VOL. I. No. 38.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

·RAILWAY HOTEL, 126, BOTTOM OF KIRKGATE, LEEDS.

EDWARD PORTER.

(LATE OF MEADOW-LANE,) MOST respectfully begs Leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has entered upon the above-named Inn, lately occupied by Mrs. Whiteley, which he has fitted up in a neat Style, and hopes by strict Attention, to merit a share of their Patronage and Support.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c., of the most approved Flavour and Qualities, LONDON BOTTLED and DRAUGHT PORTER, GOOD BEDS, AND STABLING, with a spacious YARD and SHED, and every other Requisite which can add to the Satisfaction and Comfort of those who may Honour him with their Costom.

Good Accommodation for Railway Passengers, the House being situate in the Immediate Vicinity of the Station. Leeds, July 27th, 1838.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROCHDALE RADICAL ASSOCIATION

THE Inhabitants of Rochdale and its Vicinity are respectfully informed, that the above ASSOCIATION will Celebrate its THIRD ANNIVERSARY by a PUBLIC DINNER, in the Assembly Room, Theatre, Rochdale, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant. Dinner at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The following Patriotic Gentlemen are expected to honour the occasion with their presence:-John Fielden, Esq., M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Sharman Crawford, Esq., J. P. Cobbett, Esq., Richard Oastler, Esq., Rev. J. R. Stephens, Captain Wood, Dr. Fletcher, John Knight, and many other Friends of "The Rights of the

Tickets, 2s. each, may be had at the following places:—Radical Association Room; E. Wrigley, printer; Clock Face Inn, Blackwater-street; Shepherd and Bake, News Agents; and any Member of the Association.



HULL AND LONDON.

NEW DAY OF LEAVING HULL,

GREATLY REDUCED FARES BY THE

VIVID AND WATER-WITCH.

FROM ALONGSIDE ST. KARHERINE'S WHARF, LONDON, On TUESDAY MORNINGS, at Eight o'Clock, the WATER-WITCH.

On THURSDAY MORNINGS, at Eight o'Clock, the VIVID. On SATURDAY MORNINGS, at Eight o Clock,

the WILBERFORCE.

FARES:

Vivid and Water-Witch, Saloon 10s. (Bed 2s. 6d. extra.) Fore Cabin, 3s. Wilberforce, Saloon 15s. (Bed 2s. 6d. extra.) Fore Cabin, 6s. N.B. Private State Cabins in the Wilberforce for

Families and Parties at an extra price. Horses 21s, each. Carriages according to size.

Goods per Agreement. Yorkshire and Lincolnshire on the mornings of the Days stated above, will arrive in time for these

Further Particulars may be had on applying to H. D. PAULING, Agent, Hull;

Or, at the COMPANY'S Depot, 41, Fish-Street Hill, LONDON. Hull, 25th July, 1838.

THE EVILS OF

EMIGRATION

TRANSPORTATION.

THIS Day is published, price 3d. a LECTURE on the EYILS OF EMIGRATION AND TRANS-PORTATION, delivered at the Town Hall, Sheffield,

Printed for and sold wholesale and retail by J. Lizgard, Division Market, Sheffield; may be had

T. M. BOWEN,

CONSULTING OPTICIAN. THE Nobility, Gentry, and all whose sight requires the aid of Spectacles, are respectfully eationed against the use of Spectacles with Glass 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 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 Coolness to the Eye.

best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION A T a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION, held at the PUBLIC OFFICE, in BIRMING. HAM, this 17th day of July, 1838,

Thomas Attwood, Esq., in the Chairs It was resolved unanimously,

That the MEMBERS of the BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION are hereby requested to Meet at the TOWN-HALL, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning of the day of the GREAT MEET-ING, viz., on MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1838, for the purpose of Nominating the COUNCIL for the ensuing Year, and afterwards of proceeding in GRAND PRO-CESSION to the Place of MEETING AT HOLLOWAY HEAD.

THOMAS ATTWOOD, Chairman. By Order of the Council, JOSEPH HOLL, Secretary.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION

PUBLIC OPINION. BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

HAM, this 17th day of July, 1838,

THOMAS ATTWOOD, Esq., in the Chair. This COUNCIL, considering the GRAND DE-MONSTRATIONS OF PUBLIC OPINION, which have lately been exhibited in GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE, and other important Towns and Districts, in support of the GREAT PRINCIPLES of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS, VOTE BY BALLIOT WAGES OF ATTENDANCE AND which have lately been exhibited in GLASGOW, NEWCASTLE, and other important Towns and Districts, in support of the GREAT PRINCIPLES of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS, VOTE BY BALLOT, WAGES OF ATTENDANCE, AND THE ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALLIFICATIONS IN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PRINCIPLES recommended by the COUNCIL, and adopted by the UNION, as vitally necessary to the SAFETY, the LIBERTY, and the PROSPERITY of the PEOPLE, and equally necessary to the SAFETY and the GLORY of the CROWN, which is THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE; and this Council considering that many years of painful experience have proved that the late Reform of the House of Council and other important Towns and Districts, in support of the green and other important Towns and Districts, in support of the GREAT PRINCIPLES of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, AND THE ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALLOT, WAGES OF ATTENDANCE, AND THE ABOLITION OF PROPERTY QUALLOT, which is not often so true a friend of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the perseverance, which are essential to the eminent of the color of the calculation of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the provention of the sum of the provention of his fellow men, possesses at once the ability, the decision, and the provention of the sum have proved that the late Reform of the House of have an opportunity of thus uniting, to raise the the present state of that House, there is no hope of so deservedly esteemed. any real or permanent prosperity for the INDUS-TRIOUS CLASSES, ground down and oppressed as they are, by unjust and cruel laws, making the MEANS SMALL and the BURDENS GREAT, aggrandising the BICH and impoverishing the aggrandising the RICH and impoverishing the poor, crushing industry, creating poverty among the people, and then depriving poverty of relief; and considering, also, that unless the present state of the House of Commons can be changed, and the wrongs and injuries of the millions of the people can be rectified by recently and injuries of the millions of the people can be rectified by peaceful and legal means, the most fearful political convulsions may be apprehended to our country; convulsions which may involve all in one common ruin; and this Council considering that THE COMMITTEE of the HUMBER UNION STEAM COMPANY beg to announce, that the Magnificent Steam Ships of the Company (so well known for their Safety, Speed, and Comfort) WILL LEAVE HULL AND PROSPERITY OF THEIR COUNTRY, LONDON during the remainder of the Scason as their lang appreciated mis governed and expensed mis governed and expe

2nd. That the NATIONAL PETITION, already numerously signed in different districts of the United Kingdom, and containing all the great principles above alluded to, and also the PEOPLE's CHARTER, recommended by the Working Men's

appoint Delegates from the TOWN OF BIR- his own.

MINGHAM, to conduct the presentation of the NATIONAL PETITION to the HOUSE OF himself to public life, his friends feel confident COMMONS; and in conjunction with other De-legates from different Towns and Districts, to form a any other means, to destroy the power of mere

4th. That the different Towns and Districts of the United Kingdom be requested to hold public Meetings of the Inhabitants without delay, for the purpose of obtaining Signatures to the National Petition, and also of appointing Delegates from each Town or District, notifying such appointment to the Chair-

5th. That no Delegate can be legally appointed by any POLITICAL UNION, or other associated from them. The rich know Mr. Oastler to be Body, but that every such Delegate must be appointed at a public Meeting of Inhabitants generally.

tunity of attending.

8th. That Mr. John Pierce and Mr. John Collins be appointed MARSHALS OF THE MEETING, do of LINGARD, Barnsley; Hobson, Northern to Superintend and Conduct the whole of the arrangements, and that the different bodies of men, as they quested to attend strictly to their directions.

> THOMAS ATTWOOD, Chairman, By Order of the Council, JOSEPH HOLL, Secretary.

Eyes. Glass, being a Conductor of Heat, readily IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS

TRADING, OR CORRESPONDING, WITH FOREIGM COUNTRIES.

LEONARDO WILLIAMS.

NISH LANGUAGES, from the Experience of Thirty Years in the most respectable Foreign to Property cannot possibly survive the denial of liberty, and of support, and of independence, to the reshing coolness to the Eye. Squinting scientifically Cured

The body of Mechanics who reside in this District best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham

Iron Spectacles are usually results and imparts a relation for the body of Mechanics who reside in this District best imitation article; for instance, Birmingham other Documents or Accounts; and with his perfect

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

Satisfactory References can be given; and the and will, eventually destroy one another.

The crisis has arrived, and his country now calls upon him to come forward, and either in the Sate strictest Secrecy will be observed in reference to all Communications entrusted to him for Translation.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1838.

FOR THE PURCHASE OF A FREEHOLD ESTATE ANNUITY,

NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

OR SUCH OTHER INVESTMENT AS A COMMITTE APPOINTED BY AND FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS,

SHALL DEEM MOST ADVISABLE; TO BE PRESENTED TO

RICHARD OASTLER,

To Enable that Gentleman to Devote Himsely 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

1 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 A T a MEETING of the COUNCIL of the BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION, beld at the PUBLIC-OFFICE, in BIRMING- might, by restoring the rights of the Poor, assist to Northern Stars 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 used him monument of a people's gratitude and affection to one

That Mr. OASILER lives in the hearts of the he maintains, to promote the happiness of his fellow-creatures. 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 hear attachment as Thousands 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. strate 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

assist in the great and noly work of peacetully and company (so well known for their Safety, Speed, and Comfort) WILL LEAVE HULL AND LONDON, during the remainder of the Scason, as follows, (and will Call Off Yarmouth, to land and receive Passengers, Weather permitting,) until further Notice:

FOR HULL.

FOR HULL.

That a GENERAL MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM and of the VIVID.

Ist. That a GENERAL MEETING of the INHABITANTS OF BIRMINGHAM and of the VIVID.

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The VIVID.

The VIVID.

The COUNTRY, there is a restoring the PROSPERITY OF THEIR COUNTRY, there 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 found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They have no fear for their friend's found than the first. They h On FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at Four o'Clock, the Forenoon, the Chair to be taken at ONE they are determined to secure the services of Mr. with Show or Posting Bills, on application to the Oastler, entire and undivided to their common of the Chair to be taken at ONE they are determined to secure the services of Mr. with Show or Posting Bills, on application to the 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 Associations of London, and embodying the same principles in the form of a Bill in Parliament, be submitted to the approbation of the MEETING.

3rd. That it be recommended to the Meeting to domestic policy, which may be said to be peculiarly

GENERAL CONVENTION of the INDUS-TRIOUS CLASSES, and to conduct the legal measures necessary for the purpose of carrying the object of the National Petition into a Law.

any other means, to destroy the power of mere parly, 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

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 man of this Meeting, until the number of Delegates appointed shall amount to forty-nine, which is the highest number allowed by Law to sit as a permanent Body.

5th. That no Delegate can be legally appointed by any POLITICAL UNION, or other associated from them. The rich know that Mr. Oastler has always declared hin self 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 at a public Meeting of Inhabitants generally.

6th. That the Chairman of the Meeting be intructed to assemble the Delegates in London, at uch time as may be necessary before the constructed. 6th. That the Chairman of the Meeting be instructed to assemble the Delegates in London, at such time as may be necessary before the Meeting of the next Session of Parliament.

7th. That the Owners of Manufactories, Ironworks, Collieries, and other Establishments in the Neighbourhood, be respectfully requested to close or suspend their Works on the Day of the Meeting, for the purpose of giving their Workmen the opporin 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 enter the Town and the place of Meeting, be re- who can now, at the eleventh hour, so wield the Functions of the Brain. masses and direct the latent energies of good in a character of COBBETT. By Hazlitt, long-oppressed and almost despairing People, as to 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 restore to their original strength and splendour, and 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

If the People perish, the Princes of the People perish with them. To Mr. OASTLER the country is best initiation article; for instance, Birmingham Iron Spectacles are usually vended for Steel, and other Documents or Accounts; and with his perfect Knowledge of the Exchanges, Weights and Measures of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may had been found in the step of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may had been for steel of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may had been for steel of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may had been for steel of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may have 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 externiciple. Water Tube Irons, Anvils, Strew other made, 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.

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 holdered for the bold and fearless declaration of wholesome truths on this subject, which, if embraced and acted upon, may yet save the nation. Follow-had and may be unacquainted with the Language of the Exchanges, Weights and Measures of Foreign Countries, he trusts his Abilities may holdered. To Mr. Save the bold and fearless declaration of their Down details indebted, for the bold and fearless declaration of wholesome truths on this subject, which, if embraced and acted upon, may yet save the nation. Follow-had and exter upon the step of his friend and coadjutor, the follow-had and acted upon, may yet save the nation. Follow-had and externed to the Manufacturers and Others from abroad, and may be unacquainted with the Language of the Exchanges, Weights and Measures of Cloth, wherein the Tr

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, 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 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 thousands of all Clean which is felt by tens of enemies to effect their destruction.

TO BE LET.

GOOD BEER-HOUSE, with the Privilege A of Brewing at Home, in one of the best For Particulars enquire at the Office of the Northern Star. August 3, 1838.

EASY EMPLOYMENT. DERSONS having a little time to spare, are

HOLYWELL STREET, STRAND.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE, Twentieth Edition, Price Two Pence,

By H. CONGREVE.

THE MOTHER'S MANUAL, Or every mother her own Physician.

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,

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,

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.

Price Twopence each, HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN.
ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D.

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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; down, the other will shortly share its fall. The right | 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 enright a with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c.
ASK FOR
"CLEAVE'S PENNY GAZETTE,"

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.

WITH CARICATURES,

THE STAR IN THE EAST,

WEEKLY PAPER, published every Saturday A Morning, is the only Paper which fearlessly exposes the Superstitions and Errors of the various Establishments and Sectaries miscalled Religions.
Its Circulation is rapidly extending, having doubled within the last two Months, and therefore it deserves the Attention of Advertisers as well as Readers.

the Attention of Advertisers as well as Readers.

Central Office, No. 6, St. Bennet's Place,
Gracechurch-street, London, where Orders and
Advertisements (postage paid) may be addressed.

The celebrated EASTER SUNDAY Article,
on the RESURRECTION, will be republished in the Number of Saturday, the 11th August. Agents are requested to give their Orders in sufficient Time to prevent Disappointment.

BENJAMIN MORRELL, do hereby give Notice, that I will not be answerable for any Debt, or Debts, contracted by my Wife, JANE MORRELL, after this date. Bradford, August 4th, 1838.

The Inhabitants of Newcastle-upon-Tyne ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED, THAT THEY CAN BE SUPPLIED WITH THE NORTHERN STAR. The Weekly Chronicle, London Dispatch, and Northern Liberator,

And all other London and Provincial Newspapers, BY JAMES CROTHERS,

No. 2, SHAKSPEARE-STREET, NEW THEATRE. ALL Monthly and Weekly Magazines, The Penny Pickwick, by Bos; Oliver Twiss, the Brigand Tales, Ghost Stories, Tales of the Drama, Pickwick in America, Adventures of Nickelas Nickelbery, The British Log Book, Cockney Adventures, Wars of Europe, Chronicles of the Sea, Pattie's Penny Plays, Cleaves's Penny Gazette, Penny Satirist, (ld. each); Franklin's Miscellany, The Fly Wilsons, Tales of the Borders, The Weekly Magazine. The Trade suppled on the lowest Terms, for Cash only. All Letters refused unless post-paid.

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. WORKS, PUBLISHED BY G. BERGER, 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 AT THE WHOLESALE BOOK WAREHOUSE. dreadful malady in all its stages. The most obsti-nate 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

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

Surgery, 25, Ban & Street, leading out of Commer-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.

This is without exception one of the handsomest Books of Modern times.—Many Engravings.

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE.

EASTWOOD in again returning his acknow-

Leeds, July 28th, 1838.

CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS. Published and Sold by A. Heywood,

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

THREE DISCUSSIONS!

REPORT of the Public Discussion between

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Brand's Manual of Chemistry, 2 vols. 8vo.
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Bostock's Elementary Physiology, 3 vols. 8vo 0 19 0 Baines' History of the Cotton Manufac

Just Published, Price One Shilling, Bound in Cloth,

RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR THE

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES, Selected from the best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the

The Work, which is now out of Print, had a very extensive Sale; but, owing to particular circumstances attendant on its publication, the Price was

Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained

written as to amuse, while it instructs. The principle of the Work is precisely that of the Author's

"A sensible and useful book, particularly suited." former Work, "FIFTEEN LESSONS," &c. Taking out merely the Controversial part, all that could be said of that Work may be said, with still greater force and propriety of this.

The Lessons in this Work, as in the former, are the Lessons in this Work, as in the former, are clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and the lessons in the construction are clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and the lessons in the construction."

The Lessons in this Work, as in the former, are

Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four.

Dut not mean, clear, but not diluse; and there are few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."—

York Chronicle, November 13th, 1834.

is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational

40, LOWERHEAD-ROW, LEEDS.

ledgements to the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Vicinity, for their numerous Favors, begs to inform them, that he has just received a Large Stock of GLASS, CHINA, TABLE SERVICES, and EARTHENWARE, of the Neatest and most Modern Patterns, which he is able to offer on Terms which cannot fail to secure the continued Favors of the Public the Public.

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The Lessons in this work, as in the former, are clear and sunicient estimate of the construction and intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The Science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshroused it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade whom it is addressed. Its style is clear, simple, ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. Owen.

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In Syntax, the formation of the English Language

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Doncaster, July 6th, 1838.

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TT has been well and truly observed that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." be found invaluable to persons who are obliged to Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that man, who, with the blessing of God, is enabled, every year of his life, to rescue many thousands of before able to be down in bed for twenty nights, on account of impeded respiration. It will be found invaluable to persons who are obliged to travel in the for and damp air; and will cure chillenger of his life, to rescue many thousands of sufficient proof of its wonderful effects. his fellow-creatures from an early grave? USE ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESER-VATIVE!!!

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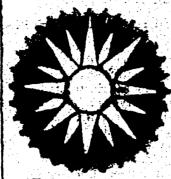
Indigestion, Head-Ache, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Nervous Depression of the Spirits, &c., invariably arise from Weakness of the Digestive Organs; when such is the case, as in all diseases arising from debility, these Pills will be found a permanent cure, and in all Eruptions of the Skin, occasioned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

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YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION. THE ONLY certain



1 & most speedy cure for GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRIC-TURES, IRRITA-TION of the KIDNEY BLADDER, URET HRA, PRÓSTRATI GLAND, and all DIS-EASES of the URI-NARY ORGANS, WEAKNESS, or PAINS in the LOINS, during the day.

Within a period of three months, upwards of two those eminent Medical Men and the public press,

"I hereby certify I have prescribed YOLAND's SPECIFIC SOLUTION, in very many cases of Gonorrhea, Gleets, Strictures, and Whites, that have come under my care, it certainly has a most astonishing effect in removing disease. I have reastly nearly the stricture of the National has received notice of a prosecution for an article relating to the imprison-of Mademoiselle Grouvelle.

An Opposition journal (Le Bons Sens) publishes two alleged communications from Tunis, purporting peatedly seen a perfect cure performed by it in three days, after many boxes of pills, and many bottles he most incredulous how far superior Yoland's Specific Solution is to any other medicine, and how uickly it eradicates the disease from the constitu-ASHLEY S. COOPER."

London, July, 1837.

"I have prescribed YOLAND'S SPECIFIC So-LETION to several patients labouring under Urethral Discharges, and, to my astonishment, they were all cured in a much shorter time than I had much improved. H. LEY, M.D.

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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. lution is a most efficacious remedy, and one that Russia, was about to undertake a political inspection 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 8th inst., he was seen by some peasants watering 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 vivas to their liege lord "Don Miguel Primeiro." 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,

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 D 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, congirl's dress was torn into a thousand pieces, parts sulted with the greatest secrecy and honour, at his house from nine to one, and from four till nine, and

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

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, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable family, and which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate that the parties to be banished to Bermuda.

The parties to be banished to Bermuda.

The parties to be banished to Bermuda.

The parties specially exempted from the benefit of the amnesty are the following:—Francois Jalbert, Jean Baptiste Lussier, Louis Lussier, Francois Micholas, Etienne Langlois, Gideon Pinsonault, Joseph Pinsonault, or any of them are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate the following:—The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who other parties of the sansonaded, are the gara frontier is the capture of General? Morreau, who, we are informed, turns out to be a Kentuckian; whether his name of Morreau be assumed or real we are not able to state, but that his real name is wilson; but as there is very little going but rumour, very little that is rumonred is entitled to the parties of the cure of the mass of the capture of the mass whether his name of Morreau be assumed or real we are not able to state, but the broke up.

FENVICK AND KILMARNOCK.—On Saturds whether his name of Morreau be assumed or real we are informed, turns out to be a Kentuckian; whether his name of Morreau be assumed or real we are not able to state, but the broke up.

Fenvices of the cure of the parties of the parties of the cure of 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 of the late of the satisfaction? The Falls where to his august of the person or persons charged with the murder of the late George Weir, a lieutenant in her Majesty's exhaustion by a lone loyal Scotchman, who bound him and brought him in his waggon to the Pavilion. 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 offices, a when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public tenures. against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the nimost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled &c., arising from Obstructions. Also, on the Properties, Virtues, and Salutary Effects of the Saliva, or FASTING SPITTLE, when applied to recent Cuts, Pains, Sore Eyes, Corns, &c. Third Edition, So thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extenso 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, structions relative to Management are applicable to 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 taking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations, without a fee.

M. Raban was then in a back kitchen with several other individuals occupied in easting balls and

M. Lenoir continued his seach through the apartment and seized a number of notes and letters, several of which were, it is said, written by persons belonging to the Republican party.

M. Raban has hitherto refused to reply to the

questions addressed to him, saying that he would account later for his conduct.

This morning, a young man, carrying a basket, having called at the house of M. Raban, was received by the Commissary of Police in person, who was then making a fresh investigation of the apartment. M. Lenoir ordered the young man to be arrested, and his basket to be seized. The basket contained gunpowder and lead. The young man said that his name was Langen. This is the only new arrest made at M. Raban's house, but a great number of arrest warrants were issued, and executed

The editor of Le Temps has appealed against the 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 Man and the public press.

Sentence of the Court of Correctional Police, which condemned from a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine, for publishing an account of the secret proceedings of the Court of Peers. "As the question" (says Le Temps) "interests the entire press, and the provincial papers in particular, because they will probably be prosecuted and condemned for inserting our article, we have deemed it our duty to those eminent Medical Man and the public press. sentence of the Court of Correctional Police, which bring the case before a higher tribunal, and to apspeaking in the highest terms of this unfailing re- peal to the independence and judgment of the Cour

The editor of the National has received notice of

two alleged communications from Tunis, purporting to announce preparations at Tripoli for aiding Achmet Bey in a projected attempt to retake Constantine of Copaiba, in various forms, had been taken with-out the disease diminishing. One trial will convince ments in Paris. ments in Paris.

The National publishes a letter from Buchorest, dated the 20th ult., which announces the opening of the General Assembly of Wallachia, in the pre-sence of M. Aristarchi, an agent of Russia, who was the hearer of the firman of the Porte, which demanded the insertion in the records of the assembly of an article dictated by Russia. In that demand ever before witnessed, and their general health was held to cor fess the termination of Wallachian indethe assembly acquiesced, and was in consequence pendence. The manner, however, in which that act of suicide, as it is called, was performed, displayed as much feeling as the body dared to manifest.

Not one member of it uttered a word. No question was put to the vote. The insertion of the required was put to the vote. The insertion of the required required was put to the vote. The insertion of the required require article took place, but with a minute attached to it, stating that it had been done in compliance with a formal order contained in a firman of the Porte, and the whole was ratified and subscribed by only the President and two Secretaries, every other member of the Chamber refusing to concur in it. Advices from Odessa of the 24th ult. state

of Moldavia and Wallachia.

The comrade of the mountain chieftain Remechido, Baiva, is still on his marauding excursions. On the about 20 horse in a small village called Paco dos Marsalonos, and on the 14th he made his appearance with 50 cavalry, well mounted and equipped, at the village of Cuba, three leagues distant from Beja, which he entered in hostile array, shouting

The Lisbon National Guard have, in obedience to the Government mandate, quietly delivered up their ammunition without evincing the least indication of revolt, as was expected would occur. By a posterior order they have been permitted to retain ten cartridges each man.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Letters from Constan-Holborn, London; wholesale and retail by Hannay tinople, of the 4th ult., mentioned by the Courier 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 N. B. The Physician may be consulted as usual Ibrahim and the Drusses in Syria is represented as Ibrahim and the Drusses in Syria is represented as NEWSOME, Bell and Brooke, Leeds; Brice, Pontefract, and Wrongham, Malton; and by most Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. In Boxes at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. each.

Kingdom, at 2s. 5d., 4s. 6d., and 1s.

N.B. The Physician may be consulted as usual raised to a high station. The struggle between Ibrahim and the Druses in Syria is represented as still continuing, with alternate success and defeat. The Pacha had endeavoured, but in turn away or poison the streams which supply these that worthy's attempt upon Toronto.

mountaineers with water. Letters from Persia, of The Patriot says that Chandler was killed, and the 18th June, represent the Schah as being still that 1,000 dollars and many papers were found on before Herat, and still disappointed in his efforts to his person. take or starve out the town.

RUFFEC.—During a late violent storm at Ruffec, on the department of the Charente, a thunderbolt fell on a tree and killed a girl standing at the foot of it. The shock was so great that it was felt at a distance of 900 yards, and several persons with some cattle were thrown down by it. The poor were carried to the submit of the tree, and her garters to a distance of upwards of twenty yards, MALTA .- A letter from Malta of the 10th ult., mentions that our naval forces in the Mediterranean had been of late doubled-that all the vessels stahad been of late doubled—that all the vessels stationed in the Ionian Islands and along the Turkish coast had been placed on the war footing, with orders to rendezvous at stated places—that immense supplies of provisions had been laid in at Malta, and that the service of the steamers and advice-boats had been so organised as to render the communication of the United States force at the service of the inhabitants was had been so organised as to render the communication of the story.

Steam-Boat on the stere.—In pursuance of instructions from the War Department, the steam boat Erie, burden of nearly 150 tons, has been chartered for the service of the United States upon this lake. This boat is to be placed under direction of an officer to be detailed for that service by Major to by cheers from the meeting.

Avr.—A meeting of the inhabitants was had. tions between the different stations and the head-quarters at Malta extremely rapid. "There are at tain and crew as before. present," adds the letter, "two squadrons in observation, the one on the coast of Egypt and the other at the mouth of the Dardanelles; but in a few days those two squadrons will be replaced by two strong to excite much uneasiness. We give such intelligence.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES. Letters have been received in town stating that the Letters have been received in town stating that the banditti which had taken refuge in the swamp above Chippewa had been entirely destroyed by a detachment of the 24th regiment, under Major Townshend, but not without some loss.—Quebec Gazette, June 29.
Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Wolfred Nelson, Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Henri Simeon Marchessanlt, Henri Simeon Chronicle, EXTRA, JULY 2.—We master to lay before our readers the following important intelligence received by Commodore Barrie, from Toronto. Colonel Farquharson, bearer of despatches from his Excellency Sir George Arthur to Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas, commandant at this station, informing him that the pirates have effected a 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, Jacing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

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

municipal institutions for the whole province, general education, the establishment of registry offices, and the equitable commutation of feudal

The Gazette contains a commission from the Governor-General appointing Charles Buller, Esq., chief commissioner to inquire into the present mode of disposing crown lands in the province of Lower Canada, and to collect information respecting the operation thereof as regards the promotion of emigration from the mother country; he is also empowered to appoint assistant commissioners. Instructions are likewise given to the Lieutenant Governors of Upper Ganada. Nova Scotic Now Department of the Isotropic Instructions doubtful. Upper Ganada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, to affix the great seal of their respective provinces to a similar commission, issuing from the Governor-General, lar commission, issuing from the Governor-General, end others in any way connected with the Land on the Detroit Exchange, but I see it has been reing if it did, I would now send for a surgeon and hate moved during the night.

FRANCE.

(From the Nouvelliste.)

M. Lenoir, the commissary of police, in virtue of a search warrant, proceeded yesterday to visit the apartment of Raban, an engraver of the Palais Royal, living in the Rue Neuve des Bouis Enfans.

M. Raban was then in a back kitchen with seve
(From the Quebec Herald, June 30.)

(From the Quebec Herald, June 30.)

(From the Watertown Jeffersonian.)

The trial of Anderson, indicted for arson, in burning the Sir Robert Peel, commenced on the Friday of last week, and was submitted to the jury about by the 24th, now in the Niagara district. L'Huisier, one of the men charged with the murder of Lieut, whose escape from prison in Montreal was about two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of Weir, whose escape from prison in Montreal was about two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of Weir, whose escape from prison in Montreal was about two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of Weir, whose escape from prison in Montreal was about two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of Weir, whose escape from prison in Montreal was about two hours, the jury brought in a verdict of Weir, whose escape from the Upper Province we learn that James our promptly interposed its authority, and order was restored. The prisoner was immediately remained to await his trial on another indictment (From the Quebec Herald, June 30.) has been arrested. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Grey arrived on Friday, from Washington, with despatches from Mr. Fox, her Majesty's Minister to the United States. We understand that Colonel desparches from Mr. Rox, ner Majesty's Minister to the United States. We understand that Colonel Grey had several interviews with the President, Mr. Van Buren, and the Secretary at War, Mr. Poinsett, all of which were highly satisfactory, and indicative of the firm determination of the United States Government to co-operate with the Governor-General in putting down the disgraceful disturbances which have taken place upon the frontiers. General Macomb, the Commander-in-Chief of the General Macomb, the Commander-in-Chief of the trunk containing valuable papers belonging to United States army, has taken the command of the frontiers, and his orders from the Secretary at War are to co-operate with our naval and military authorities in any way that may be considered most effectual.

(From the New York Advertiser, July 9th.) There was much suspicion about the witness Scott himself, whose own agency in the affair of the Peel is pretty strongly hinted at, and whose account of his intention to land at two, but a heavy rain prevented, and the landing was deferred to Friday at noon. Preparations were made to receive his Lordship with the due civic and military honours.

The steam frigate Medea arrived at Montreal.

Kingston, by stage and steam-boat line.
On Monday, the eight political prisoners banished to Bermuda were taken from the prison in Montreal and placed on board a steam-boat for conveyance to Quebec. Precautions were taken to prevent any popular commotion. The prisoners reached Quebec on Tuesday, and were transferred, without landing, to the frigate Vestal, which got under way at half-past five on Wednesday morning. and placed on board a steam-boat for conveyance to past five on Wednesday morning.
Sir John Colborne and suite reached Montreal on Wednesday, and soon after left town for Upper

UPPER CANADA. (From the New York Whig.)

of Sappers and Miners which came with him from Quebec. His Excellency had recovered entirely was dispatched to Kingston, to bring up the regi.

M. W. Kennedy, the poet, has arived at Quebec.

He came out in the Sirius. Edward Gibbon Wake-(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)

LATEST FROM UPPER CANADA. We learn this afternoon, by a gentleman from We learn this afternoon, by a gentleman from Waterloo, that everything is perfectly quiet on that side of the lines; the ferries are running as usual, and persons can pass freely back and forth with but slight examination, provided no suspicious ap-Dr. Green hereby certifies Yoland's Specific So- Count Woronzoff, the Military Governor of Southern but slight examination, provided no suspicious apisto derstood, says 1,500 is the number. The plan nor is to draw those brigands into the country, and the pearances exist. It is presumed that all restrictions will be shortly removed if nothing unusual occurs. The statement published by us, that the insurgents at Short-hills had been captured and dispersed, is confirmed. Some twenty—all Canadians—were taken in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and a number more have been subsequently taken on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand River. These were nearly all Americans, and a physician from this side, whose name we do not learn, was among the statement published by us, that the insurgents at Short-hills had been captured and dispersed, is confirmed. Some twenty—all Canadians—were taken in the immediate vicinity of the outbreak, and a number more have been subsequently taken on Gull Island, at the mouth of Grand River. These were nearly all Americans, and a physician from this side, whose name we do not learn, was among the draw those brigands into the country, and the Indians will give a good account of them. The volunteers and Indians are determined to take no more prisoners, holding that those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the finder. The plan now is to draw those brigands into the country, and the mouth of take no more prisoners, holding that those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the finder. The plan now is to draw those brigands into the country, and the mouth of take no more prisoners, holding that those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the plan now is to draw those brigands into the country, and the mouth of take no more prisoners, holding that those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the plan now is to draw those brigands into the country, and the mouth of take no more prisoners, holding that those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the plan now is to draw those brigands into the country, and the more proved that the plan now is to draw those vagabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to their lives by the this side, whose name we do not learn, was among them. The Tamarack Swamp, extending from Shorthills to Grand River, which was the retreat of the insurgents, has been pretty thoroughly cleared. The prisoners captured have been taken to Chippewa for trial before a commission. The Attorney-General is in readiness, and the proceedings will probably

be had to-day or to-morrow. The punishment of those from this side who may be declared guilty will, we suppose, be death.

Governor Arthur was at Chippewa the day before vesterday, and left in the evening for Toronto. On Wednesday, the 19th, the prisoners taken at Point-au-Pelloe Island were removed from Hamilton to Toronto. They were chained together in couples. From the list of names it appears that eight of them

belong to the state of New York.

The Buffalo Sournal says that Chandler, one of the leaders in the Short-hills affair, was captured at his own house, whither he had returned, after an absence of half a year, to visit his family. The Journal adds that he was very active during

the winter disturbances, and was the man who brought Mackenzie to Buffalo after the failure of

(From the Buffalo Commercial of Saturday.) NAVY ISLAND.—It is true, as we stated yesterday,

that Navy Island was re-occupied, but not by very blood-thirsty patriots. A small party of them, who wished to enjoy a practical joke at the expense of the royalists, went on the island at the time stated, and fired a few musket-shots across upon the main land. The alarm was instantly given, and expresses started off with the information that the island had been re-occupied by a large force. All being still last evening or this morning, the island was explored nor was received with enthusiasm, and his speech

Young, in command of the United States force sta-

to excite much uneasiness. We give such intelligence as has reached us, quoting first from the Kingston Chronicle which is not very good authority, being rather too prompt at giving circulation to mere rumours, without investigating their probability. without investigating their probability.

aware that he was pursued, in the hope to escape swam Black Creek, and was found in a state of great exhaustion by a lone loval Scotchman, who bound discordant feeling. Joseph Bertrand.

The Governor-General is actively engaged in the preparation of measures which will, as soon as it may be possible, be embodied in ordinances of the Governor and Special Council, relative to a jury law, a bankrupt law, police for Quebec and Montreal, a bankrupt law, police for Quebec and Montreal, a bankrupt law, police for Quebec and Montreal, who had with him a "patriot" banner of the meeting for upwards of a country law, who had with him a "patriot" banner of the meeting for upwards of a country law, who had with him a "patriot" banner of the meeting for upwards of a country law, who had with him a "patriot" banner of the meeting for upwards of a country law, a countr quite young, who had with him a "patriot" banner of blue and white silk, with the word "Liberty" and of blue and white sirk, with the word "Liberty" and a couple of stars; when captured, he was armed with a rifle, pistol, and sword. The total number of the captured hitherto are variously stated at from 27 to 30 odd, including five taken at Hamilton, dressed in the lancers' cloaks. We understand the whole are to be brought to Toronto for trial.

hour. Dr. Taylor also spoke. A vote of thank was enthusiastically passed to Mr. O'Connor, for his visit and devotion to the cause of liberty. The committee of the Working Men's Association and their friends, to be brought to Toronto for trial.

(From the Toronto Patriot, July 2.)

and authorising the commission to make like inquiries in those provinces. The commission is directed to report, with all convenient haste, such the refugees maintaining their ground. Last night directed to report, with all convenient haste, such the British sent out a reinforcement, as will the information as it may obtain touching the matters confined to it, and to suggest such alterations or modifications in the laws and regulations now in Detroit by United States' authorities. The United force as may seem best adapted to promote the object | States' troops are on the move. The quarters flag in view. Full power is given to examine all officers of General Atkinson has been flying for some days moved during the night.

manded to await his trial on another indictment.
We have conversed with a gentleman present during the trial, which excited the greatest interest. From his account there was clearly a want of sufficient islands, (Abel's) and there received from him a trunk containing valuable papers belonging to Major Auldjo, of Montreal. The strongest piece of circumstantial evidence was the possession of a coat belonging to Major Auldjo, which Anderson was found wearing; but this, of course, did not afford proof of the arson, although it might of robbery. There was much suspicion about the witness Scott

There was much suspicion about the witness Scott

(Correspondence of Commercial Advertizer.)

HAMILTON, UPPER CANADA, JULY 2.—An express passed through here on the evening of the 30th June, with information that a party had crossed from Michigan, near Sarnia, and had ascended the Bear Creek, and proceeded on, and reached near Delaware, 12 or 14 miles from London. As no troops were in the quarter referred to, they passed three or four nundred of the 32d, who arrived here last night, and this morning proceeded on, accompanied by the fine band, and a vast train of wag gons, with arms and ammunition. Col. Kerr, with 200 Indians, has also proceeded towards the scene of action. Sir George Arthur, with another body Sir John Colborne arrived at Montreal on the 4th intant. He left town for Kingston with a company of Sappers and Miners which came with him from Quebec. His excellency had recovered entirely from his indisposition.

A troop of Dragoon Guards from Three Rivers was to embark for Upper Canada on the 6th inst. Two companies of the 71st regiment are under marching orders for the Upper Province. A troop of the Royal Montreal Cavalry started on the 5th for Missisquoi Marsh, where a body of rebels was gathered.

M. W. Kennedy, the poet, has arived at Ouebec.

Was dispatched to Kingston, to bring up the regiment there to this town, to be marched as circum. Stances may require. It is not known here whether coburg has been chartered for Lord Durham and family, to meet his Lordship at Prescott, and proceed to Kingston, Niagara, Hamilton, and Toronto, His lordship and family are to occupy the boat a hotel, as the Coburg is a fine vessel, and has good accommodations. It is the general opinion that accommodations. It is the general opinion that the affairs of the Short-hills, Point and Bear Creek concern. The messenger who brought the expression Saturday as to the Bear Creek expedition, was so drunk that no attention was due to his statements. To the disgrace of the service, these ex-

> The fears are subsiding, and the determination we put the brigands to death without bringing them we trial is very general.
>
> FALLS, JULY 3.—The disbanding of the military has taken place, and also of the black regiment. A number of ladies and gentlemen from the United States are to be here to married. States are to be here to-morrow. They will be

mention that few here believe that such number would have come across from Michigan without the

public authorities there having some knowledge.

treated with respect and civility. (From the Quebec Mercury of June 28.)

We are sorry to say that both his Excellency the he Governor-General and his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Colborne have met with accident within the last two days; fortunately, neither has proved so serious as might have been the case. Lon Durham, when descending the ladder from the Inconstant frigate, on Tuesday, to embark in the barge, unfortunately caught his heel in one of the steps, and he fell forward with much violence, and had not the fall been broken by Admiral Sir Charles Paget, who was already in the barge, the consquence must have been alarmingly severe. So John College's accident was by the falling of his John Colborne's accident was by the falling of his horse, yesterday, when his Excellency was taking his morning ride; whilst proceeding at a hand gallot the animal fell, and the gallant general ceived some cuts and bruises in the face, he how ever remounted and proceeded home, declaring him-

self but little hurt. SCOTLAND.

IRVINE.-Feargus O'Connor, Esq. addressed: numerous meeting of the inhabitants of this ton and vicinity in the Academy Green, on Wednesday week, Mr. John Thomson in the chair. Mr. O'Cor. and the patriots were found to have vanished. This we are assured by gentlemen from Canada is the true version of the story.

Start Barr Of this morning, the Island was explored and the which went over the present condition of the people and the manner they had been deceived by fast version of the story.

AYR .- A meeting of the inhabitants was held tioned at this point. She will be sailed by her captain and crew as before.

Our advices from Upper Canada and the western frontier continue to be of alarms and aggressions. The accounts are probably somewhat exaggerated, but after making all allowance, there is enough left be made, showed here the minabitants was less than the limitants was less than the limitant was less than the limitants was less than the limitant was less than the obtain a share in the representation of the country.

Dr. Taylor also addressed the meeting.

NEWMILNS .- Mr. O'Connor visited Newmilm, on Tuesday week, when a public meeting was held in Mr. Bruce's Church. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting at considerable length.

O'Connor addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour. Dr. Taylor also spoke. A vote of thank members of the association and their friends, to the number of 300, met in the Hall of the Black Bull, where many excellent speeches were delivered, and good songs sung.

BITING OFF A MAN'S THUMB. -At the Shrop shire Sessions a man named Mantle was found guilf of biting off the thumb of Mr. Cadwalladar. The prisoner was drunk, and struck the prosecutor, who put his hand to ward off the blows, when they both fell together. The prisoner seized Mr. C.'s hand whilst he was on the ground, bit off his thumb, and spat it out of his mouth. The Chairman, in passing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, said, "I regret that the law does not permit me to pass what I think a just sentence for your disgusting conduct; all your teeth drawn."

THE RADICAL ASSOCIATION of Perth already counts a thousand members. THE HAY HARVEST is rapidly proceeding to

a close throughout this country, and the crops are heavy and excellent in quality.

COLOREL M'GREGOR is now in Dublin, having entered upon his important duties as head of the Irish constabulary.

THE ESTIMATE OF THE SUM put in for the extra expense occasioned by the insurrection in Canada, is Half a Million !

THERE WERE ONLY FIFTY-TWO prisoners for trial at the present Cork Assizes, out of a population of 800,000, being one out of every 16,000. THE HOP PLANTATIONS about Canterbury are improving very fast, and now present a healthy and flourishing appearance. The vermin is decreasing. JOHN RICKEY, who was sentenced to be hung for the murder of Serjeant Hamilton has received

a remission of the extreme penalty of the law. THE LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE has determined on admitting schoolmasters to the benefit of collegiate degrees on proof of their qualifications. BANK ROBBERY .- The whole blank stamp bill checks, stolen from the Aberdeen bank, have been restored.-Aberdeen Journal.

THE BRITISH FLEET now on the North American station is composed of 32 vessels, and carries 1.160 guns, and 10,210 men.

THE KENT RIOTERS.—The Bosenden rioters (the Thomites) will be tried at the coming Kent

Assizes, which commence on Monday. MR. SCROOP AYRTON, the barrister, son of Wm. Ayrton, Esq., has been appointed by the Lord Chan-

. YESTERDAY WEEK, a joiner was jammed between two railway trains at Carlisle, when the unfortunate man was killed on the spot.

cellor Registrar of the Court of Bankruptry.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY has announced that he will receive no candidate for holy orders who is not competently versed in the Hebrew language.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, named James Man. was killed at Whittington last week, by a kick from a horse in the abdomen.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH RACES are fixed for the 20th of September, on which occasion George Moore, Esq., is appointed Steward.

SIR E. BLAKENEY goes out to Canada in the

place of Sir J. Colborne; and Sir F. Adam is in have command of the forces in Ireland. MR. OWEN has been lecturing on his new views

of society to very large and attentive audiences, at Peterborough, March, and Boston. It is RUMOURED that three of the present fifteen Judges (Messrs. Parke, Littledale, and Bolland), will retire from the bench before the com-

mencement of the next term. DR. BOWSTEAD, appointed to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, has been succeeded in the living been opened with keys. of Rossendam, near Chelmsford, by Dr. G. A. Browne, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is UNDERSTOOD that the Lord Bishop of Durham will hold a confirmation at Newcastle, in St. Nicholas Church, on Thursday morning, Aug. 23d, at eleven o'clock.

FINE ARTS.—The Roval Academy closed its exhibition last Saturday, the British Artists' exhibition closes this day, and the Royal British instimion, at the latter end of the present month.

ALICE TRIGG was transported seven years from Middlesex Sessions, for obtaining a sovereign from Lady Emily Morton's maid, upon the false assertion that her Ladyship had ordered her to receive one. On WEDNESDAY morning, the premises of Mr. Fidier, oil and colour-man, Hackney-road, were buted to the bursting of a gas tube.

THE PRESENT RECEIPTS of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company exceed by 1000 guineas permenth, those of the corresponding periods of last year.—Sunderland Herald.

Bread corn has now reached a higher price than has been obtained for many years, wheat having been for some weeks sold at Newbury, Reading, and Uxbridge markets for £20 a load. STRIKE OF WORKMEN AT THE RAILWAY .- On

Monday morning, about 60 labourers, employed on the Glasgow and Ayrshire Railway, struck work for an advance of wages -- Scotch Paper. JOSEPH KNIGHT, a professor of music in Bath, wall enclosing the moat, when retreat became easy.

Was convicted at the Middleser Sessions of uttering

AMERILLY SUDDEN DEATHS.—On Sunday last. a forged check, and sentenced for three months to

the House of Correction. WORKMEN ARE NOW ACTIVELY ENGAGED in carrying on the works connected with the Brighton and Loadon Railway; and hitherto, we believe,

every thing has proceeded satisfactorily. AN ELDEBLY LADY OF FORTUNE, named Burless, living in Dover-street, Piccadilly, was on Monday morning robbed of her reticule while in

one of the Bank omnibuses.

the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

will take place this month; viz.:-Skipton, August 7th; Leeds, the 8th; Wakefield, the 9th; and Hali- were ascertained.

Glasgow Constitutional. LORD CHARLES WELLESLEY embarks for Canada early in the present month, to assume the

command of the 15th foot, to the lieutenantcolonelcy of which corps his lordship has been ap-A BRUTE NAMED EDWARD WATERS WAS CON-

victed at the Guildhall Assizes of abusing three little girls, to whom he communicated a loathsome He was sentenced to two years' hard

from Russia and Austria, and has been furnished with five millions of florins in Frankfort and Amster-ON TUESDAY NIGHT, three young women,

inmates of the Female Penitentiary, at Camden Town, absconded, in the dress of the Asylum, carring with them ten sovereigns and a half, which they had stolen from the superintendent.

A SWILL TUB .- A few days ago a fellow at Berthamstead undertook for a wager to drink the iour, a pint every half hour, which he accomplished

MILITIA.—We understand the Secretary at War

the habits of our Saxon ancestors.

A SPECIAL VESTRY, convened by the Church-

bequeathed some time ago to the University of

MISS AGNEW, the niece of Sir Andrew, of Sab The bill notoriety, has been received into a nunnery. the soi doisant evangelists have ended in this that a respectable, intelligent, and highly-educated English Protestant lady, embraces Catholicism.—

been executed by Mr. Steele, a young sculptor, whose Woodman, or of his talents, but he seems to have been obtained for him the high honour of having put the priests of Ipswich into a terrible stew; and ber majesty for the majesty for a sitter. It was presented to the we perceive that the Ipswich Advertizer is very been at Buckingham Palace, on Wednesday even- indignant with the committee of the Mechanics' and received the strongest expression of her Institution for allowing him the room. This looks Desty's approbation.

THE BOYS AND THE FROGS.-NEW EDITION. —A fire took place on Tuesday night, at the cottages attached to the Tivoli-gardens, Margate, from the Bailey, both half-pay officers in her Majesty's royal ledge within a few hours of each other. The

county, there are in all 268 gentlemen. The whole commission comprises two Peers, 16 M.P.'s, and 24 clerical magistrates. In 1832 the old commission included 30 clergymen.—Preston Chronicle. EPIDEMIC FEVER .- The neighbourhood of

Wendover has recently been alarmingly affected by a contagious fever, which has proved fatal in many nstances; but the cause being in all probability of a local nature, we trust that its effects are nearly ter-A NUMBER OF RUSSIAN NOBLEMEN having

asked of their Sovereign permission to proceed to Milan to witness the coronation of the Emperor of Austria, and to visit Paris on their way, the first part of their request was readily granted, but they were expressly forbidden to set their feet on the French territory.—Courier. A YOUNG COUPLE were to have been married at

Marnoch on Saturday last; but, melancholy to relate, the bridegroom died on the previous Friday, and the provisions, &c. prepared for his marriage, were used at his funeral, which took place on the day appointed for the celebration of the nuptials.— Aberdeen Herald.

ON SATURDAY LAST, the pupils of Mr. George Elkington, late Demonstrator in the School of Medicine and Surgery, presented him with a silver inkstand, as a mark of their esteem, and as an expression of their sense of the assiduity and ability with which he aided them in their anatomical studies. -Birmingham Journal.

THERE WERE TWO POLITICAL DINNERS in Canterbury on Wednesday week. Numerous parties of Whigs and Tories dired under tents, within hearing of the rattling of each other's knives and glasses.

THE WORKS OF THE GREAT NORTH of England Railway, near Northallerton, which were in a state of great forwardness, and partly finished on the south side of the Castle Hill, were unfortunately stopped on Wednesday evening, by the sudden fall of a massive bridge over the Willow Beck, which severely injured.

THE House of Mrs. Robinson, No. 1, and jewellery to a large amount. How the robbery was effected is quite a mystery, no trace of an entry having been effected being observable at either the top or bottom of the premises, nor have the drawers or boxes been forced open, but both have evidently

incendiary at East Chickerel Farm, near Wey- found guilty of stealing five pounds weight of bacon, mouth, last week. No clue has yet been traced value 2s. the property of Ephraim North, a tradestending to the discovery of the perpetrator of this man in Clerkenwell, on the 8th instant. The jury diabolical transaction, nor has any thing occurred strongly recommended the miserable woman to to discover the incendiary in late repeated instances | mercy. The Chairman said the recommendation of the like description in this neighbourhood.

for Dublin. The 38th, from Dublin, replaces the 96th. Two companies of the 38th marched on Friday from Dublin-one for Omagh and one for Enniskillen. Two companies marched on Saturday for Cavan. Two companies and head quarters were to march on the 23d for Enniskillen.

KEEPING THE QREEN'S TAIL UP .- Her Maesty has munificently presented the Ladies Wilhelston, and Mary Talbot, each with a magnificent diamond ring surrounded with turquoises, as a trainbearers to the Sovereign at the coronation.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE TOWER .-On the night between Thursday and Friday, a sergeant, corporal, and private of the Rifle Brigade, under confinement in the Guard-room of the Tower, effected their escape by removing the grating from a small aperture at the back of the place where they were confined, and thus escaping along a ledge of only seven inches in width, till they reached the

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATHS .- On Sunday last, as Mr. Bradley, brewer, of Selby, was taking his accustomed walk, in his usual state of health, he staggered into a passage and fell. On being accosted by a female, he said he was very poorly and died in the effort to rise .- On Monday evening, as Mr. Empson, surgeon, of Ulceby, in Lincolnshire, was riding through the streets of Brigg, he fell from his horse, and died instantly.

THE CANONRY IN LICHFIELD, vacant by the young gentleman, "son of a clergyman of high "What, a man of your ability want relief! there's derh of the Rev. Canon Newling, will not be again repute," whose name did not transpire, was exa- a loaf for you, and let me never see your face again. filled up, in compliance with the recommendation of mined on a charge of forging checks on Jones, Lloyd, Next day he was found dying in the street, and he Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

and Company. In consideration of the respectable expired in a station-house. In his pocket was found a paper, inscribed, "I lay my death on the Ripon at Leeds, Skipton, Wakefield, and Halifax, proper to exclude the reporters from the office during union." the examination; and few particulars of the charge

THE OASTLER TESTIMONIAL .- We observe WE UNDERSTAND THAT LORD BROUGHAM is with pleasure, that a committee has been formed to to be installed Lord Rector in Aberdeen in the be- | collect subscriptions for the purpose of making this ginning of October, and that his Lordship will visit sincere and warm friend of the poor and of the Edinburgh and Glasgow on his way to the north.— working classes some compensation for his dismissal from the service of the Thornhills, for his uncompromising resistance of oppression. We hope that the committee intend to extend their exertions to the South. We shall be glad to give them any assistance in our power, believing that there is no man who has a better title to this aid than Mr Oastler, nor any mode in which the people can do themselves more honour than in affording it.

DARING AND NOVEL OFFENCE.—BREAKING INTO A GAOL. - On Saturday morning early, the most extraordinary of offences, namely, breaking It is not generally known that great into the Horsley House of Correction, was comquantities of cider, which is manufactured in Devon- mitted by some daring villains. The burglars took shire and Somersetshire, on an improved principle, is the ladders from the church and placed them against annually exported to Turkey, where it is in great the outside wall; they then drew them over, descended in the yard, planted them against the window of the Governor's office, from which they Legitimist journal, has received accredited agents removed a desk containing a considerable sum of money in gold and notes, and returned by the same means they had entered. In the course of the day the desk was found in an adjoining field, broken open, but the gold alone was abstracted from it.-Cheltenham Gazette.

- AT A LATE SITTING OF THE COUNCIL of the Political Union, Mr. Thomas Attwood in the chair, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham and of the Midland dis-tricts of England, in the fields at the foot of Holloway Head, to be held on Monday the 6th of August. At this meeting, the National Petition for Universal Suffrage, the Ballot, &c., will be submitted for approval. It was resolved that the different towns and will, early next session, bring in a bill by which the public meetings for the purpose of obtaining signa-British militia are to be rendered an efficient force, tures to the petition; and for appointing delegates, DISCOVERY HAS BEEN MADE at the Dane, body, to speed the carrying of the People's Charter. Margate, of an extensive grotto, which appears to The workmen, throughout the kingdom, are also to have a "sacred week,"—that is, a week of simulheptarchy, and will probably throw some light on taneous cessation from ordinary work, and of con-

centrated attention to politics. tween the lecturer and several priests of other departicularly one named Whitby, who had the

as though he had touched a sore place or two.

ON FRIDAY WEEK A DUEL was fought at falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light of the falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a blue light on the thatched roof. The falling of a bl

week, at the Union Worknouse, Nottingham, on did not labour under any particular ailment. On heart .- Verdict, "Natural death."

place on the day after the coronation, has since died are plied with strong green tea, and resume their Monday an inquest was held on the body, and a very long investigation into the unfortunate circumstances took place. The jury, after much consideration of hysterical—but the ball-dresses are finished; and their verdict, returned one of 'wilful murder' against the six ringleaders in the riot, all of whom are in them turn out bad debts. These are facts. -- Loncustody, and have been committed to the county gaol on the coroner's warrant, to take their trials at the assizes next week for that offence.-Lincoln Chronicle.

FEMALE RASHNESS .- A circumstance occurred at Newport, (says a correspondent of a Bristol paper,) on Monday last, which shows how unbridled are the passions of some ladies when thwarted in their inclinations by their husbands. A woman, by tion of the building; but notwithstanding the praisethe name of Phillips, Wished to attend a fashionable bazaar, given for the benefit of the New Church; but her husband objected, or account of her services being required at home, upon which she declared, if he did not allow her to go, she would immediately the most be represented indicated, and allowances to the special justices appointed by the act for the abolition of slavery in the West India colonies.

30,000% for such expenses as may be incurred in providing for the religious and moral instruction of the emancipated bazaar, given for the benefit of the New Church; Mr. O'Connell was the chief spokesman at the Whig he did not allow her to go, she would immediately them must be rebuilt. The building was roofed, entertainment. The Tories met to instal Lord chop off her finger. The threat was of course treated Winchelsea as patron of all the Conservative clubs in East Kent. with contempt, but strange to say, she carried ber intention into effect, and no sooner was one off than a second shared the same fate; when, with the most extraordinary perseverance, she exclaimed, "here's to go at the hand." The hatchet (for that was the instrument used) immediately fell just below the wrist, and severed the whole of the tendons, but without injuring the hone. Mr. Harry Fry, a sur- workmen left the place on Tuesday night perfectly was nearly finished; by which three men have been geon, was sent for, and the lady was destined to safe, not having had any fire near the premises since stumps amputated, and her mutilated hand was investigation the real cause will be discovered. dressed. She declared, in the presence of that gen- Globe. Brompton-row, was robbed on Thursday, of plate teman, (although she regretted the loss of her fingers,) she would do the same thing again rather than any restraint should be put upon her reasonable

WORKING OF THE NEW POOR LAW .- At the

Midland Sessions, Ann Smith, aged 56, ill clad, SEVERAL RICKS OF HAY were burnt by an and apparently in the most destitute condition, was of discover the incendiary in late repeated instances of the like description in this neighbourhood.

The 96th has marched from Euniskillen recommended the miserable woman to mercy. The Chairman said the recommendation should be attended to, and then elicited from the poor creature that she stole the bacon to satisfy the reading to the blive that their Lordships would grant a third reading to the blive that their would rather agree with him when he proposed that it should be attended to the miserable woman to mercy. The Chairman said the recommendation the Archishop of York to one court, the Court of Arches. He did not believe that their Lordships would grant a third reading to the blive that their Lordships would grant a third reading to the blive that they would rather agree with him cravings of hunger, having been without food many six months. hours. Chairman: Where have you been living lately? Prisener: In the Fever Hospital, from whence I have been lately discharged. The Court observed she should have applied for parochial relief, observed she should have applied for parochial relief, and the succeeding debate, the Bill was opposed by Lord Brougha' a and supported by the Bishop of Lincoln, the Archishop of Canterbury. Lord Wynford, and the Duke of Wellington recommended its withdrawal for the present.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a third time that day introduce an interval of the control of the con whence I have been lately discharged. The Count observed she should have applied for parochial relief, instead of stealing. Prisoner: I did, but the officers six months.

The Affirmation Bill was read a second time. whence I have been lately discharged. The Court parish. Chairman: Where is you parish? Prisoner (weeping): At Durham. Chairman: It is a dispartially destroyed by fire. The accident is attri- mina Stanhope, Charlotte Fitzwilliam, Mary Grim- tressing case. The Court feel disposed to pass a lenient sentence, and that is that you be imprisoned fourteen days. At the expiration of that time, apply memorial of the distinguished honour their lady- to the relieving officer to pass you to your parish. ships have had conferred on them of officiating as The prosecutor applied for the expenses of the prosecution, which the Court refused to grant, on the ground that the bacon had been exposed outside the premises, thereby holding out a temptation to the needy. John Wells, aged 52, a miserable-looking pauper, who said he had lately left a union poorhouse, was indicted for stealing 15s., the monies of James Vincent, on the 10th instant. From the evidence of the niece of the prosecutor (the landlord of the Coach and Horses, Royal Hospital-row, Chelsea,) it was adduced that the prisoner, in his workhouse dress, walked into the bar and took three 5s. packets of halfpence, and was walking deliberately out of the house when stopped. In defence the prisoner said he was an old man-that he had been long hardly treated, and suffered under mental derangement at times. Verdict, Guilty. Sentence -"One month's imprisonment. An observation having been made on the above trials, that aged paupers seemed to prefer the prison to the poorhouse, a barrister of long standing said that not long since a man once possessed of considerable MAGISTERIAL SCREENING OF A RESPECTABLE | property and scholastic attainments applied for relief PRISONER .- At Marylebone Office, last week, a to his district "union." The reply of the official was,

CRUEL TREATMENT OF THE POOR IN THE

BASTILES .- We believe the felons and rogues

unhappy enough to be confined in her Majesty's Gaols throughout England, on the coronation day, were yet fortunate enough to be remembered with kindness on that auspicious occasion, and to be treated generally with roast beef and plum pudding, and a modicum of strong ale each, or with some other extra means of enjoying a good dinner, and the opportunity of drinking the Queen's health, and their own "better luck next time." The very outcasts of society being, on this one occasion, deemed not altogether inadmissible to participate in the general jubilec, a foreigner might imagine that no class of persons was excluded from the enjoyment of the festival. But there is a class, which has of late been depressed below the rank even of criminals; unfortunates whom an oppressive law, without the warrant of its being merited, thrusts into incarceration, and to whom it presumes to forbid the Christian comfort of being visited in their was sent to preside—considering the state of the Empire and the general jubilec, a foreigner might imagine that no class of persons was excluded from the enjoy-mental the festival. But there is a class, which forbid the Christian comfort of being visited in their was sent to preside—considering the state of the Empire, and prison. The paupers in the Union Workhouses are the class that is thought unfit to receive the indulgence that is extended to criminals. It is known that the high and puissant Commissioners of the Poor Laws have forbid the reception of presents of food and clothing for paupers in their Workhouses; consequently any attempt to treat the poor creatures on the coronation day, would be a violation of this rule, but such a violation as the Commissioners themselves dare not but wink at. In one Union Workhouse, however, the attempt to adhere rigidly to this rule was made, and (with shame be in spoken) not unsuccessfully. The Thirsk Board of Guardians, upon the late coronation, were requested to grant the paupers in the Workhouse leave to partake of beef, plum pudding, and ale, which had been provided gratuitously for the poorer classes. This was refused. The Board next proceeded to order that the paupers on that day, should not be permitted to have any extra rations, even if sent to them. Lady Johnstone sent a message to the Board. and a complete nursery for the regular army, as not exceeding forty-nine in the whole, to meet in cakes for all the paupers in the Workhouse, at her London next winter, and sit there as a permanent own expense. This was also denied! On the own expense. This was also denied! On the coronation day, application was made to the Workhouse master, to know if any beef and plum pudding, which might be sent to the paupers, would be allowed them. The answer was, that his orders were not to allow it. On urgent entreaty, the Workhouse master permitted (what! is the liberty like the coronation day, application was made to the Workhouse of the work and indicate the subject of idolatry in India, put two questions to Sir J. Hobhouse—first, "Whether, although it was now five years since an order was sent out, it had not been uniformly disobeyed? He wished also to know whether more recently another order had not been sent out more strict and imperative upon the subject, and whether any measures had been taken to enforce it?"

Sir J. Hobhouse answered in substance, that "he should make a point as the responsible Minister of the Crown of A SPECIAL VESTRY, convened by the Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Nottingham, for the purpose of laying a Church Rate, was adjourned last week, is for ten months, without laying the rate, only twelve hands being holden up for the rate.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—Four lectures on Workhouse master permitted (what! is the liberty the purpose of the subject, guiltless of crime, permissive only?)

Sir J. Hobhouse answered in substance, that "he should Workhouse master permitted (what! is the liberty of the subject, guiltless of crime, permissive only?)

speciable body of Christians, were delivered in the purpose of the subject, guiltless of crime, permissive only?)

speciable body of Christians, were delivered in the paupers to go out on that day; and they were not to anow it. On urgent entreaty, the Workhouse answered in substance, that "he should the paupers to go out on that day; and they were all regaled with beef, &c., except three, who were not to anow it. On urgent entreaty, the Workhouse answered in substance, that "he should the discretion with which he was invested as President to India as would render it impossible for any of the wich, during the last week, by the Rev. Mr. Wood
A Proportion of the Subject, guiltiess of crime, permissive only?)

speciable body of Christians, were delivered in the purpose of the subject, guiltiess of crime, permissive only?)

speciable body of the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of such a design to India as would render it impossible for any of the winding the last week, by the Rev. Mr. Wood
a Proportion of the Subject, guilties of crime, permissive only?)

Sir J. Hobhouse answered in substance, that "he should be senting to a proportion with which he was invested as President to India as would render it impossible for any of the week, by the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of the India Board, so as to ensure the sending of the India Board, so as to ensure the se A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC is about to be 22 pointed in the University of Edinburgh. The salary is to be £300 bivear, with other suitable because of money with other suitable because of the paupers accepting beef and character took place after each of the lectures, be-Workhouse for one month, which tyranny is now passed.

The Customs Bill was then considered in committee, and nominations, who manifested a degree of asperity performing. A day or two subsequently, the poor the report ordered to be received to-day.

On the consent of Lord Morpeth, the Irish Grand Jury Prewretches were looking through the locked and barred gate, when the Board, as a further punish-The crusade of the Irish parsons, and the vaunting that a response that a response to the soil designated and the soil designated are the soil designated as a further punish. The public ought to know that, although this is o'clock.

The soil designated are the soil designated and the soil designated are the soil designated as a further punish. The public ought to know that, although this is o'clock.

The soil designated are the soil designated and the soil designated are the soil designated and the soil designated and the soil designated are the soil designated are the soil designated and the soil designated are the soil d venerable founder of this sect propagated by his what is termed the act of the Board, it is, in fact, avowed enemy, Mathesius; afterwards retailed by the work of the two Guardians resident in Thirsk; ON TUESDAY WEEK, as Sir James and Lady hay were on the point of setting off in their carbinage to dine at Dunskey, Sir James being in the heave. John Wesley, and since that refuted over and over again, as this Rev. Mr. Whitby must have known, if he be not shamefully ignorant of the matters he undertook to dispute upon. We do not, of course, undertake to give any opinion on the polemic merits of the dispute; but it always beserved and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of the farmers who are Guardians, and most, nay, all of

EMPLOYERS AND WORKWOMEN .-- The two flames spread so rapidly, that before the altival of the engines, the cottages were completely destroyed. for it was thought that he could not survive many hours. His antagonist instantly surrendered himself to a magistrate, and is now in confinement.

In the survive many hours. They ride till dinner, they drink a great to a magistrate, and is now in confinement. AN INQUEST WAS HOLDEN on Wednesday one lady losing in one evening five thouse, which is pounds. Supper with wine again, and return to the care to the view of the body of Joseph Draper. The deceased remainder of the hours of darkness. The other set bad been for some time an inmate of the house, but of actors are the dress-makers of such ladies as these. They are, for the most part young, and many of Tuesday afternoon, about four o'clock, he was taken ill, while at the privy, and died almost immediately of the second night of working, when they should on being carried out. Mr. Taylor, the House have been sleeping, and they are to sit through the Surgeon, stated that he was dropsical, and that the whole of this night and the next day; that is, three immediate cause of death was an affection of the days and two nights of incessant sewing, an occupation which cannot safely be pursued for more than a few hours at a time. These girls are fed MURDER AND RIOT AT HOLBEACH.—Mr. high; roast beef, porter, port wine; the rooms are kept light and hot; every stimulus is applied. Three at once drop off their chairs, fainting; they of the wound he had received. On Saturday and work. As often as they are sinking, more strong green tea is given to them; their eyes are dim, their skin burns, their hands tremble, their voices are when they come to be paid for, more or fewer of don and Westminster Review.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LLANDOVERY UNION WORKHOUSE.—On Wednesday morning last, about two o'clock, the quiet and peaceable town of Llandovery was thrown into a state of excitement by the alarm being given that the new workhouse was on fire: crowds instantly ran to the spot, and assistance was given to extinguish the flames, which rose to an alarming height, and threatened the entire destrucworthy exertions of the assembled multitude, only a floored, partitioned, and ceiled, and was to have been completed in a short time. A large quantity of prepared materials, workmen's tools, &c., were in it when it took fire, and have been totally consumed. We understand the building was insured for £2,000 in the Atlas Insurance Office. It yet remains a mystery as to the origin of the fire, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as the undergo a second infliction, by having both the the previous morning. We trust that on further

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, July 26. After the presentation of petitions, the Lord Chancellor loved the order of the day for the third reading of the

Church Discipline Bill.

The Bishop of Exeter, in a speech of great ability, research and spirit, denounced what he denominated the monstrous injustice of a messure which would transfer all that power when he proposed that it should be read a third time that day

The order for going into Committee on the Prisons of Scotland Bill was opposed, but carried by a majority of four.

In the Committee the Duke of Richmond moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee. This motion was On the motion of Viscount Melbourne, the Commons

Amendment upon the Amendments of the Lords to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill were considered, and severally agreed to, with the exception of an amendment in the schedule, from which the Lords disagreed, and a committee having been appointed to draw up reasons for the disagreement, the same commons was fixed for Friday,

Lord Minto then moved the third reading of the Slave Vessels Captured Bill, which led to a sharp conversation between Lords Colchester, Brougham, and Minto. The Bill was

passed.

The Irish Chancery Bill was committed, after which, at one o'clock, the House adjourned.

Friday, July 27th.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of A Conference was held with the Commons on the subject of amendments in the Poor Law (Ireland) bill, which had been made by the Commons, and from which the Lords disagreed. The lanagers on their return stated, that they had left with the Managers for the Commons the reasons of their Lordships's disagreement from the amendments; and shortly afterwards Mr. Bernal and others from the Commons appeared at the bar with a massage to the officer that the Commons appeared at the bar with a message to the effect that the Commons did not persist in the amendments from which their Lordships dis-

agreed.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a Bill to amend the Law of Copyright, which was read a first time.

Mr Bernal and others from the Commons brought up the Tithes (Ireland) Bill and the Mails on Railways Bill: the former was read a first time, and ordered to be read second time on Tuesday next. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was read a third

The House adjourned at a quarter to Nine o'clock till

Monday, July 30. Several Petitions were presented; among them, one from certain inhabitants of Newfoundland, complaining that such was the embittered state of society, and the extent to which was the embittered state of society, and the extent to which religious animosity was carried, that they were reduced to a condition in which it was scarcely possible to have friendly and confidential communication and intercourse.

Lord ABERDEEN, who presented the petition, begged leave to ask whether Newfoundland was under the jurisdiction

of the Earl of Durham's Government, for he was not aware of what was the state of the case.

Lord GLENELG stated, that the dissensions to which the petitioners had alluded, had been growing up for the last five or six years, and were all to be attributed to religious distinctions and differences. As to the question which had been asked relative to the Earl of Durham, he had merely to state

that the Noble Earl had the same power there, generally, as as he had with respect to the other North American Lord BROUGHAM called the attention of the House to the

country to the interests of party—it was sacrificing the highest objects to the desire of attacking an individual, to pass such a decided and determined condemnation upon an act which had been deemed necessary by the Noble Lord, who was upon the spot, and had the best means of judging what was fit to be done, and what was for the benefit of the

Lord BROUGHAM retorted in a tone of contemptuous Lord GLENELG promised to lay the papers connected with

the subject on the table of the House.

The third reading of the Juvenile Offenders Bill was then moved by Lord LANSDOWNE. Lord LYNDHURST protested against the mode of treating children in prisons and penitentiaries.

The debate was, after some conversation, adjourned till

The Recovery of Tenements Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The Custody of Infants Bill was, after a discussion between Lords LYNDHURST and BROUGHAM, rejected by a ma-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, July 26.

Several petitions were presented, after which

Friday, July 27. Mr. HUME moved a resolution to the effect that the pri-

them, it is incredible that they could thus dety popular feeling, and offend against Christian benevolence. The inhabitants of Thirsk are ready indignantly to disclaim all participation in this harsh lord Palmerston said, he did not feel it consistent with his

exercise of tyrannical power, and to disown a share of the universal contempt with which the people of England must be expected to regard the agents of Vera Cruz the moment he received official notice of it

of Signor Campaniri.

The sum of 50,000l. was granted to defray the expenses of steam navigation to India by the Red Sea.

The sum of 2,993% 6s. 3d. was voted to defray the expenses of the civil establishment in the Bahama Islands.

The grant of 11,7201. 18s. 6d. towards defraying the expenses of the ecclesiastical establishments of the North American

6,1491. to defray the expenses of the settlement of Western 19,1551. for the expenses of the Indian department of Upper and Lower Canada.

17,6707. for the salaries of the governors and others of the West India colonies. 9631. for the expense of the civil establishment of Heligo-

69,950l for the salaries and allowances to the special jusnegro population.
3,8717. for salaries of emigration agents.

16,000%. for the charge of the civil government of Nova 8,600% for the charge and repairs of the Rideau and other

The Post-Office Bill was reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. The Mediterranean Postage Bill and the Entails (Scotland) Bill went through committee. Lord HOWICK brought in a bill for the due keeping of sundry accounts under the control of the Secretary at war; and Mr. Rice brought in a bill to amend the law relative to legal proceedings by joint-stock banks against their own members, and by members against the companies. The bills were read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. Rice, the following members were named as the committee on education in Scotland:—Mr. R. Steuart, Mr. G. Hope, the Lord Advocate, Sir G. Sinclair, Mr. Wallace Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Wallace Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Wallace Mr. Wallace, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Wyse.

The House adjourned at a quarter to one e'clook.

Saturday, August 28. The House met at 12 o'clock. The Prisons (West Indies) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The County of Clare Treasurer's Bill and the Entails (Scotland) Bill were read a third time and

Lord PALMERSTON moved the order of the day for the committal of the China Courts Bill; but after a short debate he consented to withdraw the measure till the next session. The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill was brought from the Lords, and

Mr. RICE stated, in answer to Sir James Graham, that it was his intention to fix Thursday next for the French Patriot, and it is surely true. If there be discussion upon the amendments made in the bill by Mr. P. THOMSON stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Lascelles, that it was his intention to introduce next session a bill giving the right of estab-

lishing bonding warehouses in inland towns. The report of the Customs Bill was further considered and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time on Monday. Mr. RICE gave notice, that on Monday he will move that the House resolve itself into committee on the Civil List Acts, for the purpose of taking into consideration the report of the Pensions

The House adjourned at half past three o'clock. Monday, August 30.

Conversations without any result took place relative to the Prince of Oude, Lord Durham's special Council in Canada, and the Neapolitan grant of a nonopoly of brimstone to a French company. Mr. RICE then made a statement relative to

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, previous to which Colonel Sibthorp made his motion on the subject of the numerous commissions issued by Ministers since 1830, and Mr. Rice, in answer to Lord W. Bentinck, stated that "the Government felt itself bound, in luty to the nation, as well as to the Duke of Wel ington, to see that the design for the national testinonial to his Grace was such as to do credit to the state of the arts in this country, and be worthy of the nigh character of the great captain whose services t would perpetuate. The Government, therefore, while it held the discretion of approving the design of the testimonial, and would recommend that the grant of the site by the Crown be contingent upon such approval, would not take it on themselves to pronounce upon any design without consulting with those most competent to aid them in forming a cor-

rect judgment in such matters." In the committee of supply the following sums were voted: £12,500 for the expense of the Foundling Hospital

£20,000 for the expense of the House of Industry, Dublin. £150 for a school, the name of which was no £1,000 for the expense of the Female Orphan Hospital, Circular-road, Dublin.

£25,000 for the expense of the Lock Hospital. £1,000 for the expense of the Lying-in Hospital. £1,500 for the expense of Dr. Stevenson's Hospi-

£3,800 for the expense of the Fever Hospital and House of Recovery, Dublin. £500 for the expense of the Hospital for Incurables. £8,928 for the expense of the Roman Catholic College, Ireland. £5,300 in aid of the Dublin Royal Society.

£700 was then voted to pay the salaries of the commissioners of charitable donations and bequests n Ireland. £1,500 to the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast.

£13.839 to defray the expenses of repairing and building the public buildings under the direction of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland. £22,332 to pay the salary of the chief secretary of cil, and of printing (Ireland). £63,200 to defray the law expenses and grants to

Scottish Universities. £101,206 to defray the charges of the Commissariat Department for the year ending the 31st of March, £50,054 for the half-pay of commissariat officers, etired full-pay and superannuation allowances, &c.

£12,394 for the salaries of the officers of the household in Ireland. £3,000 for the paymaster of the civil service in £4,150 for publishing proclamations and printing the statutes in Ireland.

£31,719 to defray the expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Dissenting ministers in Ireland. £66,700 to defray the expense of criminal prosecutions and other law charges in Ireland. £31,357 for the expense of public offices in Ireland.

£3,206 for the expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. £7,000 for the expense of the boundary survey in reland. £12,700 for the expense of the commission ap-

pointed to inquire into the best system of railways in reland After the termination of proceedings in the Committee of Supply, some routine business was transacted, and the House adjourned at half-past one.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1838.

SIR W. MOLESWORTH'S PORTRAIT. THE MAN WHO ENDEAVOURED TO PLEASE EVERYBODY, PLEASED NO-

ers and destruction, because he was not for Universal Qualification; and who made one of the glorious nineteen, who not only admitted the justice of those world that "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient principles, but actually seconded WAKLEY's that she wills it."

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON inquired whether there was any truth in the report which had obtained circulation, and the packets and from Mexico had been interdicted by the French government from carrying specie, the property of private individuals, while the blockade lasted?

Lord PALMERSTON said, the Hon. Gentleman knew that, according to the strict doctrine of blockade, the French Government would have been entitled to establish an absolute blockade, whereas they had made an exception in favour of they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to merchants? and next, whether they would allow these packets to carry specie belonging to the English service, and required for the request, to allow the packets to tarry specie belonging to the English service, and required for the request, to allow the packets to carry specie belonging to the Government acceded to the latter part of the request, to allow the packets to tarry specie belonging to the Government, but declined allowing them to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to pass at all was an indulgence which we had no right to expect according to our own principles; and allowing packets to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to take specie belonging to individuals. The permitting packets to take specie belonging to officially the whole of the the week of the stocks at one and the same time. Did not the Radicals of Leeds to a man support the House was occupied during nearly the whole of the weeking with the miscellaneous estimates not previously voted. The following were voted out of the pockets of the Balcals could have hoped, and worse people.

210,000 for the Polish Refugees.

The sum of 6007 was veted to pay the expense of the trustees of the British Museum in purchasing the collection our party that while both Whigs and Tories preserve union, by magnifying the virtues and covering the faults of their friends, the object of the Radicals of the civil establishment in the Bahama Islands.

A sum of 4,449, 13s. 4d, was granted to defray the charge of the civil establishment at the Bermudas.

The grant of 3,070, towards defraying the charge of the civil establishment at Prince Edward's Island was agreed to.

The grant of 9,810, 15s, 10d. was made towards defraying the charge of the civil establishment on the western coast of Africa.

Seems to be to magnify the vices and suppress the virtues of their supporters. You agree upon a test of principle, you place Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Equal Representation and No. Property Qualification upon your tion, and No Property Qualification, upon your banners. Molesworth outrages his Whig friends by supporting one and all, and then you ask why his Portrait is given with the "Star." The reason is, because, as we cannot present you with perfection, we give you the nearest thing to it-Our wish is to please, our highest ambition and desire is to gratify and serve you, and as we have so failed, please yourselves in future. and we shall cordially co-operate in giving you pleasure; but, in justice to Sir W. MOLESWORTH. we are bound to say that but few have complained and one an anonymous writer, while many, very many, have approved our selection. Who has contended for a repeal of the "Poor Law Amendment Act" more strenuously than we have? and have we not always told you, that though a repeal of the measure would not ensure Universal Suffrage, that Universal Suffrage would speedily procure a repeal of the Act? One correspondent calls Molesworth the great Cornish landowner, while another says, though he does not altogether approve of him, yet it is something to find a large landed proprietor. voting for a repeal of the Corn Laws. We leave the whole question to our readers, and that jury before whom we are ever ready and willing to be tried shall judge us upon this, as upon every other question. We shall bow to THEIR decision, but we will not defer to the verdict of ONE.

THE NATION'S WILL. "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she

wills it." Such was the language of an eminent

anything more oppressive to the mind of the benevolent lover of his country, than to see that country groaning under the shackies of bondage, it is to see the great mass of the people apparently in love, or at least content, with slavery. The cool apathy of the people, under the infliction of indignity and wrong, presents no hope of their deliverance, and strikes the chill of despondency to the heart of patriotism. But when the distant thunder of popular discontent and excitement rolls sullenly through the political hemisphere, manifesting by its murmurs that the people have begun in some degree to awake. and to feel their prostrated condition, the spark of eager hope is partially enkindled, and the expectation is engendered that bye-and-bye they will discover and throw off the load that has been laid upon them. Soon the distant rumbling breaks into a discordant concert, as the attention and the judgment of the newly-awakened masses is directed towards the several points on which the pressure is most severely felt. Then is the "spark" fanned into an ardent flame, and the delighted energies work freely and unremittingly at the task of guiding the half-formed judgment of the sufferers from the symptoms to the diseasefrom the effects, the operation of which is now felt. to the great cause whence they all proceed: that so each mighty limb of the giant public may direct its energy, not so much to the destruction of the twigs. by which the present smart is inflicted, as to the uprooting of the corrupt tree on which they grow. And whenever the numerous sections, into which the people are sure to be divided on their first awakng to a sense of wrong, come to be united into one compact body-whenever their attention comes to be concentrated from the several points towards which it has been directed to one grand point at which all aim, there remains then no barrier which can effectually oppose the attainment of their object. The great point then is, that this concentrated energy shall not be misdirected; for it is an allpowerful engine, either for good or evil. Hence we have viewed with feelings of unmingled satisfaction and delight, the agitation of the public mind on a variety of different subjects during past years. The attention of the labouring classes—the real "people,"—has been successively (and yet, to a certain degree, simultaneously,) aroused by the injuries they have sustained by the operation of a corrupt system of patronage hanging round their necks a host of ocusts, in the shape of idle and useless pensioners, and a swarm of hornets, in the form of mischievous placemen and Commissioners, to support whom they are weighed to the earth by the pressure of the Lord Lieutenant, the expenses of the Privy Coun- taxation; by the operation of the Corn Laws, which made rents high, and bread dear; by the iniquitous protection of the fundholders, which made money dear and labour cheap; by the horrors of the Factory System, which immolates their progeny, and coins the blood of their children into gold, for "merciless griping ruffians;" and, by the abomingtions of the Poor Law Act, which virtually and practically denies them the right to live. All these, and a hundred minor grievances, subservient to the same grand end, (of making the working classes beasts of burden-hewers of wood, and drawers o. water-to the Aristocracy, Jewocracy, Millocracy, Shopocracy, and every other Ocracy that feeds on human vitals,) have roused the feelings of the people and prompted the respective parties to seek a remedy for the smarting of their wounds. While they were thus occupied with the consideration of local and parfial grievances, it was our task—the task of all true patriots-to point the general mind to one conclusive fact—that all these horrible effects sprung from one fearful cause. The laws, being made for and not by the people, took no cognizance of their interests, but considered only low they might be made promotive of the interests of the law makers, - and hence, as now, our uncessing watchword has been Universal Suffrage-Universal Suffrage-Universal Suffrage! Let the people only exercise their due power in the making of the laws, and their wisdom and discretion will soon remedy all these. The conflict of jarring interests and opinions among the people ste now ceasing—their BODY, AND LOST HIS ASS INTO THE efforts are being concentrated, and their energies united, for the attainment of this one object, which,

When we presented our readers with a portrait of to all the rest. The nighty masses which have re-OASTLER, we were threatened with loss of subscrib- cently assembled at Newcastle, at Sunderland, at Shields, in Carlisie, in almost every part of Scot-Suffrage, and because the Repeal of the "Poor Law dersfield, at Halifax, at Keighley, and in almost.

Amendment Act" was made an activities.

Amendment Act" was made an agitating question for every part of England, have declared with one voice the portrait of Sir W. Molesworth, who is for enthusiasm, and yet coolness and determination such Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by as was never before beheld. Five hundred thousand, Ballot, Equal Representation, and No Property it is confidently expected, will there register their vows

human life can be sustained. Nothing

description persons. But to any man of common

sense, and possessing a moderate knowledge of man-

kind. no other evidence would be necessary, to prove

the horrible intentions of the Act, than the appoint-

ment of such a villain as MOTT to direct its

good and beneficent, he employs good and benefi-

dark and malevolent he necessarily selects the most

cruel and depraved of his species to "carry them

out." . Upon no other hypothesis can the appoint-

ment of such a monster as MOTT be accounted for.

But while we denounce the public agents of

tyranny let us not commit the error of laying all the

sin at their door. This would be to take a very

narrow, a very deplorably-blind view of our situa-

tions. Public agents are, after all, only public

servants. Public servants, like all other servants,

must do the bidding of their masters, or else resign

their "births." In a state of society like the pre-

sent, we cannot expect public servants to resign

than the average of mankind. Now as we have no

right to expect or suppose this, let us, in justice,

transfer the major part of our reprobation from the

servants to the masters, from the Commissioners to

their employers. The Poor Law Commissioners are

the servants of Parliament. The Parliament is

therefore more guilty than the Commissioners. But

by whom it is elected, that is to say, of the upper

and middle classes. These classes do, therefore, I

maintain, merit our reprobation, more than does

even the Parliament. Talk not to me of those

classes petitioning Parliament against the Act. or

that of their complaints that the Act " has deprived

them of all control over their own funds." All

that is deception and humbug. The Act was passed

by those classes, and for them: it was passed by a

Parliament which represented them exclusively: it

has been maintained by similar Parliaments, and

neither when the Act was before the Legislature,

nor since, have they taken any effective steps to

prevent or repeal it. Yet they had only to say

the word,—they have still only to say it and

the thing is done. The Parliament of Eng-

land can no more resist the will of our upper and

American people. Then why do not our upper and

middle orders get the Act repealed? Because they

will not-because it "works well" for them-be-

cause it tends to make the labouring population their

absolute slaves. A labourer will accept any terms-

he will submit to any reduction of wages, rather than

undergo the horrors of a Whig bastile. This is the

whole secret of the affair. In Kent and Essex, for

example, wages have fallen 6d. a-day in various

parishes, since the introduction of the Act. 6d

if a farmer, employing 20 labourers, on the average

in the year, reduces the wages of each by 6d. a day,

he saves £156 a year, which gives £100 to himself

and £56 to the landlord. Let the working classes

only suppose what has happened in Kent and Essex

4,000,000 labourers, mechanics, &c., and let them

see the thirty and odd millions so saved going annu-

the assault must be made in some way. "Paupers,"

for paupers; paupers will stand to be shot at, or, at

we will hit the labourers through the bodies of the

paupers. Long live the arts of gunnery and water-

gruel!" The attack was of course decided on, and

One circumstance has much tended to blind the

millions in respect of the Act. I allude to the slow

and canting manner in which it is being carried

into effect. Conscious of the horror and fury it

would excite, if attempted to be fully and at once

put into operation, its administrators have gone

about the country like thieves in the night, or rather

like army scouts reconnoitering the land, before they

hazarded any hostile incursion. Even in places

where they have effected Unions, and built Work-

houses, they have given nothing like "full swing"

to the measure. Neither the dietary nor the dis-

cipline is any thing like so stringent as it would be

were it not for the outcry that has been raised

against the Act, as it will be whenever force or for-

tune may enable its authors to put down that outcry.

In thus viewing the matter, OASTLER and STE-

PHENS have probably done as much harm in one

way, as they have done good in another. Had it

not been for their exertions, the country would be

now covered with unsightly Bastiles, in which the

Sovereign Dispenser of hunger and misery would be

reigning in fiend-like majesty, and, as a necessary

consequence, the eyes of the entire country would

be opened to a sense of the enormity committed.

uch, I think, would have been the result of allow-

ing the Act to have full and uncontrolled swing.

Still OASTLER and STEPHENS did what was

right. They would not consent to see their fellow-

creatures immolated without an effort to save them,

and they had no right to risk the certainty of pre-

sent good, on the contingency of a future, though

greater good. They would be unworthy of the

name of men, unworthy the name of Christians, had

they, with the convictions they entertained, acted

otherwise than they did. OASTLER, in particular,

While upon this subject, let me contrast the treat-

ment of American convicts with that of English

panpers. The contrast will do good, were it only

to show the difference between aristocratic or mid-

dle-class Government, and a Government of all the

people. Of the city of Washington (the capital of

the American Union), the following is the exact

I take my account from a well-known book, enti-

tled, Historical Sketches of the Ten Miles Square

Ratios and Clothing of the Convicts, as authorized

by the Regulations of the Penitentiary.

1st, "The ratio for each man per day shall be-

12 oz. of pork, or 16 oz. of beef, (every day);

10 oz. of wheat-flour, not bolled;

forming the District of Columbia, &c. Page 208.

deserves the everlasting gratitude of Englishmen.

the result is the Act in question.

point at wa

BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

Mr. O'CONNOR has been deputed by large public meetings of the Working Men of several places, both in England and Scotland, to represent their interests at the Birmingham demonstration, on Monday next.

> EDITORIAL DUPLICITY. TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW.

OUR Contemporary, the Leeds Times, in his paper of last Saturday, gravely announces to his by which we shall be enabled to publish weekly, a letter on some political topic of interest from the pen of that thorough Radical Reformer, Publitus, who has already been introduced to them, and whose communications to the Weekly and Daily True Sun newspapers during the proprietorship of D. W. HARVEY, Esq., M. P., excited so much of public attention. At the same time it ought to be distinctly understood, that although on every question of importance we entirely coincide with the sentiments and opinions of our Radical Corresponent, the Leeds Times must not be considered as in every particular identified with the feelings to which he may give expression."

The first effort of "PUBLIUS" in the way of sustaining the popularity of the paper which has fortunately secured his valuable aid, is a furious attack on Mr. OASTLER, as pitiable for the ignorance as for the malignity which pervades its whole tenor. The very beginning of his letter shows that "PUBLIUS" knows nothing of OASTLER. He begins by charging him with avarice, a sin that we suppose was never laid to the door of RICHARD OASTLER before, even by the bitterest of his enemies. 'Tis equally clear that "PUBLIUS" knows nothing of the working men of "the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire," or he would not have addressed to them a letter charging with avance the man whose time, and labour, and health, and money, and prospects, have been expended in their service with a profusion amounting even to prodigality, during a series of years, in which he had nothing to hope for as the reward of his exertions but obloquy and disquietude, and eventual ruin. The working men of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire know OASTLER. They have known him long and thoroughly. Of "PUBLIUS" they know nothing, beyond the large amount of eavy, malice, and petty jealousy developed in this letter. A mouthful of more paltry venom was never belched forth than this letter of Mr. "PUBLIUS; but it will take many such mouthfuls to convince the working men of the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire that RICHARD OASTLER "would leave as they are, the millions of struggling and deserving yet perishing men who manage a little longer to · keep the abhorred name of pauper from their homes." That "he either cares nothing about or sets his face against putting the labouring portion of the community as far as possible above the necessity of the assistance of Poor Laws; and that his principal, if not sole object is to render slavery and pauperism = tolerable." Their long acquaintance with OASTLER enables them to know that he is not a "pickpocket." Not less ignorant is "PUBLIUS" of the great political movements of the West Riding than of OAST-ZER's personal and public character; for his letter shews that he does not even know that the Factory Question has been agitated there for the last six years. Indeed the whole letter bears internal evidence that the writer, though "he has been introduced to the eaders of the Leeds Times," knews nothing of the Working men of the North and West-Ridings of Tarkshire," or of their affairs of public business and sanections with RICHARD OASTLER, on which he esumes to write. But who is "Publius?" It is t sair that the workingmen of the North and West dings of Yorkshire should know something of this int champion who so bravely comes forward to ma them from the attacks of the "pickpocket."

Leeds Times denominates him a "thorough The icai Reformer," and speaks of his connection the Daily and Weekly True Sun during the ietership of Mr. HARVEY. The Leeds Times loes "PUBLIUS" the bonour to "perfectly de with his opinions and sentiments on every coincin of importance." It would be strange f he did not, unless some new arrangement indeed a made for the Editorship of the Leeds Times has been formal announcement of its being consigned since the anagement of CHARLES HOOTON, Esq., to the m ppen to know that CHARLES HOOTON, PUBLIUS of the True Sun" are one and Esq., and erson. We do not presume to inquire the same p e the motive of the Editor of the Leed's what may b ectising this gross humbug on the public, Times for pra have taken the trouble to expose the nor should we for the dishonest subterfuge contained deception, but

rtion of the announcement; namely, in the latter po is Times must not be considered as that "The Lee. tlar identified with the feelings to in every particu hius) may give expression." A which he (PUB writer, to be deserving of respect, public man and a forward and independent-aiming should be straigh nt of principle at whatever cost: at the establishme il double provided, by the distinc-Leeds Times and PUBLIUS, for ake whenever necessary, so as to the turning of the a matable side of it to the readers present the most p: of the paper. Whe x PUBLIUS happens, as in the present instance, to stumble upon subjects which show how very I imited are his conceptions his information, he can be afterwards smoothed down by the Leeds Times. as soon as the 1 ditor has received his cue from the schooling of his subscribers. Against dishowest managenering we protest. It T is too much that in the same journal, the same writer should give one version of a matter as "PUBLICIS," and another version of the same matter as the Editor of the Leeds Times. We repeat that , 'and it not been for this palpable "trick." we should have taken no notice of the evident " ruse" practi sed by our contemporary in the way of trade. But when this "trick" comes in juxta- life is the appetite keener than between the ages of position with such an article of malicious misrepresentation as that of "PUBLIUS" in the Leeds Times of last Satura'ay, we thought it our duty to the Public to uplift the vizor, and leave" Publius" and the Editor of the Leeds Times, to congratulate each other like the man with two names, who drank his own health by each of them alternately, till he got drunk by complying with the humour of his company.. We now beg to bid Mr. "Publius" good bye, excerely congratulating the Lecds Times upon the at equisition of so important an auxiliary.

COMPENSATION.

Bill in the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the Dake of Wellington "took the liberty of suggesting to their Lordships the introduction of a clause of Compensation to persons for the losses which they would sustain by the operation of the Bill." . . "These officers would, in his opinion, be very harshly treated in consequence of this omic sion; and he also did think that when a Bill of this n ature passed that House in the shape it did, in conse quence of the peculiar privileges of the other House of Parlia-

equity and justice should have clean left the of the Act, was necessary to convince certain per-

cranium of the Noble Duke, when considering sons: others more incredulous, still required the and promising to render all the support evidence of some thirty murders in the Bridgewater his power to Lord BROUGHAM'S Bill Union, and of some seventy murders in Coventry: for robbing the Beer-sellers, whom the Noble there may be a third class of dupes still more infatu-Duke had led into a trap of his own setting. How ated, whose eyes will never be opened until they see unfortunate for the Beer-sellers that they happen to dead bodies carried out of the Workhouses as thick and boys, shall be as nearly in proportion as possible. and frequent, as they are seen carried out of Milibe mostly working men, and not "officers" connected tary Hospitals in a besieged town, and until they with our gaols—that their little property has been mostly acquired by dint of hard labour, and not see the war of labour brought down to the lowest wrung out of the crimes of society. This makes all the difference between their being plundered by the but time and experience can convince these several readers that "arrangements have been entered into Noble Dake and his associate, without any consideration at all, and their having the benefit of his

> THE Whig papers affect to treat the late movements of the Patriot forces in Canada with great contempt; but the actions of their masters sadly belie their words. With all the savage ferocity of desperation, the Canadian "Loyalists" are not content with employing to aid them in this tug of civil warfare, the inveterate Volunteers, but they have re-enacted the tragedy of our North American Colonial Revolt, by putting in requisition the Tomahawks and Scalping Knives of the merciless Indians, as our readers will perceive from the accounts given in our foreign news. Our blood curdled with horror when we read the following announcement from a journal in the interest, and probably in the confidence, of Earl DURHAM'S | lucrative births, without supposing them to be better

proceeded towards the scene of action." * * 'The plan now is to draw those Brigands into the country, and the Indians will give a good account of them. The Volunteers and Indians are deternined to take no more prisoners, holding that those ragabonds are not to be regarded as entitled to the Parliament itself, is but the servant of those ther lives by surrender."

without bringing them to trial is very general." It may be that this horrible instigation of minds too deprayed and thirsty for blood already have not come by authority. We shall see whether any steps are taken by the Canadian Government to bring up its author, and prevent a repetition of his offence against nature. If not, the only inference s, that Lord DURHAM directly sanctions and approves a mode of warfare which will send down his name to posterity in unenviable association with those of JENGHIS KHAN and TAMERLANE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, August 1st, 1838. MY DEAR SIRS,-What will this country come middle classes, than can the various State Legisto? I see in the Times of this day a statement to latures of America resist the universal will of the the effect, that, in the Hartismere Union, a pauper boy named Quentin, between 11 and 12 years of age, having watched the mouse-trap set in the men's attic, secured a mouse from it, and skinned, reasted, and ate it in the men's sitting-room, and in their presence!!! MOTT, the Assistant Commissioner says that the Governor of the Hartismere Union Workhouse considers this to have been a mere "lark," but a Mr. Rodgers, asserts that "it can be distinctly proved, and by a person (not a pauper) who interrogated the boy on the subject | a day is 3s. a week, or £7 16s. a year: consequently within 24 hours after the roasting, that hunger was his inducement for having eaten the mouse, &c." Mr. Rodgers goes on to say-" That a different version should have been obtained from a simple lad by an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner is by no means extraordinary." I know not whether Mr. to take place generally,—let them suppose a reduc-Rodgers knows Mott as well as Mott is known tion of 6d. a day to be made in the wages of in the parish of Lambeth, but if he does, he must know that a viler caitiff does not exist than the said MOTT. In my character of Journalist, I have had ally into the pockets of their employers and of the several letters addressed to me describing the fellow's landlords,—let them, I say, only see this clearly, horrible treatment of paupers and mad-people, and they will then know all that they need to know describing him as a man who has realized an "ind about the New Poor Law Act. It's, emphatically, pendence" by starving paupers, by driving them an Act to reduce the wages of labour, by ratemad, and afterwards contracting for their mainte- reducing and pauper-killing. The villains who got nance as a keeper of lunatics, in short, as a man who the Act passed, dared not to attack wages directly has carried on a regular traffic in the woes and and openly: they, therefore, placed their masked tortures of his fellow beings. If the letters I allude batteries under cover of the poor's rate. If they to be true, (and I have no reason for doubting them,) | pointed their guns directly at the labourer himself, the oath of MOTT outht not to weigh against any they feared he would either get out of the way of

DIETARY FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.										
	Brez	Breakfast		Dinner.					Supper.	
Days.	Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Bread,	Potatoes	Soup.	Сревве.	Bread.	Cheese.	
	oz.	pnts	ez.	oz.	Ib.	pnts	oz.	oz.	08.	
landay	43	1	••	43	••	••	1	41	.1	
Monday	43	-1	••	43		1	1	43	1	
fuesday	43	1		41		••	1	43	1	
Wednesday	13	1	5	4	3	••	1	43	1	
Thursday	45	1		4월		1	1	43	1	
Friday	43	1		43			1	43	1	
Saturday	43	1	3	4	3		1	41/2	1	

gill of molasses;

and 2 quarts of rye, 4 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 11/2 oz. of pepper, and 21/2 bushels of potatoes to each 100 rations. The rations of women taking into consideration age, health, &c. All

America to convicted felons! The clothing is equally good and wholesome, and every convict is allowed a good and wholesome bed as well Do you know why an American convict is better treated than a poor Englishman who never committed any crime at all? Because the Government of America is a democracy, that is to say, a Government of the operations. Where the objects of a legislator are people themselves. And do you know why the American Government is a democracy? Because cient agents to execute his laws; but where they are the American people fought for it, and won the fight. And who, think you, were their enemies? The very same parties who are now your enemies. and the enemies of liberty and humanity all over the world. Shall I name them to you? I will-They are the landlords and money-changers of England.

Our readers are informed that a full and correct porter, specially for the Star.

J. Chappel.-His Papers have always been sent from the Office, except July 14th. If he does not receive them regularly he must apply at the Post-Office.

Leeds Working Men .- After the Birmingham demonstration, we shall call an out-door meeting demand for justice.

have been regularly sent from our Office in due time, and on applying at the Leeds Post-Office, we found they had been properly forwarded from there. We were referred, by the Postmistress, to the Postmaster of York, to whom we have written respecting the delay complained of, but

n compliance with the wish of our Carlisle readers, the portrait of the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS will be presented with each Star of next Saturday; and, as our circulation has but recently commenced in that town, we shall, on the 18th, give with the Star a portrait of General ARTHUR O'CONNOR, the Exile of Erin; on the 25th a portrait of OASTLER; and, on the 1st of September, a portrait of FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. We have not any portraits of the lust mentioned gentleman by us, but we have given orders for more being struck off. Specimens of all are in the hands of our agent, Mr. Arthur, 28, Rickergate, Carlisle.

Notice to Fools.—Many poor persons who have fession by the acts of those who do not belong to it. We should much like to make an example

nected with the Assize and other intelligence which has crowded our Columns, prevented the possibility of this Memorial yet appearing. We will endeavour if possible, to find room for it in our next Saturday's Paper.

England.—Those three letters to which we refer. have been hitherto withheld, from a desire to protect both the writer and the publisher from the power of the Attorney-General. With this view, we thought it prudent to submit them to legal consideration, and have received them with the protection of a few legal quibbles, which. however, do not in the slightest degree lessen the importance, or interfere with the sublimity of thought and expression contained in those three letters, which, as a whole, will hereafter constitute one of the ablest commentaries upon the British Constitution, and furnish a compendium of liberty, which, if carried into practical operation, will constitute the best protection of both rich and poor. The whole composition cvinces a depth of thought, and an extent of research, which should have been otherwit employed than in the collection of rents for Squire Thornhill. We shall present our readers with No. 1 next week, and we respectfully submit its contents to the censorship of Publius, who (from his apparent want of knowledge of Mr. Oastler's character.) must have lived at a considerable distance from those quarters to which his agitation has been confined. Oastler's three letters. together with three others which have appeared in the Star, will be printed in a pamphlet form, after they have appeared in the Star, and those who are anxious to procure copies will please to give their early orders to our several Agents. The frontispiece will contain a portrait of

The Great Northern Union. We have the in-Northern Union numbers in its body more than 50,000 members. Carlisle and its neighbourhood will shortly add 1,000 to this important Union. Every member will receive a medal, formation, and upon the other the principles and of a card of admission, as it will be less perishmatter of curiosity.

the Working Men's Association of Mansfield We thank them for their kindly opinion, and shall shortly visit them, for the purpose of incorporating them with the Northern Union. We have received invitations from Rochdale and Barnsley, both for the 21st of this month, to neither of which can we give immediate answer ;

John Cleave. Our good friend's letter has been received. He shall have the matter in question arranged to his entire satisfaction, and we cannot avoid expressing our high approbation of the legal knowledge which he evinces in his admirable Gazette, wherein he goes as near the Attorney-

that the delay of their papers rests with some branch of the post office, and not with us, as we never miss a post. We have been satisfied

The following most extraordinary occurrence took place upon Mr. O'Connor's visit to New Mills. in Ayrshire: -One of the gentlemen who was sent as a deputation to escort Mr. O'Connor into attention for a short time, at length observed, depth of seventy-five fathoms. "Sir, I am just thinking that this day forty years, I left the garrison of Fort George, as a soldier, to accompany your father and uncle, as rebel prisoners, and this day I volunteer my services to accompany you, for the promulgation of the very principles for which they suffered." The old gentleman was afterwards called to the

The paragraphs which appear in our second page, relative to Mr. O'Connor's visit to Scotland, are taken from the Ayrshire Examiner, a good democratic paper, which has just been started in that place.

anada .- We have received an extract of an interesting private letter from this disturbed province, containing statements which may be relied on as authentic; but regret that it was received too late for this week. We shall give it next. lland Coronation. - We will have no more of this

nonsensc. Correspondence. - Great numbers of letters are arrears as fast as possible, but must beg indul- of the Leeds old St. Peter's Company, and two of The Portrait of Sir Wm. Molesworth, the report

Oastler's letter, will inform our agents that very early application must be made for next week's Star, the fact being that we frequently receive increased orders when there is no possibility of executing them. . Jones. - The Star is not furnished to any

we refer the applicant the Mercury's Royal Picture Gallery, where they may be supplied upon speculation. few strange tenures, &c .- We are very sorry

agent upon sale or return; the Mercury is, and

this letter was mislaid until too late. It shall appear next week.

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

Newcastle. - A Friend to the Star has allowed the time to elapse. He cannot now avoid the writ, except at a great expense.

ERITAS .- The landlord having accepted Veritas as a tenant, he had no right to distrain him for back rent, but he must not defend the possession by force, unless force be used to obtain it. Should | Mabgate. The Magistrates took a very favourable distress be made, Veritas must not, by any means, view of the case, and ordered him to enter into molest the bailiffs, he must then apply to us his own recognizances in £20, with one surety of

THE DALTON CASE.—The queriest in this case has an undoubted right to the legacy of £60, when he shall have arrived at the age of 21 indeed, we do not know upon what grounds payment has been refused. Being illegitimate does not in the slightest degree interfere with the right having, at an early hour that morning, robbed W. of J. H. Let him go to a respectable solicitor, and he will have his money at once.

T. C .- The law, without any provision upon the part of the landlord, makes it obligatory upon the tenant to give six months' notice of his intention to surrender. If the room was taken by the week, and if there is documentary or oral evidence to that effect, a week's rent or notice will be sufficient, and T. C. may surrender at up at the Court House, charged with having stolen

L. N.—The landlord can dispossess L. N. with a quarter's notice, or double his rent.

Orestes. - His marriage is not binding, nor had the magistrates any power to interfere, unless, by some recognition of the marriage since atfor trial to Wakefield House of Correction taining his majority, he has himself given them that power. We give the opinion only, because it appears that the conduct of the woman has

F. G. is entitled to the legacy when of age, and a power of attorney to any friend in England will effect her object.

A. W. X .- We fear the postage must be paid. B. P .- The master cannot stop the wages of his apprentice under the circumstances stated by B. P. Real Radical.-If the place of bathing has been used as such, and no violence is done to society, if it is not too public, or near some public place, the police have no right to interfere; but where is the magistrate to make them do their duty? the will of the police is the law of the land. W. C. may have a window, and, from the terms of his agreement, is entitled to a doorway into

W. Hughes .- The overseers and guardians have all acted illegally, but what can querist do ? The law which allows ruffians to handouff an honest man, and take him from his work, will find other ruffians to support it. He need not have paid one furthing, as the woman was mar-

E. Hobson; from a shareholder. 20th of June; he was only liable to the payment of toll.

A. Drewan.-No parties have any right to stop up river. The factory which impedes the entrance or the egress should be presented as a nuisance, and might have been torn down in the commencement of its erection. The advertisement from the custody in Newgate. parson was illegal. The people are entitled to erase and pull down every barrier which is placed in enjoyment. The folly of interfering with Sabbath discipline comes well from infidel parsons, who preach the word of man, and laugh to scorn

Act,—they have also complied with the provision charges will be defrayed.

J. G. S., Oldham.—We fear the ratepayers have no redress now; they have applied too late. Again we have to desire that legal applications shall be made briefly, without any encomiums upon our conduct, or the usefulness of our paper. Our time is too valuable to be taken up with come to the point at once.

TO OUR READERS.

On Saturday, August 11th, every LANCASHIRE Purchaser of the 'NORTHERN STAR' will SPLENDID PORTRAIT

(FROM A STEEL PLATE.) objects of the Union. This will be given instead SIR W. MOLESWORTH

BART., M.P. FOR LEEDS. those who are not members may purchase it as a Every YORKSHIRE Purchaser will receive a

and our SCOTCH and other NORTHERN FRIENDS on Saturday, the 25th August.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

CRICKET .- A match at cricket was played on Woodhouse Moor, between the Cobourg and Brunswick clubs, which was won by the former by 73 this county. runs, or at one innings with 5 to spare. Cobourg, 1st. innings, 89; 2nd. do., 68; Brunswick, 1st. understand that Mr. Baron Alderson, as senior innings, 46; 2nd. 68.

ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA. On Saturday last, an encampment of the above order was opened by the Bradford District Officers at the General as prudent or practicable, but always house of Mrs. Harrison, the Robin Hood Inn, in may defy him. Everybody should support this Yeadon, when 135 young men enrolled themselves as members of the above order with every prospect of ING.—The second meeting for the season took place

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.-A she devil, named Honora Macarthy, was convicted at the last Cork commenced at one o'clock, and continued until Assizes of offering for sale, to an apothecary, at about half-past two, when it began to rain, which as to the Leeds branch, but have not yet had an Dunmanway, a fine living boy, about eleven years answer from York; and, if not speedy and of age, for the purpose of dissection—requesting that satisfactory, we shall apply to head quarters. he might be killed in her presence. She stated, in From Bristol, Sunderland, and other places, we answer to the apothecary's inquiry, that she could have had similar complaints. There is evidently have another boy for him in about a month. Sentence not be executed.

GEOLOGY.—A fine specimen of iron stone, covered with shells, was brought us on Thursday night, by a Mr. Nicholson, who styles himself "the Yorkshire Poet." He informed us that it was town, after having scanned him with much taken from a coal mine, at Rothwell-Haigh, at a

LEEDS SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.—At the close of the Summer Session on Wednesday week, prize and certificates of honour were awarded to the following gentlemen. FORSENIC MEDICINE. Medal, Mr. John Birbeck Nevins; Certificate, Mr. John Deakin Heaton. Botany.—Medal, Mr. John Deakin Heaton; Certificate, Mr. W. O. J. Wollaston.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS. The second Anniversary of the Loyal Queen Victoria Lodge, No. 1280 of the Manchester Independent Order of Odd Fellows took place last Tuesday, at the house of Mr. Cushworth, the King's Arms, St. Peter's Square, when an excellent dinner was provided for them by the worthy landlord. The evening's amusements was kept up till a late hour, by a number of young gentlemen, glee singers, from the various lodges in the district, who volunteered on this

CHANGE RINGING.—On Sunday morning last, a peal of New Treble Bob Major, consisting of 5056 changes (in two equal parts) was rung on the necessarily lying over. We will bring up our new peal of eight bells, at Rothwell church, by six the All Saints Company, Wakefield, which they accomplished in three hours, two minutes, and thirty of the Birmingham demonstration, together with seconds. The performance was such as to leave no doubt on the minds of the hearers, (which were numerous,) of the superior abilities of the Leeds and Wakefield Companies, and of which the last twenty years have given sufficient proofs. The performers names were as follow: Mr. S. Smallpage, (composer and conductor,) treble; Mr. C. Iles, second; Mr. J. Fawcett, third; Mr. J. Greenwood, fourth; Mr. J. Mortimer, fifth; Mr. J. Bottomley, sixth; Mr. W. Gawkrodger, seventh; and Mr. W. Groves, tenor. The above peal of bells was raised by subscription, through the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Jewison, Mr. Hulland, and Mr. Flockton, of Rothwell; and was cast by Mr. Taylor, bellfounder, of Oxford. The inhabitants of this rapidly improving village have thus set a noble example of the voluntary principle, not only to other villages adjacent, but to many towns throughout the

> ASSAULT.—On Tuesday, Thomas Flather, a young man of notorious character, was brought up at the Court-house, charged with having assaulted his father, the landlord of the Black Horse Inn, £10, to keep the peace for six months, and in default to be committed for that period to Wakefield House of Correction.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY .- On Tuesday last, Joseph Akeroyd, George Brown, John Gill, and John Straker, were charged at the Court House, with Whise, gardener to Wm. Cadman, Esq., on the road to Rounday, of two sovereigns, and about one pound in silver. The prosecutor was unable to give evidence from the injuries he had received; and consequently all the prisoners were remanded for further examination.

STEALING HANDKERCHIEFS .- On Monday, Mary Sanderson and Caroline Kay, were brought seven silk handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. Norfolk, linen-draper, in Commercial-street. They had entered the shop under the pretence of purchasing an article of little value, when they stole from the counter the articles in question, which were for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

ROBBERY.—On Tuesday, James Oats, James Collinson, and Richard Wood, were brought up at the Court House, charged with having robbed, on the Tuesday previous, Wm. Booth, of Drighlington, of two five pound notes, one sovereign, and two half sovereigns, at the North Tavern. It appeared that the prosecutor and the prisoners had been drink. ing together in the tap-room, when the latter raised a dispute respecting paying for a quart of beer, and they taking care to include the prosecutor in the squabble, got him down, rifled his pockets, and afterwards absconded with the booty. Eventually they were apprehended by Inspector Hainsworth, at Hull. One of the five pound notes they had got exchanged at Knottingley, and the other at Grimsby, which were produced and identified by the parties of whom the prosecutor received them. The prisoners were remanded for further exami-

APPREHENSION OF MYERS THE MURDERER. On Tuesday last, Myers, against whom, and Mrs. Pow, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned, by the coroner's jury assembled to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. Pow, arrived at Boulogne, in the Magnet, steam-boat. While on board, some one, who was aware of the verdict the jury returned against Myers, recognized him, and the information having been communicated to Captain Stock, the master, and also to the steward of the Magnet, they gave him into the custody of any portion of the path that winds along the the French police on his arrival on the quay, and he was conveyed to the prison in the town of Boulogne. On Saturday evening Myers was sent back to London, in the Harlequin steamer, and is now in safe

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—During the last week, a man along with a woman, whose names we the old pathway; and though sundry offences be have not been able to ascertain, called at the house committed upon fences, or private property, by of Mr. John Barber, jun., boot and shoemaker, in bad men, yet will they not constitute a right to Otley, requesting permission to have a night's lodgdeprive the remainder of the inhabitants of their ing. After telling a distressing and heart-rending story, and from their respectable appearance, Mr. B. consented to allow them to rest for a night. A little after ten o'clock, Mr. B. and his family retired the word of God. Let the people of Padiham pull to rest, taking the key of the door with them, the down every obstacle placed in their path, and lodgers not being ready; they left them sitting by stand by their right of passage—the only enjoyment they can have after a hard week's work.

B. and his family were very much alarmed with the Samuel Sidebottom.—The ratepayers have complied | man making his appearance in their bed-room, with with the 1st and 5th sections of the Select Vestry | an open razor in his hand, threatening to kill them if they dared to come down stairs. After this he 41st of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and commenced ransacking the house, but by the timely should apply to the Queen's Bench for a man- assistance of a neighbour he was prevented taking damus, to compel the magistrates to carry the anything. Early in the morning he decamped, havproceedings of the ratepayers into effect. Mr. ing made his retreat along with his lady. We here O'Connor's fee is the thanks of the poor of give a description of the man, trusting that it may Newtongreen, and when he receives them, all be of service to those placed in similar circumstances to Mr. B. He is about six feet in height, rather steut, wearing a black velvet coat with pearl buttons on, light coloured waistcoat, salmon coloured tronsers, and a large crowned hat, and states himself to be a woolcomber. - York Courant.

RATHER REMARKABLE. On Monday last, the man who drives the Otley and Skipton mail gig, extraneous matter. In future, all querists must | whilst staying at the Devonshire Hotel, in Skipton, was accosted by a man wearing gentleman's livery, to get him some horses ready for his master's carriage, who turned out to be his brother, whom he had not seen for a period of fifteen years. The driver of the above, at that time, enlisted into the 53rd regiment, and has only lately obtained his

CLECKHEATON.—This place with all its improvements has long been behind the neighbouring villages with regard to opportunities of instruction for the labouring class and the rising generation. But this deficiency is now happily disappearing; within the last three years two public schools have been erected, and on Friday evening last a Mechanics' Institute or society for the acquisition of useful knowledge, was opened. Very interesting addresses were delivered on the occasion to the members and riends by Mr. A. D. Dorsey, of Glasgew, Rev. like present on Saturday, the 18th August. Mr. Cooke, of Gomersal, Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Scott, Cleckheaton, Rev. B. Firth, of Wike, and Mr. Atkin, of Birkinshaw, when the meeting separated highly gratified with the evening's proceedings. It is expected that this society will be of great importance to the inhabitants of Cleckheaton-It already numbers nearly one hundred members, and is likely to increase considerably.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT. - The Rev. John Aspinall Addison, curate of Wallasey, has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Middleton, in

WEST-RIDING REVISING BARRISTERS.—We Judge of Assize for the Northern Circuit. has reappointed Messrs. Cottingham, Hildyard, and Henry to revise the lists of voters for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. They will commence their circuit on the 15th or 17th of September.

DONCASTER BARNSDALE ARCHERY MEETon Thursday, in a field adjoining the Deaf and Dumb Institution, near the race ground. Shooting prevented any further proceedings. There was a very thin attendance, especially of gentlemen. At three o'clock the company sat down to a dinner provided by Miss Hawley, at the Grand Stand.

LEEDS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY'S REPORT, an attempt somewhere to harrass us, but we will of death was recorded against her, but we fear it will July.—Admitted 74, discharged cured 65, remaining on the books 175.

On the debate on the Imprisonment for Debt

these persons a fair chance of having their clair us considered."

ment, it was rather a hard proceeding not to give

persevering efforts for compensation. CANADA. TOMAHAWKS AND SCALPING KNIVES. Government:-

"Colonel KERR, with 200 Indians, has also

'The determination to put the Brigands to death

other man's simple word of honour. A man capa- their fire, or brave it at the cannon's mouth. This ble of torturing paupers and lunatics (the latter of was too perilous an exploit to be risked lightly; yet his own making) would be somable, not only of falschood, but of any crime within the compass of said they, "are cheap as carrion; nobody cares human villany, provided money was to be made by it, and that it was not cognizable by a Court of any rate, they must stand. Let us, therefore, plant "Law." With these premises, I leave the public our artillery under shelter of the workhouses, and to judge between Mott's "report," and Mr.

RODGER'S statement in the mouse-eating affair. But Mr. RODGERS does not leave the matter to mere parole evidence: he has given facts and figures as well. Let us hear himself; and pray, reader! mark the following table. The pinching dietary to which full-grown boys are restricted, affords of itself ample justification for crediting the statement, and that the public may form their own opinion it is again inserted:-

·										
DIETARY FOR CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.										
Breakfas		kfast	Dinner.					Supper.		
Days.		Bread.	Gruel.	Meat.	Bread,	Potatoes	Soup.	Сревве.	Bread.	Срееве.
		oz.	pnts	ez.	oz.	Ib.	pnts	oz.	OZ.	015.
nday		43	1	••	43	••	••	1	41	.1
onday		43	-1	••	43		1	1	43	1
iesday		43	1		41			1	43	1
ednesday	••	13	1	5	4	3	••	1	41	1
onraday	٠`	45	1	••	41		1	1	43	1
iday	••	43	1	••	43			1	43	1
turday	••	42	1	3	4	3		1	41/2	1
31.1										

It will be generally admitted that at no time of 10 and 16. Towards the latter, in particular, growing boys and girls are quite ravenous. Now, it appears that, unless a child be sick, the above table cannot be legally departed from. And what a table! Six ounces of meat and two pints of soup in the week for a growing youth! No puddings! no milk! no beer! but the everlasting gruel, and the everlasting cheese, morning, noon, and night. "No matter," says Mr. Rodgers, "whether the pauper be a puling infant or a hearty youth of 16, the pint of the one and the ounce of the other, are doled out to each without respect to age. It consequently requires no other experience than that possessed by every father of a family, to pronounce such food to be as perpicious to the one class, as it is insufficient for the other." Mr. Rodgers is right. and I too am right, when I ask-What will this country come to? The bare fact of such a miscreant as MOTT being selected to "carry out" the dietary allowed to the convicts of the penitentiary. New Poor Law Act, would be evidence enough (independently of all the murders and miseries it has caused) that the intention of its framers was to decimate the population, and through the terrors of such decimation, to render the non-bastiled or un-killed working classes the absolute, panic-stricken, crouching slaves, for ever, of the LANDLORD and the MONEY-CHANGER. COBBETT'S exposure of the How very strange that these high notions of "COARSER FOOD" INSTRUCTIONS, to the framers

12 os. of India meal:

articles to be of good quality and sound," &c. There, men of England, is the living allowed in

Yours, &c.

BRONTERRE.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

report of the speeches and proceedings at the great Birmingham meeting, to be holden on Monday next, shall appear in the Star of the 11th inst. The report will be taken by our own Re-

of the working classes of Leeds, and shall either make them an example worthy of being followed, or hold them up to the scorn of other towns. We have every confidence in the people, and we will give them an opportunity of displaying their devotion to the principles of the Northern Union, which originated in Leeds. Let the men of Leeds look about them, and join in the general Williams and Binns, Sunderland .- These Papers

have not yet received an answer.

been gulled by legal quack advertisements, have come to us for relief. The practice is this-a firm in London advertises for claimants to such and such properties, or that they will undertake the recovery of estates and debts under such and such favourable terms. They then extract from the poor dupe a certain quantity of money, merely enough to procure copies of papers, which are not in existence. In a short time the fool calls again when the title is so clear that immediate proceedings must be taken, which will require an immediate expenditure of £50, £30, or £20, according to the appearance, or profession, or circumstances of the fool, who is desired to call in another few days, when he finds that another lesser sum is required to complete the business, and again a lesser sum, and finally the prospect is so bright, that he but requires to furnish a sum which he cannot by possibility command and then he is rudely kicked out, with an assurance that he shall have his bill of costs, and that he has impertinently imposed upon the honest rogue, who is not a professional gentle man. Our advice is, that all persons seeking to recover property, should apply to a respectable solicitor, and spend his first two or three guineas in taking the opinion of counsel upon his case. The public is too apt to judge of the legal pro-

of one of those suit-fishing gentry. Oldham Memorial. Various circumstances con-

Mr. Oastler's three Letters to the People of

expressible delight to inform our readers that the about the size of a crown piece, bearing an inscription upon one side, of the date of the able, but must not be worn as a badge; and

Mansfield.—We only this day received the letter of but we may make a general observation as to the propriety of altering the day for one of those

In reply to several agents, we have to inform them

BEWELL TO FIXBY .- Mr. Oastler, it is uniting on every side to grace that day-a day se of Oastler to their children's children, as a beer and pursued his journey.

Accident.—On Monday evening last,

triumph of honesty over insolence and intolerance. committee should be at once appointed, to take arge of the proceedings, and make them of a chan dares to make Fixby his residence, upon the 70 years of age. samption of carrying the Poor Law into operation Huddersfield.—ED. N. S.]

eting night.

BEER ADULTERATIONS .- By a return of the onse of Commons just published, it appears that 7 persons have been convicted in the last three ars of adulterating beer, of which 11 have been om that class of beersellers who are licensed by the icise, and 206 of those licensed by the magistrates. PICTURES AND NEWS .- On a late occasion, the

VISITATION.-The Lord Bishop of Ripon held s primary visitation on Wednesday last, in the arish Church of Richmond, when an excellent and ppropriate sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. George Price, M.A., Rector of Romaldirk, from the 4th chap. 1st Corinthians, v. 2, and faithful," after which his Lordship delivered a impressive charge to the clergy.

HALIFAX.

he anniversary of this chapel was observed by the ollowing services being held in the above placein the he University College, London, preached; and in he afternoon the Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M. minister of the chapel. Colletions were made after each ermon in aid of the chapel fund.

ILLINGWORTH CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS. in the afternoon and evening of Sunday last, the unual sermons were preached in Illingworth church, rumbent of Low Moor, and in the evening by the tation service. Rev. James Bardsley, curate of Bierley. Collecions were made on the occasion in support of those

EXPECTED APPOINTMENTS OF THEWESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—The whole of the preachers belonging to the circuit connected with this town in the Wesleyan body, are expected to be removed after the Conference, and the following Reverend field turnpike-road at Losthouse Gate, by carrying Gentlemen, it is stated, will take their places, viz. it behind the land at the back of the Star Inn, and -Messrs Joseph Robert, now of Manchester, Stephen Kay, now of Nottingham, and for eleven years a missionary in South Africa; and John Carey Pengelly, now of Stockton.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS. - Friday last gave ceedingly dangerous. another opportunity for these Poor Law-loving Guardians to meet together to display their ingenuity in legislating for the poor in local matters, under the direction of the Commissioners. Report states that from nineteen to twenty of the elected Guardians were present, and of Ex Officios the following:-Messra Waterhouse, Pollard, Ralph, R. Briggs, W. Briggs, and J. Rawson. One of the representafives of the three Somerset House kings, who, like them, named Mr. Mott. After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read over, and five notices of marriages, the Clerk also reported to the Board that the overseers of Stainland and Elland had been read over. had been summoned before the magistrates for the non-payment of their calls, and that the magistrates certain arithmetical calculations which he had made,

the inhabitants of this town and neighbour- of at the Old Union Inn, Barnsley, then assembled , then assembled, held up their hands in apto a motion then put, "that F.O'Connor, Esq. considered their appointed delegate to attend the

build prisons for ourselves, that such as him

imprison us when they think proper,

to for having committed no crime, except that of

electing our own interests, by letting that which

the to come into our own pockets pass into those of

ARISTOCRATIC BEEF-EATER.—A butcher's lad rday). He leaves regretted by all who know of his vocation, was sent by his master with several Theatre, Barnsley. worth as a man, as a neighbour, as a steward, lots of beef for different houses. On calling at one DEBATING SOCI se hands are clean from all bribes,) and as a place, the good lady remarked that one of the cuts in Barnsley under this title, for the purpose of disd of his country. His friends are wishful to was much nicer than hers, and asked the lad if he cussing politics. It already contains several intellirtheir respect by attending him on that occasion, would give her a steak off the other person's beef, gent young men, and what makes it more gratifying if there are not thousands there, it will be bethat he said he could not do, as it had been puris, they are both Whigs and Tories.

The organs of
a concerned that such a gathering is intended. acquisitiveness, secretiveness, and gustativeness, hear of flags, and bands, and gifts, and honours being desperately excited in the good old lady, she promised the lad a pint of beer if he would give her ul fer his country, because it gives us the full the steak; the lad consented, and whilst she went efit of a patriot's services,—but sad for the for the beer, he out her a steak of her own beef. untry and the neighbourhood, who will hand the When she returned all was right, the lad drunk his

pen, we hear, are very zealous—they cannot as Mr. John Rushworth, gardener, Haley Hill, ok the idea of Poor Law divorces. The factory Northowram, near this town, was returning from dren are preparing appropriate flags, and will Lightcliff, where he had been for the purpose of Il the retinge of their own King Richard. Several paying for some berries; on his return, it is supds have already volunteered their gratuitous posed when he got to the top of the New Bank, that they worked ten minutes over every day. Is it so? vices. We know not how the people of Yorkte will pay a portion of their debt to Oastler
in the 25th; but this we do know, that death

brought him him in at the bottom part of the town, ne shall prevent us from being present, to witness and on turning the corner, near the King of Prussia triumph of honesty over insolence and intolerance. public-house; it is thought that he mistock it for Haley Hill, and got down to the water side, where he fell in, was found drowned the next morning, in ter to strike terror into the heart of every man the stone-dam, near the Keur Mills: he was near

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—The committee of this society, established in this town, met on Thursday LEEPS NORTHERN UNION.—This Society is evening last, in the Council-room of the Literary pidly increasing in members. At their meeting on and Philosophical Society of the same place, when onday evening last, after the usual business was the Rev. Wm. Turner, vice-president, was in the ncluded, a discussion took place according to last chair. After certain communications had been read, ek's notice, which was adjourned to their next one from R. W. Rawson, Esq., honorary secretary to the Statistical Society of Manchester. A number of pamphlets and papers was then presented, when a vote of thanks was also resolved upon, to be given to those gentlemen and the societies whom they represent, for their communications and kind offers of assistance and co-operation. Rules for the government of the society, and an address to the

public, stating its objects, were agreed upon. THE MOST ANCIENT OBDER OF FREE lercury endeavoured to account for its having Masons. This ancient Order held its first cenased to be the leading provincial journal, by tenary on Monday last, it being established in this Mr. Baxter, for the purpose of meeting the officers named Millingthorpe, late assistant to Mr. Sharp, ging that the newspaper which had outstripped it as in the habit of giving "pictures." "Our to the parish church, where the very Rev. Archontemporary, " quoth the Mercury, "gives deacon Musgrave read the prayers, and Dr. Naylor, ctures, but we self news;" hence the cause of his from Wakefield, preached a most impressive sermon rater success. Auxious, however, to regain his st estate, Mr. Mercury has improved upon the state, Mr. Mercury has improved upon the state, Mr. Mercury has improved upon the Nicholson's, the Old Cock Inn, and spent the day the Roebuck Inn, of the name of Sidney Smith, the concluded with "Oh oh on the watch, propose. This seemed to satisfy the man, who an of the Northern Star. In addition to the most agreeably. On this latter subject it is impos- other unknown to the defendant—that they immediand the fair one cunningly attempting to evade her ost inordinate puffing, by placards, circulars, and sible to bestow too much praise. The supply of ately commenced a violent tirade of abuse against vigilance, thinking a favourable opportunity presenherwise, the Mercury has hit upon the scheme of viands was most bountiful, and they were as various him, on account of his political opinions. In a led itself, started off, and succeeded in reaching Royal, erected in Ogden-street, in this town, and little time they were included in the performance had not proceeded far when one

the worthy host and hostess. Indeed, when the to differ with them in political opinion. That when society whose members had met under their roof. pushed him along the passage leading to the door; Moreover, it is required in stewards, that a man be So highly were all parties satisfied, that an that the defendant, on getting to the door, perceived unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the host the two fellows who brought the charge standing in which they had furnished.

WAKEFIELD.

manner. The evening was spent with the utmost conviviality and good humour.

WAKEFIELD NEW CHURCH .- The first stone of or the benefit of the Sunday Schools; that in the Wakefield, will, we understand, be laid on the 9th fernoon, by the Rev. Joshua Fawcet, M.A. in- instant, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, after the visi-

> FIRE AT KIREGATE MILL. -On Friday afternoon last, a fire broke out in the upper room of the Old Soke Mill, belonging to J. L. Fernandes, Esq., at Wakefield, which considerably damaged the roof

> LOFTHOUSE GATE.—We understand it is in contemplation to divert the line of the Leeds and Wakeroad from Wakefield to Leeds. A more desirable improvement could not be projected on this line of road. Independent of the narrow defile between the buildings, the sharp angles at each entrance are ex-

CHURCH RATES.—The long pending trial putting several questions to the rascals, (they still (Sanderson and others v. Craven) for the recovery of 3s. 10½d. Church Rates, was argued before Mr. in the lowest possible penalty, 10s. Bussey informed Chancellor Vernon, in the Ecclesiastical Court at them that he should appeal to the Sessions. York, on Friday nit., when it appeared that the churchwardens had estimated for £18 10s. for Visitation dinners, and for £180 for repairs of St. John's Church, while the Act of Parliament provides that one of old that we read of, that walked up and down in any one year. These items the Chancellor held no more than £100 should be charged to the parish in the earth, and to and fro therein, assembled with to be decidedly illegal, and to nullify the whole

` WSBURY

non-payment of their calls, and that the magistrates | RADICAL ASSOCIA N.—At a meeting held at tad allowed them fourteen days for payment. The the house of Samuel Middlebrook, the Black Bull Chairman then introduced to their notice the grave Inn, Liversedge, on Monday the 23d July, a subject of building a new bastile or workhouse, of Radical Association was formed for the purpose of which he had previously given due notice, and G. securing the political rights of Englishmen, and to after dragging her about fifty yards from the house, Pollard, Eaq., who is ever ready to express his tender regard for the poor, whether it be at a Coronation meeting or anywhere else, nobly distinguished by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No property Quahimself upon this oceasion by seconding the motion, lification for Members of Parliament, and Equal sued him, but they arrived too late. They immeand making a long speech in its defence, and by Representation. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to. 1st.—That we as an assoseems to have puzzled a large number of the gentle- | ciation act in unison with all kindred institutions in men then present, and fully to have persuaded them supporting every great political question. 2nd. that a new workhouse was absolutely necessary. On That we will use every lawful means in our power a division there appeared—for a new workhouse 18, to obtain a full, free, and equal representation of all and against it 6. A committee was then appointed, classes of the community, which we consider can block out for a suitable site, and was composed of only be effected by an extension of the Suffrage. the following gentlemen: -Messrs. Pollard, Ralph, 3d-That we will use every effort to obtain the Vote Baldwin, Beaumont, and C. Whiteley. The Chair- by Ballot as a means of exterminating every species man read a letter from Mr. Binns, resigning the of bribery, corruption, and intimidation, protecting Fince of Vice-Chairman, on account of ill health. the dependent voter from the oppression of an A vote of thanks was then moved to Mr. Binns for unprincipled master or tyrannical landlord. 4th services, and Mr. Wainhouse appointed Vice- That we will endeavour to obtain a repeal of the Chairman in his stead. Mr. Ralph moved a Septennial Act, and limit the duration of Parliament to to one year, as a means of keeping the representathe calculations on the subject of the new work- tive in closer alliance with, and more under the Mr. Peel seconded it, and it was control of his constituents. 5th-That we will use manimously carried. Mr. Pollard briefly returned all our influence for obtaining a repeal of the Corn the compliment, and the next most disagreeable Laws, as a means of procuring cheaper bread and mainers to the Board was to hear the applications extending our manufacturing interest throughout the relief, on which they divided into parties. The world. 6th—That we will use every possible method bouring men of this town and neighbourhood are to obtain a complete and thorough Reform in the in informed, by a majority of Guardians of twelve House of Lords, in order that the representatives of that a new workhouse is necessary, and G. the people may not be swamped in their measures for Polard, Esq. informs them, in order to prevent ameliorating the evils which press upon industry by insales, or wrong reflections upon the Board, that it a despotic faction. 7th—That we will never rest accompany her home. The defendant, however, accompany her home. The defendant, however, who was not disposed to part with his charmer, seized to be obtained and paid back again without sister kingdom, by giving her equal rights and telling him he was determined to accompany her one knowing that they have paid anything, and and equal laws, with ourselves. That Ireland e a new workhouse. He first proposes to may be no more a bye-word among nations, and a First the sum required of Government, on twenty reproach to the British people.—8th. That we will ears credit, and to pay it back again within that use every exertion for extending such knowledge to me, both principal and interest, and by such an our friends and neighbours, and more especially cirprocess that no one is to know that he has paid culating such knowledge among ourselves as shall being also proved, he was fined £2 10s., and 17s. 6d. and his other brother Ex Officios will no: our best friends; in order that we may see clearly the probably was right, for its very seldom through the hypocritical guise which crafty pretenbut those persons that never labour feel anything ders put on for the purpose of deceiving and betraythe they come into distressed situations, or ing us into the hands of vacillating tyrants and themselves find it necessary to labour. But double-dealing despots.—9th. That the editors of the for borrow the money of Government, since we are Northern Star and Leeds Times be requested to more debt than we are able to pay with our very insert these resolutions in their columns. A com-Early weight of taxation, which all reasonable men mittee being formed for the purpose of carrying the knowledge; and it is well known that Govern- above resolutions into effect the meeting adjourned might, therefore, as well have told us at once, o'clock in the evening. the and his copartners were determined to make

BARNSLEY.

KNOR AND SPELL MATCH .- On Monday, a match at this old fashioned game came off on Stock's Moor, between Wm. Thompson, of Barnsley, and a person named Crowther, of Northowram, near as a little girl, about four years of age, named ing expenses. George Riley, a beer house keeper, Halifax, for £20 a-side, 20 rises each, which was Downs, was playing in an empty cart at Stream appeared, on a charge of allowing spirituous liquors The demission of the cart, when her head stuck fast dence that, a few days previous Rilay and his presses. It appeared in eviwon by Crowther beating his opponent 17 scores. Head, near anomalous, one that the decision of the Guardians be carried into Considerable interest has been caused by this match into the body of the cart, when her head stuck fast dence that, a few days previous, Riley and his wife in a hole at the bottom. in which position she was being out of the house, had left a young woman in Considerable interest has been caused by this match into the bouton, in which position she was being out of the house, had left a young woman in charge, when two individuals entered, and sent the PUBLIC MEETING.—At a public meeting held authorized to state that Thompson is ready to play

on the body of James Smith, a young man about when they engaged her, in consequence of which the belonging to the house, dismissed the case,

DEBATING SOCIETY. - A society has been opened

HUDDERSFIELD.

TO THE EDITOR'S OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -At Clayton Heights, (Bradford) esterday evening, I met several children returning from the mill. Two of them showed me their backs, which were shamefully marked and beaten with a huge strap. The rest said they were as badly beaten. They told me that their Overlooker was Shadrach Bastow, and their master Mr. Ckambers. Now, Gentlemen, do ask your Bradford Correspondent to enquire if this be true, and if it be, let such a brute be execrated. It appeared, too, that

Yours truly, ▲ HUDDERSFIELD TRADESMAN. August 2nd. 1838.

ODD FELLOWS .- On Monday last, the Wellington Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, celebrated their twenty-third anniversary. Upwards of 100 members sat down to a most excellent dinner, at the Plough Inn. Huddersfield. After the cloth was removed, the chair was taken by Brother M. Lawton, when order and harmony were kept up to a late hour, and the members retired, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

magistrates to answer a charge brought against him by the notorious Moses Sugden, and a similar character named Joseph Normington, both of the night patrol. It appeared, from the evidence of the two marauders, that Bussey refused to go out of the street, at their bidding, on Friday night week, in consequence of which they had brought the charge. Bussey entered into a somewhat lengthy defence, in which he stated that, on the night in question, he attended at the Bowling Green Inn, kept by of Excise to renew his license for the sale surgeon, now in business as a surgeon, at Knaresbro'. of beer; after which, he, in company with It appears that the watchful mother got intelligence a tradesman went into the bar of said house. That after sitting about an hour, they on one or two previous occasions, prevented it. to of giving news. It would be too bad, if, after this, the next return should exhibit the Mercury in a little time they were joined by Tom Bradford, the diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake of the gallery being too weak to bear the good manners to make use of the most black-the next return shall exhibit the Mercury in a little time they were joined by Tom Bradford, the diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake of the gallery being too weak to bear the diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake of the gallery being too weak to bear the good manners to make use of the most black-them, who had flown on the wings of love, but the parties were securely wedded by a license, which had subsided, the performance nad not proceeded nar when one diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake them, who had flown on the wings of love, but the parties were securely wedded by a license, which had been obtained at Halifax.

The next return shall exhibit the Mercury in a little time they were joined by Tom Bradford, the diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake them, who had flown on the wings of love, but the parties were securely wedded by a license, which had been obtained at Halifax.

After the bustle had subsided, the performance nad not proceeded nar when one diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake them, who had flown on the wings of love, but the parties were securely wedded by a license, which had been obtained at Halifax.

After the bustle had subsided, the performance nad not proceeded nar when one diately at full speed, vainly imagining to overtake them, who had flown on the weight it had to hold, suddenly broke down; but them, who had flown on the weight it had to hold, suddenly broke down; but them, who had flown on the weight it had to hold, suddenly broke down; but them, who had flown on the guardian parties. Dr. Syntax was got by Paynator, the guardian paynator, smallness of the price paid for the entertainment he was leaving the house, he told the gentlemen is considered, we are compelled to give Mr. and that he should take out warrants of assault Mrs. Nichoson credit for having evinced in their against them; this only served the more to arouse liberality much good feeling towards the excellent the ire of the gentlemen, that one of them violently and hostess for the very handsome entertainment the street, called out for their protection, and insisted on the offending parties being taken in charge. However, it would not do to take gentlemen, and after a lapse of a few minutes in conversation. TYPOGRAPHICAL Society .- On Saturday last, Bussey was told that if he did not move out of the the members of the Wakefield Northern Union street he should be taken to the station-house, upon Typographical Society, dined together at the house which he expressed his willingness to be lodged norming and evening. The Rev. Robert Vaughan, of Mr. Thomas Stones, the Green Dragon Inn, there, provided that he had transgressed any exist-Westgate. Mr. James Potts presided, and Mr. J. ing law; they then walked along the street together Stephenson officiated as vice-chairman. The table for about one hundred yards, when the fellows left was excellently provided with viands and vegetables him, and he retired home. That on the Monday of every description, served up in a most tasteful afternoon a summons was left at his house, charging him with resisting the officers in the execution of their duty. He then went on to show that there was a vile conspiracy of the the new church, which is about to be erected at parties got up with a view to prevent the warrants of assault from being taken out, Sugden admitting that he had been drinking on two different occasions at the house of the gentleman Sidney Smith since the occurrence took place, and that a gentleman had in that house, on one of those occasions, asked him if he had got the summons for Bussey, thus proving to any reasonable mind, the conspiracy got up by those Whig and Tory scoundrels. The defendant concluded by remarking that the man who would be bribed would compromise a felony; and that in future he should not consider his life and property, nor the lives and property of any inhabitant of this place, would be safe after that hour of the rest of the houses in the valley on the left of the the night, if villains like those were allowed to patrol the streets: the beaks were diligently assisted by their gallant captain, Mr. Bakes, the man who received a good cudgelling from the constables of the town on the Coronation-day. The magistrates evidently saw through the whole procedure, and after

> SELF DESTRUCTION.—A most determined act of this kind was committed on Monday last, about four o'clock in the morning, by a person named John Ratcliffe, residing in Manningham, by trade a wool- | poor man's cause. comber, who put a period to his existence, by drowning himself in the fish-pond of J. G. Horsfall, Esq. It appears that betwixt three and four o'clock in the deceased, who exclaimed leave off or go with me. battling against the infernal New Poor Law. They struggled together for some time, during which he disengaged himself of his trousers; she still keeping hold of him. He eventually got from her, diately perceived him in the pond, which is about eight feet in depth, and succeeded by means of a long piece of wood in drawing him to the wateredge. It is said, that he could not have been in the water above seven or eight minutes, but life was extinct. He was conveyed to the house of Mr. T. Pearson, the Spotted house inn, Manningham-lane, where an inquest was held the same evening, before

22nd of July. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that the defendant wished to pay his addresses to a young woman named Farrar, and meeting with her on the night in question, he wished to accompany her home: this she objected to, not on the ground of dislike to the young man, we presume, but being a member of the Moravian persuasion, she was afraid of being seen to transgress in such a manner. Whilst the parties were in conversation on the road, near the complainant's house, he came out, (being a member of the same community,) and similar offence. Within the last few months, upinvited her into his house, telling her that he would accompany her home. The defendant, however, ham, under similar circumstances. and telling him he was determined to accompany her plosion of fire damp occurred at the home himself. Fined 20s., and 15s. 6d. expenses. Immediately, another gentleman presented himself in the witness-box, swearing to a violent assault being committed upon him by the defendant, on the fellow, at the time of the explosion, was about one same evening, and arising from the same cause. This expenses, making a total of £5 3s. On being asked if he was prepared to pay the amount, he replied in the negative. The Magistrates: Then you are committed for two months. He afterwards paid the money, and went home in company with the girl who had cost him so much.

ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Friday last, a young girl named Tordoff, went into the washent will lend them nothing but on national security. until Monday next, the 6th of August, at seven jocular manner took up a piece of wool and put it to the rollers. Unfortunately, her fingers were caught between the rollers and crushed in a dreadful manner. We are informed that three of the fingers have been amoutated.

there appointed delegate to attend the eighteen years of age, who was found drowned near inspectors nad great unitously in apprehending nei, and then and there are the only persons that made application whilst committed her for one month to the House of for licences for selling same in the Rochdelly Diesers of the Rochd Wentworth. After a lengthened inquiry the jury after leaving ner sold and there express their approval to returned a verdict of "Accidentally Drowned whilst committed her for one month to the House of for licences for selling game in the Rochdale District.

Socialism.—On Monday evening, Mr. Buchanan, CAUTION TO CART DRIVERS.—Benjamin Snowood, will leave Fixby Hall on August 25 at Sowerby-Bridge, near this town, in the exercise of Sheffield, gave a lecture on Socialism, at the den, cart-driver, was charged with allowing his horse and cart to stand longer in the street than is allowed by law. Fine and costs 18s.

A BATCH OF PROSTITUTES.—The police it seems are weeding this tribe very much. Last Wednesday and Thursday, Elizabeth Archer was com- Part of the property was found at a pawnbroker's, side for one month, Ann Dickenson, of Louth, for one month, Sarah Haliday one month, and Miss ham, and the other was an Irishman. Mary Ann Boocock, an irreclaimable, for two months. There are now (Wednesday) three others of the same description in the lock-up, who will no doubt be committed.

OUR EX-MEMBER. - At a meeting held at Mr. Wade's, New Inn, on the 20th ult., G. Pollard, Esq. in the chair, it was resolved that a deputation should wait on John Hardy, Esq., and invite him to a public dinner, to take place some time while he remained in the neighbourhood of Bradford. The deputation waited on Mr. Hardy, who declined to accept the dinner, for reasons with which we are unacquainted, but which we understand are satisfactory to

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Edward Tayor, woolcomber, of Spinkwell Terrace, near this town, appeared at the Court House, charged with having in his possession a small quantity of tops, contrary to the act. Mr. Wagetaff appeared for the defendant. The case was one of extreme hardship, it being satisfactorily proved in evidence that the property belonged to the defendant, and who, to prove his innocence, was obliged to summon four farmers from the neighbourhood of Ripon, and one of the men employed to comb the wool. After PETER BUSSEY V. NIGHT PATROL.—On Wednesday last, Peter Bussey appeared before the to betwixt five and six pounds. It appears that no man is safe under the operation of this act, as the informer is always kept out of sight, so that if a bad feeling exist betwixt one man and another, he has only to lay an information against him to the inspectors, and the offending party will be sufficiently

ELOPEMENT .- On Thursday morning, one of the Misses Priestley, daughter of the late Captain | man put asunder," the man most vehemently Priestley, of this town, eloped with a gentleman the of the intention of her love-sick daughter, and had,

STALYBRIDGE. MEETING OF BEER-SELLERS .- At a General Meeting of the Beer-sellers of Stalybridge, recently held at the house of Mr. Thomas Hyde, White Horse Inn, Mr. William Lowe, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

—1st. That the recent attempt of the Licensed victuallers to procure the suppression of the beerthe public; and calls loudly for our interference, in poor fellow had it made up ready for the warehouse. er to clear our characters from the misrepresentations which have been so repeatedly made and industriously circulated, by our enemies, to promote their own sinister advantages. 2nd.—That whilst the retailers of beer are compelled by law to close their chapel, Middleton, when £22, 15s. was collected in houses at ten at night, the licensed victuallers are aid of the Sunday school. permitted to sell until twelve, and many of them keep their places open all night, as well as all the Sunday, with the exception of the hours of Divine Service; although the beer-sellers are only allowed to open for one hour previous to five o'clock in the afternoon, and have as much to pay for their heer licenses, which is manifestly unjust. 3rd. That this meeting views with contempt and disdain, the selfish and unmanly conduct of the Licensed Victuallers, in attempting to monopolize the sale of beer, to the injury of those already embarked in that trade, many of them having been driven through want of employ-ment, to risk their all, in fitting up houses for the accommodation of the public; and have sold an article equally as good, if not superior, at a lower price than the Licensed Victuallers, by charging extravagantly for which, many of the latter, prior to the opening of the trade, have been enabled to accumulate large fortunes. 4th. That this meeting considers the charges made against the beer-houses, respecting the increase of crime, to be unjust and unfounded, and that a searching and impartial inquiry into the character and mode of conducting such places, will prove to the satisfaction of and the spirit in which they have originated. 5th. That should the Legislature be induced to pass any measure for suppressing the trade in beer, as carried on at present, this meeting conceives that the beer-sellers are entitled to ample compensation, in lieu of the capital they have embarked in business under the guarantee of a solemn Act of Parliament, A vote of thanks was also given to the editors of the Northern Star, for their uniform advocacy of the

THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS .- RADICAL ASSO-CIATION.—The Radical Association intend sending deputies to the various towns in Lancashire and morning stated, he got out of bed, put on his trou- Yorkshire, to solicit their support on behalf of the sers; his wife being awake at the time, asked him persons who have been deprived of employment in where he was going, but received no answer. She this town, in consequence of their conscientious adimmediately jumped out of bed and got hold of the herence to Mr. Stephens, during the time he has been UNSWORTH.

RADICALISM.—At a meeting, which took place on the 14th ult., in the Primitive Methodist Chapel Unsworth, and at a subsequent one at Whitefield on the 28th, it was unanimously agreed that a general public meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, Bolton, Bury, Oldham, Rochdale, and of the adjacent towns, and townships, &c., would be productive of good; and that such a meeting ought to take place some time before the next meeting of Parliament, for the purpose of framing and passing a manifesto, declaratory of the right of Universal Suffrage, and in favour of the Ballot, Annual Parliaments, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members; also to devise the best means for G. Dyson, Esq. when the jury returned a verdict of obtaining the same. We do therefore earnestly request the different Radical Associations in the before-mentioned places to take this suggestion into DEAR LOVE.—John Johnson, of Fulneck, was their most serious consideration, and if approved of charged by Charles Thornton with assaulting him on to signify the same through the medium of the the highway near that place, on Sunday evening the Northern Star; after which we hope a meeting of delegates wili be called to lay down plans for carrying it into full exercise.

HUSH SHOPS.—At the Bolton petty sessions, last week, John Entwistle, of Turton, was fined £20. for selling ale without a license. The magistrates A juror remarked that this case was another exexpressed their determination, if possible, to put a ample, if any were wanting, of the evil-working of stop to such houses, and should, in future, inflict the new Poor Law Bill. the full penalty on any person found committing a

MIDDLETON.

COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, an excolliery, Butterworth, near Rochdale. Fortunately there was only one individual in the works at the time, a young man named James Lees; the poor mile from the shaft, which went with such force, that it blew him about a hundred yards down the works, and through a door which was shut at the time. His body was scorched in a dreadful manner.

ROCHDALE.

PETTY SESSIONS .- On Monday last, Mr. James Marsh, inspector of weights, &c., summoned thirteen individuals, provision dealers, and butchers, for having in their possession false weights and balances. James Nuttall was fined in £5 and costs, it being the third offence of a similar kind. John Partington was fined in £2. Geo. Rushton, Thomas Bamford, and John Howarth, were each The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs each. Mile and a quarter. fined in £1. and costs. Josh. Pozzie, William Briearley, Edward Hartley, Thomas Bolton, and John Morley, in 5s. each. John Clegg, Betty Kershaw, and Robert Coupe was discharged by paycharge, when two individuals entered, and sent the WEAVERS v. WAUD.—Elizabeth Pellett was young woman for one half pint of rum to a neighthe inhabitante of this and convened by pla
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convened to the conve her work in an unfinished state. Mr. C. Waud consumed. The magistrates, on hearing how the INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Friday week, stated that she had given in to them a false name matter had be perpetrated, unknown to the parties

ROBBERY .- On Saturday last, Edward Johnson, Robert Simms, and John Larkin, were sent for trial for having, on Thursday afternoon, the 26th ult., entered the house of Mr. James Diggle, of Moorgate, near Heywood, and stolen therefrom one suit of men's clothes, nearly new, one other coat, one pair of trowsers, one hat and silk handkerchief. which Johnson had pledged for £1. 5s. Two of the prisoners stated that they came from Notting-

THE WEATHER. - The sportsmen in this neighbourhood are likely to have but an unfruitful harvest for game in the adjoining moors about Rochdale, as the late storm made great havoc amongst the young brood of grouse. Great quantities of these birds have of late been found dead, laying with their wings expanded, as if they might have been killed while in the act of flying, by the showers of ice which fell on the 4th ult.

CAUTION TO BEERSELLERS, &c .- On Monday last, two persons were summoned by the constable of Middleton-Mrs. Lees, a licensed victualler, and George Kenyon, a keeper of a beer house, for allowing beer to be drunk in their houses on Sunday last, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon. In both cases the company were allowed to be clean and decent. The former case was discharged, while the latter was fined 40s. and costs.l'1s.

5,040 changes, in two hours and thirty-five minutes, conducted by Josh. Newton, of Oldham. Weight of the tenor, eighteen cwt. After the peal, they sat down to a substantial repast at the Roebuck Inn, provided for the occasion.

The following circumstance actually took place last Monday, at our Parish Church: -A man, apparently about fifty years of age, led a female to the matrimonial altar, about his own age, and when the priest had pronounced the following passage "Those whom God hath joined together, let no exclaimed, in his own dialect, "Owd, owd, stop, win yo; I want to ax yo a question abeaut that. The minister having stopped, the man proceeded, Dun yo think ut this New Poor Law Bill ull part us." The minister declined giving an answer until the end of the ceremony, at which time he offered concluded with, "Oh, oh, aw thowt Ide ax yo." went forward without any other interruption. On Wednesday last, Thomas Greenhalgh and

Sarah Whipp, were committed for trial under a bench warrant, for keeping a common brothel in Church-lane, in this town. BURGLARY.—On Friday evening, the house of a

poor man named John Isherwood, of Hilton Fold. Tong, near Middleton, was entered, and a silk selling business, is one of the basest and most unjus- sarcenet cut, ninety yards long, of the 4,500 reed, tifiable acts that ever came under the cognizance of and valued at upwards of £14, was stolen. The Every exertion has been made to discover fender, but without effect.

SCHOOL SERMONS .- On Sunday last, the annual sermons were preached in Providence independent

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

ODD FELLOWS .- On Saturday night last, the members of the Traveller's Home lodge, No. 331, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U. held their anniversary, when they had provided for them a most excellent supper, consisting of every variety the season admits. After the cloth was removed. Mr. Robert Kay was called on to act as President and Mr. William Mellor as V. P., when the thanks of the assembled brethren were given to the hostess, for the excellent supper she had provided, and they then commmened to the harmony of the evening. Some of the members sung and recited the most popular songs, glees and recitations of the day, and the greatest harmony, friendship and goodwill prevailed the whole of the evening, until the hour came that they were to depart, each wishing to enjoy many such like meetings. Thanks having been voted to the President and Vice President, they separated, every one exceedingly gratified. ANCIENT SHEPHERDS .- On Saturday last, July

28, the members of the Lionites Lodge, No. 14 of the order of the Ancient Shepherds, held their ninth the Legislature the futility of such charges, anniversary at the house of brother Charles Buckley,

STOCKPORT.

TOKEN OF RESPECT.—On Saturday evening ing last, about 140 of the Stockport Spinners Association met to celebrate their first anniversary, at the Bull's Head, Market-place, and to present to Mr. George Henshall, the Landlord, a small token of their esteem for his unreserved kindness to them. The old English fare introduced on this occasion did infinite credit to the host. After supper and a chairman being appointed, various songs, toasts, and sentiments were given.

Coroners' Inquest.—The New Poor-LAW -Suspicious Case.—On Wednesday, a coroner's Head, Islington, on view of the body of a male infant, which was found dead. It appeared from the evidence that, on Monday last, a boy of the name of dence that, on Monday last, a boy of the name of Newton. near Pickering, farmer, to Miss Cross, only inquest was taken before Mr. Stirling, at the Queen's It was quite dead, and wrapped up in a small pat- gate, Pickering. tern, black and white, half-mourning print gown. Information of the circumstance was given to Cane, No. 273, who conveyed the body to the station-house. It was perfectly evident from the appearance of the infant, that it had been recently born, and that its mother, at its birth, was unattended by medical or other assistance. A tall woman, having on a cloak, was observed to be wandering about the spot for nearly an hour the same morning, by whom, it is presumed, the child was left. The pattern of the gown is of rather a peculiar description, and remains at the station-house, Islington-green, where it is hoped it may be identified by some parties. The body was subsequently opened in the presence of the jury by one of the parochial surgeons, who gave it as his opinion that the child was not only born alive, but that it had possibly lived two or three days; the stomach was quite empty, but was much inflamed, which might have been produced by exposure to the cold. The jury returned a verdict of Wibsey. that "The child was born alive, but in what manner it came by its death there was no evidence to show.'

Sporting Entelligence.

KNUTSFORD MEETING, 1838. (Continued in our last.) FRIDAY, July 27.

The Gold Cup, (in specie) value 100 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each, 10 ft. 21 Subs, 15 of whom declared forfeit, pay 5 sovs each. Two miles and a distance. The owner of the second horse to save his stake. The winner of the Tradesman Cup at the July Meeting to carry 3lbs extra.

The Ladies Purse of 50 sovs was won at two heats in capital style by Mr. Smith's Fairplay (Neale) beating Vesper, Clitheroe, and Miss Bowe.

After the meeting, Mr. J. Thomson's colt by Predictor (the

GOODWOOD RACES, 1838. Duke of Richmond's br h Mus Lord Albermarle's b c Gil Blas 5

Won by a lenth. 6 to 4 on Larnaca, and to 3 against Mus. Match for 500 soys 8st 1lb each. One Mile.

Won in a Canter. 7 to 2 on Industry. Lavant Stakes, of 50 soys each, h ft for 2 yr olds. Half mile. 20 subs

Mr Sadler's Deception 2
Duke of Richmond's Vale of Belvoir 3 The following were not placed.—Ld Exeter's c by Reveller, Ld Chesterfield's c by Priam, Ld Lichfield's Sister to Hecter, Ld Suffield's Alms, Mr Roe's f by the Colonel, and the Duke of Richmond's faReel.

Betting.—2 to 1 agt Weeper (taken); 2 to 1 agt Sister to Wintonian; 4 to 1 agt the Duke of Richmond's two; and 7 to 1 agt Deception. The Drawing-room Stakes of 25 sovs each, with a bonus of 10 the bonus. DSC 3 to I on Gray Momus. Won by four lengths.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs each, h ft for two-years old colts, 8st 7lbs; fillies, 8st 4lb (3lb and 5lb, &c.) T Y C. Six. 7 to 2 on Wapiti. Won by a neck. The GOODWOOD STAKES, of 25 sovs each, 15ft, and only 5, &c; the second to receive 50 sovs. Cup course. 113 subscribers, of whom 76 declared. Mr Theobald's Loutherbourg Lord Suffield' St Luke 1
Mr Fowler's Heron 2
Eight others started.

Five drawn. First heat won by a neck, and the second by a CHANGE RINGING.—On Saturday last, six of the Oldham College youths, with six of the hired ringers of Rouhdale, ascended the tower of St. Chads, and rung in a masterly style Holt's ten course peal of Grandine's trebles, consisting of Conqueror; leaving mutilated Billy in a most dreadful condition.

DEATH OF THE CELEBRATED HORSE. DOCTOR SYNTAX.

On Monday, July 16th, 1838, at Newmarket, in the Twenty-eighth Year of his Age.

Poor old Doctor Syntax
Is mix'd with Death's lot! On July the sixteenth

He was led forth and-shot! Age's infirmities Crippl'd him fast; But the fame of his deeds

Can scarce be surpass'd Lightly he press'd on the turf in his speed: Light lie the turf on the gallant old steed! uly 18, 1838.

A NEWMARKET JOCKEY BOY. Doctor Syntax (a brown horse, foaled in 1811) was bred by Mr. W. Knapton, of Huntington, near York, and was afterwards sold to R. Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, Northumberland, on whose demise, which took place on the 9th of March, 1833, he became the property of Thomas Riddell, Esq., who has

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BIRTHS.

On Monday week, at Woburn Abbey, the Lady Charles Russell, of a daughter.
On the 25th ult., at Richmond, the wife of Mr. Clement, surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at our parish church, Mr. Thos. Roberts Walmsley, clothier, of Wortley, to Miss. Rachel Clark, of Holbeck. Same day, Mr. Robert Brown, gardener, to Miss. Jane Wright, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Wm. Grayson, painter, to Miss Ann

Foster, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. William Smith, cabinetmaker, of Chapelallerton, to Miss Mary Butterwick, of Leeds ... Same day, Mr. George Murfin, mechanic, to Miss-Hannah Bywater Hirst, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Edward Brooks, slubber, to Miss E. Brooks, both of Leeds.. On Sunday last, Mr. Thos. Scaife Wilson, painter, o Miss Jane Nichols, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. John Smiths, shoemaker, to Miss E. Beecrofts, both of Leeds.

On Monday last, Mr. John Atkinson, wheelwright, Hunslet, to Miss Mary Varley, of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Thomas Wouldhave, cabinet-maker, to Miss Mary Wild, both of Hunslet. Same day, Mr. John Wood, woodturner, to Miss Ellen Fearnley, both of Holbeck. Same day, Mr. W. Spence, woolcomber, Leeds, to Miss Ann Goodison, of Holbeck. Same day, Mr. George Walker Hawkins, engraver, of Leeds, to Miss Mary Ann Gee, of Chapel-

Same day, Mr. John Renton, milkman, to Miss. E. Hardy, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Samuel Maybury, of Hunslet, to-Miss E. Fawcett, of Leeds, On Wednesday last, Mr. Titus Turton, clothdrawer, to Mrs. Jane Abbott, both of Wortley. Same day, Mr. Joseph Robinson Nettleton, warez houseman, to Miss Hannah Nicholson, both of

On Thursday last, Mr. W. Wood, clothier, to Miss. E. Clay, both of Armley.
On Tuesday, the 18th ult., at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. R. Bayfield, J. U. Sutcliffe, Esq., surgeon, White Lee Mytholmroyd, to Ellen,

dence that, on Monday last, a boy of the name of William Ives discovered the body of a child lying Newton, near Pickering, farmer, to Miss Cross, only under an arch in the Chalk-road, Battle-bridge. daughter of Mr. R. Cross, spirit merchant, West-

On Thursday week, at Sprotbro', near Doncaster, by the Rev. C. R. Flint, Mr. H. Mann, of Pigburn, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Webster, of the former place. Same day, at Knottingley, by the Rev. G. Steward, Captain H. L. Cole, of Brunswick, Germany, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Townrow, of Goodall, and niece to E. Gaggs, Esq.,

of Green House, Knottingley.
On Wednesday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. William Raistrick, tailor, to Miss Martha Crossley, both of Bradford. On Tuesday, at Boston, Lincolnshire, Mr. J. Wilson, silversmith, of Bradford, to Miss Elizabeth Gibbins, late assistant to Messrs. Allott and

Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. Charles Hainsworth, of Shipley, to Miss Crossley, of the same place. On Sunday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. John Swires Mason, to Miss Sarah Rhodes, bath

DEATHS.

On Tuesday last, at Richmond, Christiana, the infant daughter of Mr. John Woodward. On Tuesday last, aged 67 years, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel Norcliffe, farmer of Lepton, near On Monday morning, aged 88, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, of Hull, and late of Walkington, farmer and

On Monday night, suddenly, at the house of On Sunday last, aged 46, Mr. Benjamin Clough. of Cleckheaton, carrier. On Sunday last, after a long and severe illhess,

Mary, daughter of Mr. John Sharphouse, of Otley. On the 27th ult., at half-past two, A.M., at the residence of J. K. Heron, Esq., Swinton, after a severe illness of some months, in his 46th year, the Rev. Robert S. M'All, L.L.D., for many years minister of the independent congregation assembling in Mosley-street chapel, in Manchester. On the 26th ult., at Beverley, aged 64, Mr. R. Dalton, corn-chandler.

winner of the Maiden Plate), was speculated upon for the Doncaster St. Leger, at from 40 to 50 to 1; the offers being to lay
9 to 2 on the field for this celebrated race.

Dailon, corn-changer.

On Thursday, at Kirk Bramwith, in his 94th year,
the Rev. R. Robbitt, after having been resident in
the above village 49 years, nearly 40 of which, were the above village 49 years, nearly 40 of which were spent in an unwearied and faithful discharge of his Christian ministry, which was ennobled by a life of usefulness and piety that commanded respect and veneration from all within the sphere of his acquaintance.

On Friday last, Emma Gelderd, daughter of Mr. William Gelderd, of Holbeck, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Also, on Monday last, Amenda Gelderd, daughter of the above Mr. William Gelderd, aged 2 years and 4 months. On Tuesday last, in the 15th year of her age, Emma, daughter of Mr. George Anderton, worsted spinner, of Cleckheaton.

On Tuesday last, aged 63, after a few hours' illness Martha, wife of Mr. John Wroe, book-keeper, at Mr. Mawson's foundry, Bradford. On Sunday last, Mrs. Lister, mother of Mr. G. E. Lister, aged 80, of Tyrrel-square, in Brad-

On Thursday week, at Darlington, Mr. John WSIAPE. Simonson, joiner. He was a member of the United Simonson, joiner.
Order of Odd Fellows, and was followed to the graces by several hundreds of the members. On Monday last, at Darlington, Mary, da of Mr. G. French, of the Half Moon Inn.



GREAT RADICAL MEETING AT

HALIFAX. On Saturday last, a meeting was convened in a field near Church-lane, Halifax, for the purpose of first, considering the best means to be adopted in obtaining a repeal of the New Poor Law; second, the establishing the Northern Union in that town; and third, to adopt the Birmingham petition. J. Fielden, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., Richard Oastler, Esq., Rev. J. R. Stephens, Dr. Fletcher, of Bury, James Taylor, Esq., of Rochdale, and Mr. Crabtree, of Barnsley, were invited to attend the proceedings. The Theatre was engaged for the evening to give the visitors an opportunity of again addressing their friends. When the business of the meeting commenced an immense concourse of people were assembled, which could not consist of less than from 6,000 to 8,000 persons. Mr. ROBERT WILEINSON was unanimously called

to the chair. After stating the objects of the meeting, he observed that it was unnecessary for him to offer any remarks by way of introduction to the proceedings, as he doubted not that all present were fally sensible of the paramount importance of the objects for which they had frequently assembled on former occasions. Suffice it for the present to say that he, as an individual, appeared before them in the same capacity as he always appeared on such occasions,—a firm su porter of Universal Suffrage, and the fellow and unflinching friend of the working classes. (Loud cheers.) He could not avoid regretting, however, that they had not elected a more efficient chairman; for though, as they all knew how warmly he was attached to this cause as being peculiarly the cause of working men, they might as in all probability they would, be taunted by the Halifax Express as having only a working man in the chair. This fact, however, if viewed as it ought to be, was, in reality, an honour, rather than a disgrace, both to himself, and the class to which he was proud to belong, for he hesitated not to say that working men were, not only the most honourable, but the most valuable members of the commumity,—those, to whose industry the wealthier classes owed not only all their comforts, but upon whom they were daily dependent for the very means of existence, and without whose toil all their luxuries having a finger in the pie themselves. (Cheers.)

The pie themselves are the pie themselves and without whose toil all their luxuries are the pie themselves. (Cheers.) misery, and death. (Loud cheers.) The working Birmingham; and then if the Whig Government classes, then, were not only the most valuable in their capacity of producers of all the means of subsistence, but they were truly the most honourable and "That the Birmingham petition be adopted as the patriotic, for when they had, as it were, nothing at petition of that meeting." (Loud cheers.) all to lose, they still without hesitation feared not to take upon them all the responsibility of the national observing that Mr. Feargus O'Connor-(loud cheers,) protection in times of war; but even at the cost of would next address them. their lives, which were certainly as dear to them as Mr. O'Connon then rose, and was greeted with those of the most wealthy could be, they used every energy to repel alike the common foe, and to protect abundant harvest. (Cheers.) It was they who toiled clothe alike the rich and the poor-the industrious and the idle—the monarch and the beggar—the freeman and the slave. (Hear, hear.) It was they who built the splendid palaces of princes, as well as the lowly and humble cottages which they themselves inhabited. (Hear, hear.) In short, everything truly valuable, so far as the frail existence of man was concerned, was effected by the labouring classes: and, if one character was more truly honourable than another, it certainly was he who brought the greatest share of the necessaries and comforts of life into the common stock of society. (Lond cheers.) Who, then,

Mr. WILLIAM THORNTON to move the first resolution. He said that so much at one time and another had been said about the New Poor Law, that little more could be said by him which had not been often they fairly obtained Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) repeated concerning the unspeakable baseness of It was all folly to suppose that taking away this that measure. It was a Bill founded on the prin- grievance or that grievance to confer upon them any ciples of Malthus, that most infamous of all philosoohers; it was, in short, an inroad upon everything phers; it was, in short, an inroad upon everything sublime in morals, excellent in virtue, or sacred in their enemies. (Hear, hear.) While this was the religion. (Hear, hear.) The essential principle of case, they would still be the victims of the same that law was evidently to do away with all relief to the poor, for its warmest advocates urged as an argument in its favour, that it was necessary that the poor, for its favour, that it was necessary that the Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) He was glad to be would find, however, that they would never be the people of Scotland. people should be taught to rely upon their own resources. Their own resources! What resources have they? What resources could they have, when the fruits of all their toil were either swallowed up by our present grinding system of com-merce, or were grasped by the all-grasping hand of a greedy and unprincipled government. (Hear, hear.) Lord Brougham, himself, had admitted that the present New Poor Law was ultimately intended to do away with poor laws altogether, for he had declared that the very principle of poor laws was bad. If, however, the government of the country would concede to the people their malienable rights, there would be no necessity for poor laws. Hence if Lord John Russell, and many others of the same fraternity who had become so rich by robbery, would restore to the country what had been taken from it by a licencious monarch to gratify the pride and avarice of their encestors, if, he said, Lord John Russell and others of his fraternity would restore to the people that property which had been taken from them by force, poor laws, poor rates, and bastiles would be enheard of and unknown. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

(Loud cneers.) This nowever was but another specified men of the Whig system of patronage—a system by which the salaries of the commissioners were to be paid out of the life's-blood and marrow of the people. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It would be found, how the force of this informal than the salaries of the commissioners were to be paid out of the life's-blood and marrow of the people. It was often said by the friends of this infernal law in Halifax, that the people had no prejudice against it; nay that they were beginning to think it a good measure, and that it would ultimately be carried into effect in a peaceable manner. But why war, or in any kind of disappointment, whether from was it said that the people were not prejudiced bad harvests or bad money speculations, they were sgainst this measure? What more proof was wantnever allowed to operate long either against the interests of the landlord or the moneylord, because ciple and its detail? Could any thing of this kind be inferred from such meetings as the present when and the moneylord, and the moneylord took equally every heart seemed to burn with indignation at its horrible provisions? Could any thing be inferred from their speeches that could at all lead to the judiced against it, but that their judgment were mockery of their sufferings; for no sooner were they that neighbourhood, who, from the extreme pricame they were hoisted up into a garret above the table. (Shame, shame.) He should, therefore, be as sorry to see an even number of Radicals in office fact; for even if they should fail in their efforts. extreme lowness of wages on the other, were daily and hourly exposed to the necessity of applying for relief? Why was it said that there was no prejudice a state of human nature, without Universal Suffrage, men discounted to a state of human nature, without Universal Suffrage, men discounted to a state of human nature, without Universal Suffrage, men discounted to repeal this accursed measure, (which they themselves for the sake of obtaining an honest said that the people were favourable to it. (Hear, hear.) Even Earl Fitzwilliam had declared that the people were favourable to it. (Hear, hear.) Even Earl Fitzwilliam had declared that the people of the West Riding had approved of it, and found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead found out that it was something to know that a dozen slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead for the west Riding had approved of it, and the slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead for the west Riding had approved of it, and the slavery to which Englishmen could never have been lead for the west representation of the we be constantly liable to be led astray. (Hear, hear.)

shuddered at the horrors which were perpetrated

Universal Suffrage therefore was the only change under it, and which yet were sanctioned by the name of law? Why, then was it said that there all their struggles would end in nothing; with it they was no prejudice against it? Was it not because might be rid of all their struggles would end in nothing; with it they hearts of the people's tyrants, and thus another usemistration with the people in the people there was no mill-burning, no house destroying, no cheers.) He could not help repeating to them a when united were irresistible. After the recomthese men were placed. It mattered not at what was to be shed, he would rather have it done openly famous toast which he had once heard, it was "The mendation above-mentioned, they were led to hope hour he visited his patients, he was sure to hear than on the sly. (Hear, hear.) If the friends of the state of exasperation to which the minds of the people had arrived? But the men of Halifax had 100 much good sense to give way to their desperation in such a manner; —(hear, hear); —and because they were in possession of this measure of good sense, they were belied and imposed on by a set of secoundrels who thus took a temporary advantage of their wisdom to mislead those to whom they ought in all the resources which nature had put into our hands, if not limited in their application, there was spece them to attack property, that the legislature of recommended that the Guardians should have the legislature of recommended that the Guardians should have the legislature of recommended that the Guardians should have the legislature of recommended that the Guardians should have the legislature of recommended that the Guardians should have the legislature of reliaving persons who had large facilities of receive that miserable pittance which was not his knew better than that. (Hear.) He had been talkduce them to attack property, that the legislature (Loud cheers.) It was because he saw the state story might thus have a pretext for enforcing on them without of the difficulties of our foreign competition placed before them as the great grievance, that he spoke chooxious. But when they were at last compelled thus. (Hear.) Their attention was withdrawn from to rid themselves of this obnoxious measure, they the real source of their miseries, and they were told the real source of their miseries, and they were told was only a few years ago that it was the real source of their miseries, and they were told only it than by destroying houses and burning the real source of their miseries, and they were told of which was only a few years ago that it was the real source of their miseries, and they were told to look for the remedy not in the correction and debauchery. (Hear, hear.) A few weeks only a few years ago that it was the real source of their miseries, and they were told to look for the remedy not in the correction and debauchery. (Hear, hear.) A few weeks only a few years ago that it was the only country in the world which had a word really ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to the wealth-producers, and they were labour as would enable his employer to twe in tuxury and debauchery. (Hear, hear.) A few weeks only a few years ago that it was the only country in the world which had a word really ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to the real source of their miseries, and they were labour as would enable his employer to twe in tuxury and station in society, make them opposed to the only country in the world which had a word really ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to a miserable family ago, he happened to be called to the wealth-producers, and they were labour as would enable his employer. (Hear, hear.) They would the real source of the was only a few years ago that it was them opposed to the only country in the world which had a word really ago, he happened to seem to account to the real source of the was only a few years ago that it was them opposed t God of one of his best attributes, and others who where our grievances did not exist, they would tell troy those feelings which they had in common with morsel of food in their house, without any furniture, had made use of expressions equally as blasphemous accomplish their devilish and traitorous designs, might think and speak of the New Poor Law as they pleased; but for his part he could not regard it has any other light them are a declaration of war.

where our grievances did not exist, they would tell us that they did not consist in this or in that, but they did not consist in this or in that, but they pleased; but for his part he could not regard it they would not stand by its parental feel bed, covered with a heap of filthy rags. Had he they pleased; but for his part he could not regard it.

There was not the value of a pin to choose between bristle up to defend its young when attacked. And such they are a declaration of the light them a in any other light than as a declaration of war the Whigs and Tories in this respect. (Hear, hear.) yet they thought, fools and madmen as they were, whole produce of three working people. And such the Whigs and Tories in this respect. (Hear, hear.) They were not therefore, because they despised the Whigs, to expect any thing better from the Tories. (Shame.) The bayenet was a very handy tool in the hands of some parties (the Whigs) when they had certain purposes to accomplish; but why did not the Whigs enforce other massives with the same not the Whigs enforce other measures with the same horse, which he had sold to a gentleman. "Well determination? Why dally so long with the Church and Corporation Bills? The answer was plain—simply because they managed to get a tolerable share of the plunder. (Loud Cheers.) Poor laws then I have bought him." "Och, yer honor," said Pat, I have bought him." "Och, yer honor," said Pat, I have bought him." share of the plunder. (Loud Cheers.) Poor laws then according to our present circumstances, were an indispensible evil in our country, because the amount of taxation was so enormous as to prevent a poor man from providing properly for his family. (Hear, hear.) And yet while this was the case, what was the part of taxation and reasonable than that the land more natural and reasonable than that the land which gave him birth, in which he had been nursed rem his infancy, and which had become endeared to him during a long life of toil and labour,—the land which was to receive his hones for ever as in an endeared land which was to receive his hones for ever as in an endeared land which was to receive his hones for ever as in an endeared land which was to receive his hones for ever as in an endeared land when they were caught, devil a bit of good was in them. (Loud land which was to receive his hones for ever as in an endeared land. land which was to receive his bones for ever as in an cheers and much laughter.) On former occasions the Radicals had fought with the Whigs under treasonable than that that land, in the cultivation of sonable banners. They had heard of Nottingham, which he had wasted all his manly energies, should Birmingham and Newcastle being in flames. They Field him a subsistence when oppressed by the hand fought for them with mighty energy; they placed

gether a few shillings, and ventured to purchase a had it not been for his interference, there might such large towns as they were now amassed in, it assist in the wildest revolution that ever swept a few articles to hawk them, then they would fine him for hawking without a licence. (Hear, hear.) They were told by their enemies they (Messrs. O'Connor, Stephens, and others) recommended physical force; but so far grant, and if he applied for relief out of the rates which he himself contributed to raise as a kind of the people use physical force without being greatly the sufferers. (Hear, hear.) What then were they to do? (A voice "shake off our chains at once.") Yes, if that were possible. But the time for that has not vet come. In the mean-integer of the street of the said of prosents left dead would, in case of civil war, be impossible to obtain gouilty land. (Tremendous cheers.) The chairman would, in case of civil war, be impossible to obtain upon the field. (Hear, hear.) They were told by their enemies they (Messrs. O'Connor, Stephens, and others) recommended physical force; but so far from that being true, he told them that never did the people use physical force without being greatly the sufferers. (Hear, hear.) He said, with Thornbastile him for a papper. (Hear, hear.) What then were they to do? (A voice "shake off our chains at once.") Yes, if that were possible. But the time for that has not vet come. In the mean-inchain the feel in the mean-inchain the feel in the mean-inchain the feel of the dead would, in case of civil war, be impossible to obtain gouilty land. (Tremendous cheers.) The would, in case of civil war, be impossible to obtain upon the field. (Hear, hear.) They were told by the misery and wrechedness, as well as the destruction of property and life would be horrible. (Hear, hear.) But the true food and many other things equally as necessary, and the misery and wrechedness, as well as the destruction of property and life would be horrible. (Hear, hear.) But the true food and many other things equally as necessary, and the misery and wrechedness, as well as the gouilty land. (Tremendous cheers.) The when him food and many other things equally as necessary, and the misery and wrechedness, chains at once.") Yes, if that were possible. But the time for that has not yet come. In the mean-time, he recommended them to be vigilant in preparing for the end, which must come sooner or later; and to use every constitutional means to rid themany and to use every constitutional means to rid themany and to use every constitutional means to rid themany and made use of the words of Lord physical force; and if the neoule once possessed the sembled, and ought always to assemble, and ought always to assemble into an able exposition of the reduced of Lord physical force; and if the neoule once possessed the reduced of Lord physical force; and if the neoule once possessed the reduced of Lord physical force; and if the neoule once possessed the reduced of Lord physical force; and interestore ne would interestore ne would

thing he might have to say from enjoying a pleasure

not mean to let him and Lord John Russell go on cheers, and laughter.) Notwithstanding all this. was still determined to withhold their rights, let them stand by the consequences. He moved

Mr. Nun, of Sowerby, seconded the resolution,

several rounds of cheers and clapping of hands. He said it was not forty-eight hours since he had been and preserve the common weal. (Cheers.) It was addressing the people of Scotland in reference to the working classes who ploughed the earth and their rights; and this was the eighth meeting he had threw the seed into the fields, that the rich and luxu- attended during that week for the purpose of uniting there was no use in arguing crotchets; they required rious and idle might enjoy the full benefit of an the Radicals of Scotland with those of England, and in the doing of which he had travelled upwards not be a long time in thoroughly and effectually from morning to night, at the loom or the spindle, to of 800 miles. (Hear, hear.) He saw before him the people of England uniting with the people of Scotland were ready to co-operate with land, and, ere long, the people of Ireland would unite with them too; and, when they were fairly united, they would bid farewell to the corruption of united, they would bid farewell to the corruption of lemand would be law, and Universal Suffrage would lemand united, they would bid farewell to the corruption of Brongham, to the rabid dominion of Russell, and the whole power of the House of Commons. (Loud introduced Dr. Fletcher to the meeting, to whom he work which had never yet been done for the people. cheers.) His old and tried friend, Wilkinson, had paid a high compliment as being a zealous and (Cheers.) There were many other topics to which rights of poverty, but it equally interfered with the told them that he was the same in principle that he unflinching Radical. He then stated that he should their attention would be directed; and he could not rights of royalty. (Hear, hear, hear.) It said to the was the last time he saw them; he (Mr. O'Connor) shortly be at Birmingham, where, if they forbear adverting himself to what had passed the pauper "Thou hast no right to live," but it also said was the last time he saw them; he (Mr. O'Connor) shortly be at Birmingham, where, if they was the same when he first met them as he was now. (Cheers.) The facts stated by Thornton were meeting which he expected to attend. On rewould dare to taunt them with being only working men? (Hear, hear.) Let those only do it who heeded not the good opinions of mankind—who knew not how to be grateful for the blessings which there enjoyed without conferring any strice. (Cheers.) In lacts stated by information were stated by information were stated by information were willing to attend. On restriction of a bastile, stitutional monarchy to know what are the laws by new tell them on the subject, and then he told a representative, at that and other meetings, every the land, according to the constitution of England produce all the wealth and all bound cheer and much clapping of hands. Mr. that during the last week £54,000 had been the monarch. And yet this according to the controlling that those who were willing to have him as fittutional monarchy to know what are the laws by stitutional monarchy to know what are the laws by them a volume of new things which the people's money for the exection of a bastile, stitutional monarchy to know what are the laws by the people are to be governed. The law of the people would receive one farthing out of the land, according to the constitution of England bound cheer and much clapping of hands. Mr. that during the last week £54,000 had been the same title to live a the same title knew not how to be grateful tor the diessings which they enjoyed, without conferring any service to society in return, and who were, therefore, not only insensible to every principle of good, but fit only to associate with that class of animals of which they have a the lowest and most worthless species. (Loud amount, and for what? To give fifty-four thousand to these gentlemen! (Hear, hear.) But how were they to oppose this? Why, the only means that remained in the hands of freemen was to join together in the bonds of indissoluble union till

substantial and lasting benefit so long as the constiable to inform them that the people of Scotland were as much alive to their principles as were the people of England. Parliament being now what was denominated an Imperial Parliament, could not inflict any grievance on any one country alone. There could be no grievance inflicted on Ireland which would not be almost as sensibly felt in England, and there could be no grievance inflicted on England which would not be felt with the same degree of acuteness in Scotland, and when the people of Scotland found that they could not shut the toll bar against Whig oppression, they would join with the people of England in their crusade against this infernal Poor Law Bill. (Loud cheers.) He was proud to say that while in the House of Commons during the progress of that bill, he had voted against every clause of it-(cheers)-and did not fail to tell what were his impressions both with regard to the design of the measure and the measure itself. (Loud cheers.) This however was but another speci-

ever, by investigation, that all those portions of society who were represented in the House of Commons, took care that their own interests should be represented. Thus in case of any disorder arising from the landlord always took care to represent himself as good care to represent nimself and the landlord. (Hear, hear.) No one, however, was there to represent the poor man; and even when their petitions supposition that their minds were not merely pre- were presented in that House it was only as a convinced that it was infamous? Could any thing hastily read, than they were bundled into a bag and be inferred from the condition of the inhabitants of thrown under the table, and when the proper time would be placed in the way of temptation, and would | agitators had had the power of drawing some of the

> King; his right, and nothing more. The people; that the bastardy clauses would be repealed. And somewhere the rattling of the loom. Often in the their rights, and nothing less." (Tremendons what was the only recommendation which received winter time had he heard the noise of the shuttle at of the Omnipotent, why then he would say "Have at va" (Tramendons and deafening cheers.) He king; his right, and nothing less." (Tremendous their rights, and nothing less." (Tremendous what was the only recommendation which received theres.) They were not, then, those wild destructive animals which the Whig and Tory press had represented them to be. (Hear, hear.) He sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail, or to destroy, or to plunder any sought not to assail the notion of the one noise of the shuttle at two the noise of the shuttle at two, then the noise of the shuttle at two, three, and four o'clock in the noise of the shuttle at two, three, and four o'clock in portion of society; on the contrary he pleaded that After some other recommendations with regard to would recruit the worn out energies of nature, that Poor Law, when that nobleman replied "Oh d-m

Sor- by them he was driven, as it were, from protect labour, and it shall no longer be oppressed."

But the policy of the Whigs since that time was too

from seeking relief. And what then? Why, they might go and rob on the highway, and then the law would transport them. Or, if they met and associated together, to devise means to redress their wrongs, still the iron hand of the law would follow them either with imprisonment or transportation.

The horrors of civil war in the proper should not be prepared morking classes, the rights which they ought to der, he should repair to the spot immediately, being for that constitutional resistance which every lawyer possess, and the means which they ought to adopt the power of their army, their bayonets, their cannon, and their swords. (Hear, hear, hear.) Witness their foul attack upon the meeting at Newcastle come to the absolute necessity of appealing to physical force. (Hear, hear.) Never, few articles to hawk them, then they would fine probably have been thousands of persons left dead would, in case of civil war, be impossible to obtain guilty land. (Tremendous cheers.) The chairman and to use every constitutional means to rid themselves at once of a burden of oppression which they were no longer able to bear. (Loud cheers.) With these remarks, he proposed the resolution.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Colae, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Colae, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Colae, seconded the resolution.

He said he had come more than twenty miles to have the pleasure of attending that meeting, but, as there were Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Fletcher still to an able exposition of the real rights of the physical force; and if the people once possessed the physical force; and if the people once possessed the means, he must be a bold minister who would urge them on to use them. (Cheers.) But to be in possession of arms, so as to be ready in cases of emertian that "the day would come when kings" heads gency, was a right which the people do and ought to gency, was a right which as there were Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Fletcher still to the government did not trust to moral force. and addresses usually are, in the most enthusiastic man-

one hand and a blunderbuss in the other. (Loud amidst loud cheers. while those men who spoke positively were called excellent men because they supported the shopkeepers. (Cheers.) But the Bible was a better authority than either O'Connell or Brougham, and it said "They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain with hunger; for these pine away stricken through, for want of the fruits of the field." Mr Attwood when in Scotland said that the men of Birmingham were ready either to lead the men of Scotland, or to follow them to the death. (Cheers.) What did he mean by these words? Was it that they were ready to put their hands into their pockets, and run their heads against a wall. (Laughter.) These words had meaning. (Hear, hear.) But union; and with union and organization they would driving the drones from the hive. (Cheers.) The

Mr. Robert Sutcliffe then moved the next resolution. He delivered a short but interesting address, full of lively anecdote. He said the present position of things reminded him of the Irish soldier while on the Pyrennees, under Wellington, who shot a Frenchman, and then plundered him. The circumstance coming to the ears of Wellington, he was tried by a court-martial, and ordered to be shot. Just before the fatal moment arrived, a brother soldier asked him what was his crime, when he replied, that he had killed many a score of Frenchmen on Wellington's account, but now that he had ventured to kill one on his own account he must be shot himself. It was just so with the people; they might do better off till they began on their own account. (Cheers.)

Mr. Crossland seconded the resolution, and, in short speech, recommended the necessity of every working man joining the Radical Association, because it was not one association that could obtain the right for them, but the united efforts of many as-

Dr. Fletchen was then introduced to the meeting Dr. Fletcher was then introduced to the meeting and was received with loud cheers. He should have that the system worked well. But he would more been glad to meet the working men of Halifax had it especially ask the other faction, for factions not been for the thrilling consideration which was everywhere placarded on the walls of their town, requiring £6800 for the erection of a bastile. (Hear.) This was too fearful a consideration even to allow ther that which had invested the power of all our him to indulge in that degree of pleasure which he executive officers in three Commissioners, worked would otherwise have enjoyed in coming amongst well? employed as it was for the purpose of compelther, therefore, to lose their rights. (Loud cheers.) They them. (Hear, hear.) This fact furnished another ling the working men of England to subsist on a diet went to see each other sometimes; and sometimes among a thousand proofs of the baseness, which was not sufficient for them, and which even hypocrisy, falsehood, and fraud by which the govern- the Commissioners themselves had not declared to might be a few ribs of mutton, or something of the ment of the country was carried on. (Hear, hear.) be sufficient to support them in ordinary health and kind, which they did not use, and they took it away The first resolution of the committee appointed for strength, or to maintain their lives to the ordinary with them with all good will. (Hear, hear.) And taking evidence during the last session of Parliament duration of human existence. (Hear, hear,) who had a right to interfere with them? ("Nobody," as to the working of the New Poor Law for the pur- He had had some practice as a medical man, but he from several voices.) Aye, and nobody should would be convinced that it was merely a base and asleep and put an end to the agitation, which he was happy to tell them their enemies admitted was not only efficient in keeping out this accursed law, but had also had the effect of obliging them to treat their poor victims of the South with much more kindness, and with much less of devilish cruelty, than they would otherwise have been. This was a gratifying fact; for even if they should fail in their efforts to repeal this accuracy was a gratifying fact; for even if they should fail in their efforts the excessive labour which Englishmen imposed fipon and one and another got up in these Houses, and the repeal this accuracy was coming to pass. All sorts of deception had been practised upon the people by the friends of this cursed law. All sorts of misepresentation had been carried to the Houses of misepresentation had been carried to the Houses of misepresentation had been carried to the Houses of the excessive labour which Englishmen imposed fipon and one and another got up in these Houses, and the excessive labour which Englishmen imposed fipon and one and another got up in these Houses, and the excessive labour which Englishmen imposed fipon and one and another got upon the people by the friends of this cursed law. All sorts of misepresentation had been carried to the Houses with the United States, &c., with a view to illustrate of the excessive labour which Englishmen imposed fipon and one and another got upon the people by the friends of this cursed law. All sorts of misepresentation had been carried to the Houses of misepresentation and one and another got upon the people by the friends of this cursed law. All sorts of deception had been carried to the Houses of misepresentation and one and another got upon the people by the friends of this cursed law. fangs of this monster. But it was not a dozen agitators, but a dozen thousands—yea, hundreds of from which they had any thing to hope; without it | thousands of agitators that had struck terror to the | the hand-loom weavers. In his profession he was mendation above-mentioned, they were led to hope hour he visited his patients, he was sure to hear

thing he might have to say from enjoying a pleasure which, he was satisfied, would be equally as gratifying to them as it would be to himself. (Cheers.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Benjamin Rushton then rose to move the second resolution. He would not detain them by making any remarks further than by stating that it was his opinion that the Radicals shortly intended to divide the power between Lord Melbourne and themselves—(a voice, "No, no; no division with the Whigs; we've had enough of 'em,)—for they did not mean to let him and Lord John Russell go on the second resolution at White Conduit House? The second resolution was his opinion that the Radicals shortly intended to carry the New Poor Law in Bradford. (Loud cheers.) He wished however to be distinctly understood that he did not advise the wield it in the cause of liberty. (Cheers.) What was his last declaration at White Conduit House? Why, that with five hundred thousand fighting men he would emand justice from the House of Combinement of the House of Combinement of the proper position of the people was to be prepared to strike and not to of the people was to be distinctly understood that he did not advise the bedistinctly understood that he did not advise the wished however to be distinctly understood that he did not advise the people to use physical force, but merely recommended themselves of the provisions which the House? Why, that with five hundred thousand fighting men he would mean justice from the swent was a fighting men he would mean justice from the House of Combinement of the would mean in the not carry the New Poor Law in the they attempted to carry the New Poor Law in the hearts of the

Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON again addressed the meeting in a short but excellent speech; and after He would not endeavour to picture to them the three cheers had been given for the five Radical horrors of the New Pour Law, as seen in the metro-principles, three for Mr. O'Connor, three for Dr. polis, while Englishmen were dragged to the police Fletcher, and three for their chairman, the meeting station to die of hunger—he would not endeavour to was adjourned to be held in the theatre at half-past harrow up their feelings by directing them to listen seven o'clock, the people then dispersed in quiet- to the sighs of those fathers, and mothers, and chilness and good order.

MEETING IN THE THEATRE.

mother visitor.

the chair. He said it was with peculiar satisfaction he would ask them all, rich and poor, Whig, Tory, except by returning such Guardians as would not only sympathize with the people, but would act with determination on their behalf. (Hear, hear, hear.) pointed three scoundrels, under the name of comwould no longer trespass upon their patience, but and ordained that paupers should ride in princes (cheers)—who was a valiant advocate of their cause. sition to the cry of Radical reform was that the then system of legislation worked well. He would ask ships, and among their own neighbours and friends. slavery to which Englishmen could never have been induced to submit till they had been gradually worn down until they had forgotten the thing in which ("Shame, shame.") If these gentlemen thus deceived induced to submit till they had been gradually worn down until they had forgotten the thing in which liberty consists. He bid them look at the state of called out at all hours; and he really must say that were driving this country. (Hear, hear.) He hated his heart bled for the pitiable condition in which power of relieving persons who had large families. (Hear, hear.) And how was this to be done? By taking part of their children into the workhouses. (Groans.) And all this was in England, the boast labour as would enable his employer to live in luxury that they could be guilty of these ontrages against hu- was the insufficiency of their wages, that a few that they could be guilty of these ontrages against human nature, and that the people would submit to them.

After some remarks on the insufficiency of the their few sticks and rags to the pawnbroker to

have a some remarks on the insufficiency of the their few sticks and rags to the pawnbroker to should they do? He knew what the friends of the withstanding that it fell in complete torrents during the strength of the withstanding that it fell in complete torrents during the strength of the weeks of non-employment obliged them to sell all pull them down. (Tremendous cheers.) But what which lasted upwards of half an hour. But not should they do? He knew what the friends of the withstanding that it fell in complete torrents during the strength of the streng bastile allowances, and the horrid cruelties which purchase two or three wretched and unsubstantial were practised upon the paupers, the speaker meals. (Hear, hear,) He liked to illustrate adverted to an Act of Parliament passed in the principles by such facts as these; and he would reign of Elizabeth, by which it was enacted that tell them that there was there a whole row of cot-

they would have had still less necessity for locking these happiest of families; but in the place of these up their poor in the bastiles on the one hand, or cottages he saw one of the splendid palaces of British transporting them on the other. (Cheers.) He manufacturers, which had been built out of the ruins the agricultural districts they were arming. (Cheers.) the minds of the great multitute only to the conwould not detain them longer than by impressing of the fortunes of these once happy peasantry. They were doing it in secret. (Hear, hear.) He plishment of their rights. (Hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear, hear.) And what was But if that secret system of arming weins here used to be a secret secret and ground the secret secret show all things the secret system of arming weins here used to be a secret secret secret show and the secret system of arming weins here used to be a secret secret secret secret show a secret plishment of their rights. (Hear, hear.) They must have Universal Suffrage; this was the only the condition even of the middle class of society? What was it but one desperate struggle to maintain their wrongs redressed. (Cheers.) Without Universal Suffrage they might meet and speak and petition till doom's-day, all would be ineffectual.

(Cheers.) They must threfore haddermined on this working well? (Hear, hear.) And what was but if that secret system of arming went on, the people of England must become assassins, because people of England must become assassins, because the man who bought arms secretly was ashamed to use them publicly, and he would be driven to use them publicly, and he would be driven to use them privately. (Hear, hear.) Now he would report their respectable appearance, each trying to prevate them privately. (Hear, hear.) Now he would report the people of England must become assassins, because was truly excellent and valuable in political them any who bought arms secretly was ashamed to use them publicly, and he would be driven to use them privately. (Hear, hear.) Now he would report they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consummation of all they seemed to look as the consumm of sickness or poverty. (Hear, hear, hear.) The them in the plenitude of their power over the Tory stori ions of the New Poor Law were not a corruptionists; they put down the old Tory Parliament for them, and the Whigs said "Now we will be amply sufficient to supply the wants of every put off with this excuse or that excuse, but their Oastler entered the Theatre, and was received with the substant of them oppressed by the nand lought for them with mighty energy; they placed them in the plenitude of their power over the Tory (Cheers.) They must, threfore, be determined, one to exist, but in which, on the contrary, there would night, to have a brace of horse pistols, a good sworu, and all, to unite for the accomplishment of this be amply sufficient to supply the wants of every object; and they must not allow themselves to be class. (Hear, hear.) At this moment Mr. Richard pieces (not by any means to use them) and they put off with this excuse or that excuse, but their oastler entered the Theatre, and was received with the sum of them of the demand must be determinate, and their language tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.

But the policy of the Whigs since that time was too demand must be determinate, and their language tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.

Well known to be again repeated by him. (Hear and their language tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.

The very last session of Parliament, as to she was no confidence placed in the Whigs. They them not to join in producing civil discord; but it of the whigs since that time was too demand must be determinate, and their language tremendous cheering and clapping of hands.

Did any one tell him that he had no right was no tools? If he said so he was neither Whig, Tory, it we will." (Loud cheers.) He asked them not sequent remarks very brief; and after some further there was no confidence placed in the Whigs. They

that "rather than see Ireland governed as she had been, he would see her streams reddened with been, he would see her streams reddened with the government did not trust to moral force, and addresses usually are, in the most enthusiastic manaders, he would see her streams reddened with the streams redden

very short time to ask their serious consideration upon the position in which this country now stood. dren, who were immured in these damnable hellholes called bastiles-(loud cheers)-nor would he MEETING IN THE THEATRE.

At seven o'clock, according to announcement, the theatre was opened, and at half-past it was completely filled, so as scarcely to be able to contain women were carried, sometimes in a wheelbarrow. hands. and sometimes in a filthy cart, to their long and Mr. Henry Rawson was unanimously called to silent home—(hear, hear, and great emotion)—but that he took the chair of that meeting, seeing that and Radical, churchman and dissenter—he would they had been convened that day for the purpose of ask them all, before they permitted that parish considering and speaking of some of the greatest (Halifax) to be damnified by the erection of the and most important topics that could concern the nation at large, and especially the working classes. Devil's temple—he asked them to pause, for their own sakes, and consider what they were about, for (Hear, hear.) One of the greatest topics that now claimed their attention was that of the franchise, for the interests and comforts or well-being of the come forward and confute what had been said, if he other day in another assembly in that town, where to the monarch, "Thou hast no right to reign." they had resolved to spend not less than £8,000 out (Hear, hear.) It was the inalienable right of a conpushed her Majesty on one side, and said to her, We want none of thy interference," and it had ap-Their attention would also be directed to the gene- imissioners, to make laws for her people. (Hear, ral politics of the day. He, for his own part, felt hear, and cheers.) This was a law which interfered thoroughly convinced that they had met and peti- with all their local rights. Mark it; he would not tioned, and done every thing that could be done care if this law did make paupers happy; he would consistently with a peaceable and forbearing disposition; but it had been all to no purpose; and it was, therefore, now high time to arouse themselves princes, still he would oppose it. (Loud cheers.) and say with an imperative tone of voice, "we demand He would not care if this law gave the commissioners our rights as Englishmen." (Loud cheers.) He liberty to command princes to be pauper's lackies, would introduce to them Dr. Fletcher of Bury, carriages, he would oppose it still, because it interfered with every local right, and because it attacked Dr. Flerchen then rose and was received with every man in every corner in the land. (Loud loud cheers. He said they had been told that they cheers.) Let them take their own case. He lived were met partly for the purpose of discussing the in a part of that union; the rate-payers of Fixby passing events of the day; and certainly they were had always managed their own parish affairs, and pregnant with meaning, and calculated to excite their paupers and rate-payers had always been conthe strongest feelings of anxiety and indignation in the breast of every one who had any regard for the prosperity and honour of his country. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The only argument which they were deemed of being unworthy of being determined not to be diverted from their point, in we were accustomed to hear some years ago in oppo-sition to the cry of Radical reform was that the then were deemed unworthy to reside in their own towneven the supporters of that faction of which Canning (Hear, hear.) They had their poor relieved without interfering with their liberty. They opened their door when they liked and they shut it when they liked. They received their several allowances according to circumstances, and they went round in the township to see their old neighbours and friends. (Hear, hear.) They were formerly rate-payers—(hear, hear)—and though they were poor, they had not lost their character-(hear, hear)-and they ought not, they came to his house, where, occasionally there pose of propounding some amendments, recommended that henceforth the guardians should be permitted, uncontrolled by the commissioners, to give out-door human life in its ordinary course. (Hear, hear, recief to all those who were married previous to the hear.) But he would not now dwell so especially cheers.) They were told that the Guardians were told t passing of this act, while they saw at the same time, on the sufferings of the poor; but as he saw that the commissioners commanding the guardians of this there were a few of the wealthier classes present, he and other towns to build prisons which could not would appeal to them, and ask whether the system were wholly powerless. (Hear, hear.) The Chairpossibly be necessary if even these recommendations worked well for them. He would ask them whether man of the Dewsbury Board, the other day said he were carried into effect. (Hear, hear.) But they if they had looked at the balance-sheet for the last had been to London to receive his instructions, and two years, the result was very gratifying? He needed | if he could get two Guardians to act with him, he hypocritical delusion to endeavour to lull the people not to answer the question for them; the state of our would act as he thought proper. (Hear, hear.) If commerce during the last two years, would be a suf- there was a Guardian before him, he certainly would ficient answer. (Hear, hear.) The Learned Doctor recommend him to make his will—(laughter;)—and then entered into a long discussion of the state of our he was going to tell them what was coming to pass.

through. (Hear, hear.) But what were they to do? ("We wont have it" from scores of voices.") Well, if they chose to be the tools of the THREE SCOUNDRELS, they would do it as scoundrels, and they would soon discover all the consequences of their folly. All he could say to the Guardians was that, if they were determined to try to build bastiles, he would try to New Poor Law wanted; they wanted to spread a the whole of that time the people kept still closely net for the whole land; they wanted to destroy our packed together, and apparently regardless of "wind packed together, and apparently regardless of wind packed together. local governments, and to infest the land with prisons belonging to government, and they would become every person who built a cottage should attach to it four acres of land for the maintenance of the occupied pants of such cottage. This they kept in cultivation, which, in addition to their labours at the loom, five acres of land. But now as he rode by he saw districts the people would not stand it, nor would rendered them a comfortable subsistence. The standard of land the subsistence of land. But now as he rode by he saw districts the people would not stand it, nor would they acres of land. But now as he rode by he saw districts the people would not stand it, nor would rendered them a comfortable subsistence. rendered them a comfortable subsistence. (Hear, those cottages crumbling into ruins. (Hear, hear.) Had this law continued to be enforced they he saw no longer the blue smoke curling up from they petition any more against it. (Hear, hear, and exceed every expectation of the people, and to defy even the "warring elements," for the faster of the faster hear.) Had this law continued to be enforced they He saw no longer the blue smoke curling up from would have no barren wastes as they have now, and the happy hearths which were once surrounded by till they were tired and government had only laughed at them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Oastler) said of his speech upon the meeting appeared to be such as to banish all thoughts of the storm, and to lead

bring us out among the people in single troops we

are forced to seem to do our duty. But depend upon

them either with imprisonment or transportation. They might in early life perhaps save a few pounds, and put it into the savings' banks, and then they stood a chance of being cheated and robbed by Government paper money. (Hear, hear.) And what were they to do? If a poor man scraped to least they to do? If a poor man scraped to least to do least to least least to least to least to least to least least least least to least l soon be very civil to them. (Hear, hear, and cheers,) But he wished to make a serious impression on the minds of those who were present. The New Poor Law was too horrible a measure to allow them to indulge in anything like mirth; and he was cer tain that if there was an endeavour to enforce it in these districts, there would as certainly be a revolt (Hear, hear.) He knew that the people would not submit to it; and, therefore, as the Guardians had been so mad as to attempt to spend the people's money in building a bastile, he solemnly warned them to take care of what they were about. (Hear, hear.) It mattered not to tell him that the New Poor Law was the law of the land; there could be no law to separate husband from wife, parent from child, sister from brother, and friend from friend (Hear, hear.) There could be no law forcing three men to become traitors in this free and once happy land. (Hear, hear.) When such treasons as these were incorporated in the statutes of England, resistance necessarily became the law of the land, and he for one would resist it to the death-(loud cheers) -and there were hundreds of thousands who would resist it. (Cheers.) If the magistrates had forgotten what it was to be freeborn Englishmen, the mob had not forgotten it-(cheers)-and he would tell the magistrates, and the three commissioners, and the Queen upon the throne, that the mob of England was not going to be sneered at, nor have their rights taken away by an act of treason—(cheers)—but rather than the people of England should thus be deprived of all their constitutional rights, why, then the three commissioners should be sewed, as two of their torefathers were in wiser and better days, (Cheers.) If the magistrates and the government think that the people will submit to that law, they are greatly mistaken; and if the army be relied on, they will be grossly deluded. (Hear.) What was the army? Some twenty-five thousand men! And when the people had got their mantel-piece ornaments ready-(laughter)-the army would not be called out to meet them, but Lord John Russell would meet them at the door of the Home Office, with cap in hand, and say, "Gentlemen, I am really very sorry that I made a mistake, but I most humbly beg your pardon." Mr. Oastler sat down amid loud cheers, and hearty laughter, and clapping of

> The CHAIRMAN, after expressing his satisfaction at the orderly conduct of the meeting, said that he was sure they had had a great treat. It mattered not a pin to him whether a man was a Whig, Tory, or Radical, provided he advocated the rights of every man. With such a man it was the duty of every man to join. They had heard three of the most excellent speeches that could have been made, and come forward and confute what had been said, if he could. Six tremendous cheers were then given for the five great principles of Radicalism, and for the speakers who had addressed them; and the clapping of hands, and other noises of approbation, were such as almost made the building tremble. After thanks had been given to the chairman, the meeting separated at nearly eleven o'clock.

The following were the resolutions adopted:-

to live as the Beasts that perish, and hence they passed the coarser food bill, which is none other than a declaration of war against the rights, immunities, and interests of the labourer; againsi such unfeeling and ungenerous conduct we cannot but express our utmost indignation. We have petitioned for its repeal, and they have sneered at and dispised us, and our petitions—we therefore pledge ourselves man to man, to use all the means that God, nature, and law, will allow of in order to rid us of their unholy and unjust measure.

2. That this meeting is of opinion that the objects pointed out in the Birmingham petition would, if carried out, lead to national prosperity and happiness, and that these objects are to be attained by the united and persevering efforts of the people, and do therefore adopt the Birmingham petition. 3. That in order to carry the preceding resolutions into effect, this meeting do adopt the rules and

the achievements of their natural and inalienable rights, and the victory will be ours.

RADICAL PROCEEDINGS AT KEIGHLEY AND DINNER TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ.

On Monday last, according to announcement, the Radicals of Keighley and its vicinity got up a demonstration in favour of the rive RADICAL PRINCIPLES, which will not soon be forgotten in that part of the West Riding. It was announced by placard as well as by other means of advertising, that the Radicals of the North would hold a public meeting in the New Market Place, Keighley, 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. That at the conclusion of the meeting the friends of Reform would walk in procession to the Radical Association and the Temperance Hotel, where a public dinner would be given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; and that J. Fielden, Esq., Richard Oastler, Esq., the Rev. J. R. Stephens, Rev. William Hill, Mr. Crabtree, and others, were invited to attend. At a little before one o'clock, an immense concourse of people had assembled, accompanied with six bands of music, from various places in the neighbourhood, and bearing a number of beautiful flags, on most of which there were inscriptions suiting the occasion. The Keighley new banner was a large sheet of beautiful green silk, having a splendid inscription, in gold letters, of the five Radical principles. There was also the Colmbanner with a similar inscription, and several others, among which was a representation of a covetous vicar, having one foot on the steeple of one church, and another foot on the steeple of another, while his arms were extended to reach the third. On another banner was the factory lords' arms, and a serpent crushing a child to death: on another was seen the representation of a grave-looking personage carrying a small coffin under his arm, but we did not exactly perceive the design of it. About one o'clock the themselves, the people could not help it; but he had often told them of the perilous state to which they mass of people began to move, being led by the bands along the Bradford road, to meet Mr. O'Connor, who was then within a mile of Keighley. As soon blows and bloodshed and assassination; but if blood as he was seen approaching, the bands stopped, and the multitude gave three immense cheers. They then made their way to the New Market Place. where a platform was erected for the speakers. In a few seconds the whole Market Place was filled, and a great part of some of the adjoining streets. When Mr. O'Counor ascended the platform, the meeting again gave three loud cheers, which seemed to rend the air. Mr. Joseph Firth was then unanimously moved into the chair, who, after a short but excellent speech, called upon Mr. Isaac Constantine to move the first resolution, which was as follows:-"That the history of all past ages and our own ing with an old sergeant in her Majesty's service and woeful experience has fully proved, that it is the he had said to him "King (laughter) when they

height of folly for the labouring class to expect justice from a body of legislators whose wealth and the Parliaments Annual, the Voting secret, and the Representation equal; with the Abolition of all Property Qualification, but substituting in its stead reasonable wages for the services of the members." Mr. David Weatherhead seconded the resolution after which Mr. O'Connor was requested to support it. As soon as that gentleman rose to address or weather" kept cheering on with the greatest vehemence at the end of every sentence which bore home to their minds the irresistible force of truth. Mr. O'Connor managed his part with equal zest and patience; for, almost uncovered, and directly the faster and more warmly he talked. The effect sideration of those great principles for which they had long and often struggled, and to which alone

"That in the opinion of this meeting, that horrid and unnatural measure called the New Poor Law Bill, is the natural offspring of the present system of representation, and is a proof quite sufficient in itself to show what the labouring classes have to expect from a Parliament constituted like the present, and that it is the determination of this meet

(Continued in the 7th page.)

Leighton, who also delivered a short address to the meeting, principally relating to the New Poor Law, and the necessity of having Universal Suffrage, in order to have that and all other obnoxious laws repealed. This resolution was supported by Mr. Peter Bussey in an excellent speech, which was well received by the meeting, and did great credit to that honest, thoughtful, and unflinching Radical. When Mr. Bussey had concluded his address, Mr. James Bedford moved, and Mr. Joseph Waterhouse seconded a resolution relative to the Great Northern Union,

"That in order to obtain these desirable objects, it is necessary that the productive classes form themto form part of that Union."

Mr. Ready then moved the adoption of the Birmingham petition, which he read, and which, when put to the vote of the meeting, as a fit petition to be sent to Parliament to represent their wants, was carried unanimously, as were all the other resolu-

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman. after which the meeting separated, having been of Lords, the Commons ought to be reformed. engaged nearly three hours, during the greater part Mr. O'Connor thus proceeded to exhibit, in the of which time it rained excessively, and towards the latter part was attended with a terrible thunderstorm. The people, however, seemed impervious, passing of the Reform Bill to the present time, and storm. The people, however, seemed impervious, passing of the Reform Bill to the present time, and and stood together till the last, alike indifferent to in conclusion came to his old and never failing text wind and rain, thunder and lightning; and after the business was over, quietly dispersed, holding themselves in readiness for a second muster at night. The parties who had tickets for the dinner, then repaired respectively to the Temperance Hotel and the Radical Association Room, at each of which places excellent and substantial dinners were served up, which did great credit to the parties who provided them.

MEETING IN THE EVENING.

At half-past six o'clock the bands again took the lead-again the banners "floated in the breeze," and the people were in motion towards the Primitive Methodist Chapel which was filled in a few seconds, and hundreds went away who could not gain ad-

Mr. Peter Bussey to respond to the toast. Mr. Bussey said that in speaking of the people, he would not be understood to refer exclusively to that portion of the people constituting society in Britain whom Lord Brougham designated "The people." In a long speech on the Reform Bill he said "I now come to speak of the people not the mob, but the respectable £10 renters;" so that his Lordship went to say that the people were the £10 renters, and that such as compose that meeting were the rabble and the populace. (Hear, hear.) It was however this mob that their shops open from Monday morning till Saturday night without profit. (Hear, hear.) On this ground. then, the people were the source of all power and profit to the middle classes. If they went to the manufacturer, all his raw material and his machiternal. (Hear.) Yes, it was from the toil-worn arrizan that travelled leaner than fleshless misery to his labour, and whom the higher and middle classes treat with contempt and scorn, it was from these that they received all their comforts. This was a very shocking state of things that the only useful portion of the community should be looked upon with contempt by those who luxuriate in the productions of the very men whom they despise. (Cheers.) But so it was; the people of this country—the working classes—had always been running to do the work of others rather than their own. [Hear.] They had always been running at the bid of the great and wealthy and the noble—or the falsely so called. [Cheer.] It mattered not whether at home or abroad, or war or in peace, they had always been prepared to be at the bid of those men who fatten on the industry and the labours of their fellow-men. [Hear, hear.] What then was more natural than that the people who contributed so much to the comforts of others should have a share of that legislative protection which others equally possessed: [Hear.] He observed as he passed through Keighley, that there were flags and banners hanging out at the doors of different houses, indicating that certain societies were holding their anni-

government of the society. The course such members would take would be immediately to withdraw from such society, unless they could have some power over the laws. (Hear.) This was a natural conclusion. (Hear, hear.) The national society then was only one of a larger scale. (Hear, hear, hear.) The principles were precisely the same, the individuals who were to govern ought to be ought to have a voice in making laws in the House of Commons. The cases were precisely analogous, and if all parties would consider the two together, they would at once admit the justice of the productive portion of the community having a share in the legislation of the country. (Cheers.) How important was it, then, that these things should be taken into serious consideration. Was there any one of them who could earn as much now as he could do eight or ten years ago: [No, no.] And where was this sinking to end? Nature, religion, justice, truth, every thing said, "Bid defiance to this sinking plan." [Cheers.] It was time the working men of this country began to look about them unless

they were determined to take their children * their arms, and present them to the factory masters and the Poor Law Commissioners, and say, "Here are our children; take them and sacrifice them to mammon as to a god, and we will become your slaves." [Loud and continued cheers.] The CHAIRMAN then gave, "Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and justice to Ireland," received with nine

Mr. O'CONNOR rose to reply, and was received again with deafening cheers. He acknowledged the manner in which they had proposed and received his health, but more especially he felt obliged for the results of the control of the cont he would not accede to the various measures proof "Justice to Ireland," he would not have been now standing before them in the capacity of an adtherefore, it was impossible for the people of Ireland to expect any thing like justice till they purified the source in tead of skimming over the surface. Or greater contempt. (Cheers.) What then was to the source in tead of skimming over the surface.

Catholic Emancipation Bill. (Hear, hear, and had had a helping hand in carrying that law through Temperance Society who hold republican sentithe first measure he placed upon the order-book, when he took his seat at the commencement of each Session of Parliament. (Cheers.) It was not sufficient that there should be a provision for the maimed, the halt, and the blind, or those who could not work, but as well for those who, by the opera-

it is necessary that the productive classes form themselves into one general body, to be called the Great
public dissatisfaction was going on to an extent
which the Reform Bill could not stop, turned the
his speeches had done, to the desk of the Queen's odium from themselves, they sent O'Connell on a tour to lay all the blame on the one hundred and seventy baboons who sit in pantaloons in the House of Lords. (Immense cheering.) Mr. O'Connor, however, seeing the trick, stopped him and exposed him, and shewed both the fallacy of his arguments and the hypocrisy of his intentions, maintaining that before they attempted a reform of the House passing of the Reform Bill to the present time, and in conclusion came to his old and never failing text that all would be as it was, or perhaps worse without Universal Suffrage. When he was about concluding, Mr. Stephens, who had been expected all day and the warned them not to think of using them; but to have them ready and the provide themselves with arms. was now almost despaired of, entered the building, to have them ready, and then they might rely on and the noise of approbation was tremendous. Mr. having the infernal law repealed. O'Connor then excused himself from addressing them longer, exhorting them never to lose sight of Universal Suffrage until it brought back to them the property of which they had been plundered, and that consequent happiness and contentment which must be the result of a comfortable subsistence. The address throughout was listened to with the greatest attention, and was responded to by the most hearty and enthusiastic cheers.

The CHAIRMAN then gave "Richard Oastler the chair. He said without preface he should propose as a toast "The people, the only source of legitimate power." Received with loud cheers. He should call upon tent exertions he had made against the New Poor Law, and the untiring opposition he had given to it, both in his own neighbourhood and everywhere else when opportunity allowed. The toast was received with three hearty cheers.

> Rayner Stephens, and a speedy repeal of the New Poor Law." Received with tremendous cheers.

lace. (Hear, hear.) It was however this moot that constituted the people, and it was from this people that flowed all the wealth which every other class of society enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) How would all whenever he came into a town where he knew the "law of devils" was parially or more extensively in the point, where passive suffering must terminate, and actual opposition begin. Our rights are invaded. have it in his power to do them or the cause service those political renegades and hypocrites, who have, carpenter; 'had I known it had been for your lordin return. He could weep, if tears were worth any- from selfish and interested motives, deserted the ship, it should have been done immediately.' to be carried into execution. [Cheers.] The glory he do without the agricultural labourer to procure him his food. (Hear, hear.) They might go to the aristocracy and they would find that each and all were entirely dependent upon the people; that they are, therefore, the source of all profit and enjoyment to every class placed above them was a fact which no one could for a moment doubt. (Cheers.) It was the people to be carried into execution. [Cheers.] The glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God, of humanity, of beneval and practice—the glory of God and practice our very humanity, and become worse than the beasts success. that perish. When he himself contemplated how it was possible for a law of this kind to become enacted, he could not forget that this law was concocted by a can fix on a firm and immovable foundation, the Liberal Administration-[hear, hear, hear]—and empire of peace, and the happiness of mankind. he had no doubt that this law had been many years in a state of projection, and the very men who enacted it-the Broughams, Russells, Peels, Melbournes, Spencers, and O'Connells, and the whole of the leaders of the great political factions of the country had long had their eye on the principle of this measure, and that the most able cunning, and crafty lawyers of the land had been employed to lay their heads together to devise an act of parliament, out of which there could be no ontlet; and they had devised an act out of which it was impossible for the country to escape, unless by a plan which he should recommend before he concluded the remarks he was about to make. (Loud cheers.) He then adverted to the state of the country at the time this bill passed, and the great confidence which the people had in the government, in consequence of the promises that had been made of continued reform. Their whole cry was "give us time and you shall see what we will do." And they did see what they did, they gave the Poor Law

Amendment Act. He spoke of the deception used versaries. Now the members of these societies in the word amendment, and remarked that when would think it very strange if any one portion of them, the people found that the poor laws were to be say ten out of a hundred, were determined, without amended, they naturally expected the condition of the consent of their fellows to make all laws for the the poor would be improved. As soon, however, as the country found that a relieving officer meant not a man to relieve distress, to succour the afflicted to give food to the hungry, medicine to the sick, and the blessings of religion to the dying, but meant a man to relieve the landlords from the necessity of the payment of all rates, and to remove the poor man's cottage of the last chair, and the few handfuls of flocks on which he and his wife and children sleptchosen by the body of the people—not Brougham's When the country found that a relieving officer people—(laughter)—but the whole people, who meant a man to remove the last relict of house-

usually emanate, and from many places from which the sentiment with which they had coupled that petitions had never been sent before, until the tables compliment. He showed the different senses in of both these Houses groaned beneath them. On which the term "Justice to Ireland" was translated, one occasion Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler, and and stated what he conceived to be not only the himself had stood before a meeting of two or three meaning of justice to Ireland, but to the empire at hundred thousand, to petition for a repeal of this large. He then adverted to the different perversions law. But what became of their petitions? They

of the term, and observed that, had it not been that were laughed at. (Hear, hear.) He would ask as aman, and as a constitutional patriot, whether it could posed in the reformed Parliament, under the name longer be borne that the people of England should not only be denied the redress of their grievances, while, at the same time, we are perfectly assured, but should be publicly insulted by Ministers of the that those means can never be brought fully into weate alike of the rights of Irishmen and English- Crown when they approached their representatives operation until the people have Universal Suffrage. He remarked, that when he first entered in Parliament and prayed for the repeal of an act of public life, he found, as they now found, that when the foundation of legislation was corrupt, it naturally titioning went by; they were not to be laughed at HULL TEMPERANCE PIONEER. No. 11. corrupted every stream that flowed from it; and, any longer; and the people proceeded to adopt the

He found that without a House of Parliament in to be done? Was it to be endured that the asylum heland, it was impossible to have any thing like of the poor was to be much worse than the dungeon ample justice done to that country. His national of the malefactors? Was a thief to have better make it a stalking-horse for the public stage, while it into the street, or of giving it them as so much he was filling his coffers at the expense of the people's poverty. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was because he would not be a dupe to O'Connell, and had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect and comfort had been so softhearted as to respect the softhearted as the softhearted as to respect the softhearted as the sof because he was determined to bring the necessity of them in their distress. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) the representation of the people into every question, that he differed with him. (Cheers.) The next which are urged against resisting the New Poor thing on which they differed was the Church question.

Law, and showed their fallacy as objections, espetion. tion. He was a Protestant, O'Connell was a Cathocially that of its being the law of the land, and therehe. He (Mr. O Connor) however, was for relieving fore ought to be obeyed. He next touched upon the the Catholics from all their burdens, whereas O'Con- dietary table, which was said by some person in the nell was only for paring the corns, and leaving the roots unplucked, to breed strife and discontent, that and his men, when in distress. In this case he obhe might be enabled to live upon the turmoil. served that captain and sailors all shared the same (Cheers.) We found that that question which was fate, and had all the same allowance. (Cheers.) But on the excellency of which they are all agreed. then ripe for hearing, was yet unheard—we found if it were asked what plan was now to be adopted, to that Justice to Ireland" was yet ungranted, and obtain a repeal of this law, he answered that there that the whole Characteristics was yet ungranted, and that the whole Church question was year after year was nothing left for them to do but one thing, and more mosettled. (Hear, hear.) This was what was that was, that every man that had wisdom, and cou-

the present Home Secretary of England, Lord John Russell, and the three Commissioners, Nicholls, Lewis, and Lefevre, all deserved impeachment; and to the laws of England, the words of the jury when not work, but as well for those who, by the operations of law, were prevented in the full bloom of life, from obtaining work. (Cheers.) Upon these three questions he differed with O'Connell, whose conduct with regard to one and all of them, stamped him as the greatest villain that ever existed in the world. (Cheers.) What, then, were the questions on which he differed with him tince he left the House of Commons? When the Whigs found that number of commons? When the Whigs found that they would find their way, as sundry others of the sentence would be that these men gled alarm, pain, and regret; and we earnestly recommend the very sensible remarks of Mr. Firth to the leading members of all Temperance Societies, in the hope that they may there learn the impropriety of, in any way, identifying these societies with politics. There are several other papers in their verdict would be that these men gled alarm, pain, and regret; and we earnestly recommend the very sensible remarks of Mr. Firth to the leading members of all Temperance Societies, in the hope that they may there learn the impropriety of, in any way, identifying these societies. These were not hasty words. They were well timed; this number well worthy of attention. Attorney General. Be that as it might he had no hesitation in saying that all the men who advised the Crown to pass that measure deserved impeachment.

He would impeach the ministry; and if the Crown refused he would impeach the Crown—yea he would take the Crown from the Monarch's head, and set up a Constitutional Monarch instead. [Tremendous cheers.] He then read a part of the Coronation services, showing with great ability the absurdity of many of the ceremonies, and contrasting with great effect the promises which were then made with the universal practice of those having the

This speech had such an effect upon the meeting as we scarcely ever remember to have seen any speech produce upon a similar assembly. After several votes of thanks had been passed the people separated, evidently with the determination of following Mr. Stephens' advice to the very letter.

To FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esquire, and other Patriotic Gentlemen, who assert and advocate Equal Rights, and Equal Laws.

GENTLEMEN.-We, the Members of the Colne Radical Association, congratulate you upon your unwearied exertions and sacrifices in the cause of suffering humanity. We admire and revere your noble and patriotic endeavours to emancipate your than our family, said Sheridan, for we O (owe) distressed, insulted, and oppressed fellow-country- every body.' men, from the fangs of a domineering, insolent, and hydra-headed aristocracy. We confidently hope and trust, that you will persevere in the good cause you have espoused, like all honest and true patriots, who

degraded, a doomed place, so long as that law was We are burdened with debt. We are loaded with allowed to be the rule of its administration. (Cheers.) taxes. Our bread is dear. The wages of our Ichabod was written upon the front of every chapel manufacturers reduced to the lowest possible point, —was inscribed over the gate-way of their churches—was in every shop-window—over every mantelpiece, and in every dwelling-place, Ichabod was to be carried into execution. [Cheers.] The glory of deliverance draweth nigh. The millions will

who composed the army and the navy, and every It must be repealed, or we shall be disinherited of such advocates they are confident of ultimate

We are,

Gentlemen, With much respect, THE MEMBERS OF THE COLNE RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

Literature and Reviews.

FIRST YEARLY REPORT OF THE NA-TIONAL COMMUNITY FRIENDLY SOCIETY, ending May 6th, 1838.

CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ALL CLASSES OF ALL NATIONS. Revised by the Congress, held in the Social Institution, Great Georgestreet, Salford. - Birmingham: Guest. Lon don: Cleave. Manchester: Heywood. Leeds Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office.

These are the official documents, just published, containing, as their respective titles import, the movements, proceedings, and regulations of the Socialists, who have now become a very numerous body; and who place before them objects of the highest consequence to the interests and happiness of mankind. The following extract from the "Con-

permanent prosperity, intelligence, union, and happiness. We should ill perform the duty which, as journalists, we have undertaken, did we permit these little works to pass without stating our opinion, that every good man must ardently long for the attainment of this object; and our conviction that the practical social arrangements recommended by Mr. Owen, are the only means by which the universal happiness of man can be promoted and secured;

Edited by R. FIRTH.

In this number of the Pioneer, the respectable and zealous editor has bestowed an excellent leading article upon a subject that is well worthy the attention of all members of those useful institutions, the extension and furtherance of which is the object of this periodical. That subject is the absolute necessity of preserving a oneness of effort and design in the Temperance Society and its advocates, and, therefore, of entirely avoiding the introduction of narty sentiments or movements, either in religion object, therefore, was to obtain a representative legislation for that country, for the purpose of making good laws for the people. (Cheers.) This question was called the "Repeal of the Union—in the people he had advocated it with all his might and energy. But O'Connell had also agitated this question; and it was evident that his object was to make it a stalling-horse for the public stage. while very properly, that the necessary consequence of the society's identifying itself in any way with politics, must be the producing of unpleasant sensations in the minds of some; since the acting and useful members of the society include politicians of all shades and grades, from the Republican to the highest church and king Tory, and he contends that the revulsion of feeling necessary produced on sensitive minds by an attack, however courteous. on their political views and feelings goes far towards the destruction of that cheerfulness with which they might otherwise unite for the accomplishment of their common object, the spread of those principles We perfectly accede to this very rational view of

the subject. We have always held the opinion that MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, July 28, the identification of the Temperance cause with called Catholic Emancipation; the earth was emancipated; but how many Irish slaves were there who
notwill be an interest the pation, had un from the griping hands of the land
sorting escaped the tyranny of the parsons, and come
the tot. il out the remainder of their existence,
Tather than subject the miselves to the tyranny of the
This was what was
that was, that every man that had wisdom, and countered this dearent that was emanted that was that every man that had wisdom, and counted that every free-born that every free-born and every enlightened Christian, before he be identification of the Temperance cause with that was that every free-born and suicidal; and that of the Temperance cause with that only a moderate extent of business transacted. On the previous currency and advance of Id to 2d per 70lbs. on prime fresh English Wheat with some weapon of defence. (Tremendous and the quotations of the processor of the transacted. On the previous currency and average to 1d to 2d per 70lbs. on prime fresh English Wheat was that was, tha

ing to use every means in their power to cause the total repeal of that infernal law which must for ever disgrace the men who passed it and the people who endure it."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Archibald

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Archibald

Leighton, who also delivered a short address to the though not members, might be favourably disposed to towards the principle of the society and disposed to become members. We do not see with what consistency the introduction of political sentiments into the speeches of individual advocates can be resisted, where societies, as a whole, have thus furnished the precedent by movements and demonstration of grass in the pastures. The whole of the store stock on sale was if they were impeached before a constitutional tribunal, and the sentence were righteous, and according nished the precedent by movements and demonstrations of a purely political character. We viewed they gave in their verdict would be that these men these movements at the time with feelings of min-

> . We have received the magazines for the month, but are compelled to omit our notice of them till next week-by the pressure on our columns of the two great meetings.

Varieties.

COBBETT AND THE GOOSE.—When Mr. Cobbett kept a stationer's shop in Philadelphia, and was writing under the signature of 'Peter Porcupine,' a gentleman went to buy some quills, and thinking to pass a joke upon Peter, asked him, 'if they were not Porcupine's quills? upon which, Mr. Cobbett, taking up the gentleman's money, drily replied, making, at the same time, a very profound bow, 'Oh, no, sir! they are a goose's.'

FLATTERING COMPLIMENT .- A lady of high fashion complimented the late King of Prussia in such high terms that his Prussian Majesty was rather disgusted at it, and saying, amongst other things, that he was covered with glory, was the peace-maker of Europe, and, in short, the greatest monarch and man on earth, - 'Madam,' replied the king, 'you are as handsome as an angel, witty, elegant, and agreeable; in short, you possess all the amiable qualities—but you—paint!'

Owing Sheridan .- 'How is it,' said a gentleman to Sheridan, 'that your name has not an O

THE CARPENTER AND THE JUDGE.-A carpenter having neglected to make a gibbet, which was ordered by the executioner, on the ground that The Chairman then gave "The Rev. Joseph have sacrificed even their liberty for vindicating the layer Stephens, and a speedy repeal of the New rights of man. We firmly believe that you have came the circuit, he was sent for. 'Fellow,' said or Law." Received with tremendous cheers.

Inguts of man. We firmly believe that you have came the circuit, he was sent for. 'Fellow,' said mean to continue till you have, by the blessing of the judge, in a stern voice, 'how came you to neghis name with the repeal of the New Poor Law, they did him far more honour than ever he should and that you look with contempt and disdain upon account?' I humbly beg your pardon,' said the

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 31.

The arrivals of Grain to this day's market, are much the same as last week; fine fresh Wheat has been 1s. per quarter nery into the bargain would profit him very written in letters of fire, and would be written in letters of fire, and would be written in letters of blood, if in Keighley that law were allowed it into really useful clothing; and still less could into execution. ICheers 1. The glave of deliverage into execution in the patience of the people? Is it in the patience of the people of continued showery up to yesterday, to-day fine.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 66, 69, fine 72s. wht. 70s 75

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Suffolknew, -s, extra fine -s -s Lincolnshire, do ..s, Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do s, do —s —s do —s —s Peas, White do Do Grey, do

33s 35s BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel. Ticks,.....new, 36s, 39s, old 35s 39s Harrow and Pigeon,......do 37s, 41s, do 38s 42s OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. . Potato, new, 24s, 25s, old 27s

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD SOCIAL CONGRESS, held at Manchester, in May, Barley Beans 454 Rapeseed 616 Peas Linseed Tares....

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING JULY 24th, 1838. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. Rye. Peas. 25 941 69s. 1d. 25s. 0d. 28s. 9d. 38s. 6d. 36s. 0d. 37s. 9d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JULY 30.

Unseasonably cold and unsettled weather prevailed through Out the past week, with copious showers towards the evening of yesterday, and this morning there was slight rain, the barometer indicating a continuance of ungenial weather. There was a limited supply of wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, with most trifling quantities of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from all these counties, but the fresh arrivals of Irish Oats were again liberal, and a few cargoes of Oats were up from our own coast, but accreate any on which he and his wile and common which he and his wile and common on which he and his wile and common of the sacciation, without arrivate or that had been done by the country to obtain the member of the sacciation, without infringing upon the right of the sacciation, without infringing upon the right of the sacciation, without infringing upon the right of the sacciation, without infringing the property is the created by the member of the sacciation, without infringing the property is the created by the member of the sacciation, without infringing the property is the created by the member of the sacciation, without infringing the property is the created by the country to obtain the member of the sacciation, without infringing the property is the number of the sacciation, without infringing upon the right of the sacciation, without infr

White, do..... Northumberland and BEANS. orthumberland and Scotch White ... 59 . 66 Ticks, old 36 . 39 Moray-Angus and
Rothshire Red... 0 . 0
White..... 0 . 0
Irish Red, New ... 58 . 66
Do. White..... 62 . 68
BARLEY.
Grinding ... 32 . 34
Distilling ... 35 . 36
Malting, New ... 37 . 38
Chevalier, New ...
Malt, Brown ... 48 . 51

Do. Black ... 20 . 22
Malt, Brown ... 48 . 51

MONDAY ...

OATS.
Egyptian, and 750 American, are taken on special tor, amount to 24,960 bales, and comprise ...
Egyptian, and 750 American, are taken on special tor, amount to 24,960 bales, and comprise ...

Inquiry 101 ... 102
Egyptian, and 750 American, are taken on special tor, amount to 24,960 bales, and comprise ...

A d d d d d To Stained do... 51 to 36
Short small ... 26 . 30
A to 30
A

The arrivals of slaughtered meat up to these markets still continue, as might be anticipated since Monday last, limited; still, however, the demand has been in a very sluggish state, what lower than those noted at the corresponding period of last year, yet they are quite as high as can be reasonably expected. About 200 large Hogs have been transmitted to these markets by steamers from Ireland.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, BRITISH& FOREIGN .- Mor All kinds of British wool command a ready sale, and the prices noted in our last Monday's report are well supported. We have a very small quantity of the present year's clip on Down teggs, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; half-bred do. 1s 6d to 1s 7%d; Down ewes and wethers, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Leicester hogs 1s 3d to 1s 5d; Leicester wethers 1s 2d to 1s 3d; blanket wool 9d to 1s; flannel do. 1s 2d to 1s 4d; combing skin 1s 12d to 1s 32d

13d to 18 33d. Notwithstanding that there is a large quantity of wool offering for sale by private contract, the demand for it still continues very steady, and the prices are well supported. The arrivals are still tolerably good.

There was much firmness exhibited at our market this

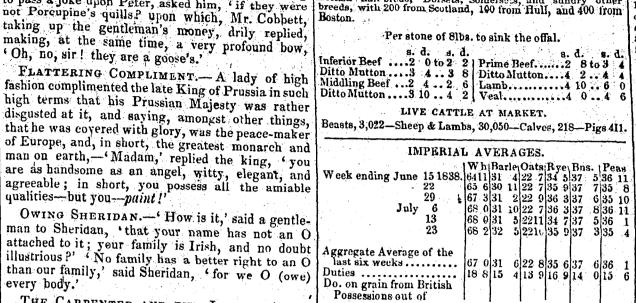
SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JULY 30.

[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.]

grass in the pastures, the whole of the store stock on sale was readily disposed of at fair prices. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep was great, no falling off was perceivable in the Mutton trade, and previous quotations were well supported. The sale of Lambs, which were in fair average time-of-year supply was steady, but not to ear brisk at last friday's ed. The sale of Lambs, which were in fair average time-or-year supply, was steady, but not to say brisk, at last Friday's rates. Although the supply of Calves was limited, the trade with them was heavy, at barely stationary prices. Pigs were in moderate supply, and dull ale at late rates. The general quality of the stock was tolerably prime. From Scotland the

arrivals are very moderate,
About 630 of the Scots, Homebreds, Devons, and Short About 630 of the Scots, Homebreds, Devons, and Shorthorns, exhibited in our market to-day came from Norfolk; 190 Scots, Homebreds, Devons, and Runts, from Suffolk; 150 Devons, Scots, and Runts, from Essex; 25 Devons and Herefords, from Cambridgeshire; 20 Short-horns, from Lincolnshire; 100 Short-horns and Runts, from Leicestershire; 30 Short-horns, and Runts, from Northamptonshire; 80 Short-horns, from Northamptonshire; 80 Shor horns, Devons, Herefords, and Runts, from Oxfordshire, and Warwickshire; 20 Runts, Devons, and Herefords, from Wales; 200 Devons, from Devonshire; 250 Herefords, from Herefordshire; 120 West Island and Aberdeenshire Scots, by steam packets, from Scotland, 50 Runts, Devons, Oxen, and Heifers, from Sussex; 20 Devons, Runts, and Scots, from Kent; and 40 Devons, Cows, Runts, and Herefords, from Surrey. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from the immediate vicinity of London.

The supplies of Sheep and Lambs consisted principally of Southdowns, old and new Leicesters, old Lincolns, Kents, British half-breds, Dorsets, Somersets, and sundry other breeds, with 200 from Scotland, 100 from Hull, and 400 from



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 24:—Wheat, 6,601 qrs. 69s. 6d. Barley, 1,664 qrs. 31s. 9d. Oats, 20,571 qrs. 23s. 2d. Beans, 874 qrs. 36s. 4d. Peas, 58 qrs. 37s. 6d. Rye, 44 qrs. 34s. 4d.

TALLOW AND CANDLES. Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 81d. In quantitie, of 8lbs.

Town Tallow (per cwi) 48 6 Graves ... 16
Russia do (Candle). 48 6 Good Dregs ... 5
White do ... 0 0 Mould Candles ... 9
Stuff ... 37 0 Store do ... 7
Rough do 24 0 Inferior ditto Rough do 24 0 Inferior ditto..... 6 Imports from St. Petersburgh, 2233 casks. PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH.

MONDAY, (PER CWT.) In consequence of the unfavourable state of the weath the estimated old duty has receded to £175,000. The market is very heavy.

Farnham£6 0 to 8 0 | East Kent, Pke 3 15 to 5 0 Mid.KentPkets 3 15 .. 4 10 | Weald of Kent 3 12 .. 3 18 Baga......... 3 10 .. 4 10 | Sussex Pockets .. 3 10 .. 3 16 SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. SUGAR. s. d. s. d. Large Lumps. 72 0 a 73 0 Small ditto . . 73 0 a 74 0 Trinidad (per Molasses, British 24 0 a 28 0 cwt.)...... 38 6 a 52 Molasses, British24 0 a 28 0
Bengal good and ine 0 0 a 0 0
Barbadoes, Fine 0 0 a 0 0
COFFEE.

Lamaia Fine 114 0 a 171 0
Cincon 114 0 a 171 0
Cincon 114 0 a 171 0
Cincon 114 0 a 171 0 Jamaica, Fine 114 0 a 171 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 6 a 7 Middling 104 0 a 113 0 Cloves (Am-Ordinary.... 88 0 a 102 0 Demerara and Do.(Bourbon) 1 0 a 1 Berbice good Middling.. 110 0 a 122 0 Mace 2 8 a 7 0 Nutmegs (un-Good and tine garb.)..... 4 8 a 5 Pepper (Cay-Ordinary .. 84 0 a 106 Ordinary and

LEAD. & s. & s. | Litharge ... 23 0 a 0 0 (per ton)... 19 0 a 0 0 | TIN. s. d. s. d. Sheet (milled) 20 0 2 0 0 | In Blocks... 85 0 a 85 6 British Pig

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Saturday Evening, July 28, 1838. There has been a fair demand from the trade, but at no improvement in prices, excepting for Egyptian, the extensive inquiry for which has caused an advance of 1d per lb. 1,500

1330 Pernambuco,
Paraiba, &c. 8½ to 9½ 1260 Surat ... 4 to 5½
340 Maranham . 7½ to 9½ 10 Madras ... 4½ to 5½
Sawginned . 7 to 7½ 20 Bengal ... 4 to 5 The Imports for the week are 16,047 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 21st inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year:

Egypt, &c. 23,484 Total of all descriptions 1090,441 Same period last year: Egypt, &c 19,351 -868,891

Increase of imports as compared with same periodlast year, bags 221,550 EXPORTS IN 1838. American, 26,467-Brazil, 3330-East Indies, 21,959

Total in 1838 ... 31,756 bags.
Same period in 1837 ... 65,691

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, July 30. We have had a very large supply of Beasts at market to-day, in consequence of which the prices have been a little on the decline, but notwithstanding the number being so much larger than for a considerable time past, very few have been left unsold, there being many country buyers present, who bought rather largely with great spirit. The supply of Sheep and Lambs has also been large, making the largest show for both Cattle and Sheep we have had for the season—the demands have been chiefly for those of good quality—conse-quently those remaining mosald of Sheep are principally Ewen quently those remaining unsold of Sheep are principally Ewes, and Lambs of very rough quality. The best Beef was readily sold at 61d per lb., middling 6d, and ordinary 5½d. Good. Wether Mutton, may be quoted at 61d per lb. varying from that down to 6d, and Ewes, 51d to 51d. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 1,250, Sheep and Lambs, 12,372. CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL

From the 23d to the 30th July. Cows. Calves. Sheep and Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 2,248 26 8,811 2,144 119

On the 20th inst., the first public sales of Australian Wook of the new clip, took place, when 1,531 bales were offered and all sold. There was an excellent attendance of buyers, and a spirited bidding throughout. The condition of a good part was excellent, and the prices obtained are as under:—1,000 bales sold by Buchanan and Browne, namely, 193 bales good fine clothing and combing, at 2s 2d to 2s 2d per lb.; 432 dofair do and do and some good lambs, 2s to 2s 2d per lb.; 322 do middling clothing and combing, 1s 9d to 1s. 114d; 23 do. low do in poor condition, 1s 7d to 1s 8dd; 30 do. in the grease and refuse, 1s 2dd to 1s 6dd; averaging 2s 0dd per lb.; 359 bales sold by Mr. A. Gartside, from 10d per lb. in the grease, up to 2s 2d, averaging 1s 8dd per lb.; 146 bales sold by Alessrs. Edwards, Danson, and Co., from 1s 14d in the grease, to 2s 0/2d, averaging 1s 10/2d per lb.; 33 bales sold by Messrs Knowles and Richards from 1s 10d to 1s 10/2d, averaging 1s 8dd per lb. The result of these sales established an advance of fully 25s per cent. in comparison with the prices of similar qualities sold in 1837, at the lowest point of depression, being a good proof of the present healthy state of trade in the manufacturing districts. There were also sold 146 bales of Portugal at 11d to 1s 4/2d; 400 bales of East India at 27d to 5d for very ordinary qualities, up to 9/4d per lb. for fine; 200 bales of Cordova, Buenos Ayres, common low sorts 2/3d to 6d; second quality Merino 8d to 1s 2d, and fine 1s 4/1 to 2s per 1b; 50 bales Turkey from 2/4d to 6d; a few good lambs 9/4d per lb, and 15 bales Cape at 1s 1d to 1s 9d per lb, being at prices fully equal to recent sales. The attendance at these sales was not so numerous as we have seen it, but the principal buyers of Botany wool were present; the lightness of the wool by the washing was admitted on all hands, and was duly appreciated by the buyers; the biddings went on spiritedly to the close of the sale, the Mville, 1M, CB, RF, JWG, and Dn, fetched the best prices—the Cs, CR, m LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JULY 28.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 30. The imports of British Grain continue light, but there is again a large supply of foreign: the latter, of course, goes into b. nd. The reported injury to the growing Wheat has produced considerable animation in our corn market; every description of free Wheat has advanced during the week 2d to 3d per bushel, and bonded has risen in value 6d to 9d per 70lbs. The business in bonded Wheat has been to a very 70lbs. The business in bonded wheat has been to a very large amount; not less than 15,000 to 20,000 quarters, at prices varying from 7s 6d to 8s. per 70lbs. There is now very little on sale, even at the advance. The market is also better for every description of free grain, as well as for flour and Oatmeal. English white Wheat has sold at 11s. 3d, red. 10s. 9d.; Irish 9s 6d to 10s 2d. The best Flour is worth 54s to 58s per 280 bs. Oats have been in request at 3s. 2d. to 3s 4d; and Oatmeal, which was last week selling at 26s 9d is now worth 27s 6d per load. The market is almost void of

and does credit to the management of these flocks.

There has been more disposition to purchase Sugar, particularly on the part of refiners, and the sales amount to 1300 hluds British Plantation, at steady Prices. 1400 bags Bengal sold at 63s to 64s. No sales in Mauritius. The sales in Foreign Sugar consist of 100 chests Brazil, at our quotations. The demand for Molasses is still limited, and in order to effect sales, the holders have submitted to lower prices. 200 punchs. Antigua, of good quality, having heen taken from the quay at 26s 6d to 26s 9d per cwt. The demand for Plantation Coffee has been extensive, and the sales comprise 370 casks. Jamaica, at extreme prices; the stock held by importers is very moderate for the present period of the year; and a few small lots of Demerara were sold at the quotations. Nothing small lots of Demerara were sold at the quotations. Nothing of moment done in Foreign. 50 bags good black Pepper sold at 44d. No transactions in Cocoa, Ginger, or Pimento. The only sale reported in East India Rice is 300 bags Bengal, at 13s 6d to 15s 6d per cwt. Carolina, from the high prices at which it is held by the cleaners, is now only taken for home use, for which purpose 30 tecs are reported at 30s per cwt duty paid. There is a good demand for all descriptions of Plantation Rum, but, from the market being almost without a supply, the sales are limited to 100 nunchs Antigna and Demeply, the sales are limited to 100 punchs Antigua and Deme rara, at 4s 2d to 4s 7d per gallon, according to quality and strength.

Small sales of Bengal and Caraccas Indigo have been made at very full prices. The following sales are reported, viz 67 chests Lac Dye at 11½d to 13d per lb; 20 chests Shell Lac at 82s 6d; 20 hhds Tincal at 66s to 66s 6d per cwt; 212 bags Bombay Mother-of-Pearl Shell at £17 per ton; 200 bags Pearl Sago at 14s 6d; and a few tons Bengal Turmeric at 17s iz bond. There has been more inquiry for Saltpetre, and higher prices have been realized, more particularly for lower qualities, the sales are about 2500 bags, at 23s 6d to 26s 6d. Nitrate of Soda has been more inquired for, and about 2000 bags have been sold, principally at 13s 6d. DYEWOODS.—The holders of Logwood being firm in their

Good and fine
Ordinary ... 84 0 a 106 0
Ordinary ... 84 0 a 106 0
Ordinary and
Broken ... 74 0 a 94 0
Dominica,
Middling ... 102 0 a 122 0
Good and fine
Ordinary ... 90 0 a 101 0
St. Domingo 40 6 a 44 0
Mocha ... 70 0 a 120 0

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.

S. S.
York Reds (per ton) 000 a 00
Scotch Reds ... 00 a 000
Natives ... 00 a 00
Natives ... 00 a 00
Natives ... 00 a 00

Market Hides, 56 a

DYEWOODS.—The holders of Logwood being firm in their demands, have obtained £14 to £15 for about 30 tons Campeachy, and about 59 tons of various kinds sold; function of the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 10s; function for the same quantity of Jamaica £10 taken for Ireland, and the remainder by the home trade.

former at 7s 9d and the latter at 8s 3d per cwt. Small sales in Argols and Cream of Tartar at previous prices. Scarcely an inquiry for Madders or Madder Roots. There has been more business doing in Olive Oil; the sales are 100 tons, the chief part of which is Seville, at £46 to £47 per tun. A further cargo of pale Seal Oil has arrived, and about half sold from the quay; in Cod Oil but littlebusit in ing. Seed Oils continue in limited request, and once emain steady; some holders of Pale Rape are, however, not inclined to seil at these prices. Of Palm Oil there is less offering for sale, the principal holders not being disposed to sell unless at advanced rates; early in the week a parcel was sold at £38; part in irregular packages; sales have since been effected at £39 to £39 10s per ton. Oil of Turpentine continues in limited request. Hemp meets a ready sale at the prices quoted. Tallow is in better request, and the business, although limited, is at full rates. low is in better request, and the business, although limited, is at full rates; some good Buenos Ayres has brought 43s 2d

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, July 27

GEORGE HANSON, Fleet-street, and Bell's-buildings, GEORGE HANSON, Fleet-street, and Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, cutler, to surrender Aug 10, at twelve o'clock, Sept. 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court; solicitors, Messrs Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-inn; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury-square.

WILLIAM GREVILLE JONES, Greville-street, Brook street, Holborn, surgeon, August 3, at 2 o'clock, Sept. 7, at at eleven o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Davies, Palsorave-place: official assignee, Mr. Abbat. Davies, Palsgrave-place; official assignee, Mr. Abbot.
HENRY PERKINS HAMMOND, Bishopsgate-street, and
Sloane-street, rope-maker, Aug 11, at one o'clock, Sept. 7, at
at twelve-o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr.

at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Lang, Fenchurch-street; official assignee, Mr Edwards, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

JOHN ALMOND, Hetton-le-Hole, Durham, grocer, August 8, at eleven, o'clock, Sept. 7, at one o'clock, at the Half Moon Inn, Gateshead: solicitors, Messrs. Meggison, Pringle, and Manisty, King's-road, Bedford-row:

WILLIAM GUNNELL, Cirencester, Gloncestershire, currier, Aug. 24, Sept. 7, at ten o'clock, at the office of Mr. Lediard, solicitor, Cirencester: solicitor, Mr. Heath, Charlotterow. Mansion-house. row. Mansion-house. JOHN STEDMAN, Preston, Lancashire, hatter, Aug 10, Sept. 7, at eleven o'clock, at the Town-hall, Preston; solicitor, Mr Burt, Lancaster-place.

Aug. 30, T. P. and J. Peck, Liverpool, grocers.—Aug. 18, R. W. Openshaw, Prestwich, Lancashire, common.

CERTIFICATE-AUGUST 17. H. Ashcroft, Liverpool, victualler. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Browne and Taylor, Liverpool, shipping agents.—J. Newton and Co., Liverpool, common brewers.—Lucas and Midgley, Woodhouse-ridge, Leeds, stone-merchants.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 31.

JOSHUA EWBANKE, draper, Crawford-street, Marylabone, to surrender Aug. 10, at twelve, and Sept. 11, at elever, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Ashurst and Gainsford, Cheapside.

MARGARET MORGAN, lodging housekeeper, Bloomsburysquare, Aug, 11, at two, and Sept. 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Groom, Abchurch-lane, official assignee; Finch, Clement's-lane.

JOHN BALL, ship-builder, Salcombe, Devonshire, Aug. 83, and Sept. 11, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. 83, and Sept. 11, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth. Surr, Lombard-street, London; Elworthy, Union-place, Ply-WILLIAM WOODROW, victualler, Yeovil, Somersetshire, Aug. 14, and Sept. 11, at one, at the King's Arms Inc., Dorchester. Dean, Guildford-street, London; Davis Henwilliam BUTT, schoolmaster, Herne Bay, Aug. 13, and Sept. 14, at twelve, at the Guildhall, Canterbury. Sankey, Canterbury; Egan, Waterman, and Wright, Essex-street,

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

DAVID WARD, iron-merchant. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Johnston and Noton, Manchester, cotton spinners. Wade-and Lawton, Morley, Yorkshire, cloth-dressers. W. Acomb-and J. Hodgson, Marston and Bramhope, Yorkshire, maltsters. N. Matthews and J. Wolestenholme, Heaton Norris, Lanea-shire, iron-founders. W and J. Dilworth, Blackburn, Lanea-shire, millwrights. T. E. M. A. and C. Aspden, Manchester, pawnbrokers. R. H. Hancock, Manchester, wine-merchants. Part, Pitt, and Co, Manchester, Westhoughton, and Maccles-field, silk-throwsters.

DIVIDEND.

Aug 24, J. Hobson, Sheffield, merchant.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS' COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

H. S. Chapman and S. Keyser, Esq., the assistant commissioners, appointed to investigate the condition of the hand-loom weavers, in the Northern district, commenced their inquiries on Tuesday last, in the Court house, Leeds. As the subject is one of great importance, we give below a pretty full report of all that transpired which was worthy of remark. The inquiry, we understand, will last for : a considerable time; and our readers may expect · every information at all valuable on the question that may be elicited from the several witnesses. The business of the inquiry commenced at ten o'clock, in the morning.

Mr. CHAPMAN in opening the business said, the object of this commission was to inquire into the condition of the hand-loom weavers of the district. The commission was issued in consequence of a vote of the House of Commons to that effect, upon the presentation of petitions in the course of last November or December, stating the great distress which existed among the hand-loom weavers, especially of Lancashire, and praying for inquiry into their condition, the causes of their distress, and, if possible, to suggest remedies for their relief. Of course, it was desirable that the commissioners should have the evidence of the weavers themselves, to inquire not merely into their actual state and condition, but to know what they deemed the causes of their distress, and to hear their suggestions as to the best remedies for relieving it. It was also the duty of the commissioners to inquire into the circumstances - of the weavers, and if any person was ready to offer any evidence, they (the commissioners,) were ready to receive it, and they would be obliged if any one

would come forward for that purpose. Joseph Best, a weaver, then came forward, and is answer to the questions of Mr. Chapman, said, live in Holbeck, and am a married man, having three children. I weave woollen broad cloths. have been a weaver and spinner for many years.

I am paid by the string. In the fine cloth trade, 80 porteths is the medium. By the term porteth I mean the number of threads in a given breadth. Payment depends upon the setts, and the mode of working them. Not more than 1s. 10d. per string is paid, and a string is ten feet. The lowest number of porteths is 27. 110 or 112 is the inghest number in broad cloths. Taking 80 as the average, one shop would give 2s. 4d. and another la. 6d.; but they vary greatly for the same mode of working. If it was more regularly conducted, it would be better for all. A web of cloth of 80 porteths and 18 strings would take a weaver three weeks to weave it well, and he must be a good hand to do it. He would have to work fourteen hours per day, allowing two hours for meals. including delivering out, sizing, &c. This kind of work ought to command the best wages, but it does not by a long way, I am speaking of fine cloth. The price of it would be 33s, for the three weeks at the average of 1s. 10d. per string, making Ils. per week. In some instances the sizing is paid for in addition, but some have to find both sizing and winding. In the winter season we have to find light. There would be a constant deduction of 8d. per week for the use of the loom. If a man were to borrow a good loom he would have to pay is. per week for it. 1 am now speaking of outdoor work. At an average the cost for light will be 6d. per week the year round. The sizing for 18 strings would cost 1s. 3d. In Bramley and the neighbourhood they find the sizing themselves, but in the borough it varies in this respect. Some have three looms, but most two. I have two looms employed at home, and we have to play one-half of our time. I have two sons who are weavers. I have put them out to work. My youngest son has -5s. and the eldest 8s. per week when fully employed. and our manufacturers are prevented from being Employment is much better now than it was in 1835-6, but there are many out of employment, and many only partially employed. There are hundreds of weavers in Leeds not earning 1d. per week. Wages fell in 1837, and have not yet recovered. and when they fall they generally remain so, there are always a number of hands un-employed to take the low wages if others wont. I pay six pounds ten shillings house-rent, and 15s. rates and taxes. I am in a fellowship society. and in my neighbourhood able-bodied men avail themselves of the advantages of benefit societies. The society which I am in will cost me about £1 a-year. I have never worked at any other business. Sometimes a master has a few acres of land, and he generally calls the men off to get hay in during the harvest. Some masters pay 2s. 6d, a day for it, but the practice is not now so general, as the Irish work

for lower wages. The custom of taking apprentices among weavers is not so general as formerly. Not having money to spare we cannot give premiums to get our children apprenticed to other trades. I was wanting to put my son apprentice to a woolsorter to a master in this town, and I was asked £70 premium, and where can a weaver find that? So we are forced to teach them weaving. Chimney-sweeping is better than weaving in this country. There is no Union among the hand-loom weavers in in a west of 18 skeins. This was done at Mr. Bateson's, at Wortley, and he died worth £70,000, so that he must have got something by the trade, and petition for the abolition of the Corn Laws, because was a very good master. Now we work in the same setts; and put 3lb. 12oz. per string, and 25 skeins of are better off than the west country weavers. west. This additional west requires twice as much working as the former. It would take a first-rate man nine days in working such a piece of cloth. The number of weavers has increased in Leeds during my experience. Twenty years ago there was not so much weaving in factories as at present. My opithe overplus of machinery. We have some machinery called "mules" which require one man and two boys each, who will do relieve us, and it is permanent relief we want. The repeal of the corn laws would give a stimulant to trade for a while, and be of some benefit to the hand-loom weavers. But except some laws to pay taxes. We think that if machinery were to be a great evil to us, but we do not fully understand it. We consider the best remedy for our condition would be either the taxation of the produce of machinery, so as to enable-us to compete with it; but if Government would not be disposed to do this, I would say, shorten the duration of its

John Hutton was next examined .- I live at the Bank, in Leeds, and am a woollen weaver. I have order to weave it close. The custom of increasing been engaged lately in stuffs. I wove plaids. I the weight of west began first to be noticed about the year 1819. There was no advance in wages from 28 to 30 yards. We must work hard to weave not even at the first. The men attempted to demand two pieces in a week. The deductions from our an increase of wages in consequence of the increased work for sizing, winding, and other expenses, work continually. But we were told by the masters auxious to know whether the views and feelings of amount to ls. 21d. Our nett wages, after these deductions, amount to 5s. 9id. per week. None of was so bad. In some instances we got may family work at the trade; I have transported one paper as string advanced but that was my family work at the trade; I have transported athem out of it. I consider the principal cause of one penny per string advanced, but that was only low wages is the overworking of factories, which depreciates the labour of the hand-loom would not be any compensation for the increased work. They did once advance wages, but the masthought that taxing machinery would remedy the listress of the hand-loom weaver, but I think different now. If machinery was taxed without restricting its hours of running, they would put additional hours upon the poor man's labour. Iney did once advance wages, but the master that taxing machinery would remedy the list you will put two more ounces of weft in, I will give you something extra," a shilling or two perhaps. But this was not continued beyond two perhaps. But this was not continued beyond the first year. If we refused to work on these terms, policy of the laws and provided the injustice and the insertion of these amendments. And he had, policy of the laws are control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians ture. It was these questions that the Guardians was a sufficient reason for the postponement of the laws as sufficient reason for the postponement of the had, policy of the laws and provided the injustice, should have the control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the expenditure. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the Guardians was taxed without restrict. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the first year. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict, should have the control of the first year. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict. It was these questions that the Guardians was taxed without restrict. It was these ques stricting its hours of running, they would put ad- the first year. If we refused to work on these terms, ditional hours upon the poor man's labour, and the master would get some one else. make him pay all the taxes laid upon machinery. I should not like it to be taxed, unless its hours of

running were restricted. James Stead, of Low Moor Side, Holbeck, exalately of from 70 to 74 porteths. I was paid 1s. 9d. 'i don't think wages would have kept up if the hands had not increased, with their present increase of of 6lbs., and the west is 23 skeins. Then we could a piece of cloth now made. I attribute this decline to the overplus of machinery. I cannot exactly state when the machinery was first introduced into Leeds,

introduced into Leeds. Wages had declined before that. Commissioner-When do you think bore that. Commissioner—They declined directly in the weaving department eighteen years go, by the imposition of additional labour to the ceaver for the same price. Wages did not fall in noney, but in the additional quantity of well. Commissioner—The fact that wages declined before the introduction of machinery is well worth consideration in introduction of machinery is well worth consideration among yourselves. Stead—The cause was owing to this borough. He wanted more welf putting into almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that a man got. For this purpose he almost every job that is man got. For this purpose he almost every job that is man got. For this purpose he almost every job that is man got. For this purpose he almost every job that is man got. For this purpose he almost every job that is man got. For this purpose he he piece on an average. In 1824, £52 3s. 4d.; 1825, £56 5s. 8d.; 1823, £50 1824, £52 3s. 4d.; 1824, £52 3s. 4d.; 1825, £56 5s. 8d.; 1824, £52 3s. 4d.; 1826, £56 5s. 8d.; 1825, £56 5s. 8d.; 1826, £56 5s. 8d. was found ont what a man could do, the premiums fell off, but the increased work remained. The masters have been adding to the weight 20z. now and 20z, then, almost up to the present day. Com-

WEDNESDAY. Joseph Middlebrook, weaver, of Bramley, was examined. I have been in the cloth business upwards of forty years. I weave fine cloths. I am now weaving eighty-fourth's, and am paid 2s. per string for it, and I speak it to the credit of my master. Many have paid me less. The piece I have will take me a fortnight at sixteen hours a day, to when they went to Wakefield to shout up Morpeth and to less the last general election, when they went to Wakefield to shout up Morpeth and to less the Yellow, and to denote all who had the honesty complete it, and I do not generally take two hours work. The extra quantity of labour per string took a day for meals. I consider myself off better than more labour than was counter-balanced by the extra many others are. Not one-third of the weavers of price. If I have a family of five children, and supmyself in 1800. I had 1s. 9d. per string for 63's yourself and one child to keep, you could afford to then, and there was 18 strings in the piece. There work for lower wages than I could, and that is one was half a pound less weight put into the string then than now. We now put in 63's 3lb. 3 or 4oz.; and we could weave 15 and sometimes 18 strings per week, working as we do now. In 1824-5 wages began to fall very much, but the decline commenced in 1802, but not so rapidly as in 1824-5. They continued good till 1823. I received 2s, per string for 70's in 1823. At that time they might weave three strings per day of 70's easily as they weave a string and a half at the present time. In 1824 I got 3d. per string for 70's; that was after the failing of £10 premium, which is a barrier in the way of most Wentworth's bank. Things were worse then than they are now. Trade began to improve in 1826; but it has selves, but they were driven to it from sheer necesnot got up much since. The causes of the decline are various. First, unnecessary machinery, which takes away manual labour. A mule will throw four men out of employment. That is one of the causes of the reduction of wages. I believe mules do not cheapen goods. I cannot exactly state when mules were first introduced. Mr. Wm. Hirst was the first to introduce them. I think it was in 1826. Then there is the power-loom doing us as much injury as the mules, if not more. Power-looms are attended by females, and every loom thus attended, throws one man out of employment. That is one means of reducing our wages. The power-loom was introduced Commissioner: According to your own showing, wages declined before the introduction of mules and power-looms; have you any opinion as to the cause of this? The panic caused it. Another evil is the

Corn Law. Commissioner: There I think you are right. Middlebrook: In my view it prevents the produce of foreign nations from coming into our country, a tendency to depress our condition. What are and our manufacturers are prevented from being those causes? Taxation, especially. I would proto other nations, and it

the working classes of this country. Mr. James Green, of Leeds, examined. am a manufacturer of plaids and camblets, and have been for forty years. There are various qualities and prices. Twenty-five years ago, we paid 15s, for what we now pay 6s. I employ between two or three hundred hands. Commissioner—Could you, from your books, give the rate of wages for thirty years?

Witness-No, I never kept any old books, and I never was in the habit of owing any thing, but paid as I went on, and therefore I have no occasion to keep old books. Commissioner-Do any pay different prices for

the same work? Witness-No, we are all alike, and we never have any disputes about wages. All employers in stuff goods pay the same wages. The wages have been the same for some years. Since the Union was broken up we never wanted to pull wages off, and the men never wanted an advance. It is three or four years since the Union was broken up. We do not suffer so much from low wages as from fluctuations in the trade. What do you consider the chief cause of low wages? Power-looms. Were not wages reduced before their introduction? No. There is no Union among the hand-loom weavers in this borough, and we cannot get protection from our Legislators. It will take an ordinary lad five years to ond I could make more money by the trade in three days than I now can in six days, and I am now as able to work as I was then. Twenty years ago the work we wrought in 80's we were paid 2s. 6d. per string, and we then put 2lb. 4oz of weight paratras. only know that hand-loom weavers are labouring under great hardships. I cannot say that I would

THURSDAY. Mr. James Cromack, of Bramley, examined. He said, I work at the woollen cloth business, and have been in it 25 or 26 years. At present I work on much weaving infactories as at present. My opinion as to the causes of the reduction of curwages is the overplus of machinery. We have some The deductions on the work amount to about 9d. or 10d. per week. Taking the year round I should only weave 20 webs. In 1820, I earned £53. 5s 10d.; as much work with a mule as five men. Then 1821, £51. 16s. 10d; 1823, £47. 14s. 10d.; 1825, there are the power-looms, which are worked by which was the year before the panic, and in which Lemales, and the best work is given to them and the worst to the hand-loom weavers. We are of opinion that the corn laws are an evil, but we think that better, and I carned £51. 10s. 6d.; in 1831, their repeal would not permanently but partially £45. 1s. 11d. I have no account of my earnings since 1831. According to the rate mentioned, if I were fully employed it would give me £50. a year. Last year I might average 13s. per week. That were passed to restrict machinery, the markets would be glutted with a larger quantity of goods than the demand would acquire, which would be worse for us, and we think that machinery ought as ever I did. I worked for myself in 1822, and that while they expressly said that the Guardians own consistency upon the subject of the Irish we were paid something better than we are now, might adjourn their meetings from time to time, he Church. restricted in the duration of its running, or its but work was manufactured in quite a different manproduction taxed, we and our employers could ner, there being a greater quantity of west put into manage all minor matters. The currency appears the string. Wages have been reduced chiefly in consequence of increased work for the same money, and in some instances the prices in the string have been reduced. The increase of work has been gradual-we have been required to put in more weight from year to year. To keep wages really equal they should advance with the increase of west; however, the power-loom must be hung heavier in

Commissioner: Are there more or fewer looms now in Armley than formerly? In answer to this question the witness put in a written document conmined. I have been a weaver and spinner for more and the rate of wages in former years. He said, taining a statement of the number of power-looms than 30 years. I have worked upon broad cloths you may safely say there are twice as many now as per string. It would take me upon an average 18 days to work a piece of 20 strings, working 12 hours a day. I give my children their schooling myself Messrs. Evres and Son, employ the greatest numafter they have done their work. On the Sabbath Messrs. Eyres and Son, employ the greatest numthey go to Sunday schools. It is very laborious to ber. The reduction of wages proceeds from more teach children after they have done their labour at causes than one—the first cause is the Corn Law, factories, and as laborious to learn, as both their because the duty which is put upon foreign grain frames and memories are impaired. For the last inverse sand memories are impaired. For the last has a great tendency to cramp our commerce, adoption of the law, and that under no circumstances and in not taking in, duty free, foreign produce, renders it impossible for foreign nations to take Mr. R. Oastles then presented himself to the meeting and was greated with a most enthusiastic. the increase in the woollen business in Leeds has introduction into our manufactory department certain machines which I consider unnecessary, because they take away our labour and turn us into the machinery. Twenty years ago, I received 2s. per streets. Another cause is that we have never had string in a piece of 70 porteths, but the warps ran to a right system of management in the trade. A 20 skeins in the watering of 6lbs., and the west at 16 | board of trade should be established to equalise the 20 skeins in the watering of 6lbs., and the weft at 16 skeins. The weight then put into one string was 2lb. 1 or 2oz. Now the weight we have to put into it is from 3lb. 4oz. to 3lb. 8oz. per string. The length of the warp is 24 or 25 skeins in the watering of 6lbs., and the weft at 16 board of trade should be established to equalise the prices to be given, the board should be established to equalise the prices to be given, the board should be established to equalise the however, upon the conduct of Mr. Ingham, the local of trade should be established to equalise the however, upon the conduct of Mr. Ingham, the local of the manner of the m of clbs., and the weft is 23 skeins. Then we could have wove a piece of 70 at 2s. per string, on an average, in eight days, and now it would take as good as 1 was then, on an average 18 days to weave a piece of cloth now made. I attribute this decline to the overplus of machinery. I cannot exactly state to the overplus of machinery. I cannot exactly state to the overplus of machinery. I cannot exactly state to the number of age allowed to the number of ten hours at the most. If the Noble Viscount said that he would consider it—had been "acquired" in some manner, (how they that was his answer; and of course he (the Duke of Wellington) thought that it would be taken into we may judge from the hearty peals of laughter which followed every sally of Mr. Oastler's with the contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the other House of Parliament. The contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the contended that Mr. Ingham ought to be consideration in the contended that Mr. Ingham ought to him the would consider it—

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The Noble Viscount said that work instead of 13 as by the present law, it would

£30 2s. 11d.; and the whole amount of my earning in 1833 and 1834, put together, amounted to £24 16s. 9d., which was occasioned by want of employment. Upon an average I should think missioner-Would not that have gone on without I have not earned more than 9s. per week. Premachinery? I cannot speak to that, but it has been views to the introduction of power-looms and mules. rery much aided by machinery. Eight men, with our wages declined. It was owing to the superior it was the duty of a citizen to be in a position to piecers to assist them, on a spinning mule, will do as much as fifty men on the jenny. This has caused the spinners to turn to the loom, and by this means the weavers have been greatly increased.

Our wages were diminished by the addition of labour, without increase of price. The cause of that was the newly invented method of finishing all attempts to repeal isolated. Acts of Parliance in the substitution of labour, without increase of price. cloth, which began to be so general in this neighbourhood in 1818 or 1819. Previous to that time it in erasing one from the statute-book, they had no was finished by hand labour. It was taken from the statute-book, they had no the hand-loom finishers and finished by gigs, which necessary to procure its repeal had subsided. Mr. on the Civil List Acts was brought up; a resolution on the Civil List Acts was brought up; a resolution stretched the cloths to an extent which hand-loom weaving could not, and it required closer weaving to bear it. Wages did rise a little from the year 1825 the Vellow, and to denounce all who had the honests. Bramley have votes. I commenced working for pose you, Sir, followed my business, and had only reason for the depression of wages. There are always men to be found who will take work at lower prices. A man with a large family, and who felt the necessity of an advance of wages, could not obtain it, because there are always men to be had who will take the master's price or any price. In our town there are upwards of twenty boys of from twelve years to fifteen, who have been put apprentices to mechanics. The master mechanics want sity. They were neither beneficial to masters nor men, and I am now decidedly opposed to such things. We have none of them now. I think the Corn Laws are the first cause of our distress. I think they have been the means of causing foreign nations to commence manufacturing who never before began, and so created us rivals in the market, and I think they have been the great cause of the increased machinery in operation at present. Abraham Horsnop, of Wortley, examined. I am

weaver of cloths of 78's, containing 20 strings: ls. 10d. per string is the gross amount on the average. A piece of this description would take me a fortnight to complete. The deductions upon the work amount to 9d. per week. I have been a weaver 17 years, and when I commenced for myself I earned more than £1 per week. I attribute the decline of wages to more causes than one. The immediate and direct cause is the introduction of mules and powerlooms. There are remote causes, which have pose a tax upon the raw material. The Corn Laws have produced bad effects upon our trade. They prevent our masters from selling their manufacture's to other countries to the best advantage, and have compelled foreigners to put tariffs on our goods, and compelled our masters to sell cloth for paper instead of wheat, consequently many masters have become insolvent, and their workmen left to starve for want of employment. The Corn Law has also the effect of mising the price of wheat—for instance, the 5d. loaf on the continent sell for 9d. in London.

Another evil which has produced depression to a great extent is paper payment. Many selfish men have speculated in our trade, become insolvent, and greatly injured the honest manufacturer. As we say at home, " the weakest go to the wall," and the operative has been the principal sufferer. With respect to machinery, I do not see that to stop or impede its progress would improve our condition. James Stanfield and Charles Hodgson were next examined, and bore similar testimony to the pre-

The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday next.

POOR LAW MEETING.

On Wednesday evening last, a meeting was held in the Market Place, Dewsbury, called by the Poor Law Guardians of that Union, who wished to ask the ratepayers how they were to proceed in censequence of the conduct pursued towards them by he Chairman of their Board.

A vast concourse of people were in attendance, and the deepest feeling of disgust was manifested by the whole body at the conduct of the Pro-Poor-Law Chairman, who had declared that if he could but with the present King—one before he was called to prevail on two Guardians to vote with him, the accursed not should be brought of the throne, in which he premised that in the event accursed act should be brought into full operation, in spite of all the efforts to the contrary.

of his being placed upon the throne he would sign any treaty which the Governor-General of India

Mr. Ingham, their Ex officio Chairman; the also to ask, whether this latter treaty had been contempt he had manifested for the public voice; acted on? the heartless indifference he had exhibited at the Lord GI privations of the poor and the unfortunate; and the Noble and Learned Friend alluded to did not go from alacrity with which he had lent himself to assist in putting the chains of the Devil-King around the General. This was all the information he possessed necks of his neighbours and townsmen. He had upon the subject. assumed unto himself the right of deciding on all laws of the Medes and Persians, not to be called in into committee. question. He had also arrogated unto himself the right of explaining the Poor Law Commissioners' had "decided" that they gave no such power, On the motion of Lord LANSDOWNE, the and that the Guardians had no such right. Royal Exchange Rebuilding Bill was read a third He had refused to put to the vote of the time and passed Board any proposition that might be made, or any amendment that might be moved, unless such proposition or amendment squared with his views. In short, he had arrogated unto himself legal proceedings had been instituted against them the function of the entire Board, requiring those who had been elected by the rate-payers to "guard" their interests, to sit as mere cyphers, unless they were sycophantic enough to do his bidding; for he had declared in the teeth of them all, that if he could but find two Guardians who would vote with him, the hateful and hated law should be brought into operation, in spite of all that could be done to prevent it.
It was because of this state of things that the Guarthe rate-payers were to be entirely set at nought, and Ex-Officio Ingham to be set up as supreme

policy of the law; and with some powerful remarks he said, another reason for the postponement. When on its inapplicability to the circumstances of a free this Bill was read a third time in that House, he took people, he concluded a speech which was listened to the liberty of suggesting to their Lordships the introthroughout with the most intense feeling by the duction of a clause of compensation to persons for assembled people.

"That this meeting recommends that every inhabitant and rate-payer of the various townships of the Union should be called upon as speedily as possible to ascertain whether there be a majority in favour of or against the law."

"That this meeting considers that those Guardians who are opposed to the introduction of the Poor Law Act should continue to attend the meeting of the Board to endeavour to prevent the

meeting, and was greeted with a most enthusiastic burst of applause. When the cheering had sub-sided, he, in his own energetic style, gave his opinion upon the nature and operation of the accursed Amendment Act in pretty nearly the same when one of her Majesty's Ministers had promised manner as he had done at Halifax; and, as we that the subject should be taken into consideration. have reported him there at considerable length, we He would, therefore, take the sense of the House the rules. My plan would be to prevent those out of which Mr. Ingham has had left to him, and which the Noble Viscount said that he would consider it tent to enjoy the "property" he "held," without a chance of having justice done to them.

wanting to deprive his neighbours of all the rights Lord MELBOURNE: I am very sorry, I am sure. but I think it first came to Mr. William Hirst's be to the interest of the labouring classes, as it would they possess. It was all very well for Mr. Ingham I thought that compensation was given to the gaolers. spinning mill. Commissioner—I mean power—be a compensation for the general reduction of the to try to deprive his neighbours of that which they of the Cinque Ports by the Bill. Is the Noble Duke spinning mill. Commissioner—1 mean power—be a compensation to the general reduction of the general reduction of the general reduction of the general reduction of the try to deprive his neighbours of that which they of the chiques of the chiques of the compensation to try to deprive his neighbours of that which they of the chiques of t

to health, in the woollen departments, I cannot speak to be succeed every time. At all events, they to others. The Commissioner.—It strikes me to ought to sak themselves whether the "property" Mr. Ingham "held" was not sufficient for one man, hearty plaudits of the congregated multitude.

Mr. O'Connor next presented himself to the meeting, and was received with a tremendous burst of cheering. He entered into an argument in favour of the people having arms, shewing that all the law authorities were most decided upon the point, that repel every aggression upon his liberty, whether attempted by a domestic for or a foreign enemy. He contended also, that until the people were enabled to protect themselves by means of Universal Suffrage, all attempts to repeal isolated Acts of Parliament had alluded. would be worse than useless; for should they succeed to characterize him what they knew him to bea supporter of oppression and misrule. He wished them joy of their bargain; they could not but agree with his votes on the Slavery Question, on the Poor Law Question, on the Factory Question, on the Irish-search-for-arms Bill, and indeed on every other question that came before Parliament calculated to continue, or increase the burdens of the people, and trammel public liberty. No doubt they would go next election to the hustings, and again shout for "Morpeth and Reform." [Lond cries of Never, 'never,' No more of that work.' He (Mr. O'C.) was glad to hear that—andhe demanded that they should prove themselves true to their declarations by joining next election to undo what they did at the last election. After a speech of at least an hour, Mr. O'Connor concluded by thanking the the North American boundary line. men of Dewsbury for the very warm reception they had given to his friend, and their friend, and the friend of all, Mr. Oastler:-for it showed that they were alive to the value of such a champion. He also thanked them for the manner in which they had heard him, and retired amidst thunders of applause. Thanks were then voted the Chairman, and the

Emperial Parliament.

meeting dispersed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, July 31. The Royal Assent was given by commission to several Bills, among which was the Poor Relief (Ire-

land) Bill. The Turnpike Acts' Continuance Bill, and the Schools (Scotland) Bill, went through committee: Lord MELBOURNE stated, in answer to a question from Lord Londondenny, that the Commissioners for the liquidation of the arrears due to third question to ask—and that was, whether this per bushel of 40 stone to the quarter; Barley, 30s.

the mode of inquiry, they had not yet been able to

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed, that a Bill had passed that House, after many alterations had been made in it by himself and the Noble Duke near the Governor-General. It had been ordered to be him, for the protection of labourers proceeding from the East to the West Indies (the Hill Coolies). He pose of obtaining the opinion of the leading funcwished to know what course Lord GLENELG meant now to take with reference to this subject, as he intention of making it law until it had been a suffiunderstood the Bill had failed in the other House. Lord GLENELG said, the House was aware that the Bill in question was sent down to the Commons with many amendments. When it reached the other House, much opposition was shewn to it; and he could not hope, under all the circumstances, that the bill would pass with those amendments. The consequence was, that an order had been transmitted to India forbidding the emigration of Indians until the whole subject was fully considered, and a more general and effectual measure of protection was de-

In answer to another question, Lord Glenelg stated that the prohibitions would be absolute until a proper measure should be passed. Lord Brougham was proceeding to make some observations on the Orders in Council of July, 1832, which related to this traffic in Hill Coolies, when

Lord Glenelg said that the order had been rescinded. Lord BROUGHAM replied that he was glad to hear : but he could not forget that when he moved for ts repeal a short time since, he was left in a very small minority. Lord BROUGHAM wished to know whether

the orders which had been issued for placing upon the throne the present reigning Sovereign of the kingdom of Oude came from this country? He understood that two treaties had been entered into Mr. Morrit Matthews was called upon to might dictate—and another subsequently to his being preside over the meeting, and after he had formally placed upon the throne, in which he stipulated the opened the proceedings. He wished to Mr. T. S. BROOKE, one of the Guardians of the ask whether the instructions so issued were known in Dewsbury Board, came forward and detailed to the | England beforehand, or whether it was a proceeding people the insults the Guardians had received from emanating from the authorities abroad? He wished Lord GLENELG said, that the orders which his

On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, the

Lord BROUGHAM announced his intention of Noes, 30. giving the bill his strongest opposition,—not, he

Lord HADDINGTON called the attention of the House to the circumstance of two persons having been appointed magistrates in Cromarty, though

for forcibly abducting a voter at the last election for Ross and Cromarty. The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the moment he had heard of this charge against the Individuals in question, he had caused an investigation, which was still pending, to be instituted. The Public Records Bill and the Loan Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The second reading of the Trading Companies | Lord Stanley, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, Chas. | Strength, so as to form a fortress of the first class." | Wood. The Hackney Carriages Bill was reported with amendments.

ture of the amendments which the House of Com-mons had made in the Imprisonment for Debt Bill, G. W. Wood.

the losses which they would sustain by the operation The following resolutions were then severally of the Bill. He had called the attention of the Noble moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—

Viscount opposite to the subject, and the Noble Vis-Viscount opposite to the subject, and the Noble Viscount's answer was, that it should be taken into consideration. He had since then given the Noble Viscount a paper on the question, and he certainly did expect that the subject would be taken into consideration in another place, but he had observed what had passed there, and he had not seen any symptom of its having been considered at all, and the Bill had come back to their Lordships without any such clause of compensation. Now, these officers would. in his opinion, be very harshly treated in consequence of this omission; and he also did think that when a Bill of this nature passed that House in the is very limited. In the warehouses, the individuals shape it did, in consequence of the peculiar privileges | engaged are fully employed.

The consideration of the Commons, amendments was accordingly postponed till Thursday.

Their Lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

either by the Poor Law Commissioners, or any of their myrmidons. He concluded amidst the most the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown in Canada to two hospitals—one at Kingston, and the

other at Toronto. He understood that Lord Aberdeen had recommended the Lords of the Treasury to make such a grant.
Sir G. GREY replied that this was a mistake Lord Aberdeen had thought they were entitled to

The report of the Committee of Supply was pensions as prior to the accession of Her Majesty were charged upon the consolidated fund under the authority of the act 2d and 3d of William IV., cap. 116, upon the civil list, and upon the 41 per cent. duties," and a bill founded thereon ordered to be brought in by Mr. Rice and Lord J. Russell.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Benefices Pluralities Bill; but, after a short conversation, consented to postpone the considera-

country and the Government of the United States, respecting the proper method of appointing a com-The Joint-stock Banks Bill went through com-

read a third time and passed. The Shannon Navi- average business has been done in the warehouses gation Bill was withdrawn. The Grocers' Spirit Licenses (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House was counted out on a motion of Sir F. TRENCH for a Select Committee to inquire into the system pursued by the Irish Government in offer- day's market, and a great many customers, which ing rewards for the apprehension and conviction of

Wednesday, August 1.

Sir C. GREY, referring to a document recently laid upon the table, being "a new penal code for the government of the 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in the East Indies," inquired whether that code had been in any manner adopted by the Governor-General of India in Council. He also of trial by Jury

Sir J. HOBHOUSE stated, that the new penal code for India, which had been laid on the table of tionaries upon it: but there never had existed any cient time before Parliament to enable Hon. Members to form an opinion on it. He had not any the appearance of the growing Corn has not been objection to let the code be printed. As to the third question, it would be best answered by saying, that when his Hon, and Learned Friend read the code in question, he would be able to see whether the trial by jury was retained or not for British-born subjects resident in India.

Sir F. TRENCH renewed his notice for "a select committee to inquire into those cases in which the Irish Government has offered rewards for the apprehension or conviction of offenders against the laws; and in which such rewards, or any portion of them, have not been paid after such apprehension or conviction; and into the causes why they have been

The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill was committed on the motion of Lord Howick. Several bills were advanced a stage.

Mr. RICE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue for one year, and to amend the Act 1st of Victoria, c. 59, relative to the Bank of Ireland. And in answer to Mr. Hume, stated, the Member for Kilto the Government." The Bill was read a first, and was ordered to be

read a second time to-morrow. Mr. RICE gave notice that on Friday next he would more for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Four and a Half per Cent. duties.

Sir C. GREY postponed till next session his motion for copies of all special reports of the Indian Law Commissioners, and of all opinions and resolu-tions of the Governor-General of India in Council

The House then adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

VOTES OF THE YORKSHIRE AND LAN-CASHIRE MEMBERS ON THE IRISH TITHE BILL.

Order for Third Reading read; motion made, and question proposed,—"That the Bill be now read the third time;"—Amendment proposed, to leave out ordered to be committed to-morrow. the word " now," and at the end of the question points of law that were mooted by any of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the word "now," and at the end of the question Guardians; and his bare ipse divit (and all who ordered to be committed on Friday, on the underknew him, knew what that was worth,) was, like the standing that the debate shall be taken upon going Question put, "That the word 'now' stand part of committed to-morrow. the question:"-The House divided; Ayes, 148;

MAJORITY-AYES.

J. Brotherton, A. Chapman, J. W. Childers, T. Greene, J. W. Hogg, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. H. Lowther, Viscount Morpeth, J. Parker, E. Protheroe, H. Rich, Viscount Sandon, Right Hon C. P. Thomson, Sir F. Trench, C. Wood,

MINORITY-NOES.

J. Fielden, W. Hutt, Sir Charles Style, T. the concentration of a large force in the vicinity of Thornely, H.G. Ward. Clause 38 (Printed Bill amended) :- Question put jectures, but nothing certain. The accounts from That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the

W. Hogg, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. H. Lowther, tress of Modlin (New Georgiewsk) are very favour-Viscount Morpeth, J. Parker, Viscount Sandon, able. The works will be of immense extent and

MINORITY-NOES.

E. Baines, J. Brotherton, J. Fielden, Wm. Hutt, E. Protheroe, Sir C. Style, T. Thornely,

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET

We are again shortly supplied with all Grain. Wheat, is 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. Oats, 4d. per stone higher. Oats, 4d. per stone higher.

Beans are rather dearer, but the demand is only enjoyment; and society is left exposed to the per trifling.

PRICE OF TALLOW .- The price of Tallow in this town, is 4s. 6d. per stone.

PRICE OF POTATOES in Leeds, from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per score of 21lbs.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, there has been a very extensive demand for every description of manufactured goods, and the stock on hand

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, Wednesday, August it will be in vain. - Globe. .-There was a good show of every description of Cattle at this market, which was well attended by buyers, and consequently nearly the whole were disposed of at the following prices:—Beef, from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, and Lamb, 6d. to 61d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market :-Beasts, 276; Sheep, and Lambs, 2,800; Pigs,

PRICE OF HAY AT LEEDS, 7d. to 8d.; Straw 5d. per stone.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, July 31.—Our market was this morning well supplied with every description of Stock, which met with a brisk sale. Fat Beasts were in request, and all were soon bought up at an advance of full 6d. per stone. There was also a large supply of Sheep and Lambs, which met with good prices. Beef, 6s. 3d. to 7s. per stone Mutton, 6d. to 63d. per lb.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, July 28, Wheat, 66s. to 73s. per qr.; Beans, 5s. 6d. 5s. 9d. per bushel; Oats, 12d. to 14d. per stone.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, July 30% The woollen trade in this part (as it respects demand is in a healthy state to-day. There has been a good demand for most kind of goods. Prices remainded. almost stationary, indeed we cannot quote an material alteration for many weeks past. Wool keep firm in price, demands much as last week Oils remain stationary.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET-The quantity of Wool that has changed hands this week has no been large, but prices continue firm. The new Botany Wool is beginning to be shown in sorts; and the Van Diemen's Land Combing is clean, and has a good staple, and is competing with some of the English Matchings of the same quality, being decidedly lower in price, yet English wool can be bought in some instances for less than from the farmers.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- A fair average amount of business has been transacted in this market, and prices remain about the same as last

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—The prevalent opinion appears to be there has been less business done. The price of Yarn does not admit of the manufacturer realising a profit without a further advance, which the merchants generally are indisposed to give. A further advance has been abtained on Lastings, Moreens, and six-quarter Common and Alapacha Figures. In other descriptions no material alteration in prices to-day. Low six-quarter wide Merinos still continue scarce, and there is no diminution in the demand for six-quarter Common Alapacha Figures. There is also a considerable demand for six-quarter Plain Cloth for

HALIFAX MARKET, July 28 .- Our market to-day has been similar to that of last week; little business has been done, and no alteration in prices; there is no activity either amongst the buyers or Lord PALMERSTON stated, in answer to a sellers, only the latter are anxious to quit their question from Captain Boldero, that negotiations stocks, and the former very shy, yet there are some were still pending between the Government of this inquiries after lots, at the prices that could be taken; there is a want of confidence amongst all parties.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, July 31st .-The supply of goods in the Cloth Hall to-day was only limited, in consequence of the necessary attenmittee, and was ordered to be reported to-day. The Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill, was read a third time and passed. The Post-office Bill was price. Considerable sales are made in Wools. An during the week.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 1 .- We had a very large show of all kinds of Cattle at this caused all to get sold up, excepta few Beasts, at a little decline in price. The following are the num. bers:—Beef, 788 from 5½d. to 6d.; Sheep, 3,636 from 6d. to 6½d.; Lambs, 4,486 from 6d. to 6½d.; Calves, 56, from 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

MALTON CORN MARKET, July 28.-We had only a short supply of Grain at our market this day, but few samples being offered, which sold, however, wished to a k whether Sir J. Hobhouse had any ob- at an advance in prices. We give a statement jection to let this code be printed? He had also a of prices:—Wheat, from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 3d. the British Legion had arrived in London, but that, in consequence of some difference of opinion as to British-born subjects resident in India the privilege other articles nominal.

Howden Corn Market, July 28. Total Quantities, Pr. Qr. Tot Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat 129.. 3 9 4... 665 18 0 Oats 404. 1 0 4... 409 2 6 Beans 44.. 1 16 5.... 80 4 0

YORK CORN MARKET, July 28.-We have had very showery weather during the past week, and much improved, yet the same opinion which we expressed in our last account, receives confirmation to-day, viz. that for some miles round this city, Wheat looks very well. At to-day's market we have next to nothing offering, and the farmers obtain from needy buyers an advance of 1s to 2s. per qr. on ou last quotations for fresh Wheat; and Oats and Beans are full 1s. per qr. dearer.

SADDLEWORTH.—The woollen cloth trade hen is pretty brisk; kerseys are in particular request. Goods, for the winter trade, are in good demand, as also those for export.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was a very active demand for Yarn yesterday, and a considerable extent of business was done at the full prices of the preceding week; and some of the spinners were demanding a slight advance, which, however, wa not obtained in any considerable number of case. kenny "was mistaken as to the Bank of Ireland In goods there was no material change from the receiving 44 per cent. on the loan which it had made preceding Tuesday .- Manchester Guardian d

> LATEST INTELLIGENCE. London, Thursday Evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Lethbridge's Divorce Bill was reported. The Report on the Militia Ballot Suspension Bl

was received. The Slave Trade (Sicily) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Slave Trade (Tuscany) Bill was also read! third time and passed The Transfer of Funds (War-office) Bill, was real

third time and passed. The Affirmation of Oaths Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow. The Militia Pay Bill was read a second time, and The Stamp Dies Bill and the Valuation (Ireland

Bill were also read a second time, and ordered to The Forms of Pleading Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved the order the day for the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Corporation [Ireland] Bill. The debate was going on when our report left.

Accounts from Posen, hearing date 20th ult., state that "from all quarters we have news from Poland of the movements of the Russian regiments stationed in that kingdom. The reason assigned for them! Odessa, on the destination of which there are con-Warsaw say that the Emperor was in remarkably Bill:"—The House divided; Ayes, 96; Noes, 39. good spirits, and friendly and affable to every body.

The Poles confidently expect various favours, 25. pecially the removal of the obstacles to trade with J. Blackburne, H. Broadley, A. Chapman, J. Russia. The opinions of our inquirers on the for-

> The prosecution instituted against the notorious Marquis of Waterford and his companions in riotor outrage at Melton some year and a half since, and which the local Mag strates had most improperly lowed to be compromised, was proceeded with by direction of Government. The trial took place if Derby on Tuesday last. They were convicted, and fined One Hundred Pounds each. But how utterly inadequate is the sentence 11.

flicted by the judge on the offenders before us! The are not even required to be present on its being passed—their delicate sensibilities are spared the pain of hearing the accents of offended justice. fine upon each of one hundred pounds is deeme sufficient atonement—a sum which each of the petration of similar outrages, and the example the offence and its consequences is left in full and injurious operation. Most confidently do we 185 that the prosecution had better never have beet proceeded with, than so inadequate a sentence bi? been deemed equivalent for the crime. - Globe. We are able to announce that Ministers have

determined on offering every resistance to the acceptance of the Irish Municipal Bill by House of Commons, as distorted and emasculated by Lord Lyndhurst. The Tories intend to muster to-night in full force to preserve the bantling, but

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Ill Communications must be addressed, (Post-Faid,) to J. Hosson, Northern Star Office,

[Saturday, August 4, 1838.]