluded, and it is satisfactory to state that nearly the whole has gone off very briskly, at prices rather above those previously obtainable. The sales were resumed on Monday afternoon last, and on that day Messrs. Loughnan and Hughes offered 480 bales of Australian wool. There was a full attendance of the trade; the best samples (I. Mc. A.) obtained from 2s 4d to 2s 5d per lb and 1s 1d to 2s per lb for the lower qualities. The remainder of the wools declared for this day went off at 1s 4d to 2s 2d per lb. The prices realised were fully equal to those previously obtained. Lord and Hall offered 613 bales of Spanish wools, of which 334 bales were sold at 1s 8½d to 1s 10½d per lb, the remainder having been withdrawn.

The sale of Wednesday was under the management of Messrs J. T. Simes and Co. It comprised 609 bales of Australian and Van Dieman's Land wools, 43 of Cape, and 3 of German produce. The Australian were of middling quality, and fetched 1s 5d to 2s 2½d; one lot realising 2s 3d per lb. The sale of Tuesday was under the management of Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co., and comprised 904 bales of Australian wools. The best samples offered on this day were of the flock of one of the Mc Arthurs' (mark L Mc A), and fetched 2s 1d to 2s 6d per lb. The other samples of various marks went off very briskly from 1s 4d to 2s 5½ per lb. Damaged and lower fleeces selling at 1s 1d to 1s 2d per lb.

On the same day Van Dieman's Land wools sold at 1s 5d to 1s 7d, and 1s 10½d per lb, and the Cape at 11d to 1s 4½d per lb. The sale of the 6th inst. was conducted by Messrs. Ebsworth, Brothert, and not by Ebsworth and Son, as we mentioned in our last week's report. We are also requested to correct a quotation given for Swan River wools at this sale —the Swan River wools realised 1s 3½d to 1s. 8d, and the Van Dieman's Land wools 1s 2½d to 1s 9½d per lb. The total quantity of colonial wool actually offered and purchased at this sale was 7,702 bales.

As most of the great wool fairs take place this week, most of the buyers are holding off to await their result, consequently, the demand, at present, is in a sluggish state, at stationary prices.

Down teggs, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; half-bred do. 1s 6½d to 1s 7½d; Down ewes and wethers, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Leicester hogs 1s 3d to 1s 5½d; Leicester wethers 1s 2d to 1s 3d; blanket wool 9d to 1s; flannel do. 1s 2d to 1s 4d; combing skin 1s 1½d to 1s 3½d.

The public sales of foreign wool are now concluded, and the prises realised for the wools appear to have been tolerably satisfactory to the sellers. Since our last the imports have been composed of 3,000 bales of Colonial; 400 of German; 224 of Turkish; 100 of Cape of Good Hope, and 40 of Spanish wool. Private contract trade is steady at late rates.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JULY 16.

Up to Friday in the past week the weather was as fine and favourable as possible for the growing crops, but on Saturday and yesterday a great deal of rain fell, with, however, a favourable change this morning, although yet rather unsettled in appearance. The quantity of Wheat on sale from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was limited at to-day's markets, and there was a very short supply of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from these counties, but a good arrival of Oats mostly from Ireland again, having few from our own coast or Scotland. There was a good steady demand for Wheat from our town millers, and all fine qualities brought fully the rates of this day se'nnight; few sales having taken place to ship coastways enabled our millers to make their purchases without giving any advance, except now and then for select white thrashed and heavy, but this was not sufficient to make any alteration in the general quotations. Flour brought last week's currency. Barley supported prices, with a fair sale for grinding purposes. Malt was much the same as last week. Beans and Peas realised full as much money, both articles being scarce; although the demand was only for limited quantities, it was sufficient to take most on sale. The Oat trade was rather dull, the sales being mostly confined to the consumers who could not buy fine Corn cheaper, and the factors held all sorts pretty firmly, expecting the Irish supplies to fall off somewhat now, until the shipping of new Corn commences. There was a good demand for bonded Wheat, at fully the rates of this day se'nnight for all prime qualities, and many holders are withdrawing their samples from sale. Nothing passing worthy of notice in either Linseed or Rapeseed; there is, however, no change in either article.

CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE.

WHEAT.	s. s.		s. s.
Essex, Kent, Suffolk	60 .. 69	Malt, Norfolk Pale	52 .. 60
White	62 .. 77	Ware	61 .. 63
Norfolk & Lincolnshire	58 .. 68	PEAS.	
White, do. do.	60 .. 72	Hog and Grey,	34 .. 35
Yorkshire		Maple	35 .. 36
West Country Red		White	38 .. 42
White, do.		BEANS.	
Northumberland and		Small	
Scotch White	58 .. 64	Ticks, old	35 .. 38
Fine do.	64 .. 68	Harrow	38 .. 41
Moray-Angus and		Mazagan	
Rothshire Red	0 .. 0	OATS.	
White	0 .. 0	English feed	20 .. 23
Irish Red, New	58 .. 64	Short small	
Do. White	62 .. 67	Poland	24 .. 27
BARLEY.		Scotch, New Angus	24 .. 26
Grinding	29 .. 32	Potatoe	26 .. 30
Distilling	33 .. 35	Berwick	
Malting, New	36 .. 37	Irish, white	21 .. 27
Chevalier, New		Do. Potatoe	
Malt, Brown	48 .. 50	Do. Black	20 .. 22

TALLOW AND CANDLES.

Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 8½d. In quantities of 8lbs.

	s. d.		s. d.
Town Tallow (per cwt)	48 6	Graves	16 0
Russia do (Candle)	49 0	Good Dregs	5 0
White do.	0 0	Mould Candles	9 0
Stuff	37 0	Store do.	7 6
Rough do	24 0	Inferior ditto	6 6

Imports from St. Petersburgh, 1644 casks.

LEATHER (per lb.)

	d. d.		d. d.
Crop Hides, 30 a 40lbs.	11 a 13	German Horse Hides	10 a 21
Ditto, 40 a 50lbs.	12a 15	Spanish horse Hides	12 a 24
Ditto, 50 a 60lbs.	13 a 17	Calf Skins, 30 a 40 lbs. (dozen.)	14 a 18
Bull Hides	10 a 13	Ditto, 40 a 50 lbs.	15 a 21
Vitriol Butts	16 a 17	Ditto, 50 a 60 lbs.	16 a 22
English Butts	14 a 24	Ditto, 70 a 100 lbs.	14 a 20
Foreign Butts	14 a 17	Large Seal Skins	11 a 15
Foreign Hides	10 a 12	Ditto, Small	20 a 22
Dressing Hides	11 a 14	Kips	10 a 18
Ditto, Shaved	12 a 14	Basils	7 a 12
Best Saddlers' Hides	14a 16	Bellies	6 a 8
English Horse Hides	10 a 13	Shoulders	7 a 13

HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)

Smithfield.	£. s. £. s.	Whitechapel.	£. s. £. s.
Hay	4 15 a 5 18	Hay	5 0 a 6 6
Clover	5 10 a 6 10	Clover	6 0 a 6 10
Straw	2 2 a 2 8	Straw	2 4 a 2 8
Cumberland.		Portman, Edgeware-road.	
Hay	5 5 a 6 6	Hay	4 0 a 6 0
Clover	5 15 a 6 6	Clover	5 0 a 6 0
Straw	2 4 a 2 8	Straw	2 0 a 2 0

The supply short, and trade brisk.

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.

The only descriptions of potatoes here are Devonshire Reds and Blues. The latter declined in the middle of the week from 100s to 60s per ton, in consequence of the new potatoes having become cheaper.

	s. s.		s. s.
York Reds (per ton)	000 a 00	Shaws (per ton)	00 a 00
Scotch Reds	00 a 000	Devon Reds	80 a 00
Kidneys	00 a 00	Jersey Whites	00 a 00
Natives	00 a 00	Blues	60 a 00

HIDES (per lb.)

	d. d.		d. d.
Market Hides, 56 a 64lbs	2¼ a 2¾	Market Hides, 96 a 104 lbs.	3½ a 4
Ditto, 64 a 72lbs.	2½ a 3	Ditto, 104 a 112 lbs.	4 a ?
Ditto, 72 a 80lbs.	2¾ a 3¼	Calf Skins (each)	6s 6d
Ditto, 80 a 88lbs.	3 a 3½	Horse Hides, ditto	8s 0d
Ditto, 88 a 96lbs.	3¼ a 3¾		

METALS

LEAD.	£ s. £ s.		£. s. £. s.
British Pig (per ton)	20 5 a 0 0	Litharge	23 0 a 0 0
Sheet (milled)	21 5 a 0 0	TIN. In Blocks	87 0 a 87 6
Bar	22 5 a 0 0	Ingots	88 0 a 88 6
Patent shot, 1 a 12	24 0 a 0 0	Bars	89 0 a 89 6
Red, or Minium	22 5 a 0 0	COPPER. British Cake	£81 a £0 0
White	30 0 a 0 0	Sheets, per lb.	0 11d a 0 0

SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES.

SUGAR.	s. d. s. d.	COCOA.	s. d. s. d.
Large Lumps	72 0 a 73 0	Trinidad (per cwt.)	40 0 a 52 0
Small ditto	74 0 a 00 0	Grenada	40 0 a 52 0
Molasses, British	24 0 a 28 0	St. Lucia	0 0 a 0 0
Bengal good and fine	0 0 a 0 0	Brazil	35 0 a 40 0
Barbadoes, Fine	0 0 a 0 0	SPICES.	
COFFEE.		Cinnamon lb.	3 6 a 7 6
Jamaica, Fine	110 0 a 129 0	Cloves (Amboyna)	1 0 a 1 2
Middling	100 0 a 108 0	Do. (Bourbon)	1 0 a 1 1
Ordinary	84 0 a 98 0	Mace	2 8 a 7 0
Demerara and Berbice good Middling	100 0 a 108 0	Nutmegs (ungarb.)	4 8 a 5 2
Good and fine Ordinary	84 0 a 106 0	Pepper (Cayenne)	0 8 a 2 6
Ordinary and Broken	70 0 a 86 0	Pimento (Jamaica)	0 3 a 0 3½
Dominica, Middling	98 0 a 116 0	Ginger (Jamaica) White pr cwt	80 0 a 130 0
Good and fine Ordinary	86 0 a 96 0	Fine large	135 0 a 205 0
St. Domingo	40 6 a 44 0	Barbadoes	43 0 a 48 0
Mocha	70 0 a 120 0	East India	19 0 a 24 0

PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH.

The advices from the plantations to-day are very favourable. The old duty is backed at £170,000. Prices are nominal, and a heavy market.

MONDAY, (PER CWT.)

Farnham	£6 5 to 8 14	East Kent, Pkets	£4 0 to 5 8
Mid. Kent Pkets	3 18 .. 4 15	Weald of Kent do	3 15 .. 4 4
Bags	3 15 .. 4 15	Sussex Pockets	3 12 .. 4 0

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 16.

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs. and such only, no other being lawful.]

The supply of Beasts in our market this morning was tolerably good, both as to numbers and quality; whilst the demand for Beef, as the attendance of buyers was by no means numerous, was, on the whole, dull, and in most transactions a depression of 2d per 8lbs. was submitted to. There was a large supply of Sheep, yet the trade was not so heavy as might have been anticipated. However, the highest price realised for Mutton was 4s 6d per 8lbs. Although the supply of Lambs was not very great, the sale for them was exceedingly dull, at barely last week's currencies. Calves, the supply of which was moderate, experienced a dull sale, at barely stationary prices. Very little was doing in Pigs, at previous quotations. From Scotland the arrivals of live stock were very limited, the shippers intimating that a large portion of it lately shipped hither has been disposed of, in many instances, at a loss. About 550 of the Scots and Short-horns exhibited in to-day's market came from Norfolk; 220 Scots and Runts from Suffolk; 10 Short-horns, Devons, and Runts, from Essex; 60 Devons and Herefords from Cambridgeshire; 200 Short-horns from Lincolnshire; 100 Short-horns and Runts from Leicestershire; 100 Short-horns, Devons, Runts, and Irish beasts, from Oxfordshire; 50 Pembroke Runts, Devons, and Scots, from various parts of Wales; 150 Devons from Devonshire; 150 Herefords from Herefordshire; 28 Scots, by sea, from Scotland; 80 Runts, Oxen, and Devons, from Sussex; 40 Runts, Devons, and Herefords, from Kent; and 40 Devons, Scots, and Runts, from Surrey. The remainder of the supply of Beasts was derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supplies of Sheep and Lambs were chiefly composed of Southdowns, old and new Leicesters, Kents, Kentish half-breds, and sundry other breeds; with 200, by sea, from Scotland; 300 from Boston, and 100 from Hull.

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef	2 0 to 2 2	Prime Beef	2 8 to 3 4
Ditto Mutton	3 2 .. 3 6	Ditto Mutton	4 2 .. 4 6
Middling Beef	2 4 .. 2 6	Lamb	4 10 .. 6 0
Ditto Mutton	3 8 .. 4 0	Veal	4 8 .. 5 0

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET.

Beasts, 2,654—Sheep & Lambs, 25,890—Calves, 194—Pigs 340.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Saturday Evening, July 14, 1838.

There has been a fair inquiry this week from the trade, and for exportation; and although the importers have not offered their stocks freely, the market is still heavy, and last week's prices are barely maintained, particularly for the common qualities of American. 250 American have been taken on speculation, and 890 American, 300 Surat, and 10 Bengal for export. The sales amount to 20,040 bags, as follows:—

	d d		d d
200 Sea Island	17 to 36	340 Bahia & Mac.	7¼ to 8¾
60 Stained do.	5½ to 12½	— Demerara, &c.	8 to 12
5790 Bowed Geor.	5½ to 8¼	190 Egyptian	9 to 12½
3780 Mobile	5¼ to 8¼	— Barbadoes	6¼ to 7¼
Alabama, &c.	5 to 6¼	— Peruvian	7¼ to 8¼
6050 New Orleans	5 to 9	750 Lagunayra	7 to 8¼
900 Pernambuco, Paraiba, &c.	8¾ to 9¼	20 West India	6 to 8
		1610 Surat	4 to 5¼
350 Maranham	8 to 9¼	30 Madras	4½ to 5¼
Sawginned	7 to 7¾	30 Bengal	4 to 5

The Imports for the week are 48,056 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 7th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year:

American .... bags	837,834
South American	82,569
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	3,095
East Indies	39,133
Egypt, &c.	21,066
Total of all descriptions	983,687

Same period last year:

American .... bags	618,600
South American	72,113
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	3,376
East Indies	92,680
Egypt, &c	13,538
	800,270

Increase of imports as compared with same period last year, bags 183,460

EXPORTS IN 1838.

American, 22,792——Brazil, 2670——East Indies, 19,229
Total in 1838 .. .. .. 44,691 bags.
Same period in 1837 51,406

Monday, July 16, 1838.

The sales to-day are about 3,500 bags, comprising 250 Pernam, at 8⅝d to 9½d; 150 Maranham, 7⅞d to 8½d; 66 Bahia, 8⅛d to 8⅜d; 50 Egyptian, 10d to 12d; 50 Surat, 4½d to 4½d; 200 Peruvian, 7¾d to 3⅛d; and 2740 American, 5½d to 8⅛d. On Saturday, 2000 bags were sold.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JULY 14.

In consequence of many parties being still in London (owing to the late sales) there were very few transactions effected in any descriptions of Wool this week, and we do not anticipate much briskness until our forthcoming sales are over. Prices remain stationary.

Foreign Wool imported this week, 408; previously this year, 26,227; total, 26,635.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 16.

The imports of free Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, have this week been unusually small—very much below the quantities required to supply the actual *wants of the trade*. From foreign ports the arrivals of Wheat consist of 7,400 quarters. Since the early part of last week there has been more activity in the demand for Wheat; on Friday a good extent of business was done, and prices were noted 1d. to 2d. per bushel higher than on the previous market day: 10s 2d to 10s 4d was paid for English red, and some choice Irish red brought 10s per 70lbs. *Flour has* also met a pretty good demand, at prices varying from 50s to 56s per sack, according to quality. A few parcels of Oats have been taken for the country; 3s to 3s 3d per 45lbs. the currency for Irish. Oatmeal has sold at 26s to 26s 6d per 240lbs. The market has continued nearly void of Barley, for which last week's rates may be repeated. Beans and Peas without change. Several cargoes of red Wheat in bond have been sold at 7s 3d to 7s 6d per 70lbs.; and some parcels of sweet Flour at 28s to 30s per brl.

Tuesday, Two o'Clock.

At this morning's market the millers were tolerably free buyers of Wheat, at an advance of 1d to 2d per bushel on the quotations of last Tuesday. There was a good sale for Flour, but no improvement in prices. Oats and Oatmeal were both better sold. Several parcels of bonded Wheat changed hands, during market, at 7s 6d to 7s 8d per 70lbs.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 16.

The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been rather larger than last week, and the quality not very good, but we cannot note any alteration in prices from our last week's report. The supply of Sheep has been tolerably large, and the prices are somewhat on the advance. Good Beef sold at about 6½d, middling and inferior 6d to 6½d per lb. Good Wether Mutton may be quoted at 6½d, middling 6¼d, ordinary and Ewes 6d per lb. The market for Beef has been tolerably brisk, especially for those of middling quality. There were a good few Sheep and Lambs left unsold at the close of the market. Lamb sold at about 6½d per lb.

Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 1100; Sheep and Lambs, 1,691.

The Brimstone market remains firm, the sales are about 30 tons of good second quality at £8 5s to £8 10s per ton. There has been some inquiry for Shumac, and 300 bags Sicily have been disposed of at 13s to 13s 6d, and 100 bags Verona at 7s 9d to 8s per cwt. Argols have also been in request; 80 boxes white have realised 47s, and 20 casks Lisbon 32s per cwt. Small sales in Cream of Tartar have been made at steady prices. The same dulness noticed in the market for Madders and Madder Roots for some time back, still continues; the latter article is quite neglected. The sales in Olive Oil are 40 tons, a part of which is Trieste, Gallipeli, at £50 per tun. Some further imports of new Seal Oil have been received, and about 230 tons sold, at £32 10s to £32 15s from the quay, and £33 warehoused; about 40 tons Cod have also been sold at full rates. Seed Oils continue very dull of sale, but prices steady. The transactions in Palm Oil do not exceed 40 tons; the recent imports not previously sold to arrive, are warehousing by the owners. Oil of Turpentine is less required for; the price remains steady. Peterburgh *clean Hemp meets a ready sale* from the quay, some business has also been done for early arrival; 230 bales Jute have been sold at £11 5s but £11 10s to £12 is generally demanded. There is less inquiry for Tallow, and the price of yellow candle has declined 6d per cwt; a public sale of Buenos Ayres took place on Saturday last, 120 pipes were disposed of at 43s 3d to 45s 3d, being a decline of 1s to 1s 6d per cwt.

There has been a moderate inquiry for Sugar, and about 800 hhds British Plantation, principally Barbadoes, sold at a further decline of 6d to 1s per cwt, with few hundred bags of Mauritius, at a similar reduction. No sale reported in Bengal. Nothing has been done in Molasses. The demand for Plantation Coffee has been extensive, and the sales amount to 400 casks of Jamaica, at a further advance of fully 2s per cwt.; a good proportion of fine middling to fine realised 130s to 135 per cwt. Nothing done in Foreign. No sales of moment in Cocoa, Ginger, Pepper, or Pimento. The transactions in Rice are limited to 100 bags of East India, and a few tres of dressed Carolina, at 36s per cwt, duty paid. There is a good inquiry for Rum, and higher prices have been obtained; the sales amount to 210 punchs, chiefly Demeraras of good quality and strength, at 4s 3d to 4s 5d, with a few lots of fine Jamaica, at 4s 7d to 5s per gallon.

Small sales of Bengal Indigo have been made at 6s 2d to 6s 5d per lb, of orange Shell Lac at £6 5s, and Turmeric at 17s per cwt. A few chests of Lac Dye, of good quality, realised 2s 3d. There are no sales of moment to notice in Saltpetre. 130 bags Nitrate of Soda have been sold at 13s 9d per cwt.

DYEWOODS—400 tons Campeachy *Logwood, recently* arrived, has been offered by auction, and £10 5s per ton bid, but in consequence of the continued blockade of the Mexican ports, the holders are unwilling to sell, except at a considerable advance, and the prices are, therefore, for the present nominal; 250 tons of Savanilla Fustic sold at £5 12s 6d per ton; nothing reported in other kinds, except a small parcel of inferior Camwood at £13 per ton. Turpentine is dull, and previous quotations are obtained with difficulty; 700 brls have been sold, principally at 13s to 13s 3d for fair quality. No sales of American Tar, but of Stockholm 180 brls have been sold, the price of which is not reported. Both Pot and Pearl Ashes have been in very limited request, and a few small parcels only have been sold at former prices. Quercitron Bark goes off slowly at former rates. The Hide market continues very firm, but the sales are limited to 170s salted Buenos Ayres and Monte Video at 4⅜d to 4½d 1400 salted Savanilla at 3½d to 3⅜d, 590 salted Lima at 4¾d, 10 dry at 5½d, 700 dry salted Brazil at 4½d to 5½d per lb, and 600 inferior horse hides at 6s 6d each. The sales of Tobacco amount to about 230 hhds, chiefly Virginia leaf, for exportation, the remainder being stemmed, and taken by the home trade; 118 packages of East India leaf have also been disposed of during the week.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS. (MONDAY)

The weather during the past week having been very warm, our arrivals of slaughtered meat have been exceedingly limited, yet they have been quite as large as could have been reasonably expected for the season of the year. From Scotland we have received about 20 live Scots, and 200 Sheep and Lambs, for the purpose of being slaughtered and disposed of without appearing in Smithfield; but the quality of the live stock being by no means prime, very low prices have been realised for it. We have been but moderately supplied with London slaughtered meat, yet the demand has been in a very sluggish trade, at barely stationary prices. It being pretty generally supposed that a considerable loss must have been incurred by those persons who have of late shipped hither *both live and* slaughtered stock for sales from Scotland, it is expected that a *very small quantity of stock will be received thence for sale,* for some time to come.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter.

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market, during the week, ending July 10:—Wheat, 9,539 qrs. 69s. 1d. Barley, 1,134 qrs. 32s. 2d. Oats, 25,234 qrs. 23s 0d. Beans, 872 qrs. 35s. 0d. Peas, 207 qrs. 36s. 2d. Rye, 178 qrs. 33s. 5d.

IMPERIAL AVERAGES.

	Wht	Barley	Oats	Rye	Bns.	Peas
Week ending May 30 1838.	63 1	31 2	22 5	33 11	37 4	35 5
June 8	64 3	31 4	22 1	33 8	37 7	36 5
15	64 11	31 4	22 7	34 5	37 5	36 11
22	65 6	30 11	22 7	35 9	37 7	35 8
29	67 3	31 2	22 9	36 3	37 6	35 10
July 5	68 0	31 10	22 7	36 3	37 8	36 11
Aggregate Average of the last six weeks	65 6	31 3	22 8	35 0	37 6	36 2
Duties	21 8	15 4	13 9	16 9	14 0	15 6
Do. on grain from British Possessions out of						

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, July 14.

There was a steady inquiry for Wheat at our market this morning; the currency of this day se'nnight was firmly supported, and in some instances rather higher rates were demanded. Flour was likewise in better request, and choice parcels, suitable for bakers' use, found purchasers at full rates. The inquiry for Oats or Oatmeal was languid, without material alteration in value. Malt was dull sale, and lower prices would have been submitted to. Other articles may be quoted nominally on last week's terms.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, July 13.

BANKRUPTS.

JESSE HOLLIS, New Windsor, Berkshire, builder, to surrender July 20, at two o'clock, August 24, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitor, Mr. Burn, Great Carter-lane, Doctors' Commons; official assignee, Mr. Belcher.

JOHN LOVELL, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, plumber, July 17, August 24, at twelve o'clock, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors; solicitor, Mr. Shiriff, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

JOSEPH and JOHN NEWSOME, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers, August 3, at nine o'clock, August 24, at ten, at the George Inn, Huddersfield: solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-lane.

HUGH MAC KAY, Manchester, tailor, July 24, August 24, at ten o'clock, at the *Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester*; solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's-inn-Fields.

DIVIDENDS.

August 10, J Moore and E Raisbeck, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, ironfounders—August 6, W Bownas, Wortley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer—August 6, J Johnson, Liverpool, flour dealer—August 7, M Smith, Liverpool, druggist—August 4, C L Bahr, Liverpool, ship broker.

INSOLVENT.

July 11—Joseph Haigh, Maltham, Yorkshire, dyer.

CERTIFICATES—AUGUST 3.

W Marshall, Almondbury, Yorkshire, machine maker—W R and J Woodhead, Almondbury, Yorkshire, scribbling millers—W A Fullarton, Liverpool, dealer—J Scholes, Manchester, and Denshawe Vale, Yorkshire, calico printer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T M'Burnie, and J M'Kean, Huddersfield, common brewers—W Bowker and Son, Audenshaw, Lancashire, hat manufacturers—M'Nallie and M'Ewin, Manchester, calico printers—T Veevers and R Martland, Blackburn, Lancashire, wine merchants—T and E Langston, Manchester, share brokers —J and J Clegg, Stansfield, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 17.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

HENRY WHEATLEY, innkeeper, Scarborough.

BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE MARTIN, builder, Oxford-street, to surrender July 30, at half-past *eleven, and Aug. 28, at twelve, at the* Court of Bankruptcy. Cannan, Finsbury-square, official assignee; Williams, Alfred place, Bedford square.

THOMAS SMITH, coach and harness-maker, Little James street, Gray's Inn lane, July 30, at twelve, and Aug. 28, at half-past one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Lewis, Wilmington square.

LUKE TAYLOR, clothier, York, Aug. 3, at three, and 28, at ten, at the George Inn, Huddersfield. Crocker, Chancery-lane, London; Brook, Huddersfield.

WILLIAM SMITH, dealer, Derby, Aug. 1 and 28, at eleven, at the County Tavern, Derby. Simpson and Frear, Derby; Taylor, John street, Bedford row, London.

JAMES BOWERMAN, shopkeeper, Castle Cary, Somersetshire, July 27 and Aug. 28, at the Ansford Inn, Somersetshire. Russ, Castle Cary.

JOHN ROCHE, currier, Pembroke, Aug. 7 and 28, at ten, at the Green Dragon Inn, Pembroke. Phillips and Conquest, Size lane, Bucklersbury, London; Parry, Haverfordwest.

JOHN FRANKS, dealer, Oxford market, Oxford street, July 26 and Aug. 28, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Abbott, official assignee; Hudson, Old Jewry.

THOMAS M'SWINEY, builder, Tunbridge wells, Kent, July 24, at one, and Aug. 28, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Cannan, official assignee, Finsbury-square; Messrs. Williamson and Hill, Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Aug. 10, T Dewhurst, Manchester, printseller. Aug. 13, J Lownsborough, J R Lee, and T Williams, Liverpool, silk-mercers. Aug. 9, B J Tennent and W Garnett, Liverpool, merchants. Aug. 7, N Fenwick, North Shields, Northumberland, common brewer. Aug. 8, W Culshaw, Wrightington, Lancashire, dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

A and T White, Allerton, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers. J and W Alston, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. W Clay and Son, Manchester, warehouseman. J and S Windle, Sheffield, merchants. I J Morris and W H Thomas, Aldermanbury, flannel factors. Haslams and Plummer, Bolton-le-Moors and Manchester, manufacturers of cotton goods; as far as regards J Plummer. J Dean and J Barnes, Liverpool, tailors. Storey and Cheshire, Liverpool, ironmongers.

YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES.

(*Continued from the 7th page.*)

WEDNESDAY, *July* 18.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE WILLIAMS.)

IMPORTANT WILL CAUSE.

BLACKBURNE v. EVANS AND ANOTHER.

(*Special Jury.*)

Samuel Ackroyd, Merchant, *Foreman.*
James Gregory, Ditto.
Joseph Hopes, Ditto.
James Russell, Ditto.
Obadiah Willans, Ditto.
William Sadler, Esq.
Nathaniel Greaves, Merchant.
Francis Hobson, Ditto.
John Kay, Esq.
Wm. S. Dickinson, Merchant.
Stephen Heddy, Common Juror.
John Sturdy, Ditto.

Mr. CRESSWELL, Queen's Counsel, Mr. ALEXANDER, Queen's Counsel, and Mr. WIGHTMAN, were for the plaintiff; Mr. STARKIE, Queen's Counsel, Mr. CROMPTON, and Mr. WATSON, were for the defendants.

The plaintiff was Mr. Thomas Blackburne, of Huddersfield, brother of J. Blackburne, Esq., M.P.; and the defendants Joshua Evans, Esq., of Hampstead, near London, and Mrs. Rennie, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The pleadings raised the question as to the validity of the will of Mr. Blackburne, and the burthen of proof resting on the defendants.

Mr. STARKIE, for the defendants, opened the case. He said the issue they had to try was, the validity of the will of Mr. Blackburne, for many years a member of that circuit. In order to establish the title of the devisees, it would be necessary to shew that the forms of law had been complied with, and that the testator had what was called a disposing mind, and competent in intellect to make a will. There could be no doubt on the first point, and the only question, therefore, would be, whether Mr. Blackburne, on the 20th April, 1837, was of a proper state of mind. Knowing the great ability displayed by his late learned friend, it would be idle to affect that it was intended to be set up on the other side that Mr. Blackburne was generally incompetent to the making of a will. Perhaps his elder brother being absent from the country up to the time of the testator's death, and finding himself excluded by the will, he had a right to see whether that will was properly executed. He had no means of knowing on what grounds his friend would contend that the will ought not to stand, and therefore he would shortly state the facts. With respect to the public character of Mr. Blackburne, he might say that he was a sort of *pullius jure*, known not only in the circuit, but in parliament, and through the country—he was an able and zealous member of the bar, represented the populous town of Huddersfield, in the House of Commons, and had a great and important trust imposed upon him by her Majesty's Government, in superintending the necessary steps for carrying out the Municipal Act, which he did with great credit to himself and advantage to the public. The estate now disputed was situate in the township of Huddersfield, and was derived from a great uncle, and the rents amounted to £500 or £600 a-year. Mr. Blackburne was educated at Oxford, he afterwards went to the chambers of Mr. Chitty, the special pleader, and there many of those friendships were formed which terminated only with life. To great resolution and strength of mind, and steadiness of purpose Mr. Blackburne united a kind and amiable disposition, he was an object of respect and affection to those who knew him; and amongst his dearest friends might be reckoned Mr. Joshua Evans, one of the defendants. From early times, they had been on the most confidential terms; Mr. Evans, who was the chief commissioner of bankrupts, occupied a residence at Hampstead, with delightful grounds attached to it, and this was a place to which Mr. Blackburne resorted for the purpose of recreation, and the society of his friends, after the pressure of business. The other devisee was a lady named Rennie; she was a lady of great personal attractions and accomplishments, and he met her first the September or October before his death, at Harrogate, and he consequence was a matrimonial engagement. From that time a regular intercourse was continued down to his death. For six weeks immediately preceding his death, there was not a day passed on which he did not write a letter to that lady. His illness was a spasmodic affection, and he should put in two letters written on the 19th and 20th of April, to show that he was anxious to continue his attentions to her. Having mentioned those two objects of his solicitude and regard, he should say a few words on the subject of the testator's family. Mr. Blackburne had a brother and a sister, with several children; the former had been a resident in America, and arrived in England about the time of his brother's death. Perhaps it might be made a subject of complaint that Mr. Blackburne ought to have made provision for those near relations. With respect to the family, he would give this in evidence, that, although evident in his attachment to his friends, yet for some reason he was reserved on the subject of his family,—his most intimate friends not even knowing of these relations. He should show that Mr. Blackburne was of a "disposing power" down to the very time of his death. He did not desert those relations for the purpose of giving his property to strangers; the first of the defendants was a lady to whom he was under moral obligations to make some provision, and the second was his bosom friend, with whom he had passed the happiest hours of his life, and at whose house he had resided at intervals for 20 years. Mrs. Rennie had three children to a former husband, not well provided for, and this might form an additional reason for that distribution of his property. An offer had been made since Mr. Blackburne's death to divide the property into three parts, between Mr. Rennie, Mr. Evans, and the relations—not giving the whole to the plaintiff, but a proportion to Mrs. Lane and her family.—This being the condition of Mr. Blackburne, so far as his private life was concerned, he would state those circumstances that preceded his death, and attending the execution of his will. The learned Counsel then stated the facts, afterwards proved by Mr. Parkes, and put in the following two short letters to Mrs. Rennie, shewing his affection for that lady—they were written on the 18th and 19th of April, he having died at three in the afternoon of Friday, the 21st. The first letter was as follows: "You will see, dearest, I am too weak to write, and I have no amanuensis. I am in a sort of sea-sickness, well when on my back, and ill when I rise. Yours most affectionately, J. B." The second was as follows: "Better and better, dearest, but the doctor shall write if I can catch him. Weak as a cat. Yours most affectionately, J. B." The learned counsel concluded by observing, that it would be impossible to say the respectable and honourable gentlemen whom he should call, had entered into a conspiracy against the plaintiff, and they would distinctly prove that Mr. Blackburne retained his disposing faculties until hours after this will was read.

George H. Wilkinson, Esq., barrister, Auberby Park, in the county of Durham, had been long intimately acquainted with Mr. Blackburne; he and Mr. Evans were in the same Special Pleaders Office. We all went the Northern Circuit for many years. Mr. Blackburne used to live with Mr. Evans at both his country houses, Camberwell and Golder's Hill, near Hampstead. Mr. Blackburne was Chief Commissioner of the Municipal Commission; witness was one; and Mr. Parkes, solicitor, was the secretary. He saw Mr. Blackburne at the Spring Circuit, 1837, at Durham and Newcastle; and again on the 10th April, at his Chambers in the Temple. He appeared to be very unwell. Witness saw him nearly every day, and he suffered great pain; his legs were swollen, and he had twitchings. His mind was not in the least affected. On the following Monday, he saw him at Hampstead; he was ill in bed; he talked with him on general topics. On Thursday, the 20th April, he again visited him, and conversed with him, but it was irksome to Mr. Blackburne. Witness said, (looking out of the window,) this was more pleasant than being confined in Chambers at the Temple; he replied "Aye, but I shall go back; I don't like to be lying sick in people's houses." Mr. Blackburne had several letters before him, one of which he appeared to particularly interest himself in; witness asked if it was from the North: he said, yes; witness said, "good accounts I hope." Mr. Blackburne wished him to answer it; he told him to say he would be quite right and able to answer a letter himself in a day or two. He informed him the doctors said he was really in a bad state, Mr. B. replied "Oh, pooh, they know nothing about it." Mr. Rushton called in the evening; on seeing him, Mr. B. said, "Oh, my old man of war, how are you." Mr. Parkes came between 8 and 9 o'clock that evening; Dr. Roscoe was there and Mr. Evans. Some conversation arose about suggesting to Mr. Blackburne the propriety of making a will; and Mr. Parkes went up stairs. When he came down again, in consequence of what had passed, he proceeded to draw out the form of a will. During the whole time of their friendship, Mr. B. never mentioned his relations, except once, incidentally in a letter that he had been attending the funeral of his mother.

Cross-examined:—There was a fourth gentleman intimate with us at the bar, Mr. Armstrong. He was not in London during Mr. Blackburne's last illness. The intimacy with Mr. Rushton commenced but a few years before his death. Latterly, Mr. Parkes was on the most intimate terms with Mr. Blackburne; he was a gentleman of very warm feelings, great kindness, and nothing was more at variance than his manners and his heart. He learnt that he had a sister, for whom he had provided. Mr. Blackburne's brother was not well off in the world.

J. Parkes, Esq., after stating his personal intimacy with Mr. Blackburne; and the other matters spoken to by the last witness, said that on the night of 20th April, at the request of Mr. Evans and others, he went up to the testator along with Dr. Roscoe. When he saw him, Mr. Blackburne said, "Old fellow, how are you," at the same time joking him about how well he had provided for him. Dr. Roscoe then commenced speaking to him on the danger of his situation, and said, "Parkes has come, you may talk to him on the subject of the will." The Doctor went out, and Mr. Blackburne then called him to the bedside, and said, "What! they think I am going, do they? But I am not." He added, "You are my secretary, are you not?" joking in his usual manner. Witness replied, "No; I was once, but I am not now." He said, "You'll tell me the truth, what do they say?" Witness observed, "Well, that he was in a dangerous state." Mr. B. asked him "How is Dr. Bright; they have had him to me." Witness answered, "He is Mrs. Parkes' doctor." Mr. Blackburne observed, "That's no answer to my question." He then told him that Dr. Bright was a very eminent and sensible man. Mr. B. anxiously inquired as to the probability of his life or death, and he mentioned that they said his constitution perhaps would pull him through, but another attack might prove fatal to him. He expressed his confidence of recovery; witness said, "making a will would not make him worse," and Mr. B. then told him to draw a short one, adding, you know I don't like long things.—Witness asked if the principal part of what he had was not real property; his answer was yes. He asked what disposition he intended to make of it. Mr. B. was silent for some minutes, and broke it, by answering, "Half to Jos. and half to Mary Ann" (as he then understood). He asked Mr. B. if the latter was his sweetheart; he replied, yes. Witness asked how to describe her; he answered, daughter of Lieut-Col. Campbell. He said, "had he not some relative?" Mr. B. said, "What is that to you;" in a manner peculiar to him, short and rough. The next question was whether he had not a sister; he said yes; he asked if he had any friends to recollect. Mr. B. observed, that a man's friends were generally about him at such a time; he should like to leave something to Mr. Rushton and Mr. Wilkinson; what should he leave them? Witness suggested £20 or £30; and Mr. B. said £25. He stated to witness that he would not leave him money, but the old seal of the commission as a keepsake. He retired into the dining-room, where he found Mr. Evans, Mr. Wilkinson, Dr. Roscoe, and Mr. Rushton. He communicated what had transpired to those gentlemen; and at Mr. Evans' suggestion, he returned to Mr. Blackburne, and asked him if he had not a brother? He abruptly said, "I have;" witness asked if his sister had not a family; he said "yes, she has" (*sharply*). Witness did not pursue his inquiries, knowing Mr. Blackburne's manner. He always thought he was an only son of parents who were dead. Witness mentioned the clerk, and said he has been very faithful; he replied yes—give him £100. Dr. Roscoe then came into the room, and he withdrew, and drew the will. [Will produced; it only occupied one side of a sheet of post paper.] He returned with the draught about ten o'clock; it was read over in Dr. Roscoe's presence. He was perfectly conscious at that time. Two other witnesses were called in, a nurse and a servant-man. Witness then asked Mr. B. to sign it; he commenced his signature, and had great difficulty in keeping the pen on the paper, from severe twitchings in the arm. He imperfectly completed the first two letters, when Mr. Parkes offered to guide his hand, which he refused at first; at length he consented, and witness completed the signature, with the testator's hand on his. Mr. B. then put his watch-seal on the seal of the will, and read the usual words of attestation and delivery.

Dr. Roscoe deposed that for the last year and a half he had attended Mr. Blackburne professionally; he suffered severely at times from a disease of the kidneys, which weakened the powers of his body, but it had not the least effect on his mind. On Saturday, the 8th of April, last year, he recollected attending him at his chambers in the Temple; he was then afflicted with a sort of influenza and violent cough. He attended him daily during that week. On the Saturday following, he accompanied him to the residence of Mr. Evans, at Hampstead; the three following days he was no better, and medicine did not seem to have the slightest effect upon him. On the Wednesday, after visiting his patients in London, he went down to Hampstead, and remained with Mr. Blackburne all day; he found him much weaker, and suffering from painful twitchings, which he considered a dangerous symptom. A conference took place amongst his friends, and at their request, he informed him of the danger in which he was placed, and told him that people in that state generally thought about making their wills. His reply was, "Oh! that is one of my sins of omission, then." He did not think himself in such danger; he was tolerably free from pain, but this was by no means a favourable symptom. He wished witness to write for him, telling the person that he was much better. He replied "That may be your opinion, but it is not mine." On Thursday, he went again to Hampstead, where he arrived about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and remained many hours; during that time he never showed any symptoms of aberration, or mental alienation. In the evening, Mr. Parkes was sent for, and when he came, a conversation arose in the parlour as to Mr. Blackburne making a will, and they desired to go up stairs, and open the subject to him. This was between eight and nine o'clock, witness said, "I'm afraid I annoyed you yesterday by telling you of your state—but you are much worse to-day." He asked if Mr. Parkes was in, and on being answered in the affirmative, desired that he might be sent up stairs. Witness then withdrew; and afterwards Mr. Parkes went down stairs, and the Doctor to Mr. Blackburne. About ten o'clock, Mr. Parkes returned with a paper, which he read over to him, and two witnesses were sent for to sign it. The violent spasms and twitching in his hands prevented his signing it; and after several abortive attempts, Mr. Parkes assisted him to complete it. After this, Mr. B. became drowsy, but might have been roused by speaking to, until five o'clock next morning; witness then told him he could not live; he uplifted his hands, and appeared surprised. He had then lost the power of swallowing, and no more medicine was administered. He continued in a drowsy state, with occasional convulsive fits, until one of those terminated his existence at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Cross-examined.—He was manifestly in a dying state on the Thursday evening; he had not taken food for ten days; the spasms kept increasing in violence. He had been drowsy some days before he executed the will. Witness sometimes read the newspapers to him, at his desire. There was no peculiar appearance in his eyes on the Thursday evening; he did not volunteer conversation, and *witness spoke to him very little—only short expressions*; to which he very briefly replied.

H. Rushton, Esq. was examined, but his testimony was entirely confirmatory of that given by the preceding witness. He stated his firm conviction that the testator, at the time he executed the will, was of sound and disposing powers of mind; adding, that if it had been otherwise, he certainly should have been no party to advising him to do it.

R. Armstrong, Esq., Recorder of Leeds, stated that he had been on the most intimate and confidential terms with the deceased for more than twenty years. He was in London during the time of his last illness; and called on the Wednesday preceding his death. He found him in bed. Mr. Blackburne said, "I'm tired of being here; I'll go down to the Temple to-morrow." Witness replied, "My dear lad, how can you talk such nonsense; you must get behind some of Josy's laurel hedges;" he then observed, "I was a strong man once, and (throwing out his arms) am strong now when laid on my back; but when I get upon my legs, I am as weak as a child." He told him that he had got up and gone to the dressing table to shave himself, and it was then that he found how weak he was. Witness left him about four o'clock; he was proceeding from London to see him again on Friday, when he received a note informing him that Mr. Blackburne was dead. During the Tuesday and Wednesday his mind was in the same state as usual; he was perfectly competent to the making of a will.

Cross-examined—He parted with him on the most kind and affectionate terms. They were like brothers.

Mr. Patterson, clerk to Mr. Blackburne, said that he carried *three letters to him in the afternoon* of Thursday—a few hours before he executed the will. He was then in possession of his mental faculties the same as usual. One of the letters was by the general post, and from Mr. Rennie.

This closed the defendant's case.

Mr. CRESSWELL then addressed the Jury in a speech of considerable acuteness and ability. He said that if he had been allowed to follow the dictates of his own feelings, he should not have appeared as counsel in that cause; for he too knew Mr. Blackburne intimately, and though from other connections and circumstances he had formed those friendships which existed between him and some of the witnesses, yet he felt most deeply interested in every incident connected with his life, and was deeply affected by the recital of circumstances which occurred in his last moments. But an irksome and painful task was imposed upon him by his professional duty, and from it he could not shrink. This being the case, he begged their patient indulgence and unprejudiced consideration, while he examined the case set up by the defendants. Before the Jury came to a conclusion in their favour, they must be satisfied that at the time this will was made, Mr. Blackburne was in the full possession of the faculties of judgment and memory, that he was capable of recollection and discriminating between parties who were objects of his bounty, and that of his own will and choice he made this instrument. First, let them look at the man whose dying act they were called to investigate. As a public man, he had been described manly and energetic; his private character, his learned friend said, was kind and amiable; and to heighten the picture, he (Mr. C.) asked the question of Mr. Wilkinson, lest those who knew him but little, might not know the sterling virtues within, whether there was not much variance between the roughness of manners and tenderness of heart of Mr. Blackburne, and that question was answered in the affirmative. Let them look at the period when the instrument was made—a time when all the coldness and hostile feeling which absence or variance would have caused, might be supposed to be forgotten, and when all the tender and endearing recollections of early days would start fresh on the mind; when the dying man might be supposed to reflect, not on the trivial and unimportant circumstances that had gone before, but what would happen to those who had previously been the object of his bounty, when he was gone. And then the Jury would say, whether with a full consciousness of what he was doing, and a perfect recollection, he could so far forget himself as to leave to the friend of a few months, and the companion of a few years, his property, and utterly neglect those who were connected with him by the claims of nature and the ties of blood. Of what availed the evidence of the witnesses who came to prove that on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Mr. Blackburne was of sound mind; they must be satisfied that on the night of the 20th of April, when instructions were given to Mr. Parkes to prepare the will, and when the deceased made the abortive attempt to sign it, that he had a disposing power of mind. How could they believe this, when it appeared that although Mr. Wilkinson, a most intimate friend, had been with him on Wednesday, yet, that he had forgot him by Thursday, when he left some small *tokens of remembrance* to his friends. And even his own clerk, Mr. Patterson, who had been with him only a few hours before, had escaped his recollection when he was giving directions for his will. He submitted that the will was executed when life was fast ebbing, nature nearly exhausted, reason overpowered, and memory nearly, if not utterly destroyed; and after warmly commenting on the conduct of Mr. Parkes, the learned Counsel concluded his address by the following impressive appeal. If you feel that towards the close of his days the energetic spirit of Mr. Blackburne had been broken by disease, and his tenderness of heart obliterated by the pains of his body, I implore you, by your recollections of his character, by your knowledge of his virtues and worth, by your belief in the affections and tenderness of his heart, by your regard for his memory protect him from the imputation that it was his own fully designed intention (and without the assistance of Mr. Parkes it could never have been accomplished)—his wish to deprive those natural relations—to leave them destitute—of that very means of support, which, in his life-time, he *bountifully granted to them.*

The Learned JUDGE shortly summed up, without reiterating the evidence. He stated that it was undisputed that Mr. Blackburne, at any other period of his life, was as competent as any man to make a will; but the question raised was, whether on the evening of the 20th of April, during his last illness, he had sufficient remaining intellect to leave him of a sound disposing mind. The presumption stated by the learned counsel was contrary to the testimony of the respectable witnesses called, who deposed that in their judgment Mr. Blackburn retained full possession of his faculties until within a few hours, if not up to the very time, when convulsions put an end to his life. The jury were not called upon to say whether the deceased's mind was *so strong* as to go through a long and elaborate process of reasoning, or arrange one of those speeches he had addressed to juries on that circuit, or made in the House of Commons, but whether he had enough of mind to understand and recollect what he was doing. They had nothing to do with his motives, or the propriety of his conduct; the law determined that while of sound mind, a man should will his property in whatever manner he pleased, and to any purpose, whether wicked or charitable. This being the law, they would take the case into their consideration, and give such a verdict as its justice required. If the jury wished, he would read over the evidence. They stated, however, that it was not necessary.

The jury then retired, taking with them the will and letters, and after an absence of about ten minutes, returned a verdict for the defendants—thus establishing the validity of the will.

DOE DEM P. HOLMES AND WEBSTER.

Mr. BAINES for the plaintiff; Mr. WATSON for the defendant. The declaration was one of ejectment, brought to recover possession of a dwelling-house, carpenter's shop, &c. situate at Leeds, and occupied by the defendant, Mrs. Webster. Notice to quit on the 20th June, 1837, was proved. The defence was, that Mr. Holmes had lost the title since the defendant entered into occupation. A deed 17th April, 1838, was put in executed by the lessor of the plaintiff, by which it appeared the legal estate from 1827 to that time was in Mr. Bedford. His Lordship directed a verdict for the plaintiff, with liberty to move the Court above on the points of law raised by the defendant's counsel.

NISI PRIUS COURT.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 18.

(*Before Baron Alderson.*)

HARTLEY v. RHODES.

Messrs. BAINES and MARSHALL were for the plaintiff; Mr. TOMLINSON was for the defendant. The action was brought to recover £50, the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered, to which the defendant pleaded not indebted and a set-off. The parties are stone-merchants residing near Bradford. In June, 1836, Mr. Rhodes purchased a crane of the plaintiff for £25, and some suspicion arising in the mind of the latter, in June, 1837, he called upon the defendant to ask for payment, taking Mr. Sutcliffe with him as a witness. In some conversation which ensued, Mr. Rhodes promised either to pay for the crane within a week, or return it, neither of which conditions he had performed. The set-off amounted to £9. 9s. In defence, the learned Counsel contended that no sale of the crane was effected, and that it was ready for the plaintiff whenever he chose to send for it. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £20 14s.

SPEIGHT v. HOUNSFIELD.

Mr. KNOWLES was for the plaintiff; Mr. WORTLEY for the defendant. The Counsel were juniors; the leading counsel being engaged in the other Court. The action was a bill of exchange for £1000, given at three months, and accepted for work and labour done, interest of money, &c. The pleas were first the general issue, and next that there was no legal consideration for the bill, except as to £916. Mr. Speight is a dresser at Barnsley, and the defendant the Rev. J. G. Thornsfield, a clergyman of the establishment, formerly residing at Wadsby Villa, near Sheffield. He was so reduced as to be in York Castle as an insolvent. A great part of the above money was advanced some years ago, to assist in the purchase of an estate. There was no doubt in the case; and the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £1,476.

WORMALD v. NICHOLSON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. ARMSTRONG appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. ALEXANDER and KNOWLES for the defendants. The action was for a trespass in some closes at Thorpe Willoughby, in the township of Cawood. The defendants pleaded the general issue, and a justification on the ground that it was a public highway. Verdict for the plaintiff, nominal damages.

GRANGER v. BELL AND OTHERS.

Messrs. ALEXANDER and Mr. BAINES were for the plaintiff; Mr. DUNDAS was for the defendants. The action was brought for damage sustained by an illegal seizure of goods, to which the defendants pleaded the general issue. It appeared that Mr. Granger, who was formerly an attorney at Leeds, entered a tenement belonging to Mr. Bell, in August, 1836, paying rent quarterly. On the 9th of August, 1837, a quarter's rent, £3 5s., was due, which was afterwards settled in a balance of account. The rent having been raised to £16 per year, the plaintiff gave notice to quit; but Mr. Bell would not let him leave unless he forfeited half a year's rent. A dispute arose, which ended in the plaintiff's goods being sold by public auction for £3 8s., which were worth £10. Mr. Bell afterwards attempted to make an arrangement, which the plaintiff refused. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, £6.

CROWN COURT.—THURSDAY, JULY 19.

At the sitting of the Court this morning, a question of privilege was raised. It appeared that the attorney for the defendant, in one of the causes, while going to Barnsley to subpœne his witnesses, was arrested by a sheriff's officer. He had come to York for the assizes, and gone from thence to Barnsley. His Lordship held that it was a valid arrest.

GODDARD v. WOOD.

(*Special Jury.*)

Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. HILDYARD were for the plaintiff, a clergyman of the Established Church at Kirby Malzeard; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. CROMPTON for the defendant, a farmer in that township. The action was brought for a breach of agreement in the management of a farm, by cutting and lopping trees, ploughing up grass land, &c., in 1834. The defendant denied ever having made the agreement, and next pleaded that it had been obtained by fraud and misrepresentation. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages £10. 13s.

BROADBENT v. WHITELEY AND ANOTHER.

(*Special Jury.*)

Mr. Cresswell, Wightman, Tomlinson, and Wortley, appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. Alexander, Crompton, and Watson, for the defendants.

Mr. WORTLEY opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the plaintiff was supplied with a running stream of water from the river Stane, and that the defendants kept up a certain weir across the river, by which it was prevented flowing freely. It also stated that the stream ought to flow on certain lands on the opposite banks, and that the defendants had erected a flood bank, by which means he was obstructed in his works, and put to great expense. The defendants pleaded first not guilty; and next they denied the plaintiff's right to the water, as alleged. It was ultimately agreed to refer the cause, with power to the arbitrator to settle all matters in dispute, and determine the rights of the parties.

WILL CAUSE FROM LEEDS.

SAGAR v. SAGAR.

(*Special Jury.*)

Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Watson, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Baines, for the defendant.

Mr. WATSON opened the pleadings.

Mr. CRESSWELL stated the case to the Jury. This action had been sent by the Court of Chancery for the purpose of trying whether the testator made a will or not. Mrs. Sagar resided, during her lifetime, at Headingley, near Leeds, and had a son and daughter, the latter of whom lived with her. The property in question consisted of some houses, and from £1,500 to £2,000 in personalty. At the close of the month of March, 1834, Mrs. Sagar was unwell, and on the 1st of April, it was thought advisable to call in a medical gentleman, Dr. Hobson. He found her seriously ill, and that inflammation was making such rapid progress as in all probability would end fatally. He named to Miss Sagar the state of her mother; and the next day the old lady desired to make her will, at the time being in considerable peril from the fever upon her. A gentleman named Shaw, of Leeds, was suggested; but the daughter said, "You had better send for Mr. Lupton—he is an old acquaintance," supposing that in a matter of such delicacy and importance, an acquaintance would be better than a perfect stranger. Mrs. Sagar replied, "Oh yes, we will have Mr. Lupton;" and accordingly he was sent for, and would now state what passed at the time when the will was made. There was no question as to the lady's general competency or sanity; the only enquiry would be, whether up to the period when the will was dictated by her, drawn by Mr. Lupton, and executed by her, she continued in the possession of her mental powers. The persons present at the time were Dr. Hobson; a clergyman of the parish, (Mr. Hodgson) and his lady, Mrs. Hodgson; and he believed a sister of Dr. Hobson's called in the course of the day. All those persons would be called before them, and they would speak to the state of the lady's mind. On the 2nd of April—the same night, she died. The will turned out to be entirely in favour of her daughter; the son disputed that will, and being the heir-at-law, set up a claim to have a share of the property. An inquiry went on in equity; when everybody supposed a decree was about to be made, the son joined issue, and therefore the case was sent down, to have the will established by a Jury of the country. The Learned Counsel went on to address the Jury at some length, when

Mr. ALEXANDER rose. It would be extremely desirable if the investigation could be of a more private nature. If it met the views of his friend, Mr. Cresswell, the matter might be inquired into elsewhere; and if that were done, he had not the least hesitation in giving up that case. There were other interests involved, and he would consent to a verdict being taken for the plaintiff to establish the will; the other matters in the chancery suit to be referred. This course would prevent the disagreeable pain that must otherwise arise.

After some hesitation and conference with their respective clients by the Counsel, this arrangement was agreed to.

A verdict was then entered for the plaintiff, on the issue establishing the will, the chancery suit and all other matters in dispute being referred to Mr. Tomlinson on the usual terms.

HOLLINRAKE AND OTHERS v. BUTTERWORTH AND OTHERS.

Messrs. CRESSWELL and TOMLINSON were for the plaintiff; Messrs. ALEXANDER and HOGGINS for the defendants. The action was brought to recover compensation in damages for having unlawfully retained certain stock and goods, after the sheriff's officer had seized them. The facts of the case were very complicated:—It appeared that the plaintiffs were executors to a person named Edmund Shackleton, who held a bond from William Sunderland, for a debt of £400. The latter, who was a farmer at Walshtoft, died in 1836; and in the beginning of the following year, Robert Sunderland, one of his relations, proved the will, and acted as executor. The usual notice was given to him of the bond debt; and after the time had expired, payment was demanded. Sunderland refused, alleging that he had distributed all the assets of the testator, but on Shackleton bringing his action, the defendant abandoned it, and consented to a verdict. Before execution could be issued, viz. on the 27th of February, he called a sale, and disposed of all his stock, and every article of furniture. Amongst the purchasers was Mr. Butterworth, who got £173 worth of sheep, which remained on the premises. The sheriff's officer shortly afterwards went to levy under the action, and seized the sheep, which were rescued by the present defendant and his men. For the defence several witnesses were called, who swore distinctly that it was a *bona fide* sale, that hand-bills were circulated, and that the stock and furniture realized as good prices as at average auction sales. Some slight discrepancies appeared in their evidence, on which Mr. Cresswell powerfully commented in reply; and, after the Judge had summed up, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £150.

The Court rose at six o'clock.

NISI PRIUS COURT, THURSDAY.

THE QUEEN v. INHABITANTS OF HORSFORTH.

(*Special Jury.*)

Messrs. STARKIE and ADOLPHUS appeared for the prosecution; Messrs. ARMSTRONG and WATSON for the defendants. This was a prosecution against the township of Horsforth, in the parish of Guiseley, to compel them to repair a highway in that township, from Moor Top to Coldwell Gate. The defendants pleaded the general issue.—The question involved in the case appeared to be, whether this was a highway or occupation road. Several inhabitants of Pudsey and Stanningley proved having used it to pass to the market at Otley, and that it had been sometimes repaired by the surveyors of highways of the township of Horsforth. This part of the road was originally a portion of Yeadon Moor, which was inclosed under the 43rd Geo. III., and the commissioners under that act set out the roads in the district, including one 30 feet wide, from Caldwell Road to Crown Point, over the common of Horsforth, which was used for carts, carriages, and horses. It seemed, however, that for some time this road had been almost impassable through non-repairs. The defence was, that this was not a public highway, and that the inhabitants of Pudsey and Stanningley had passed along this road from usuage (it being the nearest way), and not from any known and acknowledged right. Mr. Armstrong argued that the commissioners had no jurisdiction to a further extent than Yeadon Moor, and submitted that the prosecution had failed to support the case; besides which he should call witnesses to prove that this was merely an occupation road, in which case the defendants would be clearly entitled to their verdict. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, clearing the township from the liability to repair.

BROWNHILL v. RUIDES.

No appearance being made in this case, the plaintiff was called and nonsuited.

DUNLAVERY v. HALL AND OTHERS.

Mr. DUNDAS appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. WATSON for the defendant.

The former resided in Masrh Lane, Leeds, and was a labourer; and the latter were a sheriff's officer and his followers, residing in that town. The action was one trespass, brought to recover damages for an illegal distress. The plaintiff resided in Marsh Lane, which he had done for several years, paying 3s. per week to his landlord. In January last, it was alleged, he was in arrears for rent, and the bailiffs were sent to take possession of the furniture. They seized a chest of drawers, table, &c., worth, according to the plaintiff's witnesses, from £12 to £15, not more than 15 weeks rent being stated as due. A few weeks afterwards, the defendants found out that they had done wrong, and attempted to settle the matter for the plaintiff, by returning £10. He refused to do so, and brought the action into Court.

For the defence, Mr. WATSON called several witnesses, who swore first, that rent was due; and next, that the goods seized were not worth above 10s. or 15s., and were returned in a few days, without being any worse.

The cause excited some merriment, in consequence of the contradictory nature of the evidence, and the plaintiff being described by the defendant's counsel as an Irish old clothes dealer, and the principal defendant, by the plaintiff's counsel, as a bum-bailiff cheesemonger. (Laughter.)

Mr. DUNDAS ably replied, calling upon the jury to teach cruel, beggarly landlords, and their tools, (bailiffs, with hearts as hard as stone,) not to oppress and harass the poor by vexatious and illegal demands.

His LORDSHIP briefly summed up, when the jury turned round to consider their verdict. They requested the rent book to be put in evidence, which was done, and two further speeches followed, when the jury found a "Verdict for the plaintiff,"—damages, 10s.

The Court then rose.

LEEDS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday last, this Society held its second exhibition for this year, at the Music Hall. The Worshipful the Mayor presided, who, in opening the business of the meeting, expressed himself highly gratified by the exertions of the gardeners, and called especial attention to many splendid productions on the tables.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, in festoons, &c., and were literally crammed with the most elegant and fashionable company we ever witnessed. In the orchestra, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Officers of the 9th Lancers, were their truly splendid band, who executed many national airs and selections of music, in the most brilliant manner, and repeatedly elicited the rapturous applause of the company.

James Brown, gardener to John Hebblethwaite, Esq.:—Largest pine, 1st peaches, 1st white grapes, 2nd black grapes, 1st gooseberries, 2nd cucumbers, 1st cockscombs, 1st Brompton stocks, 2nd ten week stocks, and 2nd rhubarb.

S. Rice, gardener to J. R. Atkinson, Esq., Elmwood House:—1st flavoured pine, 1st grapes in pot, 2nd green-house plants, and 1st design of flowers.

J. Stephenson, gardener to James Brown, Esq., Hare Hills Lane:—1st artichokes, 1st peas, 4th cucumbers, 3d cabbage lettuce, and 1st and 2nd oranges.

Charles Hague, gardener to H. Stead, Esq., Burley Wood:—2nd Frontignac grapes, 1st melons, 2nd cherries, 2nd raspberries, 1st currants, 2nd spring onions, 1st eschalots, 2nd cockscombs, 2nd new apples, and 2nd design of flowers.

John Senior, gardener to Thomas Clapham, Esq., Potternewton:—1st black grapes, 1st Frontignac grapes, 2nd coss lettuce, 2nd cabbage, 1st stove exotics, 1st Russian stocks, 1st hardy bouquet, 1st ten week stocks, 1st, 2nd, 3d, 7th, and 8th dahlias, and 3d peas.

J. Fuller, gardener to G. L. Fox, Esq. M.P., Bramham Park:—3d cherries, 3d strawberries, 1st raspberries, 2nd gooseberries, 1st red currants, 1st cauliflowers, 1st coss lettuce, 1st kidney potatoes, 2nd carrots, 2nd turnips, 1st winter onions, 1st cabbage, 1st heaths, 2nd stove exotics, 1st green-house plants, 1st hardy plants, 1st British plants, rarest stove exotic in flower, geraniums 9 prizes, 1st geranium cuttings, largest collection of plants, 1st and 2nd calceolarias, 1st calceolaria cuttings, 1st pan of 24 panzies, 1st pan of 12 panzies, 1st twelve cut flowers of herbaceous plants, 2nd roses, and annuals in pots.

—— Wemys, gardener to Lady Howden, Grimston Park:—Largest variety of roses named.

George Trotter, gardener to J. C. Brandling, Esq., Middleton Hall:—1st cherries, 1st strawberries, 3d cucumbers, 3d cauliflowers, 1st turnips, 3d winter onions, 1st parsley, 29 prizes of ranunculuses in their various classes, and pinks, 2 prizes.

S. Balmer, gardener to T. W. Tottie, Esq., Beech Grove:—2nd strawberries, 1st new apples, 3d spring onions, and 3d cabbage.

Robert Stokoe, gardener to W. W. Brown, Esq., Potternewton:—3d raspberries, 4th kidney potatoes, 1st carrots, 2d Hardy boquet, 1st aquatic plants, 1st pan of 50 panzies, 2d white currants, and 2d celery.

R. Wetherill, gardener to —— Foster, Esq., Roundhay:—4th Raspberries.

Daniel Burke, gardener to Wm. Smith, Esq., Burley—3d gooseberries.

Jame Wild, gardener to J. Prince, Esq., Moor Town:—4th gooseberries, and 6th dahlia.

J. Reynard, gardener to D. Lupton, Esq., Potternewton Hall:—1st old eating apples, 1st, 2d, and 3d baking do., 2nd red currants, 2nd winter onions, 1st celery, 2nd pan of 24 panzies, 4th dahlia, 2nd aquatic plants, and 1st white beet.

Wm. Murray, Roundhay Road, 1st rhubarb.

Wm. Campbell, gardener to E. Butchall, Esq., Burley:—1st black currants, 2nd cabbage lettuce, 3d pan of 12 panzies, and 3d Eschalots.

J. Maddocks, gardener to J. Jowett, Esq.:—1st cucumbers.

J. Nicholson, gardener to Henry Bentley, Esq., Oulton:—2nd cauliflowers, 1st cabbage lettuce, 2nd peas, 1st beans, 1st mushrooms, 1st balsams, 1st 2nd, 3d, and 4th carnations, and 1st piccotee.

Wm. Reed.—2nd kidney potatoes, and 1st spring onions.

Henry Pike, market gardener, Potternewton:—3d kidney potatoes, and 2nd parsley.

An Amateur:—1st round potatoes.

George Mainprize, gardener to A. Titley, Esq.:—2nd green-house plants, 3d calceolarias, and 2nd pan of 50 panzies.

Mr. Gatliffe, Sheepscar:—2nd pan of 12 panzies, 1st red-laced pink, and 1st plain do.

George England, gardener to James Maude, Esq., Potternewton:—1st ranunculus pink, 2nd mottled do., 1st and 2nd dark laced pink, 2nd red laced do., and 2nd and 3d plain do.

The Committee have to thank Mr. Fuller for his exhibition of twelve seedling calceolarias, and a basket of seedling gladiolusea, all of them very superior flowers, and quite new varieties; for a very extensive show of green-house plants, &c.

Mr. J. Brown for a splendid seedling fuschia.

Mr. S. Rice for a seedling Thunbergia alata alba.

Mr. J. Senior for a very fine specimen of Arum sanguinea.

NURSERYMEN.—Mr. Rider, of Leeds, for a beautiful collection of heaths, and a variety of other plants too numerous to mention.—Mr. Major, Nostrop, for a display of geraniums, &c.—Mr. Barratt, of Wakefield, for a splendid tray of roses, named; a very extensive selection of geraniums in cuttings, calceolarias ditto, Verbena ditto, panzies, and a superior specimen of the Clematis seibaldii. To all of whom the Society return their thanks, and beg leave to call the attention of ladies and gentlemen to an inspection of their different establishments; also to Mr. Murray's, of the Roundhay Road Nursery, where we have no doubt the lovers of horticulture will feel gratified by a visit.

Edward Bond, Esq., one of the Curators, placed on the table a dish of six cucumbers, which, together, measured ten feet within an inch.

Samuel Rice, gardener to J. R. Atkinson, Esq., presented a design of flowers, which attracted universal attention. It consisted of two thanbergias, the alata and the alate alba, between which a marbled arch, surmounted by a splendid crown, ornamented with exotics, having also the rose, shamrock, and thistle, with the letters V. R., and motto, "Mon dieu et mon droit." On the marbled arch were the words, "The Queen; God bless her," and we heard it fervently responded to by many fair lips.

COTTAGE GARDENERS.

The Chairman announced that great attention would be paid to this description of exhibitors, and hoped the friends of the society would enable the officers to give them proper encouragement. The following gained prizes:—

John Cockerham, Burley:—1st peas, 1st cherries, and 1st cabbage.
Joseph Briggs:—2nd peas, and 1st spring onions.
John Cordingley:—1st lettuce, pinks, and sweet Williams.
James Jepson:—1st potatoes, 1st gooseberries, 2nd spring onions.
Wm. Dobson, Burley:—panzies.

A specimen of metallic wire, for tying up trees, &c., was exhibited by Mr. Bray, plumber, of Cross-court, Briggate, which, we think, will quite supersede the old list system, which harbours so much filth.

The chair having been vacated, was taken by Mr. Alderman Holdforth, when Anthony Titley, Esq., of Wortley Lodge, proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, for his valuable services, which was seconded, and carried by acclamation.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We have again a short arrival of all articles. The Canals being yet under repair, the buyers purchase Wheat sparingly, at fully last week's prices. Beans go off slowly, but prices are much the same.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, on Saturday, there was a very extensive demand for every description of manufactured good, and more business was transacted than on any previous market day for some time past. On Tuesday, there was not a corresponding demand, but a fair average market. In the warehouses the individuals engaged are very busily employed. It may be presumed that there are not many persons out of employment from this circumstance, in the town of Leeds, out of 160 individuals who were employed in breaking stones, the number has been reduced to 16, by their having obtained more profitable employment.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—The price of Tallow in this town, continues at 4s. 3d. per stone, with a probability of an advance in price.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, Wednesday, July 18. There was a very limited show of every description of Cattle at this market, which was well attended by buyers, and consequently the whole, with slight exception, were disposed of at an advance of last market prices:—Beef, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 6d. to 6½d.; Lambs, 6½d. to 6d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 243; Sheep, 1,650; Lambs, 110; Pigs, 40.

PRICE OF HAY AT LEEDS, 7d. to 8d.; Straw, 4½d. per stone.

HALIFAX MARKET, July 14.—We have not had quite so many merchants in this market to-day as last week; the business done has been but little. Manufacturers are wanting an advance which the buyers are not willing to give. The demand seems to be very much limited, as the largest makers, who are standing out for higher prices, have their goods left on hand, while those who are not so able to hold them, are selling off at a trifle more.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—Considerable sales of Piece goods have been effected to-day, prices very firm, and in some descriptions of goods rather higher prices obtained. The lower qualities of six-quarter wide Merinos are much sought after and scarce. Middle qualities are more plentiful; but of finer there are no large stocks on hand. Whilst Wool is from fifteen to twenty per cent higher now than it was last year at this period, six-quarter wide Merinos generally, have latterly been sold at five shillings per piece less than at the same period last year; this strange anomaly we leave those most interested in the trade to solve.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, July 19.—Our report this week differs little from that of several previous weeks. About the same amount of business has been done; the prices asked last week have in many cases been given, and the state of the market throughout indicates much firmness.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET.—The demand for Yarn continues good and prices firm. Although there is a fair demand, yet Wool keeps up in price, so as to cause the spinners to ask higher prices, which the manufacturers complain much of, as they cannot obtain a corresponding price on goods.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, July 17th.—An average amount of business has been done this day in the Cloth Hall. Every description of heavy goods has been sought after, and bought at moderate prices. A conflict is now taking place between the woolstaplers and manufacturers, occasioned by the advance in the raw material; but considerable sales are being effected at higher prices. The trade in the warehouses is good for the season.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, July 16th.—The demand for fine and middling qualities are rather improving; a fair quantity has been disposed of to-day, at about last week's prices; in low goods not much business done. Wool still keeps steady in price, the demand much the same as for several weeks past. In Oils no alteration.

PRICE OF POTATOES in Leeds, in the Free Market, is from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; and at the vessels from 6s. to 7s. per load of fifteen stone; and new potatoes, in the market, from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per 21lb.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, July 18.—We had a fair show of all kind of Cattle at to-day's market, and a great many buyers from all parts, which caused all to be sold up in good time, at an advance in price except Beef. The following are the numbers:—Beef, 648, from 5d. to 6½d.; Sheep, 2,301, from 6½d. to 7d.; Lambs, 3,720 from 6½d. to 7d.; Calves, 60, from 5d. to 6d. per lb.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, July 14th.—There was a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day:—Wheat sold from 8s. 3d. to 10s. 3d.; Oats, 3s. 4d to 4s 3d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 5s. 3d. to 6s. per bushel.

DARLINGTON MARKETS.—At our Hay market, on Friday, the supply was small, which sold at last week's prices; no Straw. At our Fortnight fair, on Monday last, the supply of Cattle and Sheep was good; sales brisk, prices rather lower. In the Corn Market the supply of grain was moderate; sales rather dull. Wheat, 18s. to 20s.; Oats, 5s. to 6s.; Beans, 9s. to 10s.; Barley, 8s. to 9s. per boll. Butter, 8d. to 10d. per lb.; Potatoes, 16d. to 20d. per bushel.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, July 14.—Wheat, 64s. to 72s. per qr.; Beans, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel; Oats, 12d. to 14d. per stone.

HOWDEN CORN MARKET, JULY 14.—There was a moderate supply of Grain at our market at the following prices:—Wheat, 68s. 7d.; Oats, 19s. 10d.; Rye, 35s. per qr.

YORK CORN MARKET, July 14.—Since our last report, the crops have made a very great improvement in this quarter. The show of samples at to-day's market is very small of all kinds of Grain, and every thing supports former quotations.

OTLEY WOOL MARKET.—On Friday, there was a good show of Wool in this market, which fetched pretty good prices. Only a few years have elapsed since the above market was begun, it has been kept up with great spirit ever since, during the season.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET, July 17.—The supply of stock at our market this morning was good, and held in fair demand at last week's prices, excepting Lambs, which may be quoted at ½d. per lb. lower. Beef, 7s. per st.; Mutton 6d. to 6½d.; Lamb, 6½d. to 7d. per lb. sinking offal.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, July 14.—The supply of Wheat from the growers at market this morning was very trifling, with scarcely any arrivals coastwise. The trade to-day was rather dull, but no alteration in prices can be quoted. Fine Rye sells pretty freely at former prices. Grinding Barley continues in limited request at an advance of 1s. per qr. Malt 1s. per qr. higher. Fine fresh Oats sell freely, without variation in prices. Flour meets with a steady sale, at former quotations.

HULL CORN MARKET, July 17.—We had a short supply of farmers' Wheat again to-day, and being in good demand, the best samples obtained an advance of full 1s. per. qr. over the rates of last week, but the trade was confined a good deal to the millers. Nothing passing in Barley. In Beans no alteration. Very few Oats offering and prices remain unaltered. There have been some extensive sales of bonded Wheat since this day se'nnight, at about our quotations. Linseed and Rapeseed remain unaltered in value, but the former meets very dull sale.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was rather more business doing in the Yarn market yesterday, principally, we believe, for Russian account; but it was extremely difficult to obtain previous prices, and, in many instances, reduced rrtes were submitted to. In goods there was a fair business doing, especially in shirting and printing cloths; but the drooping and uncertain state of the cotton market continues to have a rather unfavourable effect upon prices.—*Manchester Guardian, Wednesday.*

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