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SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

PRICE POURPENCE BALFPERNY Five Shillings per Quarter.

GENERAL CONVENTION

nating political knowledge among the people in that neighbourhood; and it also was expressive of

confidence in the Convention. Mr. O'Connon reported to the Convention that he had been at a public meeting at Dorking, on Saturday might last. Although notice had been merely given by sending round the bellman, in consequence of his (Mr. O'Connor's) name being mentioned, the masters withheld payment from the workmen until a very late hour, to prevent their attending. However, they had an immense assemblage, having filled the largest room in the town, and there were several masters also present-well-dressed men, and sharers in the plunder, whether Whig or Tory. He (Mr. O'Connor) had explained to the meeting the objects of the Charter, and in consequence of the proceedings at Devizes, he had felt it his duty to premise that if any attempt were made to resort to it, he was prepared to resist force by force, and that he was determined to state his opinion to the meeting at all hazards. His reception had been very gratifying, and there was a unanimous determina-tion to adopt the principles of the Charter. (Hear.) They had previously been comparatively ignorant of the objects of the Convention, and expressed much pleasure at the progress their cause was

RESIGNATION OF THE DELEGATE FOR PERTHSHIRE. Mr. O'Conxon said he would now call the attenfion of the Convention to snother subject, the resignation of Mr. Matthew, Delegate for Perthshire. It appeared that he had been written to for the last subject that trust he should discharge that trust he should not. He was a determined physical should be supported by the people composing a who should not. He was a determined physical should be supported by the people composing a should not. He was a determined physical should say, "All hail the Jacobin Club, he would say, "All hail the Jacobin Club, he was a greated that the control of the Committee setting at Man
The control of the to the Convention, and the answer was that he had resigned his trust. Now, he thought, this letter should be taken notice of by the Convention, more especially as a grant of £20 had been lately made. A MEMBER observed that the money had never been paid. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connon thought an address ought to be prepared by a Committee, to be appointed for that purpose, to the men of Perthshire, calling upon them to elect another Delegate. He for one was not at all dismayed by the resignation of Mr. Cobbett, Dr. Wade, the Men of Birmingham, or Mr. Matthew, for he had no doubt the great bulk of the people were with them. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor concluded by submitting a motion for an address to the men of Perthshire.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of entertaining the question, on the ground of the Convention not having been officially apprized of the resignation of Mr. Matthew, and on the motion of Mr. Burns, the question was postponed.

MEETING AT KENNINGTON COMMON. Mr. Nerson begged to ask whether a letter had been received from the men of Wandsworth, announcing a meeting to be held that day at Ken-

mington Common, to elect a D. legate, and requesting the assistance of the Convention?

APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

the purpose of reporting upon that subject had never assembled, and therefore he had no report to make. He submitted that as the motion for the appoint- did they suppose that while they sat there moralizment of the Committee had been carried by only a ling and philosophizing, these men would be satisfied small majority, it would be as well to pass it by for with their moral philosophy unless they showed the observance of peace, law, and order, and con-Mr. WHITTLE thought the proper course would

be to convene the Committee, and make the sug- asked him whether he thought the Convention gestion to them. Mr. Lovers thought it was a very slovenly way of doing business, and that it was a great neglect of duty not to have assembled and prepared a re-

Mr. FROST, as one of the Members of the Committee, would suggest the postponement of the question till to-morrow, when they would be prepared with a report.

THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Mr. Mills said the Committee appointed to arrange the presentation of the petition to the Members of Parliament, to whom it was to be confided, had nearly completed its arrangements. Mr. LOVETT said the Members of Parliament to whom the petition was to be confided, were recom-mended to bring in a Bill embodying the principles of the Charter. They should recollect, kowever, that the Reform Bill had been destroyed in detail, and if they allowed their Bill to be mangled in this manner, it would be just such another piece of humbag as the Reform Bill. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. FLETCHER would ask whether the people of England could secure the Charter being adopted what way they could best carry out the objects of in all its invielability without the assistance of the people in Parliament. If the five leading principles looked on as the only constitutional representative of the Charter were adhered to, he thought there body of the people. (Hear.) And if it did not was informed that Dr. Fletcher would go into a solution to some modification in the lock of the people. (Hear.) And if it did not was informed that Dr. Fletcher would go into a lock of very great leading principles to some modification in the lock of the people. (Hear.) And if it did not lock of the people in the lock of the lock of the people in the lock of the lock of the people in the lock of the people in the lock of the people in the lock of the lock o

The Chairman said the conversation was altogether irregular, there being no question before

Mr. Rogers then read the report of the receipts and expenditure, which showed a balance in hand of £1,046 0s. 4d. Dr. Fletcher handed in two guiness National Rent from West Bromwich. The CHAIRMAN announced that Mr. Robert Hames had paid a second subscription of £1. (Cheers.) Mr. PITKETHLY moved, that on Friday next, and

on future Friday mornings, the names of the Delegates be called over at eleven o'clo.k, or earlier, and that a return be made as other days of their Mr. MEALING seconded the motion, which, after a

short conversation, was carried.

ABSENCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Feargus O'Connog then rose to move, "That no Member of the Convention should, from this day forth, be sent on the business of agitating, or as a long term of the convention of members of the convention of the convention of the convention not the business of agitating, or as a long term of the convention of the convention of the convention not to imitate them in which they decided on objected returns of members of the convention of the convention of the convention of the convention not to imitate them in which they decided on objected returns of members of the convention of the mi-signary, until after the presentation of the hear;)—but, on the other hand, if they were refused National Petition." Before entering into his reason their just demands, now that the Reform Bill had not a could not but deprecate the for bringing on this motion, he must complain that been found ineffectual for the objects for which it making of speeches which gave rise to personal the notice, which he had given ten days before, had was framed—if the masters locked up their men so sitercation. The manner in which the question of been passed over altogether, namely, for a vote of as to prevent them expressing their feelings, they in Whitenn week. He did not find that that notice would light their torches and repair to the hill-side, net taking an active part in the proceedings, and the was on the order paper at all; but as he had taken and there remain until the prayer of their petition use of such lauguage had been a handle to their the opinion of several Members of the Convention, was granted. (Hear, and cheers.) They would not and as, perhaps, it would be advisable to alter the be so foolish, however, as to bare their naked and had, as a body, done their utmost to repudiate. terms of the motion, he would postpone it for the unarmed breasts to disciplined bodies of soldiers. (Hear.) In his late mission he found that the midpresent, and give notice that he would bring it on But that there might be no doubt of what he meant die classes invariably raised objections against them Convention, and it was supposed it would be easy to nence from labour, and the men who derived their -and that it was only made use of by some few of keep up that number either from the working property from that labour, would find that they classes or from those whose income gave them more thirteen gentlemen who did not attend at all, while. there were aix deserters. That made rearly one great strength to the Government. It had been suphalf of the number originally constituted, and he posed that the people intended to resist the minifeared it would afford a strong argument to their tary with pikes, and with pistols without locks, and ment expressed by Mr. Whittle was indicative of enemies, Whigs and Tories, against them, if they gans without barrels; that the people of Lancashire that benevolence which should ever guide people could not insure the attendance of a greater number and Yorkshire, and other manufacturing districts.

when they were about to perform a great action.

of Delegates than had occasionally attended. would meet the caunon with the shuttle, and pre-Among those who had never attended, or had only attended once or twice were, Messrs. Bunce, Wroe, attended once or twice were, Messrs. Bunce, Wroe, who will be ensuing week.

Vincent, Good, Lovelace, Richards, of the Potteries, and Richard Cobbett. If the country had known and Richard Cobbett. If the country had known that those individuals would have neglected their that these individuals would have neglected their that the Delegate with the other makes the physical force would slip in, and, like an electrical physical force would slip in, and, like an electrical physical force would slip in, and, like an electrical physical force would slip in, and, like an electrical physical force would slip in, and failed to accomment the formation of the physical-force was bound to receive Mr. O'Connon said in his opinion the Convention was put to the original motion carried.

Mr. O'Connon said in his opinion the Convention was bound to receive Mr. Williams as the Delegate was to of the would feel himself bound to vote, he would feel himself bound to vote, he would feel himself bound to vote that they had in the dress of a working man, and he hoped to find the dress of a working man, and he hoped to find the dress of a working man, and he hoped to find the dress of a working the design to the during the ensuing week.

Mr. O'Connon said in his opinion the Convention was put to the original motion carried.

Mr. O'Connon said in his opinion the convention was bound to receive Mr. Williams was bound to receive Mr. Williams was Member for Lambeth, as well been sit insufficient to answer them, be found only at the original motion carried.

Mr. O'Connon with the menting the ensuing week.

Mr. O'Connon sid in his opinion the convention of the physical-force was to mean the transmitted the menting the during the ensuing week.

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Mr. O'Connon sid in his opinion the convention of

He did not seek to fill up the places of those persons effective, the attendance should not only be con- allow any thing to be said of them which reflected

of Yorkshire, and Nottingham, would do the same.

(Hear, Hear.) If this motion was carried it was his ntention to propose, on a future day, that they should not go back to their constituents, not having expended their funds, which had been raised at very great risk inde d by many of the working classes; and he thought that some of the gentlemen required a little free air; that the Convention required a little more popular control. He thought they had sat long enough to London, and that was his reason

rejected, London would have done as much as it could do, and as much as it would do. But he had no hesitation in saying, that if all the Delegates ha attended from the commencement, more would have been done in London. The cowardice of some, and the lukewarmness of others, had thrown a damp on the cause of the people. The people expected more from the Convention. (Hear.) He did not attach blame to any but those who undertook the trust and had not discharged their duty. Mr. Good, they that had been done and would be done. Mr. Lovelace might be excused because he had given suffi-

Convention that unless they exerted themselves the people, in spite of them, would have recourse to physical force; and if they did the entire onus would sall on those philosophers who had advocated moral force. If there was lukewarmness shown by the limidity of some, and the inconvenience of others. those men who wanted breakfasts and dinners, and had given their delegates money to tell them how to get break!asts and dinners, finding that moral power had altogether failed, would get their breakfasts and cinners without them. (Hear, hear.) Although they might tell them the 6th of May would be nothing more than skirmish, that it would not be the great day of battle, yet if they sat there as a mere money Parliament, holding money in their hands, and boasting of the economical manner in which they had done their duty, while much labour remained The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Mills submitted that they had nothing to do with the election of a Delegate by any body of given them—who merely wished to prolong the agi.

cient reason for his non-attendance. Mr. Whittle

tation in order that they might prolong their payand they would now take the afficirs in their own hands. Every newspaper teemed with public Mr. Deegan said the Committee appointed for opinion from the several villages and towns, and who had withdrawn from the Convention. He born vention. stated that the confidence of the peopl- in the Convention alone withheld them from outbreaks; and thein that it had been bent to the fullest of its bearing? In Lancashire and Yorkshire the people had would recommend physical force. He had said e conduct of Mr. Vincent and other members of the should be made by the Treasurer to Mr. Douglas did not think they would. The answer to that was. Convention, Mr. Whittle concluded by expressing on the subject. "Then, Sir, they must show more moral force than

they have done." He (Mr. O'Connor) had always rielded to the opinion of the majority—he had always abstained from bringing forward any motion that might create a schiem, but he would tel: them that the Convention must make up its mind as the people had determined on having their Charter, the country should afford a sufficient number of peritions, then they would find that remenstrances would pour in from the country, and it was for the purpose of enabling them to meet these remonstrances, and to accompany it with advice, that he had presented, it would be the duty of the Convention to appoint a permanent chairman; to continue its sittings from day to day, and from hour to hour, it necessary; and to invite the country to address the adopt their course in future, when they would have which of the places he represented. (Hear, hear.) Convention, in order that they might consider in an occasion to elect other Delegates.

bring itself morally into collision with other authoattendants at the Convention, and the people would made. (Hear, hear.) see that they had reason to feel confidence in those men nearest to their own class, rather than in those men who were placed above want and placed above labour. The people would appoint another Convention of their own, composed of men who expected to be benefitted by the National Charter, and by Universal Suffrage. He had often observed a disposition to go beyord what the Convention had prehaving reference to physical force But he warned these gentlemen that the crisis was approaching. (Hear, hear.) There was no disposition on the part of the people to come into collision with the law; the people would not have recourse to that des-

could not long maintain so unequal a contest. (Hear,

Menday, April 23.

Mr. Colliers, Delegate from Birmingham, in the chair.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read, and confirmed.

Bermingham Defallation.—The fund.

Alster was read from Mr. Munit, stating, in reply to a question regarding the deficiency in the Bermingham accounts, that he was appointed a trace and the National Reat, but that Le never had received any of the contributions, and that he must be traced any of the contributions, and that he must be traced any of the contributions, and that he must be traced that the convention for particulars to Messrs, Groto zard Prescort, the brakers.

Letters were read from Nortingham, stating the Delegate, in place of Dr. Wade. From Forfar, demonstrative of confidence in the Convention, but on the project specified was not considered in the project specified was nowled be not exceed any of the confidence in the Convention, but on the project specified was nowled be united to oppose every was principle of moral power to its fullest extent, they principle of moral power to its fullest extent, they reconstitute the presentation of the principle of moral power to its fullest extent, they reconstitute that there was a great a point of public ophnion—it was now behind public opinion had not received any of the confidence in the Convention be took the most gentlemanly, the most includent them remained to repair the leaves of the support of th

whereas, if they proceeded a in bold and straight- over the members who had seceded from them forward course, they would have the approval of the (Hear, hear.) If Mr. Whittle thought as he said, people of this country instead of the revilings and that those gentlemen took their places at the Boa'd it was a matter of much importance, for he suscentempt that would otherwise await them. It was of the Convention with the intention of advocating pected that there was a foul conspiracy affect to necessary, therefore, that at the present moment the doctrine of peace, law, and order, he was mich sible. (Hear, hear.) If Whigs were now stronger on the Convention, if it was so intended; but as he than ever, and considered that they had obtained a was so well answered in that part of his speech by than ever, and considered many and a longer contenual of their tenure of office, and a longer continuance of their avowed march of tyranny and oppression, having put down the Tories for a time, the members generally, and the people outside, expected that it would be necessary that a collision by any portion of the people of London. (Cheers.)

According to the Democrat of last week, it appeared that they had now Jacobin Clubs, which were

Mr. O'Connor, but with respect to his remarks upon the absence of Delegates he would observe that the He thought that the name of Jacobin Club could arrangements made in Manchester were that the not be objected to if its utility could be proved were told, was agitating in Brighton. That was Delegates from that district should be placed entirely He did not care under what designation the people Number had been returned as a delegate, and who should not. He was a determined physical Jacobin Club, ne would say, All had the Jacobin of Delegate, and Delegate, and Delegate, and Delegate, and Delegate, and Delegate, and Mr. Osborne moral force man, yet he believed that a proper exercise of Club." Since he must use cautious phrases with stated, and therefore he thought Mr. Williams Marylebone. Marylebone. Several let had been returned as a Delegate, and Mr. Osborne moral force backed by physical force, would be suffi- regard to the seceding members, he would do so; had only come as an ambassador to tell the good cient for the attainment of that object. Moral force but he still could not agree with Mr. Hetherington might be equally dangerous, if it were not backed that their conduct should be pass d over lightly. by the physical force of the country, and if any He denied the right of these men to reduce the Couattack was meditated upon them he would recom- vention to the standard of peace, law, and order for

him, and he believed most of them had made up appeal to those present whether he was not always them speedi'y to do it. (Hear, hear.) He, for one, him with a suggestion. He was always ready to should not regret the infusion of a little new blood explain anything that might be liable to misconof the small number of members, he believed if they proudest days of his existence when be had been had not limited it to forty-nine they would have a appointed to sit with the honest, manly, and indemuch larger number present, and in Scotland they pendent gentl men he saw around him. almost quarrelled among themselves as to who Convention, without sending too large a number ried unanimously. He recommended that the Convention should sit in

no right to designate as deserters and cowards those voting on the questions brought before the Con-That gentleman, as well as Dr. Wade, had joined and Co.'s bouk. the Convention on the Burmingham resolution for the observance of peace, law. and order, and con-ceiving these principles had been departed from, and also that it had been transmitted to Prescott's they should not be subjected to any repreach for bank, retiring from the Couvenition. After vindicating the his concurrence in Mr. O'Connor's motion. Mr. Duncan, as a working man, observed that not one of that class who had been selected to at- Bext, to attend the Queen's Bench. tend the Convention had resigned. (Hear, hear.) it was a matter of regret that men of education and intelligence should have committed themselves to apon a principle, and that that principle was, that the proceedings of the Convention, and afterwards retired from ir. Nothing had happened in that room to justify such a course, and he would add delegate from Bolton, took the chair. delegates to work out that Charter. When the that inere were not one of the gentiemen who had not heard much stronger language. Yesterday, news reached the country that the National Petition retired who had not heard much stronger language. Yesterday, Mr. Neesom begged to introduce to the Convention

used at public meetings than had ever been used. Mr. Neeson begged to introduce to the Convention there. (tlear, hear, and cheers.) The conduct of Mr. Joseph Williams as the new member for East these men would have the effect of creating Surrey and Lambeth. suspicion in the minds of others of the same class as themselves. (Hear, hear.) It would be recolmiddle class man, and in no one instance had a real sent East Surrey alone, and not Lambeth. working man given up his trust. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Deegan begged, before the debate proceeded

statement of his late mission, and as the worthy importance that the particular place which a delefor them to show their own importance. (Hear, conduct relative to a question lately debated by hear.) So long as they continued to take the opinions the Convention, he hoped that Dr. Fletcher would ef barristers and attorneys, so long would the peo-ple brand them as moral cowards. The nearest could be present to make that definee which he was associates to the working classes had been the best bound to do if any such animadversions should be

Dr. Fletchen said he wouldvery willingly concede Mr. Deegan's request. Mr. Mills hoped Mr. O'Connor would be so just

to those members who were so constant and assiduous in their attendance here fr m day to day He thought their best course would be to appoint a to withdraw that part of his speech which reflected viously professed, and to put down any expression on them, as well as on those who were absent. (Hear, hear.) And he also thought Mir. O'Connor was not right in stating that there appeared to be disunion in the Convention. There was no disunion in the body, except what was described in Mr. O'Connor's speech, and which was only the creation

enemies for imputing to them a doctrine which they (Hear.) In his sate mission he found that the midto-morrow. He would now proceed to the other -that it might not be supposed by the owners of in consequence of this constant recurrence to physimotion, of which he had given notice. On taking property that he merely referred to the people meet- cal force. He had on all those objections being down the names in the first instance, it was agreed ing at night by torch-light, he would say that the stated, replied to them by saying that the Convention that forty-nine Members should be app inted to the resistance of the people would consist in their absti- had never passed a resolution adopting this doctrine the members. (Hear, near.) He (Mr. Hetherington) would not yield to Mr. O'Connor, on any point where time on their hands; but he found there were hear.) The very arguing of the question of phythe display of courage would be necessary—but as thirteen gentlemen who did not attend at all, while sical force, as it had been hitherto urged had given he was a moral force man, he could not see the necessity of continually striving to bring forward the discussion of the subject. He thought that the senti-Among those who had never attended, or had only sent the web to the musket. They might depend had tried the influence of moral force, and had found

they should have as many members present as pas- mistaken, for it would necessarily imply a censure sat long enough in London, and that was his reason for postposing the motion for £300, because he should follow it up by a motion that the Convention and he only hoped if there were to be any opposition. He would propose that they should sit in Birmingham for one week, and go to every large town, and from thence to Newcastle. (Hear and a langh.) That might be laughed at, bur after the National Perition had been presented and the convention. He motion, observed the names and that the popple of London. (Cheers.) he would take place with some power before they would take place with some power before they would take place with some power before they could gain their object. (Hear, hear.) He did not that they had now Jacobin Clubs, which were mean in what he had said to imply a censure on the free convention. He had now Jacobin Clubs, which were to every large town, and from thence to Newcastle. (Hear and a langh.) That might be laughed at, bur after the National Perition had been presented and the convention. He motion, observed the names and that the people of London. (Cheers.) to every large town, and from there were to be any opposition to this motion, that good grounds would be satisfied that it would be necessary that a collision to the people of last week, it appeared to could gain their object. (Hear, hear.) He did not they had now Jacobin Clubs, which were twing to overawe the Convention. (Cheers.) that the people of the French Revolution. (Cheers.) that the Delegates could do them more good elsewhere than at the Convention. He would be necessary that a collision to the people of last week, it appeared to would gain their object. (Hear, hear.) He did not they had now Jacobin Clubs, which were twing to overawe the Convention. Mr. Vincent or Mr. Good; he only said in reference to Mr. Osborne and others, that they had now Jacobin Clubs, which were the convention of the people of the Democrat of last week, it appeared to would be any opposition to this motion, that the only any portion of the Convention of last Mr. Bussey, in seconding the motion, observed Duncan said that he approved of the resolution, but of the Association—to know their residences—and that at one time the Convention was in advance of the people, and at that period their position was rather a dangerous one, for he never liked to see them so. He hoped their measures would be always influ- one fortnight of the presentation of the petition. enced and judged by the wishes of their consti-tuents.

Dr. Fletcher cordially concurred in the motion of the Jacobin C.ubs, he would refer that gentle-man to what Mr. Bussey said on the necessity of

cient reason for his non-attendance. Mr. Whittle had drawn their attention to an act which had been introduced by Government into the House of Commons, and it was necessary the Convention should support them. He did not, however, show they were not afraid, and it was their duty to make a great struggle. They had been talking a ready and the ready to the following address:

They had been talking a strack was meditated upon them he would recommend to the standard of peace, law, and order for consideration of this standard of peace, law, and order for lie shopkeepers, and m neymor gery—he wanted placed, and the peace, law, and order, for all parties, and all classes.

They heard a great deal of Mr. Matthews's exerment the proposition that they should be a perimbulating Convention—it would not only of holding simultaneous meetings in different parts to do what he would not so himself. Much be carried into effect, recommend the publication of the following address: tion that some of their best men had not the funds also had been said of the money expended by Mr. but if the bills mentioned East Surrey only, then he entail. He agreed with Mr. O'Connor, that they the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and expended regret that Dr. Fletcher should suffer himself to be necessary to defray the increased expenses it would entail. He agreed with Mr. O'Connor, that they ought not to trouble themselves about the opinions of lawyers; their wisest and best policy would be to keep within the constitutional law of England. He tell perfect confidence in the men he saw around be wished to dictate to the Convention, he would be not always. their minds to the crisis, if not he would advise ready to defer to any gentleman who would favour among them. With respect to what had been said struction, and he would ever esteem it one of the

After a few words from Mr. HALLEY in defence should have the honour of representing them at the of Mr. Matthews, the resolution was put and car-

testimony to the sincerity and independence of Mr. | Some discussion then took place relative to a sum Matthew while he was a member of the Convention. of money transmitted from Birmingham, to Prescoit The CHAIRMAN had a distinct recollection of £1

On the motion of Mr. HETHERINGTON, M. O'Connon obtained leave of absence on Wednesday The meeting then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 23.

On the motion of Mr. Skevington, Mr. Warden,

Mr. HARTWELL begged to enter his protest against Mr. Williams being received as the delegate for East broughtforward this motion. When the petition was lected, that every man who had resigned was a Surrey and Lamb th: he was duly elected to repre-

Mr. O'Connon was sure that Mr. Williams would The people at large would remark on this, and do his duty by those who sent him there, no matter Mr. NEESOM was present at the meeting held yesterday on Kennington common, and he distinctly

rities, it would do nothing. Until they came into Doctor, as he had been informed, would have oc. gate represented should be named. He thought the collision with some authority, it would be impossible casion to remark on some of his (Mr. Deegan's) public notice calling the meeting which went to elect a delegate was enough to decide the election; but it was necessary to show that this notice had been distributed prop rly. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connon-The meeting being a public one was prima facie evidence of its being a proper one to

make an election. Mr. Mills-It reemed to him that the Convention was placed in very peculiar circumstance, by one member introducing a new delegate as representing a particular district, and another member protesting Select Committee to investigate the subject. (Hear,

Mr. O'Connon protested against such a line of conduct being adopted by the Convention as Mr. Mills recommended. There was not, of all the bad practices indulged in by the House of Commons, one that deserved so much reprehension as the manner into cabals. meeting held in a particular place could not elect a deligate for two places. He thought that Mr. Williams would be satisfied to take his scat for East

Surrey alone. Mr. LOVETT said the circumstances were really these. Mr. Westerton, a gentleman of talent and of true patriorism, had by great exertion got up in the neighbourhood of Wandsworth, Kennington. Putney, and the surrounding districts, Associations for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Charter-which Associations had organized the tradesmen, principally dyers-had obtained many signatures to the Petition, and proceeded to collect the Rent with great success—and finally, resolved to hold a meeting for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Convention for that district. (Hear, hear.) The Democratic Association marched to this meeting yesterday in thousands, and opposed with success the election of Mr. Westerton, who was supported by the people who knew him well. He thought it would form a bad precedent, if it was allowed that Mr. Williams should be permitted to take his seat as Member for both places. The same line of conduct was about being adopted by the Democratic Association in Stepney and other places where elections were purposed to be had

without either shoes or stockings. He therefore banners. The flags were his own and he had leat moved that Mr. Williams be received as a Member for East Surrey.

Mr. Williams for East Surrey, he merely protested been elected, and thought they ought again to go been. He was elected for the London districts in the strongest manner that the Democratic Association processes and controlly distributed all round. London and mark the strongest manner that the Democratic Association had ever attempted to exercise any controlly distributed all round. distributed all round London, and until he was over the Convention; such a measure had never found fault with by a meeting as freely called, he been mooted amongst them. He knew that he had would continue to think himself the representative the people on his side, and he was not to be put of the working men of London, notwithstanding down because it was said that he was a favourer of the underworkings of the Democratic Association. He therefore would oppose the reception of Mr. Williams as Member for Lambeth, and he would, on the same ground, oppose these new elections for the metropolitan districts.

The French recolution—he was for its virtues, not for its vices. He would rejoice in the name of Jacobia, and posterity would yet do them justice.

Mr. Harrwell gave an account of the election of Mr. Williams, he order to prove that the election was for the member who had been introduced. He had been introduced as Member for Lambeth, and when that was called in question, it was at once changed for East Surrey.

was at once changed for East Surrey. He thought that Mr. Williams had joined it. He had heard him say that the people should meet in hundreds, or one hundred and twenties, and choose their I) lebe-n introduced for one place—that was given up when questioned, and another selected. The election having been called in question, it was impossible that they could receive him without his

cre 'entials. Mr. Canno said that London was not represented in districts. Dr. FLETCHER explained. Mr. SANKEY said that about a fortnight ago it had

on Kennington Common, for the purpose of electing Mr. Carpo had forgot to say that he had that a Delegate, and Lambeth was one of the places morning given in 2000 additional signatures from th's case.

Mr. Moore rose to move the adjournment of the

and ought not to let themselves be led away by technicalities. With regard to what had been said about Jacobin Clubs, he knew nothing of the existence of sach clubs, but if Jacobin Clubs were capable of infusing knowledge and energy into the Convention, he would as soon that knowledge and that energy should come from a Jacobin Club as from any other club. He was sorry that any Meminary of the consideration of He recommended that the Convention should sit in Louden not only till the 6th of May, but afterwards, for it was there the crisis would take place, and they should be on the spot to meet it. (Hear.)

Mr. Whittle contended that Mr. O'Connor had no right to designate as deserters and cowards those who had withdrawn from the Convention. He bore the convention being the Working democracy whether from a Jacobin Club or a Democracy whether from a Jacobin Cl which was like a spark smouldering among embers. as their number will admit. The Convention advise that It was not an uncommon thing for the people of one district to attended ections in another. The Preston people had attended at Biackburn. All he asked was, whether the Democratic Association was an Association of the people? and it so, they had a right to attend that meeting. He himself had not been aware, until yesterday, that the election was Williams until this day. He considered that his election was valid, and was sorry the Convention dreaded an infusion of democracy. He hoped the Democratic Association whenever an election was held in London, would go with all the force they could muster, and hold up their hands. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") If he thought that that Association had held secret clubs and committees for the purposes of tables. It was ultimately suggested that application Williams until this day. He considered that his

they would show that it was unlikely they had adopted any secret proceedings on this subject. Dr.

Fletcher had gaid that the se who returned him were able to say that this Petition will not be effective, no matter how much we are of a centrary opinion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SANKEY. Much had been done to forward the great cause in which they were appealed which the ware appealed which they were appealed when they were appealed which they were appealed to the provide the provided which they were appealed to the provided which they able to write their names and point out their places of abode; what was this but Household Suffrage? Cheers.)

Mr. Skevington denied that it was Universal Suffrage to allow bodies of men to perambulate the Mr. Carno supported Mr. Moore's amendment. The Convention had no power to refuse Mr. Williams. The Democratic Association had last night held a meeting in Smithfield, supporting the Charter, and had thus carried the movement into

Mr. Levert said, that it was an important point that had been alluded to by the last speaker, because Tories might be sent into the Convention, which would destroy their union. On union their lives depended, and persons might obtain admit tance who, by their speeches, might place their lives in jeopardy, and he thought they had a right to interfere with those sent here in opposition to the objects of the Convention. Mr. Nersom regretted the course the discussion

had taken. Mr. Mills supported Mr. Moore's amendment. Dr. Fletcher explained. Mr. Bussey contended that Mr. Williams had right to sit until evidence of the invalidity of his election had been produced by the objecting

Mr. WHITTLE agreed with Mr. Bussey. He had no objection to members of clubs attending elections as individuals, but was fearful of clubs degenerating

this part of their conduct. If a committee was to be appointed it should be a committee of the whole Murat and Robespierre, which was likely to prehouse. (Hear, hear.) He also thought that one judice the Convention in the eyes of those whose support would be of service to them.

Mr. Hanney had been present at the election

yesterday, which had been conducted in a proper manner, and he would assert that Mr. Williams had been elected in as fair a manner as any member of the Convention-members of the Democratic Association were present, but as a body they took no part in the proceedings. Several members denied this.

The CHAIRMAN called to order, and-

Mr. Harney resumed—He would repeat what he had said—As a body that Association had taken no part. The sections of that Association never met in secret to conspire; all their meetings were public ones; and as to their being divided into sections,

Mr. Bussey denied that any false hopes had been held.

The only may to obtain their rights was tions. The National Union of the Working Classes to state the Convention sat because it had a constitutional was a case in point. Mr. Westerton was put in nomination, but it not follow that he must be elected. (Hear, hear.) He was present at the election, but he took no part in it, because he formed one of the Convention, though some Members of the Convention did interfere with the election in favour of Mr. Westerton. Mr. Williams was fairly elected yesterday, and, according to the bills, he represented find of the men of Lambeth, that the Delegate was to represent them also: and if the question was put to represent them also: and if the question was put to that those individuals would have neglected their plish. He companies that the plish, the companies that they had in the dress of a working man, and he hoped to Go as East Surrey. It was not true that the Democratic sary arrangements. duty, they would have taken care to please the been six ing when the mean of spitalfields would attend the Convention majority, and if they wished to make their proceedings acted wrongly in this instance, still be could not the mean of Spitalfields would send them a Delegate Association had marched to the meeting with their

them to the committee of the day. He denied that the Association ever attempted to put down or con-Mr. Nessom seconded the motion.

Mr. Harwell did not oppose the reception of with the mode in which the London Delegates had

Mr. Canne, hunded in £3 from the West London Democratic Association for the borough of Maryle-bone, as National Rent. His constituents complained that the Rent they had formerly paid did not appear as if coming from them. They had called twenty-six meetings, and they had never come to the Convention for any of the expenses attendant upon them.

Mr. CLEAVE said there was no question before the

Mr. Canno would not be put down. His constituents had been charged with not doing their duty, and he was bound to defend them from such an unfounded charge.

Mr. HARTWELL said the question had better be dropped. He must deny all that had fallen from

Mr. Cardo. Mr. Bussey thought the whole of the members had run mad that morning. (A laugh.) He would move that the Convention take no notice of these

The conversation then dropped.

Mr. Sankey had been down to meet his constituents, and they were most enthusiastic in support of the Convention, and had sent up by him a Scotch note. In 1825, they showed their determination, when small notes were attempted to be put down; they were now equally determined to uphold the Charter. He then handed in £1 as rent from Edinburgh. He had to state that there were 6000 signatures to the petition from Edinburgh, in addition to been specially stated that a meeting would take place those formerly reported, making 20,000 in all. morning given in 2000 additional signatures from

Several letters, approving of the proceedings of more than ten days notice had been given in the Association, were then read by the Secretary. SIMULTANEOUS MEETINGS.

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN. "Entrusted by the industrious classes with the National regret that Dr. Fletcher should suffer himself to be taken out of his course by those who, in comparison with himself, were mere pigmies.

Mr. O'Connor would withdraw his proposition for the purpose of seconding Mr. Moore's amendment, and he merely did so to comply with a point of form. They had important duties to perform, and onglet not to let themselves had a way by the industrions classes with the National Petition to the House of Commons it becomes the duty of the Convention will not accede to the prayer of the Petition—that leave to bring in a fill founded on the National Petition will be refused. In that case the functions of the Convention will case. The Convention will require then separate and return to their homes; or/they will receive

Mr. MOORE moved the adoption of the address.
Mr. SKEVINGTON seconded the prepaition of Mr. Moore.
Mr. CARPENTER telt great reluctance in opposing the

held in London, would go with all the force they could muster, and hold up their hands. (Cheers, and cries of "No.") If he thought that that Association had held secret clubs and committees for the purpose of taking advantage of the Convention, he (Alr. O'C.) would take his name off the rolls of the Association, if he thought they practised in the dark that which they dared not avow in public. There were many members of that Association present who could bear witness that they had never held any conversation with him on political subjects, and they would show that it was unlikely they had

cause in which they were embarked, which this Address had kept out altogether. If the House of Commons refused the prayer of the Petition, he thought that the Convention should continue to discharge those functions which they had undertaken to do (ilear.) He would nove an amendment that the report be sent back for reconsideration. (Hear.) Mr. O'CONNGR --Mr. Carpenter seemed to think that although we were unanimous, the people outside were not. Their duty hitherto was tut a preliminary step, mere matter Their duty hitherto was tut a preliminary step, more matter of form; it was only the bringing on of the question to the Court. All they had to do was to bring the Pention to the House of Commons, and wait to see the event of its success, and then be guided as to what they should do in future. Notwithstanding the misunderstanding that has taken place, it would be difficult to find a body of men who had done their duty better than had the members of the Convention. Figurers, I Suffrage will yet come like a thundershock with shall duty better than had the members of the Convention. Yarvers. I Suffrage will yet come like a thunder-shock—it shall overspread the land with the rapidity of lightning. (Hear, hear.) If we go to the country, and tell them that we had no anticipation of the Petition being unsuccessful, will they believe us? Will they not say they were deceived? (Hear.) the could not undertake to tell the people that he had any expectation from the House of Commons, more than that address expressed. (Hear, hear.) He did not think that the small gleam of sunshine which Mr. Sankey thought to produce would be effective in dispelling the clouds when were have small gleam of sunshine which Mr. Sankey thought to produce would be effective in dispelling the clouds which were hanging to cover them. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, that as the address had been the subject of much deliberation, and of great labour, to the gentlemen forming the committee, those apposed to it would withdraw their amendment. He thought it so much in point—its sentiments said so much in so little compass, and gave the people to understand what is meant, that it would not be prudent to withdraw it. (Hear, hear, hear) It was so short that the people could see in it at meant to the people could see in it at once that they had nothing to expect from the House of Com

mons. (Hear, hear)
Mr. CARPENTER explained. Mr. O'Connor. They did not declare that the object for which they were assembled was hopeless. Mr. Carpenter appeared to be labouring under a misconception, because that object was bind the people together in support of the Charter. Thefoes of the non-yielding of the House of Commons was a fact of me

importance.

Mr. ROGERS wished the Convention not to step out of their way to assert that of which they had no proof. He would ask it the House of Commons was worse now that when the people were called upon to sign the Petition.

Mr. O'CONOR.—Worse within the last month.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Worse within the last month.

Mr. ROGERS believed it to be as bad as it ever was, but not worse than it had been months ago. If Mr. Sankey's metice went so far as to hold out any expectation of good from the tionse of Commons, he should oppose it; but it did no surfathing. Why should the Convention hold that language before the Petition was presented which they could only hold after? Their strength consisted in their sitting as a petitioning body; would they cast this shield from them at once, and enable the advisers of the Crown to say that they had only assumed the clock of a petitioning body as an evasit of he

ones; and as to their being divided into sections, other societies, also, were divided into different sections. The National Union of the Working Classes from the fears of the House. He thought it would be right

(Concluded in our Eighth Page.)

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Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mavo, Esq. F.R.S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and

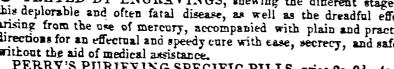
To Thomas Holloway, Esq. Sir,-Will you excuse this informal answer? The Dintment which you have sent me has been of us in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; send

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N consequence of the strong desire manifested by 1 the Working People to possess a correct Likeness of the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, J. DOHERTY, Bookseller, Printer, News Agent, &c., Hydes Cross, Manchester, begs to announce, that on Saturday next, April 27th, he will publish a Full Length Likeness, taken expressly for J. D., by an minent London Artist.

In order that every person may be enabled to possess a copy of this valuable Portrait. J. D. has determined to sell them at the unprecedentedly low price of Threepence Prints, Proofs Sixpence. Sold by Mrs. A. Mann, Central Market, Leeds; J. Doherty, Manchester; and all the Agents of the

Northern Star. April 2 1839.

BLINDNESS. R. CHILD begs to announce his intention of visiting the following Towns, viz.: Bradford, White Swan, Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and abore places every eight weeks. Advice Gratis.

Hours of Attendance from 10 to 3. N. B. Mr. Child, Sen., baving taken up his permanent residence in Birmingham, may be consulted

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Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of au instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amauroris, I means have failed. can tell if there be any hopes after the first Appli cation I make to the Eye.

TESTIMONIALS. MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for ten years, which originated from an inflammaticu, and DICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of had been under three Oculists in London and practical experience; for unfortunately there are many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all hundreds who annually fall victims to the immoder-

1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to of spirit, and seems as happy as a prince. months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This sordier will bear out, from all that is now stated.

his experience for twenty-five years.

Mr. B. may be consulted at Mr. John Tayler's, Coach and Horses, Water Head Mill, near Oldham, from Monday the 15th, to Saturday the 20th day of April; and at Mr. Adams's, Golden Lion Inn, Church Gate, Bolton, from Monday the 22nd, to Saturday the 27th instance. Mr. B. may be consulted at Mr. Redfearn's,

Globe Inn, Wakefield, from Tuesday 30th April N.B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he is not in partnership with any individual whatsoever

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Have artained unparalleled celebrity, and are especially sanctioned by the Faculty, as being, without exception, the safest and best Alterative and Tonic ever discovered, thousands having been radically cured by their unerring powers, after all other means had failed; whole families, from the child to the adult, of both sexes, have been by them restored to Health and purity of Blood, their strength being renewed after long sickness, and supported under the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimonials will satisfy every one of their efficacy. "We have in our practice for many years, witnessed the unfailing powers of

C. S. CHEDDON'S Famed Herbal Tonic Pills.

In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they mach, liver, and bowels, are equally and mildly acted upon, the strength may be supported, and the other superiority over all other Medicines, we can consuperiority over all other Medicines or consuperiority over all othe be brought to assist in throwing off the disease. It and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all restraint or alteration from the usual habit.

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

> Huddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; 63, Oxford-street, London.

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. "ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT," Prepared and sold by appointment, at Messrs Graham and Co.'s, 138, Helborn, near Furnival's

Inn. Londen.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly euring Esq., &c. by whom it is patronised, as also by many others of the Nobility and Gentry.

Agents—Leeds. Baines & Newsome Heaton.

Clan of eminence, to celebrate and Asthma, recent Chronic, and Hooping-Coughs, Wheezing at the Chest. Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly. necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs, With each bottle will be given the Essay lately published, on the new method of curing Dropsy and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all Booksellers, or at Mesers. Graham and Co.'s, as Agents wanted in every Town in England above; and patients in the country corresponded with until cured, fee 10s. All letters post-jaid.

COTTON LORDS, MONEY MONGZES, LAND

READ THE PENNY FACTORY LAD!!

PUBLISHED WEEKLY. Leeds:-J. Hobson, Star Office; Manchester A. Heywood; London, J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane.

EMPLOYMENT.

DERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprized that Agents continue to be appointed with all rivals. The Licence is only 11 Shillings per Annum; Excise Permits are abolished, and many during the last 14 years have realised consider- difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, &c. &c. as able incomes by the agency without One Shilling let or loss. Application to be made to CHABLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

MEDICAL ADVICE

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

MR. LA MERT, SURGEON, Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., having devoted his studies for many years ex-Organs, to the successful

Treatment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases.

and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, arising from a secret induigence in a delusive and destructive habit, continues to be consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at

No. 271, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS. and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one personal visit, will receive such advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain

a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can Another extraordinary cure of Rheumatism, from only be required by those who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of MEhopes of ever being restored to sight again, was ate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, made perfect in two months. their dreadful sufferings.

> LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, rapidly; I see my stock is exhausted, you will price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a therefore oblige by sending six dozen boxes immedicertain and effectual remedy for every stage and ately, to symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhoea, and simple cases, but when attention, by either sex, young or old, and have the salivation and all other means have failed,

too earnestly deplored. For in these unhappy cases where melancholy distaste and incapacity for all pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the utmost endeavours should be resorted to on the part of the actierer to overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and certain misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently hurries its victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy, vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them,

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

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered.

express consent of the party :--

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

"SIR,-It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, howfidently recommend them as the very best Tonic ever, has been so singularly complete, that I felt it would be an act of gross injustice to your character medical men acted upon this principle, their patients cases we have seen, they have produced their effects and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark. Every person who wishes to have seen, they have produced their effects will please to observe each bottle has upon the stamp, would recover much quicker than they do now, - with great rapidity, and without requiring the least able perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, LESS COMPOUND HERBAL SOLUTION, M. R. C. S., and other eminent Physicians and the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dying of decay-a gradual but certain decay. I Agents.—Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Booknor did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an
seller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office,
seller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office,
accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I Agents.—Dates and Items., and the success of the second seller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I who wish to enjoy that mignest of an interest of the second Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, situation increased every renewed day with the cause of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my to many tender mothers is most distressing; and it instant, Mr. Berry went into the room, leaving the waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for will at all times prove of considerable efficacy in deceased alone in the bar. He staid in the tap a waking moments; in seeking rest, 1 only sought for healing the exceriated parts, and has the peculiar short time, and then returned into the bar, when his to do, having used it ourselves for various complaints, and some by an respectance Dealers in the Kingdom, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable. I longed far day—with day I was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation, or the anxiety you manifested in accomplishing my relief (a curcumstance which will ever have grateful claim on my memory), or of the confidence with which you spoke of my recovery.

"You directed me a nacket of your invaluable Medicine, and by persevering in following your directions, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I am now in every sen e of the word BHCOME A NEW MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and for the benefit of others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir, with every sentiment of regard, yours truly,

"CHARLES NEWTON."

2714, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

THE CELEBRATED ROSE LINIMENT. for sore nipples, is recommended to all mothers who wish to enjoy that highest of all maternal graifications—the suckling of their own infants, as a most valuable article. If used in time, it will pre- was raised in the town, through the instigation of vent that painful exceriation of the breasts, which one of the sentries on duty at the Cyene Wharf, on to many tender mothers is most distressing; and it the opposite side of the river (a distance of at least will at all times prove of considerable efficacy in do yards), who first discovered the fire, which aphealing the excorated parts, and has the peculiar peared to him raging within the brewery. He left

ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVA. in London and Country Towns by the East India TIVE, prepared only by Robert Barker (late At-Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. kinson and Barker,) his nephew and successor, Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church Yard, Bishop's- druggist and apothecary, No. 1, Market Place, gate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters. Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

The "Infant's Preservative" is a pleasant, innocent, and most efficacious carminative, adapted for the prevention and cure of those complaints to which infants are subject; as affections of the bowels, well as an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the hoopingcough, the measles, and the cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation. Every person who wishes to have these medicines gennine will please to observe, each bottle has upon the stamp of stamp duties. The genuine medicine is not sold in any other way than in bottles, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d.

adapted for those peculiar complaints incident to six of the smaller, at 4s. 6d.

Co., Bow Church Yard; and Mr. T. Butler, 4, Cheapside, London



DLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATI

PILLS. Lincolnshire, communicated by Mr. Hall, Book-

seller, Gainsbor ugh. (To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.)

Gainsborough, April 7, 1838. SIR, -I am requested by Thomas Thornhill, of York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for cine, ruis the constitution, by suffering the disease culons benefit he has received from the use of than forty paces. twenty-five years, after having been under Mr. to get into the system, where being carried by the BLAIR'S PILLS: he purchased a box of them at B.'s treatment only a fortnight, was able to read. circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, my shop last night, stating that he had been sufferdition to the brewery (in which they commenced), This was not external complaint, but proceeded the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poifrom a compression of the nerves by redundant son, and the most unhappy consequences easne; for which had rendered him unable even so much as to coal merchant; those of Mr. Dunne, baker; printfrom a compression of the nerves by redundant son, and the most unusppy consequences ensue, for which, had they not been drained off, it then assumes so many appearances, that the great-lift his hand to his head, without great pain. I was ing office of Mr. Tailor, printer; likewise detached would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta est discrimination is often necessary to detect its astonished to see him again this afternoon, laughing buildings (of wood) for the royal navy purposes, and presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly and throwing his arms about like a madman. He blazing into the dwellings (at the back) of Mr. Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely came to state, that he is already all but cured. I Tailor, printer, No. 67, High-street; Mr. Crowder, parivalled for forty years. The case last men- resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another really could not have imagined that a single day hairdresser, No. 66; that of Mr. Ashdown, fruittioned was the first placed under the present Mr. period producing the most violent pains in the limbs could have made such a difference in the appearance and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheu- of a man. Yesterday he was despairing of relief, another. At this critical moment the conflagration A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year matism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and looked the picture of misery, to-day he is full

The fame of the Medicines is now spreading

Your obedient servant,

B. S. HALL. These Pills are taken without the least care or peculiar property of entirely removing the disease without debilitating the frame, which is universally There is no situation in life so wretched, as when left in a stronger and better state than before the we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to malady commenced. And there is another most

> Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbetton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Deanis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Cooper, Goldthorp, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Snaith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d.

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

A REALBLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. ATKINSON'S INFANT PRESERVATIVE.

THIS popular medicine has been prepared an I sold by the proprietors upwards of fifty years during which time it has obtained so high, a reputation, from private recommendations alonee as to be used by almost every family in Lancashir and the landanum for their chief and only active ingredient; engines which would perform the most essential serits success has fully answered the intent. It is a pleasant, innocent and efficacious minative, arc intended as a preventive against, and a cure for, those complaints to which infants are liable, as affections o the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, &c., and an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the hooping cough, the measles, and the cow pox, or vaccine inoculation. affixed over the cork, the name of " Robert Barker, No. 1, Market Place, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favour of her Majesty's commissioners of stamp duties. The genuine medicine is not sold in any other way than in moulded bottles, at 1s. 13d.

THE CELEBRATED

2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

ROSE LINIMENT.

ls. 13d. per bottle. MRS. YOUNG'S FEMALE PILLS.

Happily adapted for those peculiar complaints incident to females at particular periods of life. Price 1s. 13d. per box, duty included, and large boxes, containing six of the smaller, at 4s. 6d.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (nephew and successor to, and formerly partner with Mr. that purpose. It appeared that the moment be was Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. 1, Market-place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 14d remainder of the liquor, and then reized a knife which 28. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most re- was laying upon the dresser, and inflicted a dreadful pectable druggists in town and country, and may

Broadfoard, a number of men and women who had was rendered to her, and a surgeon was sent for, been drinking together, and having dispersed, the who at once declared the injuries to be mortal. She woman of the house, a widow was left sitting by laid in a miserable condition for several days, frethe fire; when, from the effects of drink and sleep, quently expressing the deepest regret for what she she had fallen from her seat, and was burned in a had done, when death put an end to her suff rings. most shocking manner—so much so, that she had to The jury, after a full investigation, reter ed a be taken to the hospital that night, where she lived verdict—"That the deceased destroyed herself a hile but a few days,

DREADFUL FIRE AT CHATHAM. On Saturday morning, about hair-past one o'clock, the inhabitants of Chatham and the city of Roches ter were alarmed by the outbreak of a fire, of a very calamitous description, in the extensive premises of property of being grateful and inoffensive. Price his post immediately and proceeded to the guard-ship, lying in the river, abreast of the premises in ship, lying in the river, abreast of the premises in question, and gave information to the commanders, Captain Hubbard and Captain Clevel. Those gentlemen, with the utmost activity, had the ship's engine hoisted into the long boat, and with a party of eighty of the vessel's company rowed to the spot instanter, and was playing on the flames before any

other engine.

The situation of the brewery of Messra. Wall and Gording was only accessible by the water's edge (with the exception of a narrow low gateway from the main road in High-street), rendering it a matter of the greatest difficulty to get at the fire. Adjacent were dwelling-houses of respectable tradesmen and coal warehouses, which crowded upon those where the flames originated. As soon as the alarm was known in the town, an unusual concourse of persons repaired to High-street, which, in a very affixed over the cork the name of "Robert Barker, few moments, presented a most striking and ani-No. 1, Market Place, Manchester," engraved mated scene, being crowded in every quarter, and thereon, by favour of her majesty's commissioners excited to the utmost degree. By two o'clock the military at the barracks in the town were acquainted with the awful visitation, and came in hundreds, with the engines, to the spot. Detachments of the MRS. YOUNG'S FEMALE PILLS happily numerous regiments now stationed in the town, under the command of Sir William Scott (the son females at particular periods of life. Price 1s. 13d. of Sir Walter Scott), Captain Kennedy, and several per box, duty included, and large boxes containing others, arrived in quick succession, and momentarily, one and all, set to working the engines that were in attendance, and assisting the inhabitants Sold wholesale also by Messre. Newbery & Sons, who occupied the various buildings adjoining to the clusively to the various diseases of the Generative 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Barclay and fire in removing their goods and furniture to a place Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. E. Edwards, of safety, for already had the flames caught several of the coal warehouses, and the light combustibles which they were composed of occasioned the fire to rage with increased fury. The engines belonging to the Sun and Kent fire-offices, and those belorging to the royal engineers at Chatham Dock-yards, were, like those already mentioned, very expeditious in reaching the scene of destruction; there was, however, very tedious work in bringing them into action, for the only supply of water obtainable, sufficiently to keep them in continual operation, was from the river (there being no water laid down in the streets); but there was another obstacle to contend with the tide was down, and far out, in consequence of which the conflagration raged uncontrolled, and made the most frightful progress, firing everything within reach. Subsequently two of the land engines worked from two large tubs, which were kept full by buckets of water passed down lines of persons (who came forward and rendered their assistance) from wells on the premises of Messra. Betts and Co.'s brewery, which occupies a vast space on the opposite side of High-street. This supply on such a magnitude of fire had very little effect, for the distance from whence it had to be forced by hydraulic pressure was such that it barely reached the burning premises, and the heat was so WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, total ignorance of the general principles of medi- this town, to communicate to you the almost mira- intense and severe that no one could approach nearer

At three o'clock the flames had enveloped, in aderer, No. 65; of Mr. Dunne, baker, No. 64; and assumed such an appearance as has not been witnessed by the inhabitants of Chatham and Rochester and the surrounding country for many a year past, and no doubt will not be easily forgotten. The huge volumes of flame that emanated from the blazing houses ascended high into the air, casting a splendid crimeon hue for miles distant, forming a magnificent and appalling right, but more particularly or the opposite shore of the Medway, which was widely covered with heavy-laden boats from the numerous ships of war lying in different parts. The houses in High-street, as above stated, having taken fire, it was the universal opinion that the whole of the houses on each side of the street would be deothers, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or hurricane, scattering massive flakes of fire in all parts of the town. Their total destruction seemed stroyed; in fact, the wind, which had been blowing inevitable. An agent of the Sun fire-office, observing the awful progress of the flames, and the fearful consequences that were likely to ensue, lost no time in despatching intelligence by express to London for additional assistance, which arrived at the Watling-street station of the fire establishment at about half-past five o'clock. It was at first considered by Mr. Braidwood, who received the information, that by the time his aid reached Chatham it would be not very serviceable, owing to the great distance. However, the large engine of that station was sent, under the management of four experienced London firemen, of the names of Henderson (engineer), Hamilton, Lodar, and Warde, travelling with four post horses, and reached Rochester within three hours after starting, a distance of thirty-two miles. Providentially for the inhabitants of the town, after three o'clock the tide of the Medway almost overflowed its banks, thus affording to the engines present a supply of water, and precerving half Chatham from destruction. The branch pipes of the engines were chiefly in the hands of the royal engineers and sappers and miners of the Dock-yards, to whom the town is deeply indebted, for their exertions were incessant, and tended to the suppression of the flames. A timber-yard, containing £8,000 or £10,000 worth of wood, the property of Mr. Wales, which is situated close to the fire, was a point at which the principal efforts were directed. Three or four times the stacks of timber ignited, and it was with the greatest difficulty the spot was saved. At neighbouring counties. The best possible eulogium four o'clock it was somewhat abated; the whole of The following letter has just been received, and by on the medicine is the fact, that the sale is extended the engines continued working to their entire power, request of the writer is now published, but it must to more than 30,000 families annually. The Infant's but it was not safely subdued until a very late hour be observed that no case is published unless by the Preservative was originally intended as an antidote last evening. On the arrival of the London engine to those pernicious medicines for children which have it was got to work, and competed with the Chatham

> A number of miraculous escapes happened, but we are happy to state that no lives were lost. Amongst the buildings burns down are some stables, in which were two valuable herses and several pige; they unfortunately perished

> Up to seven o'clock last night the cause of the fire could not be ascertained. The loss is very great, and the principal sufferers are the Sun, Phonix, Imperial, West of England, Kent, and North Union Fire Insurance Companies. - Morning Herald.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIBE. - A coroner's inquest was held on Monday week, befare W. Carter, E.q., the coroner for the eastern division of the county, on the body of Mary Hawkins, a servant to Mr. Berry, of the Coach and Herses, Kingstonvent that painful exceriation of the breasts, which ing money and other property. On Monday, the 8th property of being grateful and inoffensive. Price attention was attracted by a very strong smell of peppermint, and knowing that he had not drawn any of that liquor, his suspicion was excited, and he went into the kitchen, where he found the deceased with a half-pint pot nearly full of peppermint, and which she was in the act of drinking from when he went in. He immediately taxed her with stealing the liquor, and told her to come up stairs. She did so, and he then said that he shauld go for a policeman and give her in custody, and he left the house for wound upon her throat, and she fell to the ground be had wholesele of the proprietor, and at the usual completely covered with blood. Mr. Berry returned at this moment, accompanied by Hanks, one of the Kingston police, and on going up to the unhappy creature they found her in the act of literally sawing AWFUL EFFECTS OF DRINK .- In a bouse near at her throat with the knife. Immediate assistance

in a state of temporary derangement."

LEGATE MEETING AT ASHTON, ON we are well able to possess the land: then let us go [Or. Macdouall) had no doubt that he would die BEHALF OF MR. STEPHENS.

nected with the funds collected to meet the expenses of the trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephens. The business commenced shortly after ten o'clock. Mr. EDWARD HOBSON, bookseller, of Ashton, was unanimously called to the cheir. The first business of the meeting was to read the credentials of the several delegates.

The following delegates were present :-Asuron.-John Wilde, Edward Hobson. HECKMONDWIKE.—Abel Goodall.

Stalybridge.—James Fenton, John Dowlen. HTDE.—Samuel Royse.
Terrington.—Mr. Pickles. PRESTWICE. - John Dickinson. SHAW .- John Bottomley. HUDDERSFIELD .- Thomas Veevers. OLDHAM .- Paul Warburton. ROCHDALE - William Simpson. Heywood, -Thomas Lord,

James Wilde. HINDLEY AND WEST HOUGHTON.-John Latch-

MACCLESFIELD.—John Leyland. LEIGH.—George Bellamy. ROTTON. - James Cooper. CHICKERLEY .- John Haigh. OSSETT, GAWTHORPE, BATLEY, BATLEY CARR, BIRSTAL, AND BARNSLEY .- George Booth. WOREERO' COMMON. - Thomas Ackland. MIDDLETON.-Joseph Marvell. LIVERSEDGE -John Elam. GLOSSOP.—John France. DENTON .- Samuel Axon. DEWSBURY .- John Pourth. Bury.—John Rawson. Hollinwood.—John Raynor.

Padinan.—James Pate. STOCKPORT.—Charles Davies. CROMPTON .- Thomas Taylor. BRADFORD AND HORTON.-William Thornton. LEEDS.—Charles Connor. LEES.-Abel Swan. The following letter was then read from Sutton-

BURNLEY. - John Winterbuttom.

Satton-in-Ashfield, April 20th, 1839. Str.—At a meeting of Delegates from the Working Men's Associations of Sutton in-Ashfield and Mansfield, held on Wednesday night, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to Ashton on Monday next; it was considered impossible, under the present depressed state of our funds, owing to the serious expenses lately incurred, by public meetings and other necessary and import. ant proceedings to send a delegate; therefore it was unanimously agreed that we should inform you by letter of our hearty co-operation in the objects of your meeting, and to assure you that though we cannot attend personally, we take the most lively interest in the welfare of that patriotic individual, in whose support you are met, and that we will do all in our power to rescue him from the fangs of his and our merciless oppressors.

> Yours, &c. JOHN TOMLINSON, Secretary of the Sutton Association.

A letter was also read from Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy :-

Dudley, April 21, 1839. To my Dear Friends in the Ashlon District. I have now been some weeks away from you, in search of that health, which overwork has somewhat broken. Thank God. I am a good deal better than when I left home. Change of air, rest, and the exhilaration of a social circle, rich in intelligence, and one in the bonds of true friendship, have very much refreshed the mind as well as the body. I hope to come back, not perhaps so strong as I once was, but strong enough to do some little service in the ranks of the noble army of humanity, justice, and religion, that now stands arrayed against the hosts of infidelity, injustice, and oppression. God is the good man's guide, and will lead him always in the way that ends in righteonsness and happiness. I believe that the people of Eugland at this moment have their path chalked out by Him, who knows the end from the beginning-who always will do right. I have done what little I could to open the eyes of my fellow-countrymen to the rights given them of God—the ngut to live, to eat their own bread—the bread they have earned by the sweat of their browin their own home-dwelling in their own land-no one daring to make them afraid. Were the gitts of Mr. Stephens's affairs; that he had attended what with him; and when he speke of the strength of heaven fairly dealt out, all would have enough. should have been a meeting of the Committee; but Were men willing to allow God to work His own when he got to the room, there was no one there will, there would be no need of steel or lead to but himself!! (Hear, and shame.) This statement, murder those whose wretchedness has driven them therefore, would convince every individual that the to despair, and then lashed them into madness. seeking the wild justice of revenge. I see it must people of Ashton, however, cid not wish to take this come to this, or worse than this, a state of abject, apathetic stavery, in England soon, unless the rich would do it better than they. (Hear, hear.) They on the one hand, give back to the poor the means had quite business enough in their hands at present of honest and sufficient maintenance, of which they without engaging in this; and they did not wish to have so long deprived them-unless the poor, on the take any more. If they thought that by naming a other hand, awake from their slumbers, wis-ly, committee in any other district would do the busivirtuously, unitedly resolving to be as free as God ness as well, they would be perfectly satisfied. designed they should be. You know all my mind (Hear, hear.) If any other party could be found to on this subject. You know I look upon it as the take the matter in hand, they were quite willing to foundation stone of all social, political, and religious give it up, and to support those whom they might reformation—a discovery of the relative stations God think were fit and proper persons to do it. (Hear.) intends us to occupy, and the relative duties God | Done it must be; done it should be (cheers)enjoins us to discharge towards each other. Seeing, as I do, the blindness—the wilful blindness of the wealthy and powerful-their utter contempt and disregard of the suffering, helpless poor, whom they only allow to live that they may coin their flesh and blood into gold and silver. I have turned to the poor, arousing them and inspiring them with hope in God, and confidence in the strength he has given them. With the Atheistical principle and the fiendlike practices of an inflicted Poor Law and a threatened Police before them-I have called upon every man that fears God, respects himself, and loves his wife, his babes, and his brethren, to arm—to bid his neighbour arm—nor will I rest until, so tar as lies with me, every Christian patriot fellow-countryman feels himself enabled to assert and maintain the rights of the hearth and the Altar before God, and in the face of all mankind. I have nothing new to tell von. I am proud that Ashton and Hyde are chosen | meeting was convened at the Crown and Anchor to lead the van in the legal fight the Commissioners have provoked, but seem afraid to commence. The | London was very great; the expense of that mee:steadiness, peaceableness, and self-possession of the people of my own district will give the lie to all they was collected. They, consequently, applied to the have dared to say in aspersion of the character of the working classes. I long, oh, how I long for the day to come that brings me and Lord John Russell | back word that they would have nothing to do with face to face. Yes, this grand issue shall be tried by the agitation of London on behalf of Mr. Stephens, God and our country.
God bless you, friends all! I never knew how

much I loved you till this trial proved us all.

as you have always found me,

JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS. When the reading of the letter was ended the cheers were renewed and renewed again. The following letter was then read from Sheffield, and heartily cheered:-

Sheffield, April 20, 1839. GENTLEMEN, -In obedience to a request by adver- and the subscription was going on exceedingly well tisement in the Northern Star of April 13th, " that in London at present. (Cheers) As a proof of the places in the counties of York, Lancaster, Chester, interest which was felt by the men of London in to confine themselves to the subject of the meeting. It was evident to him, from what had been ading to be holden on the 22ud, at the Bush Inn, stat, that the Convention had no necessity now to Ashton, for the purpose of making further arrange- interiers with those meetings at all. (Hear, hear.) ments for the defence of the. Rev. Mr. Stephene," ments for the defence of the. Rev. Mr. Stephens," They need not, therefore, be under any apprehenthe Stephens's Defence Fund Committee here have sion with regard to London, either with regard to instructed me to write, not being agreed to send a the subscriptions, or to the interest which the work- that there was no representative there from Man- day week, a scarlet velvet train lined with white fever, but rever recovered from its effects. The once more, and succeeded in adjusting it nuder his Instructed me to write, not being agreed to send at the subscriptions, or to the interest which the wind the subscriptions, or to the interest which the subscriptions, or to the interest which the wind the subscriptions, or to the interest which the subscriptions, or to the interest which the wind the subscriptions, or to the interest which the subscriptions, or to the interest which the subscriptions, or to the interest which the wind the subscriptions, or to the interest which there was no representative there from Man-lever, but they were not likely to carry out this important business. (Hear, hear.)

Stephens that there was no representative there from Man-lever, but they were not satisfy the trever recovered from its effects. The chester, was sufficient for him that they were not likely to carry out this important business. (Hear, hear.)

Stephens that there was no representative there from Man-lever, and succeeded in adjusting it nuder his satin, and trimmed with white train fined with white they were not satisfy to carry out this important business. (Hear, hear.)

The trimming was made of the down of the black stephens are succeeded in adjusting it nuder his satin, and trimmed with white there from Man-lever, and succeeded in a ing out whatever plans may be agreed upon, for ever, that the conduct of the Manchester Commitreleasing that henour to the Christian Church of tee had given rise to the retirement of Mr. Richardthe fangs of his would-be destroyers.

The Committee here, did not "end its labours" on the 27th of March, in fact, it was but just com- again, on the other hand, because Mr. Stephens mencing its operations; we must confess, that the had not written to him. He thought, under such cirbusiness was too long delayed or neglected, not from cumstances, it was scarcely possible to avoid being a want of sympathy with the Rev. Gentleman or offended. Had he (Mr. M.) not known Mr. Stephens, from a loatissomeness to duty, but, partly through he should, if placed in Mr. Richardson's circuma press of business in the Working Men's Associa- stances, have felt off uded too. But he (Mr. Maction, where the Committee originated—the brevity of their meetings, only held once a week for the think that, under any circumstances, he could be transaction of the Charter business, together with offended with him. There was no doubt that he some opposition from the prudent Salts, Douglasses, thought it was proper not to write to his friends and Co, from a few that we had to encounter; but under present circumstances, in order that he might Lyne for the purpose of giving effective aid to jesty's royal sappers and miners. This announces we have a Committee, and Stephens lives in the unit give any additional handle to his enemies. He Joseph Rayner Stephens, until he is released from ment, we hear, has been as yet but feebly responded hearts of the people kere as elsewhere. Subscrip- believed that every communication known to be the difficulties by which he is now surrounded." tions have been commenced which is going on from Mr. Stephens to any of his friends, was opened; moderately; but we want an agitation with the and every communication addressed to Mr. Stephens powers of the "Old King" to awaken the dormant was opened and copied. (Shame, shame.) He sympathies, and arouse the energies of the men and thought that Mr. Richardson had acted wrong in women of Sheffield, and we believe a large fund intertering at this critical moment, but he (vir.

might be raised here. We wrote to the Rev. J. Stephens, dated April riduals to become bail for Mr. Stephens. They 3rd, and have received no answer; (do the friends were all poor enough, God knew; he was very poor; intercept and stop letters directed to him i) we hope but he still thought he could find friends who if he has received it he will have the kindness to would come forward and give bail to any amount. answer it shortly; for the cause is sleeping, and (Cheers.) He could not, however, but regret that unless we have some one to raise an excitement in Mr. Richardson should have retired at present on this town the fund will go on very badly; we have any grounds; more especially on the ground of a

Your brethren in the holy cause—the Stephens's Defence Fund Committee.

J. W. Dunfields, Secretary. Committee Room, Royal Hotel. Also from Colne, the following letter was read;-

Colne, April 20th, 1839. GENTLEMEN, - Excuse us at this time for not sending a delegate to your meeting. We have had so many meetings, and so much expense, of late, and the distance of the place of meeting being taken into account, we have no doubt will suffice. You will see, by the Northern Star, that we have sent £20 3s. to the Defence Fund; and we had a pablic meeting last evening, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—
Resolved—"That this meeting views with feel-

ings of indignation and resentment the base, cowardly, and anomalous persecution of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and views it as a fatal blow aimed at the constitutional liberties of Englishmen; and we, therefore, renew our pledge to support him by all the means in our power."

In sonclusion, we say to you all, go on and prosper. Be strong, and of good courage; prepare for the worst; we hope the day of our country's political redemption draweth nigh. From yours, most respectfully,

JOSHUA WATSON, Sec. Mr. TIMOTHY HIGGINS then entered into a history of the circumstances connected with the proposal of a subscription for the defence of Mr. Stephens, and made some severe remarks on the conduct subscriptions necessary for the trial of Mr. Stephens. He said that after Mr. Stephens was ar ested it was arranged that a committee meeting should be held was not one of the managing committee present, however, no meeting; and nothing was done on that occasion. (Hear, hear, and shane.) The members from Ashton then went to the snop of Mr. Willis, to ask regarding the meeting; but he saic he knew nothing about any meeting, and the press of business of other kinds was such that they had not had time to attend to this business. (Shame, to his trial was involved the very principles for (Lond cheers.)
which they were all contending.—(hear, hear, hear and the rail—and this more especially when they considered they had entrusted their whole business in a Manchester Committee. From those circumstanc's the people of Ashton and its neighbourhood thought it was right to take some steps in the matter. (Hear, hear, hear.) New writs had been issued against Mr. Stephens. A copy of a writ had come that morning demanding his appearance in the Cou tot Queen's Bench, on Thursday next, It was necessary therefore that some decided steps should be taken to prevent his being immediately taken juto custody. He had also to inform them that one of his bondsmen-Mr. Richardson-had

written seven or eight times to Mr. Stephens, but had got no answer; and he therefore considered had got no answer; and he therefore considered living their example—when he considered that the Mr. Joseph Marvelle, of Mr. Joseph Mr. Joseph Marvelle, of Mr. Joseph Marvelle, of Mr. Joseph Mr. Jo ever been from home; and it was not known where he was. During many days the greatest anxiety Mr. Stephens, he could not help coming to the conposing that he had been actually confined in goal, without having had an opportunity of giving any public notice of his being in custody. He had, however, sent a letter from Dudley, in Worcestershire, stating where he was; and that he was there for the benefit of his health. Mr. Richardson had that having received his letters, he would not answer that having received his letters, he would not answer was there also as the representative of Ramsbottom Such, however, was not the case; for Mr. Stephens had not been in London. (Hear, hear, hear.) Now he could not help saving that the principle consideration before them was, whether Mr. Stephens was to go to jail or not for want of bail. Mr. WILDE stated that Mr. Duke had been sent

or would not act; and when he got there, he saw never lorgot Stephens. They had declared their fact, it would be necessary to have delegates from Mr. Willis and Mr. Cobbett together in Mr. Willis's determination to support him It was nonsense, all parts of England. shop. Mr. Cobbett said to him that there was a Committee in Manchester for the management of Manchester Committee had not done their duty. The matter into their hands, if any other town could or think were fit and proper persons to do it. (Hear.) and, if nobody else would do it, the people of Ashton would do it themselves. (Cherrs) Dr. MacDouall then rose, amid loud cheers. He said that he would just give them a brief account of what had been doing in London on the business on

which they were assembled to-day. When they first went up to London, they went for the purposes of the Convention. The case of Mr. Stephens, nowever, being mentioned in the Convention, it was resolved to hold meetings on his account in different parts of London. Those meetings were consequently convened, and private subscriptions were entered into. Mr. Frost gave £5 towards the agitation-(cheers)—and each member of the Convention gave £1. Mr. Richardson stated, on the authority of the Manchester committee, that he would cover the expense of any introductory meeting in London for the purpose of this agitation; and, consequently, a Tayern. The expense of getting up a meeting in ing was not less than £30, and not more than £10 Manchester committee for the refunding of the expense : and, instead of having it refunded, they sent and the consequence was, they had to pay the money out of their own pockets. After they had held this meeting, they agitated every part of London in which the whole of the members of the Conrention assisted. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) They were supported by a number of influential men in London, who came to those meetings and addressed them; and after agitating London in every direction, they called together, by circular, a number of friends of Mr. Stephers. They met in Bolt Court, Fleet-street, where they were joined by a number of influential shopkeepers and commercial men in London. They then got subscription books,

God and of his race—the Rev. J. R. Stephens from son, because they would not tollow out what they had promised. Now, Mr. Richardson had been off-nded at this; and he had been partially offended douail) knew Mr. Stephens so well that he did not Macdenall) thought he would be able to find indi-

Trial Fund, they having given ample satisfaction to the Public in general, by whom they have been this town the fund will go on very badly; we have a chapel promised capable of holding from four to seven thousand. Will some of our triends be kind enough to see the Rev. Gentleman on our account. Brethren, let us be firm and of good courage, steady to defend, bold in the attack, and portered in a short time afterwards, death terminated in a short time afterwards, death terminated in a short time afterwards, death terminated in the function of his having adjourned for an hour to give time for the preparation of being a witch. Her crime was transformed. And an agreeable note follows, stating that "a sum dreadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the idea of his having adjourned for an hour to give time for the preparation of dinner, consisting dreadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the idea of his having diported for an hour to give time for the preparation of dinner, consisting dreadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the idea of his having diported for an hour to give time for the preparation of dinner, consisting dreadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the idea of his having adjourned for an hour to give time for the preparation of dinner. A good plain dinner, consisting dreadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the idea of his having adjourned for an hour to give time for the preparation of dinner. A good her deafful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the deafful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a popy and sating her should be a little irritation, arising from the daughte

On Monday morning last, a meeting of delegates from the various towns, villages, and hamlets in the counties of York, Lancashire, and Cheshire, was convened at the house of Mr. Duke, Bush Inn, and convened at the house of Mr. Stephens to excite a spirit of the greatest the event of things coming to a crisis. After some enthusiasm—(cheers)—for amongst almost extent they could rely on their exertions in the excitence of the community of the greatest the event of things coming to the event of the event of things coming to the event of the ev (Continued cheering.) All the honest men in London had joined in reprobating the cowardly conduct of Heckmondwike said, they had of the Whigs. (Hear, hear.) He believed if ever a Radical Association of fifty, and of that number and in two or three weeks Mr. Stephens was tried, he would be tried by an twenty were all in arms, and in two or three weeks honest jury; but he did not know whether he would | they would have twenty more; and he was author-

Government in this case, and he had heard it almost in a direct line from Lord Melbourne's private a waste of time for him to say that the people of passing through Monmouth-street, Seven-dials, 14 secretary, and he believed that it was intended on his town were ready, if needed, with their right or 15 thieves made an attack upon him, and doubtthe part of the Government not to try Mr. Stephens arm, to defend Stephens, and any member of the at present, but to bring writ after writ, and prosecu- Convention who might be pounced upon. The tion after prosecution, until they had altogether number that might be calculated on was not quite wearied out the patience of the people, and then to known; but he knew of many hundreds who were fighter. pounce upon him. (Great disapprobation.) All prepared.
they had to do, however, was to rest upon their Another Delegate stated that the women were arms, and watch the proceedings of these vagabonds. now in a state of progress, and were purchasing soldier, who was flogged for writing a letter to the Comet manfully pulled off his coar, and jumped into (Hear, hear.) They must not feel much concerned pikes in great numbers. whether Mr. Richardson, or any other man retired; and though the Manchester Committee had not

conclusion, he begged again to assure them that they need not be under any apprehension as to and also info the resignation of Mr. Richardson, or the conduct of in request. the Manchester Committee. From the meeting of that day, and from the general feeling of the country, they might be perfectly satisfied that the cause of Mr. Stephens would not be neglected; they might the rather congratulate themselves on the excellent of the Manchester Committee, which was originally intended to conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the Standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the Standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the Standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the Standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the standard with the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the working classes, and that if he were time arrived, they were as well prepared to the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the working classes, and that if he were time arrived, they were as well prepared to the conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions necessary for the tried of the working classes, and that if he were the subscriptions are conducted to conduct the detence, and to receive the subscriptions are conducted to conduct the detence of the tried of the working classes, and that if he were the time arrived, they were as well prepared to the conducted the conducted to conduct the determinant the conducted the conduct acquitted, the Government, as in the case of the Calthorpe-street affair, would quash the verdict. every month. But on the very first day that a must attend their efforts; and he was exceedingly meeting for the purpose should have been held, there glad at the efforts they were making on the behalt of (Hear, hear.) He was firmly convinced that success never cease their exertions until they had finally triumphed. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. John Wilde begged to say that in case of that their numbers were a little more than 300, Mr. Richardson withdrawing, he knew there were but that number were, to a man, prepared for the individuals in Ashton and its neighbourhood who worst. were perfectly willing to come forward and offer bail to any amount (hear, hear), even if it should involve their ruin. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He would mention their names: one was Mr. Denman, a

Mr. Wm. Rawson said, that had Mr. Stephens been an ordinary man, the withdrawal of Mr. Richinjury, inasmuch as an impression might have gone abread that he was not honest, and consequently not to be relied upon. (Hear, hear.) But such was not the case; for throughout the land Mr. Stephens nived in the hearts of the people. (Hear, hear.) As worst; and if Stephens fell, they would fall with the representative of Bury, he would tell that meeting that the people of Bury were determined to back out Mr. Stephens in every way they could. (Cheers.) They had subscribed £60 in order to assist him with their money; and they had declared arms. that if that were insufficient they were ready to children, were voluntarily coming out to support good condition, and generally well armed. clusion that Mr. Ste, hens could not be put down by any Government whatever, no matter how despotic it might be. (Cheers.) And if money could reports.

not secure justice to Mr. Stephens, if the expression of public feeling should be insufficient-if nothing but the last resource of men-if nothing but an appeal to their own physical energies could secure as well as of the men and women of Bury; and he must say that they were actuated by the same spirit. The women in that neighbourhood had come forward and registered their determination to provide themselves with arms, and fight in the ranks with the men. (Continued cheering.) He had lately had occasion to travel a good deal, and he must say that therefore, to suppose that he depended upon any individual: he had the strength of the whole nation the whole nation, he meant the power of the working millions. (Cheers.) That power was at his command; and when any effort might be made to injure a hair of his head, that power would be found sufficient to overturn all the machinations of his enemies. (Cheers.) He would say, however, that the conduct of the Manchester Committee was

not what it ought to have been-(hear, hear)-and had it not been for the people themselves, his business would have been entirely neglected. (Hear, hear.) It was then for that meeting to devise such means to carry into effect the object they had in view, and if it were necessary to appoint a new Committee, he would have each of them take the matter into consideration, and endeavour to come to a proper decision as to what was to be done. (Loud

Mr. Pickles, of Tottington, said he was an o'd agitator of some thirty years standing. He gave the meeting a short account of what was doing at lottington, and said that the people there were all in readiness, and were providing themselves as rapidly as they could with different k nds of instruments. (Chee's, and laughter.)

Mr. Rawson begged to state one fact which he had omitted in his former address, which was, that the hand-loom weavers in his district felt such int-rest in the case of Mr. Stephens, that had they been certain about his trial being at Liverpool, they intended to go thither in a body; and, poor as they were, they were determined to take a bag of meal each, to help them on the road, and they thought they would meet with some good natured old woman who would lend them a pan, and find them some water, with which they might make porridge. (Hear, hear, b.ar.) And if at Liverpool they could not get lodgings, if their rags were despised, and no one would give them shelter, they were determined to lie like hogs in the streets, rather than their friend and champion, Stephens, should be neglected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FRANCE, from Glossop, next addressed the meeting. He said that the people of Glossop had good hearts and strong arms. (Cheers.) They had subscribed a little; and, it more were wanted, they were ready to double, or treble, or quadruple it, if necessary. (Cheers.) They, perhaps, were few in number, but they were making preparations. They had got their guns, swords, and pistols hung over their mantel-pieces. (Hear, hear.) In his house he had two stordy sons, a brace of pistols, two swords, and two guns; and they were preparing for the worst. They were determined that sooner than O'Connor, or Stephens, or any one of the National Convention should be sacrificed, they were determined to die in the field with their countrymen.

Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Bottomier said that the present was certainly a subject highly calculated to excite feelings vanced, that the Manchester Committee was not calculated to carry out the objects of this subscription; and it was necessary to come to some resolu-

Dixon, and Mr. William Thornton all delivered short addresses, as to what was best to be done. The following resolutions were eventually passed :-

1. "This meeting having now considered that the case of Mr. Stephens is so unexpectedly altered, and Robert Peel will certainly be invited to become a also considering that, under these circumstances, Ashton-under-Lyne should necessarily become the worthy of implicit credit, that Charles Townley, centre of agitation, now proceed to pass a resolution dissolving the Manchester Committee." 2. "That this meeting consider that as the people of Ashton are in the best position for ascer-

taining the wants and necessities of Mr. Stephens, under existing circumstances, they think that a Committee ought to be appointed at Ashton under- young men of good character, to serve in her Ma-3. "That the following Gentlemen be appointed

to act as Committee-men, seven to form a quorum: Broadbent, Sen., and Thomas Leigh." 4. "That Messre Fielden and Fletcher be continued less lover was actually married to her instead of his in office as General Treasurers for Mr. Stephens's

When these resolutions were passed, the meeting

The next business was to learn from each deleon from conquering to conquer; the blood-gorged rather than desert them. (Loud cheers.) In Longate the precise state of feeling in each district, and factions quail before us; let our watchwords be the don it was only necessary to mention the name of to what extent they could rely on their exertions in reduced price of 1s, per lb. Mr. VEEVERS, it was resolved, "That no person in

> allowed more than five minutes." be tried or not. (Hear.) He knew, however, that ised to say, that if one hair of Stephens's head was the judges would be tried. (Cheers.) He had heard hurt, they were ready with thirty men with cool some whispers as to the intention of the Whig heads and warm hearts.

JAMES FLUSON, of Stalybridge, said it would be

Mr. S. Royce, of Hyde, said they had a society of

Stephens. that he was authorised to say that when the proper Mr. PAUL WARBURTON, of Oldham, had little to say, but would assure the meeting that his consti-

tuents would do their duty. was not one of the managing committee present, their friend. He thanked them for the support they although some of the other members had gone from had given to the cause; and he hoped they would progressing state, and he hoped before long to be able into those who were deemed trustworthy, so that to report more favourably of them. Mr. James Loan, of Heywood, had also to report

Mr. John Latchrond, of Hindley, near Wigen, would only point to the fact that when Stephens was shame.) The people of Ashton, however, were of a different epinion. Tkey thought the business of Mr. Stephens was of so much importance, that it ought to supersede all other business inasmuch as the business of a business of a business inasmuch as the business of a business of a business inasmuch as the business of a busine who had since that period manufactured above 1,000 pikes, and he also knew that there were

ardson's recognizances might have done him some others in the neighbourhood who were engaged in the office, and getting into the witness-box, bowed to and the greatest excitement was afterwards occasame business. (Cheers.) Mr. GEORGE BELLHAM, of Leigh, followed in the same strain, and concluded by assuring the delegates I have lately seen in the papers various statements particulars of this desperate attempt may be relied that his constituents were all prepared for the

> Mr. Jas. Coopen, of Royton, said his constituents were resolved first to try moral force, but if that was found insufficient, they were ready with their right Mr. George Booth, of Burnley, also reported and

Mr. JOSEPH MARVELLE, of Middleton, reported magistrate). The letter was here read by Mr. Rawold and the young, the men, the women, and the the union of that town to be 800 strong, and all in linson. It was written in a good plain hand, and Mitchell, presented himself, and attempted to pass

John Francis, of Glossop, Mr. James Heigh, and Mr. Samuel Axon, of Denton, made similar Mr. Rawson, of Bury, also reported the state of feeling in that district, which was all enthusiasm, and a progressive spirit in favour of Mr. Stephens and the National Convention.

young men whom he saw around him, and to whom of another master, by whom he was well-treated. their enthusiasm was highly creditable; yet if wrongly directed, it might lend to serious conse-have suffered in the first instance, he seems to have no quences. He agreed with his friend, Mr. Charles Connor, from Leeds, that before any step was

town, and stated that the men of that district gene- am quite sure that, in the event of your having any the procuring of arms, and towns who wanted a supply of this kind of material could be furnished with them. Also, that there was a females association which was also very numerous. There was, also, a invenile association; and the only means of admission to their rooms was a state certificate (a pike)

This being the last of the delegates who had transact some other business; after which it an-

CARDINAL FESCH, Bonaparte's uncle, is danserously ill. In the event of his death, the whole Bonaparte family will assemble at Rome.

Theatre Francais took leave of the stage and public Thursday the 11th inst. He had been for some and rushing upon the platform, hustled Mr. Hall struggling, asked his mother what was the matter

THE LARGEST Ox in the world, the property of Mr. Swanton, of New York, and weighing 5,000 lbs. is now with its owner, on its way from MR. LABOUCHERE has sold his mansion in

Doos.—By a recent decision at the Sussex ass zes.

TOBACCO.—The importation of tobacco into Belgium amounts to twelve millions of pounds one year with another. The consumption of eigurs is

fifty millions annually. LOYALTY.—Such is the loyalty of the inhabi tants of Gosport, that it has been proposed to change its name to Queen's Port; and that of the Old Rope-walk has been converted into Kent-street. NATIONAL PRIITION .- A correspondent of the Operative, suggests the project of 100,000 men attending the National Petition to the House of

Corruption. A REPORT is current in the Brussels circles of ton that the Queen, who has never visited the Continent, will pay a visit to her august relatives, the King and Queen of the Belgians in the course

III., 1257, three or four specimens of which are from the parish of Ferintosh, was admitted into the up, and a stronger rope procured, when he was again still preserved; and it is a curious fact, that its hospital, 27th October, 1838. Her mother, who pushed off, but owing to some mismanagement his circulation was at the time petitioned against by the accompanied her, stated that she was in the habicitizens of London.

The trimming was made of the down of the black attention was paid to improve her general health, suffering of their fellow mortal. He was observed swan from New South Vi ales, lately presented to and in the course of three months, she so far re- to move for some minutes after, and faintly enher Majesty.

NORTH LANCASHIRE .- In the event of a vacancy for the Northern division of Lancashire, Sir Esq., of Townley, will likewise be invited by the liberal party, to oppose the Right Hon. Baronet .-Preston Chronicle.

DURING THE WEEK, PLACARDS have been distributed in Salisbury, announcing the want of a few to .- Salisbury Herald.

Good, IF TRUE.—A person in Dudley, a smokebottle maker, having lived several years with a Miss Lane, but the bride on the wedding-day lent her dress and weil to Miss Bradley, and the faithsecond choice.

THE ADMIRALTY have issued an order that seamen shall in facore be supplied with tobacco at the

NORRIS CASTLE, in the Isle of Wight, which rumour has assigned as the summer residence of the Queen Dowager, it is now said, has been purchased by Mr. Bell, proprietor of a Sunday paper, and Mr. Alderman Harmer. The mansion, it is said, is to be transformed into a hotel, and a crescent built on the grounds, with a view of converting it into a fashionable watering place.

ATTACK BY THIEVES .- Between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning, as M'Kenzie, the messenger of Hatton-garden Police-office, was lessly would have killed him had not the police on duty rescued him. M'Kenzie is the man who was has been for some time very ill, was taken with his a short time since severely injured by a prize-

Weekly Disputch, has published a pamphlet from the river for the purpose of saving the men, but they which we take the following: - "I cannot pretend were picked up before he reached them. 300 men and 200 women, and all that he could say to say that it was from any superior knowledge or with them, and the people would do their duty. (Cheers.) When their triends in London supported the cause of Stephens, they imagined they were supporting the cause of Universal Suffrage. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In Conclusion, he begged again to assure them. We met, I was consulted; but one day I received an invitation from one of the soldiers of another troop, to meet him and a few others in a tavern in the Bull Ring, Birmingham. We met, I was conclusion, he begged again to assure them. favourably on the state of feeling in his district; of a considerable age among them, as it had been and also informed the meeting that arms were much well matured by arguments for and against it. 1 sion, which began in 1702, concluded in 1713. and had not a very extensive acquaintance with the Mr. John Bottomier, of Shaw, reported 100 personal character of the men of the regiment, but members, all of whom were ready to live or die by there were those in that association whose united knowledge extended over every soldier from right to War of 1756, which terminated with the treaty of Mr. John Veevers, of Huddersfield, observed left. I entered at once, heart and soul, into the time arrived, they were as well prepared as any keep silence, and avoid a too frequent connection town in the country, but would be very carefully with each other.—In the second place, to move with the greatest alacrity to any duty which might arise in the shape of a collision with the people; and to be sparing of our opinions when nine years, and exhibited an expenditure of 464 Mr. Simpson, of Rochdele, had to report that the we happened to read, or hear read any political Radical Association of that town was in its infancy, intelligence.—In the third place, to bind each other we might in the fourth place, be ready, if marched against the people, to do so, with the understanding that when a certain soldier, well able in the Spanish War of 1739, twenty-nine millions; from his natural abilities and long military experience, gave a signal agreed on-we were in an instant to gallop to the standard of the unionists.

> punishment was inflicted, and he was subsequently tied up to a bedstead, in a room, where he was concause of complaint now: if you have no objection to leave the letter with me, I will forward it at once to the office of the Secretary of State. Mr. Toser: You can do so, sir, if you taink proper. Mr. Rawlinson: From a letter which I have received from tion. Mr. Toser thanked the magistrate, and then almost continually at drill.

time. Mr. Carrier afterwards addressed the meeting it appears that any man may kill a dog which is wages were advanced two shillings per week. On left or phaus. There is an impression that the woman thought to be mad whether in reality the dog be mad Monday another meeting was held, on which is insane.—Cambrian. occasion one of the fellows who rendered himself conspicuous in breaking the peace at Dehe would bring with him as many of his poor ignothe strangers departed from the place, attended by of the Chartists for an assault; but the Trowbridge men instantly procured bondsmen, and liberated them from their confinement. - Bath Guardian.

SINGULAR CASE OF SPEECH RESTORED .-Gorio was first coined in England by Henry House Surgeon. Isabella Mackenzie, aged 32, the cap that covered his face: he was again brought The most powerful remedies were now had recourse precincts of the gaol.—Nenagh Guardian. to, but as yet without any attempt at speech. Electricity was employed for about a week, and during that time several sparks were taken from the tongue, till the patient began to complain by signs of a burning sensation in the throat. This was followed in the course of a few days by an imperfeet attempt at speech. Her improvement is now steadily progressing, and she is now able to carry on a conversation .- Inverness Courier. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE GREENWICH

RAILROAD.—On Saturday aftermoon, between age, in the town of Antrim, having eaten a leaf of twelve and one o'clock, the following appalling accident occurred on the Greenwich Railroad, which afterwards proved of fatal consequence to a said to have vomited horse-dung, needles, pins, James Duke, Edward Hobson, John Wild, Samuel woman named Bradley, by whom he had children, man):—It appears that the twelve o'clock train iron knife, above a span in length, egg-shells, &c. was proceeding from Greenwich to London, when The accused was immediately committed to the was knocked down by No. 9 engine, and, before it was possible to get from out of the way, the engine her daughter, only nine years of age, were hanged and whole train of carriages passed over him, at Huntingdon for selling their souls to the devi, IN THE FORTHCOMING miscellaneous estimates, mangling him in a shocking manner. On being tormenting and destroying their neighbours, by makthere is an estimate of the sum required "to pay lifted up, the poor sufferer presented a shocking ing them vomit pins, and raising a storm! In 1722. there is an estimate of the sum required "to pay lifted up, the poor sumerer presented a snocking the allowances and expenses of the barristers employed in revising lists of voters, &c., £31,000." and nearly severed from his body, besides other of being a witch. Her crime was transforming design and deadful internal injuries. He was placed in the daughter into a pony and getting her should be a sum of the crime was transforming that "a sum of the crime was transforming to the daughter into a pony and getting her should be a sum of the crime was transformed to a sum of the crime was transformed t

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT .- On Thursday afterneon, about half-past four o'clock, the Connet, Gravesend steam-vessel, was on her passage down he river, and when off the Custom-house lower stairs she struck at Ware barge, called the Hope, belonging to Mr. Edward Church, with such a violent blow as to knock down two nien who were navigating the barge, and they fell overboard. The steamer was instantly stopped, and a waterman named Thos. Walker, of Church stairs, Rotherhithe, who was in a coal barge, immediately jumped from the barge into a bout, and succeeded in picking up David Lambert, one of the men in the water. The other Henry Lambert, was saved by George Rose, a waterman belonging to Fresh wharf, who rowed his skiff between the craft going up, when it was danzerous to go on account of the tide running so strong. Henry Lambert, who could not swim, and brother on board James Walt steam-ship, where they were provided with stimulants, and everything THE MILITARY IN 1832. -Somerville, the necessary was done for them. The steward of the

> ENGLISH WARS .- Of 127 years, terminating in 1815, England spent 65 in war, and 62 in peace. The war of 1688, after lasting nine years, and raising our expenditure in that period to thirty-six millions, was ended by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Then came the war of the Spanish succesabsorbed sixty-two and a half millions of our money. Next was the Spanish war of 1739, settled finally at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after costing us nearly Paris in 1763, in the course of which we spent 112 millions. The next was the American War of 1775, which lasted eight years. Our national expenditure in this time was 136 millions. The French Revolutionary War began in 1793, lasted millions. The war against Bonaparte began in 1803, and ended in 1815. During those twelve years, we spent 1.159 millions: 771 of which were raised by taxes, 388 by loans. In the revolutionary War, we borrowed 201 millions; in the American, 104 millions; in the Seven Years' War, 60 millions; in the War of the Spanish succession, 321 millions, in the war of 1688, twenty millions: total borrowed in the seven wars, during 65 years, about 834 millions. In the same time we raised by taxes, 1,189 millions, thus forming a total expenditure of 2,023

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION BY A SOLDIER IN THE TOWER .- On Thur day evening, about disposal of the night charges, Mr. William Toser, of nine o'clock, considerable alarm was caused in the No. 20, Walnut Tree-walk, Lambeth, entered the Tower of London by the sudden report of fire-arms, the magistrate, as if auxious to address him. Mr. sioned by a rumour that an attempt had been made Rawlinson: What can I do for you? Mr. Toser: to murder one of the fasilier guards. The following with regard to the treatment of boys sent out by upon: About the hour above named, a corporal, the Children's Friend Society to the Cape of Good named Furnival, of the 1st battalion of the 3rd Hope, and as you appear, Sir, to have interested regiment of fusilier guards, now stationed in the yourself a good deal in the matter, I thought I had Tower, was on duty at the Spur-gate, or western better apply to you, as I have a son at the Cape, entrance of the fortress, and it was his business to and it appears, from a letter I have had from him, prevent any soldier passing out, unless regimentally threatened to withdraw his recognizance. Mr. Richardson had informed Mr. Duke that he had written seven or eight times to Mr. Stephens, but had got no answer; and he therefore considered that the people of Bury were had got me answer; and he therefore considered that other places were following their example—when he considered that the people of Mr. Joseph Marvelle, of Middleton, reported and that the has been very badly treated, particularly soon after he arrived there, with a lew others, were resolved to rally the people of that town and neighbourhood.

Mr. George Booth, of Burnley, also reported and Mr. George Booth, of Burnley, also reported and that he has been very badly treated, particularly soon after he arrived there.

Mr. Rawlinson: Have you the letter with being always a number so confined for slight of that town and neighbourhood.

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Mr. Joseph Marve engaged in the above duty, a private, named Mr. John Hutton, of Liversedge, Yorkshire, Mr. delivered got rid of him for £7 10s.; that he was and turned back. As he went away he muttered set forth that the boy's first master to whom he was out. He was instantly recognised by the corporal cruelly ill-used, by being hard-worked and kept something which was not distinctly heard by Furshort of food; and that, on his complaining to an inval. It appears that Mitchell immediately re-Englishman on his master's estate, he was sentenced turned to his quarters, and, unobserved, loaded his to receive thirty lashes on his bare back. The musker, with which he returned to the Spur guard. and, approaching the corporal, raised the piece and deliberately fired at him, but fortunately the ball Several other Delegates addressed the meeting; fined for at least a week. He then contrived to did not take effect, as it passed between his arm leave the premises by stealth, and, on applying to and his hip, slightly grazing the skirt of his coat. Mr. E. Dixon, of Manchester, cautioned those a magistrate, he was transferred to the service The prisoner has since remained in a very sullen mood, but all access to him has been denied. Yesterday morning he was taken before the commanding officer, where, after a short examination, he was conducted back to prison, there to await the orders of Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief. He will, of course, he tried by a general court-martial. The wretched man, it appears, must have had a strong predilection for a military life, he having been for-Mr. Wiln, of Ashton, reported the state of that the committee of the Children's Friend Society, I merly in the 7th dragoons, from which he purchased town, and stated that the men of that district gene-rally had provided themselves for the worst by further complaint or communication of any kind friends, on his journey home he enlisted in the whatsoever to make, it will meet with every atten- guards. His conduct has been very bad, being

MURDER IN WALES .- The village of Aber-MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS AT STEEPLE dare was thrown into the greatest alarm on the ASHTON.—A meeting was announced to be held at morning of Saturday se'nnight, by an outery of this place on Thursday, the 11th inst., when Mr. murder, which had been committed by Mary Lewis, Carrier and others were engaged to attend. The on the body of her own hubband. Thomas Lewis to deliver in their reports, the meeting proceeded to Tories used their utmost endeavours to prevent the was fifty-two years of age, and had been for a conmeeting, and swore in their dependants as special siderable time in an ill state of health-his comconstables, and instructed then to drive back the plaint being asthma, which compelled him to spend Chartists as they should arrive. However, the whole nights kneeling by the fire, instead of going number sworn in was very insignificant, and, al- to bed; and on the above morning, about six, his though a hundred quarts of beer were promised by wife came down stairs, and some words ensued one worthy, if the meeting should be prevented, between them, when he threatened to strike her yet the labourers were not to be thus bought; with a stool. She instantly seized a hammer and LAFONT, the best remaining tragic actor of the and the meeting, therefore, accordingly took place. struck him several tremendous blows on his head, When Mr. Hall was about to open the business of from which he fell and died. It came out on the JOHN GALT, the author, died at Greenock, on of intoxication, sallied forth from the public-house, awakened from his sleep, and hearing his father years much indisposed from a succession of paralytic from the place. The Chartists, however, railed with his father, when she replied that it was the round him, and gave the Tories such a drubbing, colic. On being so informed, he composed himself that the recollection of it will last them for some to sleep. He was afterwards awoke by his mother, who said his father was dead. When he came down for up wards of an hour, without any interruption being stairs, he asked his mother what was the blood on offered him. On the following morning, Mr. Miles the floor. She replied, "I struck him with a sent for his men, and informed them that unless hammer." She expressed no sorrow for what had they consented to be sworn in as constables, he happened. The Jury returned a verdict of "wilful Hamilton-place, adjoining the dowager Marchioness would discharge every one of them. This they re- murder" against the said Mary Lewis, who has Conyngham's to - Bevan, Esq., for the sum of fueed, and were accordingly discharged. On been committed to Cardiff Gaol, to take her trial Saturday the men were invited to return to their at the next assizes. By this sad event eight work; but they resolutely refused, unless their children, seven of them of very tender years, are

HORRIBLE EXECUTION FOR MURBER.vizes, was invited to attend, with a request that the county assembled this day in Mary borough, in Immense crowds of people from different parts of rant dupes as he could possibly get together. into execution on Edward Gannon, for the murder order to see the extreme sentence of the law carried The Chartists, however, were in too great force to of Worrell. About one o'clock a m., he was allow the "blue noses" to show themselves. Car- brought out upon the scaffold, attended by the Revrier, and two other persons, addressed the meeting, Mr. Dunn, a catholic clergyman; he seemed to be which was conducted with the greatest decorum, and very much worn and wasted since his trial, and the village band. The Tories being thus disappointed | hled thousands to pray for him, and said he deserved appeared very penitent. He begged of the assemof creating a riot, by way of revenge indicted three the punishment he was about to receive, as he was guilty, and that were it not for the liquor, he and his victim might have been both alive and happy. The misrable man was soon after pushed off, but owing to the rope having been let down too long before he The following short account of a remarkable case of fell and the consequent jerk that followed, it broke, speech and power of motion restored after a period and the wretched culprit was precipitated on his head of nine years, securred in the Northern Infirmary to the ground, a fall of about fifteen feet; he was leg caught in the trap, and he was suspended in a tual enjoyment of robust health till nine years ago, horizontal position for some minutes; the knot havcovered as to be able to walk across the ward by deavoured to strike his breast. In about half an leaning upon the arm of one of her fellow-patients. hour his body was cut down, and huried within the

THE LAST WITCHES EXECUTED IN THISE KINGDOMS.—There is no account of witches, in the sense we understand the term, before the year 1400. The Hebrew term, translated witch, means literally poisoner; and magician, primitively signifying a wise man, so witch properly signified a skilful woman, and was applied to simples and medicines. The following brief notice of the last persons who suffered for witchcraft in these kingdoms is curious :- In 1698 a girl nine een years of sorrel, which she got from a woman reputed to be a witch, fell into convulsions and vomiting. She is county prison, and at the assizes held soon after, was hanged and burned! In 1716, Mrs. Hicks and

Ireland until 1821. - Star in the

THE NORTHERNISTAR. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1839.

, FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

as whom, in England, the people are crucified.

and Tories have added the murderer's coronet to the robber's badge, things seem to be nearly as they have been for a long period. The whole country is which this meeting was called, brought into Parstill everron with bands of marauders in uniform. who, under pretext of fighting for what each party the present law declare that they are unable to ensalls the constitution, pillage and murder the mhabitants, until it seems likely their work will be by and by completed by the depopulation of the it. And yet these "fair representatives of the incountry.

From America, New Brunswick papers up to the 25th of March have been received, but their contents are comparatively unimportant. They contain little besides an enumeration of the resources in men and money of the "brave New Branswickers," and their testifications of being "ripe two years under the legal age. Will they be more SANKEY was unheard of. MACDOUALL would for the fray."

of Egypt.

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

So; the vote has been obtained. The shamight between the robber factions is concluded; and pockets were relieved of the surveillance of those the "Government on sufferance" have had the disagreeable "Inspectors," the police, they would ignoble thread of their political existence length- not pick many pockets more than they now do? ened, for a short but indefinite period, through the Now though we have no doubt that the worst pickmerciful forbearance of the Tories, and the scornful pocket who ever trod the wheel, was a far more half-given and half-withheld support of a small knot | respectable man than any of the beings who could of professed Radicals.

less than a defeat-and would have been so con- ones, and to suppose that, even in the absence of propriety; yet the "shabby" Government had six it by at least two years in the age of the infant position in which their policy could be placed by even their own ingenuity. Had they dared to ask directly for that vote of general confidence which from the arms-nay, almost from the breast-of they thus sought cunningly and covertly to obtain, the mother, the off-pring of English parents into their discomfiture would have been the most per- the hell-holes of Mammon-worship is almost past fect and humiliating that ever befel any Ministry in contemplation; and, when we consider that the world; as it is, they crawl upon the surface of these were the "unanimous opinions" of a meetpolitical existence, a byword for scorn, and a butt ing of Englishmen and Christians, and that an for ridicule to all whose hands or expectancies Englishman, a Christian, a futher, and a legislator

And find themselves dishonourable graves."

THE CONVENTION.

WE have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the proceedings of the Convention, The adoption of Mr. O'CONNOR's motion for the attendance of all the members gives us much pleasure. The CHARTER will, by and by, come to be dissected by the National Cooks, who have so long and so well helped themselves out of the national fat-pan; and we think it will then be important for every Delegate to be at his post.

The motion of Mr. O'CONNOB, which we observe is to come before the Convention on Monday next, for adjourning its sittings to Birmingham, Manchester, or elsewhere, should have the support of all real Radicals out of doors. It will afford the people an opportunity of seeing their Delegates: of observing their movements, and forming their own opinions of the motives, objects, and character of their Representatives; while those Representatives will be in a better situation to declare what, in the event of the failure of their several projects, their pltimate hopes and views are.

The Delegates and their Constituents, being thus brought into nearer contact, will act and re-act upon each other in a manner which we doubt not will be highly advantageous to both, in the discharge of those new, and perhaps perillous, duties which may devolve upon them after the rejection of the Petition.

FACTORY LEGISLATION. In our last number, under this head, we drew the

attention of our readers to the fact, that the " Vampire" capitalists, taking advantage, as they suppose, of the entire occupation of the public mind, are making an effort to escape from the slight trammels of honesty in which they are holden by the law.

We now, in accordance with our promise, returnto the subject, for the purpose of looking a little at the "principles" on which the parties who, in Mr. Baines's opinion, "represent fairly the interests of all classes-the employers as well as the

regulation of Factory labour, We are first informed by our Mercurial neighbour, that these " fair representatives of the interests of all classes," pranimously voted that the hours of labour should be eleven daily, or sixty-six hours in the week. Now it should be remembered, that this regulation is to affect the labour of little chillabour of beings who are holden in the most helpless this "eleven hours" is so much actual daily toil, exclusive of any single moment for recreation, rest. or foed, and that, consequently, to allow anything " eleven hours" must include a period of, at least. fourteen hours: it should be remembered that a

with the blood-guilty beings who has served as a general rallying point for Democracy, with the cursed dens of vice and and as an ancompromising, learless, and unchanging

may grow rich, the helpless infant of SEVEN YEARS!!

Another "pnanimous opinion" of the meeting was, that the "Inspectora" should be dispensed THE French papers are filled with nothing but with; they being "no longer required." The Essertations and calculations about the relative posi- plain English of this is, that it is the unanimous none of the two great robber factions, between | wish of these "fair representatives of the interests of the employed" to have a law which they can In Spain, where the correspondents of our Whigs | either keep or violate, as may best accord with their pecuniary interests at any moment!!!

> Why was the Bill, to consider the previsions of liament? Avowedly because the Inspectors under force it against the persevering and systematic villany of the "vampires" who centinually evade terests of all classes" coolly tell us that, in their "unanimous opinion," Inspectors are "no longer circle; but by how much has the "Star" increased

evade the law, so as to employ children at least limits of his influence. FLETCHER was baried. honest when that vigilance is withdrawn? This is have remained unknown. FROST would never In Turkey, some accounts represent hostilities as just as if a pickpocket should assure us, with a have been heard of. O'Connon would have having begun between the Sultan and the Viceroy grave face, that the police were a considerable were "no longer required." Does any one suppose that if, for the benefit of that peculiar branch of " commerce," the bonourable fraternity of pickexpress "unanimous opinions" such as the Mercuru The ministerial prints are making a very lachry- has recorded as the deliberate votes of this meeting. mose attempt to consider this vote as a victory over we have no objection, for the sake of argument, to the Tories; but, after all, the "victory" is nothing give the big villains the preference over the little sidered by any honest or respectable men. For an the Inspectors, they would not evade their own law alleged culprit to vote for his own justification, is to any greater extent than they now do; the conseen by every one to be an outrage on all decent sequence then is that, as they now frequently evade and thirty of their own placemen to vote for them, workers, we should then have infants of sixty while the majority in their favour was only twenty- | months old performing all the horrible and antwo; leaving, in reality, a bona fide majority of healthy drudgery which physicians of the highest fourteen against them, on the least unfavourable character have declared to be unfit for human beings at all.

The horribleness of this proposal to drag thus effect" to these Lorrible atrocities of opinion and desire, we feel almost tempted to disown at once the country and the religion capable of producing beings so disgraceful to the human form and character. Let them, however, as we told them last week, rest assured that they will not be permitted to "give effect" to their iniquitous desires. The people of England-the fathers of suffering innocents- the Christians who believe in the Bible. which many of the mill-monsters are fond of talking about-have not yet lost either the common feelings of their nature, or the power of asserting them; and, sooner than children of sixty months old shall be murdered for the increase of the property of the rich, the property of the rich shall be swent away by the whirlwind of destruction-the wrath of a just God made manifest in the fury of a distracted people. But we fear not any such calami tous result, if the reople be true to themselves. If they, as they easily may, compel the tottering imbeciles, who now hold the reins of Government. to restore their right of Universal Suffrage -a Parliament so chosen will soon teach these mill devilhow to dance to a very different tune.

We have not done with this subject. We shall return to it, probably, next week.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE PEOPLE LETTER 1:-MY CASE.

My FRIENDS, -I now proceed to lay my case hefore you. Since I wrote last week, I have received the Number of the Northern Star, containing the alleged libel against the Warminster Guardians. It was most important that I should be in the possession of this document, in order that I may lay before the public the slender web epon which a man's liberty hangs in these times. Here follows the groundwork of the prosecution :-

"WARMINSTER BASTILE -A little boy, last week, for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally starved to death. The poor little fellow during his continuenent, actually eat, in consequence eshunger, two of his fingers and the flesh from

This article is of course taken from some journal or source better acquainted with the proceedings of the Warminster Guardians than I can be supposed employed," desire to have a Bill founded for the to be, it bears date the 22nd of December, 1838, and has not been noticed till the eve of the presentation of the last Petition. I do not reprint the From that time to the present moment, my hatred article with a view of repeating it, but now legitimately transcribe it from the affidavit set forth by the ATTORNEY GENERAL. Having received a character for indiscretion, confident hope was enter- ance of the son of that man who most boldly tained that my want of judgment would have comdren; performed in an atmosphere, and amidst mitted myself and my party long ere this, and that and tyrants. Now you will observe, that had the circumstances, of a most unhealthy character; the I should have afforded the required means of getting rid of me upon other grounds; but asual course, Ishould have been entitled to put the state of vassalage: it must be remembered that baving disappointed our enemies, this pocket pistol, listed since the 22nd of December, is now discharged, as, under any circumstances, I must be disposed of. I am very particular in making this GENERAL leads as Counsel, so that I am now to like reasonable time for these purposes, the nominal part of my case quite clear; for notwithstanding the be deprived of my liberty, because the Government whim-iculity of the law of libel, and the law of and the Guardians of Warminster have, after sedition, I wish folly to impress upon your minds more than four menths, found five lines in the Star very large number of the most eminent medical the fact, that through a busy life of ceaseless agita- which will serve all the purposes of both factions. authorities which this country has ever produced, tion, I have escaped the one, and have not, by any OASTLER, STEPHENS, and O'CONNOR, have now have declared that no child ought to endure the act of my own, subjected myself to the other. been variously attacked, and the work is nearly comlabour of factories at all; that no adult person is Where duty requires the exposure of tyranny, I pleted. One word and I have done. For the he had thrice knocked down. In this case, which ference. Fortunately we have heard of no personal able to endure such labour for more than ten hours fear nothing in discharge of that duty; but if it can Dorchester Labourers, while I was a Member of did not appear to us of so flagrant a nature, the ma- injury being done. able to endure such labour for more than ten hours fear nothing in discharge of that duty; but if it can dis to endure it: when these things are recollected, and better. The man who withholds a denunciation of PHENS I worked hard. For every oppressed indiwhen they are coupled with the knowledge, with wrong done, from a dread of the law, is worse than vidual or insulted body I have worked hard. In which every man's observation supplies him, that useless in the present times. I shall presently show Parliament I have done my duty. As Proprietor of NO HORSE or other beast of burden is able to that in 1822, in a similar movement in Ireland to the Northern Star I have done my duty. As a endure eleven hours constant daily toil, we find that which is now going on in England, my Delegate to the Convention I have done my duty. little difficulty in ascertaining with how much life was threatened, and merely saved by As unpaid Agitator I have done my duty, and have fairness these parties represented the "interests" of a miracle, because for want of the press, I was spent £8,000 of my own money in your cause, and, the infant Factory workers! The fairness, how- compelled to undertake a great personal risk, in return, I ask for neither money nor sympathy, ever, with which the persons composing this meeting Between the French revolution of 1793, and the but I ask you for your opinions, your defined and represented, and the vigilance with which they Irish revolution of 1798, General ARTHUR unequivocal opinions upon my general conduct. watched over, the "interests" of the helpless little O'CONNOR, my uncle, established a paper in Ire- If the Star is put down, the people, and not the Whig ones, will be best evinced by their next resolution. land called the Northern Star, and so powerful was Government must do it; upon you then, and upon "THAT CHILDREN SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO that journal in uniting opinion, that it was suppres- my enemies of another class must devolve the WORK IN PACTORIES AT SEVEN YEARS sed by the Government at an expense of six honour and the glory. This letter has already run hundred thousand pounds, because its existence, to so great a length that I am compelled to with-We know not how to trust ourselves to speak of and the existence of tyranny were incompatible. hold the narrative of my position in Ireland during this atrocious resolution, or the wretches who are So long as public epinion is marshalled under one the year 1822, till next Saturday—in the meantime capable of coolly adopting it. Much has been said general standard, so long will that opinion beat say whether the Star shall live or die; with you I lately of the dampable system of child murder, re- down all before it; and here then let messy without will brave all, without you I will do the best I in a lane in Burmantofts. Inspector Hainsworth enthusiastic cheering. The meeting broke up about Suffrage. Three cheers were given at the end of sion is our opinion that MARCUS is a mild at Leeds, only seventeen months ago, has been the

poverty, where men are murdered, that monsters organ for the circulation of popular opinion, and ERRATUM .- In our third column of the sixth page Assault by Horsewhipping .- On Saturday for afterwards uniting that opinion. "Public opinion is seldom wrong, and never very long wrong;" but it not unfrequently happens that when a great project has been accomplished, the means of its accomplishment, if judicious, are often lost sight of for a moment. Antecedently to the establishment of the "Stur," local opinion was organised at great personal expense, and with much labour and uncertainty. Grievances were matter of mere oral tradition; and local grievances were resisted by the brave in their respective neighbourhoods, at great risk. STEPHENS was not known beyond the narrow limits of a portion of Lancashire, and even there, not truly known; his eloquence astounded the ear, but never reached the hearts of those who heard not. What has the "Stir" not done for him, and through him for the cause? OASTLER reigned in the hearts of those within his narrow its circumference? Bussey was but known to It is notorious that, in spite of all the vigilance Bradford. PITKETHLY, one of the most noble of the Inspectors, the villains now often continue to souls in existence, could see at one glance the been prematurely consigned to the grave from inconvenience to him in his business, and that they over-exertion. The talents of HILL, which have contributed no little to the making of the Northern Star what it is, would have smouldered in the pulpit, and the immediate precinctof his own locality; and many others would have died unknown, or, in despair of due effect being given to their exertions, would have abstained from making any, had it not been that all were here represented in one common mirror, truly reflected; the public eye at one glance seeing each in his own shape and form. This true mirror of epinion must be broken, or the opinions which it represents must form the basis of the law of the land. Such, my friends, is the real substance of this Government prosecution. No tyranny can or shall exist while the Star lives; and our rulers well knowing that, have, since they heard of your attachment to it, and your determination to support t, literally given their gravest consideration to the best means of destroying the Northern Star newspaper. Having gone further than any min who ever lived in the agitation of Democracy, I have braved the storm, and defied the law. I have raised this storm. The Star has united the several currents into one rushing stream of overwhelming knowledge, and to suppress it no pains will be spared - no means will be withheld. I assert sent their emissaries into Lancashire and Yorkshire to test public opinion, with respect to any plan by which the Northern Star could be suppressed; and to the honour of its readers, the uniform reply has sin attempts having failed, my liberty and your organ are now threatened. A mere action for libel, at the suit of the Guardians would not have anawered the extensive purpose now in view; an action too where facts, if facts they be, would have insured them a verdict. But no, by the first law officer of the Crown, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. in his ominous person, is this suit originated. The object is to remove me from the cause, and at the same time to bear me down by repeated

have not been admitted to share with them in the of this essentially "Christian" country, promised been, by no plan, so long as it continues to be national plunder. Poor wretches! the time is fast to do his best in his place in Parliament to " give | conducted as it has hitherto been. All these assas-

> fines. A sojourn in a gloomy dungeon, however, will but give me leisure to deliberate upon the best plan for our deliverance; for, should they lead me to the scaffold, my last words shall be, Universal Suffrage - while, with your support of the Star, resting satisfied in the talent and the firmness of its Editor, I will defy all fines to suppress it, and all persecution to subdue its tone, in the denunciation of tyrants. I have pushed the cause beyond the

temperature of paid politicians,-no man can now

damage it, except by the suppression of the Star - to effect which, the pique, the jealousy, and the vanity of some would furnish powerful auxiliaries, when backed by the unlimited support of men in power, no matter whether Whigs or Tories. Humanity, charity, and kindly feelings, have given you shorttime committees from the ranks of Whigs, Tories, and Radicals. The same virtues have furnished you with opponents to the factory system, and to the Poor Law Amendment Act-while I assert that

the establishment of the principle of Universal Suffrage is the only thing which can either destroy the grievances under those systems, or prevent a recurrence of similar grievances at any opportune time, and therefore it is that I have rallied round me the several real haters of oppression, and lovers of justice. I have no objection to a prosecution for opposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act; for in looking over the records of those sad times, when it became the law of the land, I find that my name is associated with that of the immortal COBBETT, in minorities as small as four, in its con-

Lancashire, now nearly four years since, by the reference to that measure, namely, that many martyrs would be made before the people would submit to so foul a stain-so damnable an ignominy and opposition to it has remained unabated; and to defend myself against its terrors and supporters, I

opposed its introduction, I shall defy all uppressor-Guardians brought an action for libel, which is the truth of the allegation in evidence, but now I am eleven o'cleck on Tuesday night. The prisoner de- domineering factions that have so long plundered stopped. Mr. MAULE, the Treasury Solicitor, conducts the prosecution, and the ATTORNEY

I am your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Convention Room, 25th April.

of the present No., the paragraghs after the line last, Mr. Thomas Womack appeared at the Court Whittle's motion from last week.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. PRICHARD.—The subject of his letter is one on which we have said and written much: there is no danger of our losing sight of it: his letter contains nothing new, and would, therefore, occupy space to no

AMES HARGREAVES .- We think he was perfectly rightmiserved, and hope it will be a useful lesson to him

ATE COMMUNICATIONS .- We have this week, as usual reserved loads of communications from various parts of the country—including reports of meetings at Miudleton, Rochdale, Hudderstield, and other places; every one too late for insertion. We have also received several complaints referring to the non-insertion of mutters for which the complainants have nobody to blame but themselves. We have again and again stated the exact time at which communications intended for insertion should be in the office. we have again and again said that matter of local intelligence, having reference to oc-currences on the Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, or Monday must be in the ethice on Fuesday—that nothing about which anxiety is felt for insertion should be later than Wednesday morning—and that we cannot guaran-tee the insertion of anything which we do not receive on Wednesday night, and yet we have the insertion of the control o Wednesday night; and yet we have every week shouls of intelligence frequently referring to occurrences of the Tuesday, Monday, or even, as in many of the present instances, to the Saturday or Friday previous, coming here on I hursday or Friday. Now, this is not our fault, and we will not bear the blams of it. If persons will not send their communications in proper time, we will nei ther insert them nor notice their complaints. Some those which have been now received may, perhaps, be inserted next week, but we make no promises: it any be disappointed let them blame themselves. The appointed correspondents who have been accustomed send on Thursday must ALL send on Wednesday.

HE DROYLSDEN AND HEYWOOD meetings were received too late; they shall appear next week. ANSWER to many inquiries, we beg to say, that the Plate

of the Convention will be presented only to those who have subscribed for the Star since Feb. 16th.—The Plate will not be sold to non-subscribers. STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.

From Mr. Kelly, of Sheffield...... 6 2 6 — Mr. George Roe, Sheffield..... 0 0 6 Daventry 1 0 0 Horbury, near Wakefield 1 0 0 Surrey, per G. J. Harney 1 10 0 Frances Andrew..... 0 2 6

The sum of \$7, for the Defence Fund, acknowledged he Star of the 6th of April "trom four dressers, being proceeds of a !ooting," was from Stockport.

IN THE SPECIMENS of the Convention, which are now in the hands of our Agents, we have thought it but a just tribute to Messrs. Dastler and Stephens, to place them in that as well as in every print where popular characters should

F THE COMMUNICATIONS forwarded by Mr. Tinker are not paid, they will be returned in future. NATIONAL RENT .- From Ripon, 15s. 1d. A WORKING MAN OF BURLINGTON .- We cannot give any reply to his application for a visit from Mr. O'Connor to the Bast Riding, that gentleman being at present fully occupied with his Convention duties and the cowardly prosecution of the Poor Law Whigs.

CONVENTION PLATES, A. H .- Only to subscribers. upon my honour, that men, high in authority, have THE NATIONAL RENT.-From a few triends at Horsforth,

MR. SAMUEL THWAITE, of Woodlan's, in Northowram, is the parish of Halifax, is not a Poor Law Guardian for that tawnship. He was put in nonunation, but without his knowledge or consent, and he refused to accept the ap-

pointment.
T. P. CARLILE, MANCHESTER.-Mr. Heywood was right single copy could Mr. Heywood return to the office refere it was wrong in Mr. C. to require him to bear the loss, more especially when it was from no fault of Mr. Mr. C. takes his full number he will be entitled to all the Mr. C. takes his full number he will be entitled to all the Portraits for them: if he do not, he cannot reasonably expect that he can have them. With respect to the transferring of the order to the office, were it to be acceded to, no Portraits would be due on it. We are pledged not to supply a single Portrait on any order received submother than the behinger, and his would be a arquent to the 16th of February, and his would be a

THE PLATE of the Convention is being printed as rapidly as possible. As soon as the requisite number is struck off, it will be given in the several localities. Perhaps we may be able to state the days when in our next.

MR. FROST has signified his intention of attending the West

Riding Meeting. MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR will attend the meeting in Batty's Circus, at Manchester, this day

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

Last evening a vast assemblage of the working classes met in Smithfield, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of passing resolutions favourable to the Chartist movement. A great deal of interest seemed to be excited in the neighbourhood as to the correctness of a statement which appeared in the Morning Advertiser newspaper, saying that the Chief Magistrate was determined not to allow any torch light meeting to be held within the precincts of his jurisdiction, and therefore many persons were present from curiosity to know whether this threat would be put into execution. At seven o'clock a weggon, in which were the Members of the Local Committee, took its stand in the midst of the dense crowd by which it was surrounded; soon after, several members of the National Convention made their way, with much difficulty, to a standing place on the same waggon; after which Mr. Cardo was elected president of the assembly. The meeting was addressed by Messrs, Wall, Ryan, Collins, of Birmingham, Skevington, of Leicestershire, Sankey, of Edinburgh, and others; and resolutions were passed, approving of the conduct of the Convention, and declaratory of a determination to obtain the People's Charter, no matter at what price. Mr. Sankey, in his address, mentioned that he only arrived from Edinburgh at six o'clock that evening, and that in that city a large meeting was held on last Thursday, in the People's Hall, and that they, the people of Edinburgh, were determined that the Charter should be the law of the land. Mr. Sankey was, as were the other speakers also, cheered enthusiastically while addressing the multitude. The meeting separated peaceably at a late hour. Among the banners which were carried by the persons who formed the procession, were those inscribed with, "Liberty or Death," "Universal During Mr. Thornton's address, he was several demnation; and when introduced to the men of ments." One with the "Cap of Liberty." Au- lord and tyrant, who was in a breefly state of it. other person bore the "Tri-coloured Flax." waved it most zealously at those points of the difbrave people of Oldham, I stated my opinions with ferent speeches which told of the great expense of attending on the keeping up of Monarchical Go-

> tended during the entire time, and not less than fifty thousand persons were present. At the close of the proceedings, three times three cheers were given for Feargus O'Connor and Stephens.

shall receive no pecuniary aid, but with the assist- LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS.

Assaults .- On Wednesday last, at the Court, with having committed an assault on Wm. Broad. and a companion who was with him, he charged with having thrown stones at him, which they denied, and said they were walking leisurely along when the prisoner attacked them. He was fined 50s. and exenses, or, in default of payment, committed for one nonth to Wakefield House of Correction. On the same day, a youth named William Ridley, was brought up by warrant, charged with having, on

EAST END NORTHERN UNION. The members of the East End Northern Union, held their monthly meeting on Tuesday last, at the house of Mr. John Hamilton, the Fox Inn, Bank, when the accounts of the union were read over, and a number of males and females enrolled their names as members, after kind. which the meeting separated highly satisfied, and determined to go on and conquer.

Assault.-On Saturday, a young man named James Lambert, was brought up at the Court House, charged with a violent assault on two females in Ebenezer Street, on the previous evening. He told a rambling story in defence but had no witnesses;

medical practitioner. It appeared that both centlemen are members of a choral society, the meetings ground that he had been elected one of that body of which are held in the Infant School Room, in at a public meeting, and it was necessary that he Park Lane, and on Tuesday evening, at this place, should tender his resignation at a public meeting of the assault complained of was committed. The leading facts are briefly these :- Mr. Langley, at a concert by the members of the society, chose to find fault with Mr. Womack, which he did by sending him a note as follows. "Will the hauthoy be so kind as not to play." Deeming this an insult on his professional abilities, Mr. Womack demanded an spology, inquiring at the same time if anything personal were intended; to this Langley replied that 'ne one but a fool would have taken it as such," and refused any further explanation. Mr. Womack then provided himself with a horsewhip, with which by a friend, requesting a meeting on Woodhousemoor, that he might receive the satisfaction due from one gentleman to another. Mr. Bond appeared for the defendant, and expressed his regret that the time of the magistrates should be occupied by so trumpery

the parties retired. HANLEY.

a case. The magistrates viewing it as such, fined

the defendant 5s. and costs, which were paid, and

REV. J. R. STEPHENS .- The enclosed is a bank order for eight pounds, which you will have the kindness to hand over to the treasurers of the Rev. J. R. Stephens's Defence Fund. It is the result of private subscriptions, and a collection at a sermon preached on Sunday last, by Mr. Capper, a well known Radical residing in the Staffordshire Potteries. The proceeds are highly satisfactory to the committee who have managed the affair, considering the many difficulties they have had to contend with. The committee, in the discharge of their duty, feel it incumbent upon them to notice the conduct of their local press. They applied to three different printing establishments to print placards, announcing the sermon, but were disappointed. Some of them positively refused an account of the object, and the other cunningly and warily declined the work. You will oblige the committee in acknowledging the receipt of the enclosed in the Star

of Saturday, as well as the items below. I am, Sir, yours, WM. STONE. In treasurers' hands 0 7 2 Collected at sermon 5 7 10 Subscriptions 4 6 11 Deduct expenses 7 9 KIDDERMINSTER.

PUBLIC MEETING .- On Thursday evening, the National Convention, notwithstanding the re- where automatons could be made just as useful. signation of some of the Birmingham Delegates, and pledging themselves to support it to the utmost of with the most deafening cheers, as were also the speeches of Mr. Browne, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Quinn, and Mr. Jos. Richards. For unanimity, enthusiasm, and determination, this meeting far exceeds every other political display that has ever taken place in this borough. It is worthy of remark that the Tories of this town prevailed upon a few of their Operative Conservatives" to attend for the purpose of disturbing the meeting, but their valour gave way to prudence, and no interruption took place: indeed, many of them afterwards declared themselves converts, and sought to attach their names to the People's Petition. At the close of the meeting, three tremendous cheers were given to Dr. Taylor

and Mr. Browne, three for the National Convention, and three for the chairman. BRADFORD.

NORTHERN UNION. - The committee of the Bradford Northern Union request that each Radical District, do send a Delegate to attend the Committee vote of thanks was given to the chairman for his Meeting of the Bradford Northern Union, to be services. held at the regular place of meeting every Wednesday evening.

NATIONAL RENT .- On Saturday last, the sum of £1 7s. was handed to the Treasurer of the National Rent Fund, by Mr. J. Hall, heing the subscriptions of the friends to the cause in the Bowling district. This makes the amount subscribed altogether £4 5s. 8d., by the Chartists of

took place in front of the Court House, last Saturday evening, in support of the present movement. There was a multitude of persons present, warm and enthusiastic in the good cause. Mr. George Hartley, a working man, in the chair. Messrs. Thornton and Bastow, missionaries from Bradford, addressed the meeting at considerable length on the necessity of adopting the Petition and Charter. lord and tyrant, who was in a beastly state of intoxication. Mr. Thornton challenged this beastly individual to come forward and argue the question fairly, but all to no purpose, he could not be persuaded to attack Mr. Thornton in a fair and The Lord Mayor, with several Aldermen, at. open manner. In 2 few minutes after this, another of the same faction made his appearance, (styled in the neighbourhood Mr. Skirrow,) as drunk as David's old sow, accompanied by an idiot, known as Jerry Wilkinson; they were immediately pointed out by one of the speakers, and reprimanded for their conduct. Finding their proceedings did not meet the approbation of the assembly, they peaceably lef: the ground. The following resolutions were then moved and carried :-- 1. "That this House, a waterman named John Fisher, was charged meeting feelingly deplores the unparalleled distress that now afflicts this unhappy and devoted country, bent, by throwing him into the canal, near the St. and it is the opinion of this meeting, that so long Helena lock, above the Wellington road, about as class interests are alone consulted by the clared he had only pushed the complainant from him, the people, there is no hope for the country in self-defence, when he fell into the canal, the water therefore this meeting is of opinion that the prinnot being more than two feet deep. The complainant ciples of the People's Charter are alone calculated to secure the salvation of this country."-2. "That this meeting highly approve of the conduct of the People's Convention; and we are determined to

support it to the utmost of our power." HAIL AND THUNDER STORM .- On Saturday last, the town and neighbourhood of Bradford was visited with a severe hail and thunder storm, the former of which were of an unusually large size,

cluding costs, or in default two months imprisonment. but, we are informed, with little success, although they parade the streets in their gaudy attire, with drum and fife, several times a-week. Young men are beginning to have more knowledge, or otherto sell themselves for the paltry sum of 13d. per day, to uphold a system which is a curse to man-MEETING OF CHARTISTS AT IDLE .- On Mon-

day evening last, a public meeting of the Chartists of Idle took place at the Town Well Inn, in that town. Previous to the meeting, the bellman was sent round, announcing the meeting, after which a band of music paraded the streets. The place was crowded to excess. Such is the feeling in Idle rethere being, however, some doubt as to his identity, specting the present movement, that the people are the case was remanded till Monday, to give time on the tip-toe of expectation, awaiting the glorious to enquire into his statement, on which day he was struggle for liberty; and that sooner than eke out fined 10s. and costs, or in default committed to a miserable existence in the manner they at present do, death, in whatever shape he may level his shafts, SUNDAY GAMBLING.— Three young men were shall terminate the struggle, for it is more honour- man had a very numerous andience at the Odd brought up at the Court House, on Monday, ourable to die by the sword than of hunger. Messrs. charged by the churchwardens of the parish with Cliff, Hodgson, Brook, and others, addressed the obtain a hearing. The meeting expressed their stated that one of them, on his approach, drew a half-past eleven, all appearing highly satisfied with the meeting for Stephens, O'Connor, the Convenknife from his pocket, with which be threatened to the advice given them by the speakers. We unstand that Mr. Cliff is engaged to deliver a who strove to prevent the Star correspondent from were reprimanded by the Bench, and liberated on lecture at the same place, in the course of next going on the gallery, whilst he admitted the correspondent

RESIGNATION .- On Wednesday week. Mr. Ibbotson, Radical News Agent, of this town. "Leave granted" to Mr. Deegan's motion for House by warrant, to answer to a charge of having tendered his resignation (by proxy) to the committee "Missionaries," should have concluded Mr. horsewhipped Mr. John Baxter Langley, a juvenile of the Bradford Northern Union. The committee promptly refused to take such resignation, on the

the members. RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- A public meeting of the members and friends of the Bradford Moor Radical Association, was held at the house of Mr. Clifford, Hatters' Arms Inn, Bradford Moor. Mr. James Dickinson was called to the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in a short but pithy address. The meeting was aftewards ably addressed by Messrs. Flynn and Fortune, and the following resolution agreed to:- "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Convention have nobly done their duty, and we at the same time place he soundly helaboured the shoulders of Langley, the firmest confidence in the Convention, and that who, on the day following, sent a hostile message we are determined to stand by it, should it cost us our right arms." At the conclusion of the hunness. several new members were enrolled, who contributed to the National Rent, amongst whom we noticed several females, who appeared very warm in the cause.

HALIFAX.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS v. THE REPORTERS.

-At the weekly meeting of this Board, which took

place on Friday week, in this town, fifteen of the

elected Guardians were present, besides Messra. Pollard, Ralph, and Wm. Briggs., ex-officios. R. Wainhouse, Eeq., the chairman, presided. After the clerk had read over the minutes of the preceding meeting, Mr. Goldthorp observed, that the ratepayers of Clifton were dissatisfied with the valuation. Mr. Barstow stated, that the Overseers had been directed to take the opinion of the rate-payers, and no disapprobation on their part had come before the Board. Their only remedy now was going to the sessions. After the above preliminary business had been gone through, a motion was afterwards introduced, made by G. Pollard, Esq., respecting reporters being allowed to attend their meetings, and the following gentlemen took the most prominent part in that discussion viz. :- Mr. Poliard, Mr. Wainhouse, Mr. Sheard, Mr. Walker Priestley, Mr. John Craver,, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. William Briggs Mr. Keighley, and Mr. Ralph. The purport of Mr. Pollard's motion was to refuse admission to the reporters at all their future meetings: and an amendment was proposed, by Mr. Sheard, that that business stand over for twelve months. When the quibbling had subsided on both sides, and the statements and counter-statements adduced, in which reference was made to the powers of the Commissioners in that case provided, showing their omnipotence in such cases if applied to, and the entire uselessness of any opinion given by a majority of the Guardians, the original motion and the amendment were withdrawn, as they could not get the reporters to consent to report in such a manner as some of them were inclined to prescribe. The slavish condition in which the Guardians are placed by the regulations laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners is most apparent, by the facts of the case the 18th instant, a glorious meeting took place at above referred to; and serves to show their utter Kidderminster, it was held in the large club room uselessness in office, having only an existence in of the Freemason's Arms Hotel, and was called for name, without any other powers except those delethe purpose of hearing an address from Dr. Taylor gated to them by the Three Commissioners, and in (from the Convention,) and Mr. Browne (of Bir- unison with every view of theirs, to carry out the mingham,) although not more than four or five Act in such way and manner as they think proper; hours' notice was given of the meeting, long before the rate-payers themselves having no power to assist the time arrived the room and every avenue leading them, being governed by the arme influence, if they thereto was filled to suffocation; not less than allow or consent to the Act being carried out under given, some time ago, that all Papers ordered must be Working Men's Association. The meeting was selves are but the subordinates to it. An intimation addressed at great length by Mr. Browne and Dr. was given that should the Commissioners be applied Taylor, and also by several gentlemen belonging to to for the purpose of excluding the reporters a numthe town, and a resolution was unanimously adopted ber of Guardians would resign. They are willing expressing the entire confidence of the meeting in slaves indeed who hold office under such a law,

> RATE-PAYERS' MEETING. -Pursuant to notice their power. Dr. Taylor's address occupied an Churchwardens, Messrs. Pollitt and Hainsworth, a meeting of the rate-payers was held on Thursday morning, in the vestry of the Parish Church, in this town, for the purpose of their having "submitted to them the wish and desire of Mr. Christopher Rawson and Mr. Jonas Tillotson Patchett, the owners" of Greece Field, whose application was " to divert and turn a certain public street or footpath" which communicate diagonally across the field between Churchstreet and Lilly-lane. Mr. Pollitt claimed the chair, though he said it was no desirable situation when there was likely to be any opposition. Mr. Fawthrop took the lead in the opposition, contending for right of road as belonging to the public; and made a motion which, for the want of a seconder, fell to the ground. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting on the subject; and it was

> ultimately agreed, on the proposed plan receiving the sanction of the magistrates, that right of road should be preserved for the use of the public agreeable thereto, for ever; and thus reserving a right of Association or Northern Union in the Bradford cross road for the use of the public, as usual. A

BARNSLEY. NORTHERN UNION .- The Members of the

Northern Union held their weekly meeting at the house of Mr. Hoey, Mr. Joseph Wilkinson in the chair; the room was crowded to excess. So great is the increase of new members since Mr. O'Connor's last visit, that Hoey's large room is not sufficient to hold them. The Committee, therefore, was obliged to rent a large room in the Commercial CHARTIST MOVEMENT IN BINGLEY .- An Inn, Wilson's Piece, at which place they will meet out-door demonstration of the people of Bingley next Monday evening, at seven o'clock. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Burland, Crabtree, and others, after which the following resolutions were unanimously carried :-

1. "That this meeting take the document from the Convention into consideration, and will form a committee of five, with power to add to their number, to draw up the statements required." 2. "That this meeting request all persons that

have petition sheets to bring them in on or before Monday next, April 29th." After which the fellowing note was handed in from the Worsbro Common Northern Union :-

To the Members of the Northern Union, I write to inform you that Brother George Hepworth, of Ardsley, is cast off from being a member in the New Connexion Methodist Society, for attending and taking the chair at a Radical meeting, and for advocating the cause of Mr. Stephens, and as a friend of that persecuted man, with the approbation of your meeting, he feels a deep coniction of mind for to preach a sermon next Lord's Day, upon Worsbro' Common, at half-past five in

the evening. Hoping you will give it all the publicity you can in Barnsley, I remain, yours,

WILLIAM SYKES. Worsbro' Common, April 21, 1839.

MEETING OF FEMALES .- A very numerous meeting of the Radical females of this town was holden at Mr. Michael Tierney's, Commercial Inn, on Menday, the 21st instant, Mrs. Mary Flowers in the chair. The meeting was addressed by several of the females, when the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:-1. "To coperare with our sisters and brothers throughout the kingcom in obtaining Universal Suffrage."-2. "To assist in defraying any expenses that may be incurred in struggling to obtain the above, and to support and protect, as far as possible, any individual who may be persecuted by either of the tyrant factions, Whig or Tory."-3. "To adopt, and to endeavour to persuade our neighbours to adopt the system of exclusive dealing, as it is evident, from the conduct of the major part of the shopkeepers of this town, that they know not any sympathy with the distresses of the working classes. 4. "That every member of this body shall pay one wise take the subject more into consideration, than panny per week, and that a committee of nine individuals be elected to manage the business of the Association, whose proceedings shall be open to the members of the same, and that a treasurer be appointed; these individuals to retain office three months, at the expiration of that time, to be succeeded by fresh members, or to be re-chosen."-5. "That no disorderly person be admitted in the room during the transaction of business, and any one creating disturbance, to be turned out; and that all members of the Union pay obedience to the Chairwoman of the evening, when called to order, or requested to keep silence, or to be turned out of the room."

MR. GREGO, THE CORN LAW LECTURER .entering into their own recognizances for their good week, on the moral and social effects of Mercury pondent of the Mercury, who could not gain admittance but for the interference of the constable.

REIGHLBY.

WORKING MEN'S HALL .- The great inconvenience felt by the laborring class of this town. through the want of a suitable place for meetings, lectures, and other public business immediately connected with their interest, is now happily removed by the purchase of the Old Primitive Methodist Chapel, which is intended for a Working Men's Hall. This building, which is capable of holding near a thousand persons, and cost upwards of £500, has lately been purchased by Mr. W. D. Weather. head, on behalf of the Radical Association, for £308, nearly the whole of which he has advanced himself, through his ardent wishes for the good of the labouring class. To secure the place as much as possible to the benefit of this body, a committee has been appointed, and a number of rules and conditions drawn up to the effect that the cost of the chapel shall be divided into 300 shares of £1 each, the second month; and Nottingham for the third and that no person shall be allowed to hold more than six shares; each person on the payment of his tion now assembled at the Rose and Crown Inn, in share or shares, to commence receiving interest at Derby, on Monday the 22d of April, instant, and the rate of 4 per cent. This very easy mode of payment will give any working man an opportunity of becoming a shareholder, and the Radicals of Keighler will at last have an opportunity of pessessing a place where they can meet to devise plans for their own improvement, the same as their more wealtny neighbours. The committee meet in the place every neighbours. The committee meet in the place every counties, through the medium of their accredited Saturday evening, to receive the subscriptions; and Delegates." 3d—"That as soon as the necessary it is to be hoped that the labouring class will avail themselves of an opportunity likely to prove of the industrious classes be forthwith established, so much benefit, and which they have thus providen. and printed at Nettingham, to be called The tially placed within their reach.

POOR LAW GUARDIANS .- The annual election of Poor Law Guardians, and other parish officers, has produced the usual bustle on such occasions, and has had the effect of opening the eyes of the labouring class still more to the nature of the corrupt system under which they suffer. The Whigs and tee." 5th-"That Working Men's and Democratic Tories here are in high glee at what they are pleased Associations, established in the three counties, Tories here are in high gies at what they are pieased to term the defeat of the Chartists in parochial appoint qualified and reputed Treasurers and Secretaries, who with the acting Chairman of been nothing but an exhibition of injustice and low conning, sufficient in itself to confirm the Radicals in their worst opinions of a middle, as well as an upper class, legislation. The first thing which drew the attention of the Radicals was a notice posted on the church-duers, calling a meeting of the ratepayers to elect overseeers for the present year, several days before the 25th of March, the time appointed by law; it having been always customary to elect overseers, with other officers, on the 25th or soon after. A number of rate-payers attended, according to invitation, and proposed an adjournment till the proper time, which they carried with an overwhelming majority. The party calling the meeting, finding they had no chance of gaining their point by fair means, in smuggling men of their own kidney into effice, one of them, acting at the Ashfield, as the place may be, and according to time as head constable, informed the meeting, that the following form:—I, A.— S.—, hereby authorise be would propose a number of fit and proper permy name to be set down for —— share or shares in sons to fill the situation, and whether the meeting the Midland Counties Protector Newspaper; and approved of them or not, he would take care they will accept such number of share or shares, as may were appointed. He accordingly mentioned the stand allotted to my name, as witness my handnames of six or eight individuals, candidly telling | Abel Smith."-8th. "That, in the mean time, Dr. the meeting that he would accommodate them with | Taylor, now in London, be solicited to become the four out of the number, having no doubt of the editor, and that the next delegate meeting be conmagistrates agreeing with his choice, which promise in the contrived to accomplish, in defiance of the meeting. This, we suppose, was victory the first over the Chartists, and shews the regard paid by magistrates to the decision of a vestry meeting. Victory the first over the chartists agreeing with his choice, which promise in the contrived to accomplish, in defiance of the meet. It is adoption of the above important resolutions, we suppose, was victory the first over the Chartists, and shews the regard paid by magistrates agreeing with his choice, which promise is the decomplish, in defiance of the meet. It is adoption of the above important resolutions, we delegates, viz. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cotton, let to attend a meeting at Melbourne. Informatics to the decision of a vestry meeting. Victory the first over the chart of the chosen of the meeting at Melbourne. Informatics respecting a ment to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was pretty clearly to be the advantages, it was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was clearly to be the deep moaning for some time; and then all was allent. The servant thought from what she had heard that they themselves might from the date hereof." A blow was heard whilst she was begging pardon. Several other heards a get the advantages, it was pretty clear that they means to effect their purposes. It was clearly to be the deep moaning for some time; and then all was allent. The servant thought from what she had heard that they themselves might from the advantages, it was pretty clear that they themselves might from the advantages, it was pretty clear that they themselves might from the advantages, it was magistrates agreeing with his choice, which promise vened by the industrious clauses, and held at their hatred of the law altogether, had no wish to motion :- That this meeting, at the present emeridentify themselves with it, by taking any part in gency, think it their duty to obtain the moral and blows, as given with a stick. He said, "Wilt not be said not be said, "Wilt not be said, "Wilt not be said, "Wilt not be identify themselves with it, by taking any part in the duty to obtain the moral and the first physical strength of the three counties, in order to the moral and the first physical strength of the three counties, in order to the moral and the first physical strength of the three counties, in order to the moral and the first physical strength of the three counties, in order the with the first physical strength of the three counties, in order the with the first physical strength of the three counties, in order the with the first physical strength of the three counties, in order the with the foreign the what tried for pears what could be down again; if the will not," he said, "I'll set thee on first chord the foreign the new down and the longer by having the down again; if the will not," he said, "I'll set thee on first chord the foreign the new down what it the foreign the new down what it the foreign the said, with the first physical strength. They down the head also to methed the first physical strength of the first physical strength of the managing business on this occasion soon made it British army. The chairman rose to move an apparent that public opinion was of very little con- amendment, but was overruled, he being in the sequence, and a poll against the New Poer Law, chair—and the resolution passed without a single like a vestry meeting, was all a farce. Having the dissentient—and an address was ordered to be drawn choice of the persons to carry out the votingpapers, they pitched upon characters suitable for the occasion, who, in the discharge of their business. certainly did honour both to their employers and the New Law, as far as lying, misleading, swearing, and everything calculated to serve their purposes would go; to repeat one-half of which would put any lover of honesty and fair play to the blush. These means, aided by a large number of plural votes, which this new invention allows, to make all opposition, by the labouring class, a mockery, enabled them to gain what they thought proper to call a majority. Victory the third was gained over the Chartists by the appointment of three churchwardens, which they managed by sending numbers of good Christians round to inform the inhabitants that the Radicals intended to put three infidels in, who had burnt their bibles. This terrific tale, which was a downright lie, invented for the purpose, had part effect in making some believe that Christianity would be at an end, if Rudicals were made into churchwardens, and succeeded to a miracle; but, to make things still more sure, numbers of the factory fords compelled their hands to go and vote clusive interest, we, the Radicals of Hanging-Heaunder the good old argument, we suppose, of a dismissal from their service in case of refusal. By these means, and numbers of others similar, they contrived to gain a sorry majority, which, after all, was owing to the indifference of the labouring class chester Council on last Thursday, in consequence about churchwardens, or anything else connected of their present meeting room being too small for with the parish—hundreds of them never coming the numbers that attend, it was resolved, "That Stallwood proposed Charles Westerton as a fit and near to vote at all. The last victory over the their meetings in future should be held in the large Chartists was obtained on Saturday last, at the room, Cornwall-street, Oldham-road." It was also Skipton Court Lest, by the swearing in of two agreed, after a long discussion, "That a delegate head constables, which they were allowed to do for meeting should take place on the 6th of May, to the following reasons:—For several years back, the consist of delegates from all parts of Yorkshire, and having answered the questions put the meeting, and having answered the questions put to them, it was very evident that Mr. Williams was ingrespectable gentlemen to this office by over-ter, to take into consideration the present position the favourite; his straightforward answers to the fa men of their choice attending at the court to be mined to stand by their principles at all hazards." sworn in, they have invariably found the decision of It is particularly requested that no town will fail in the Chairman declared Mr. Williams to be elected by a great majority. In the course of the protection of the vestry set at nought by the good understanding sending delegates. On Wednesday last, a meeting the ceedings, the meeting was addressed by Julian previously existing betwirt the court and their was held in No. 1, District, Mr. Dean, in the Harney, William Rider, Charles Neesom, and other if the Corn Laws were repealed under present cir-Whig and Tory opponents. Paying the utmost re- chair; the meeting was addressed by Messrs. But- friends of the people. payers, called together for the purpose of appointing letter from Lord John Russell to the Magistrates of constables, was quite sufficient to secure their re- Monmouth, on the subject of the people arming; STEPHENS.—A paragraph appeared in the Northern turn at a Court Leet; but, judge of their disgust and commented in no mild terms on the conduct of Sar of the 13th instant, stating that a subscription and astonishment, when they have found that a Little John; only one spirit seemed to pervade the had been made at Honley by the Order of Ancient crawling petition, get up by half-a-dozen millo-meeting, and that was to carry out the principles of Druids, Foresters, &c., of the above place. The crats, was at any time sufficient to set aside the the Charter, or die in the attempt. rights of a vestry, and cause the return of individuals whose names were never once mentioned in public at all! Consequently, the two gentlemen appointed to this office by the Radicals had no wish to be insulted in the same manner again. They very properly considered it too much to go ten miles to a place improperly called a Court, to witness a fellow, called the Clerk, act as fuglemen to a dozen ignorant old farmers, called the jury, by giving them the hint who they should vote for, and, therefore, wisely kept away altogether. The fact of the matter is simply this—the Radicals are getting tired of this desultory kind of warfare against op-

and Tories. SERMONS.—On Sunday last, two discourses, on the Nature and Effects of True Christian Frith, were delivered, in the New Jerusalem Church, Keighley, by the Rev. Wm. Hill, from Hull. Collections were made after each service, on behalf of the Mission Funds of the New Church.

ponents, who, however despicable in number and

argument themselves, are rendered all powerful by

DERBY.

DELEGATE MEETING.—Phis meeting was held therefore humbly beg that you will pardon the liberty I have at the Crown and Rose Inn, Corn Market, Derby, taken in handing to you this document.

I do not for a moment deny the atrocious act with which according to advertisement, when Delegates from I am charged, but I beg to state most succeely, that at the Nottingham, Bonsall, Belper, and Darley were time! committed it? was not in my proper senses. My wife present. Mr. T. Marriott, Delegate from Darley, has often said, and she knows it well, that when I have been ouriness of the meeting by reading letters from Leicester, Loughberough, (a verbal communication as I am able to recollect the following is an outline of the from Sutton-in Ashfield) and a letter from London, circumstances. On Wednesday morning around the approving of the arineinle and design of the circumstances. approving of the minciple and design of the efficient organization of the Midland Counties; also an excellent address from Messrs. Smart and Skevington, Delegates for the Midland Counties; also a paper centaining a number of printed queries, issued by the direction of the General Convention. After some pointed observations by the chairnan, who is one of the Society of Friends, Mr. Liley, depoted from the Nottingham Democratic Association, handed in a letter from Mr. Ingram, desiring to be the printer of the Midland Counties Protector Newspaper. Mr. L. urged the contents of the letter upon the consideration of the meeting, in a long speech.

The meeting decided that the question could not the consideration of the midland counties approach.

then be entertained. Mr. Hackforth, delegated from the Nottingham Working Men's Association, submitted the following resolutions to the neeting:

This meeting in conjunction with the Notting. This meeting, in conjunction with the Notting. ham Delegated Meeting representing the industrious classes, assembled at the Fox and Hounds Inn, in Cartingate, Nottingham, on the 18th day of March, 1889, when upwards of twenty delegates were present, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted, 1-"That to convey the sentiments of the industrious classes of the Midland Counties, namely Nottingham, Leicest r, and Derby, we take into consideration the means necessary to establish a Democratic Newspaper, to represent the said classes, in shares at five shillings each, and the Delegates be instructed to do all in their power to further the above object, and that we form ourselves into a Union of the three counties:-That Derby shall be considered the head place for calling Delemonth." In obedience to the above resolution already advertised, this meeting being in delegain continuation of the said Nottingham Delegate Meeting, unanimously resolve, 2nd-"That the question of the establishment of a newspaper, in the interest of the working classes of the three counties, take precedence, and be forthwith entertained by this meeting already empowered and acknowledged by the industrious classes of the three means are raised, a newspaper, in the interest of lotted to the number of 8,000, females to be allowed shares; and no person to be allowed more than twenty shares; and the reserved shares, if any, to be held convertible by the directors and commitsuch associations, are the empowered and responsible parties, acting for themselves and shareholders, to carry into effect the above object. And are hereby authorised to procure a book, for the eurolment of the names of applicants desirous of becoming shareholders in the Midland Counties Protector Newspaper."-6th. "That the appointed official parties shall punctually attend at the place of meeting where situate, from eight until nine o'clock on the evenings of the Association's general nights of meeting, there to allot shares, and the same to be legibly written, and briefly numbered, in the book to be procured for that purpose, and under the superintendence of the secretary, treasurer, and chairman. - 7th. "That applicants becoming shareholders mals man. He said, "Is that all thou has drawn, most make application to the secretary appointed and you kegs were filled up last night, thou nasty for that purpose, carriage paid, whether at Autting-ham, Leicester, Derby, Belper, and Sutton in-

organization of the Midland Counties now bids fair to be speedily accomplished. (Signed) Thes. MARRIOTT, Chairman. N.B.-Dae notice will be given to subscribers,

unanimous voice of a respectable bedy of rate- state of the country. The chairman also read a

KEB. THE MAN THAT CHOPPED OFF HIS will insert this in the Northern Star of next week, WIFE'S HAND AND FINGERS IN OLDHAM- and you will much oblige the Order of Ancient ROAD .- On Wednerday last, George Whitaker Druids at Honley. was brought up at the New Bairey, having been remanded for several weeks, in consequence of his wife being unable to appear and give evidence against him. She has, however, so far recovered as to be able to stir out, and was at the New Bailey on the day above mentioned. She is, however, a most miserable object, being maimed in the most the journeymen bookbinders of London, against the in Eagland's history when by the withdrawal of a wife being unable to appear and give evidence horrible manner. Several witnesses were called. unjust aggression imposed upon them by their The first was a young man named John Bolland, masters. who had been residing in the house where the dreadful deed was committed. An old man named the assistance they receive from a corrupt Government, and are determined in future to redouble their own hands to redress their own male in that neighbourhood had signed the retition; and the mother were found become convinced that the police court, on Wednesday week, two girls male in that neighbourhood had signed the retition; and the mother were founded the circumstan-of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the properties of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the properties of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the properties of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the male of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the properties of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the deed, and the appressive of the perpetration of the unfortunate woman, detailed the circumstan-of the male of the matter form Holbeck, about the matter form Holbeck, and the would not the people of the unfortunate was also a pike for every signature. (Immense there was also a pike for every signature. (Immense the pervences. (Cleers,) and that the deed, and the appressive of the unfortunate was also a pike for every signature. (Immense the retition; and that the deed, and the appressive of the unfortunate was also a pike for every signature. (Immense the retition; and that the that the people was the matter form Holbeck, about the retition; and that the were was also a pike for unfortunate was also a pike for unfortunate was also a pike for the that that the people was the matte ment, and are determined in future to redouble their Allan, Daggatt, the police officer, and the mother gone to advocate the wretched principles of Whigh witnesses, said that he did not wish to put any their arrival in Hull, the woman and her husband questions to them. What they had said was all truth; and he did not wish any thing but the truth. The following statement which the prisoner had put in a factory where they had 4s. 6d. a week. There in, was then read; and he said it was all true, and he wished nothing to be added:-

> Sir,-It is with feelings of the deepest regret that I have occasion to lay before you this statement of facts, knowing well, that upon my examination in the presence of my wife shall not be able to speak in the way which I desire. I

from here I went to go to her mother's. I saw her mother coming out of the house; I again asked her if she had seen anything of my wife, but she again denied her. After a little conversation and treating the mother with a glass of gin, she at length said, that she, if her husband would allow her, at length said, that she, if her nusuald would show her, would inform me where my wife was. She then fetched some rum and ale. Her husband then got up and gave directions for her to fetch my wife. He (my wife's father) then said it was their intention of sending her into the country for a month unknown to me, if I had not come that morning. We continued at her makes's home till after direct. I being a continued at her mether's house till after dinner, I being a great deal put out of the way, and keeping constantly taking more drink. I asked her father if he would allow us to remain at his house all night; but he gave me ne answer. We went then to my brother's house, in Newton-lane, and after that time I know what took place.

(Signed)
GEORGE WHITAKER. To Daniel Mande, Esq. The depositions were then taken, and he was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

COMMITTAL OF A HUSBAMD CHARGED WITH THE WILPUL MURDER OF HIS WIFE. --- On Thursday last an inquest was held at the house of of the inquiry was about twenty-eight years of age, and had a little boy about eight years of age, by a former marriage, and a daughter about nine weeks old by the prisoner, to whom she had been married about eighteen months, and the match seems to have been anything but comfortable, his harsh treatment being notorious. On the afternoon preceding her death, it appeared that Heywood had been at the Cock-pit at Helcome, returning home in the evening. He was known to lose about 24s, on the match. On retiring to rest a female servant, who slept in a room near the one in which the prisoner and deceased slept, heard the prisoner say, "If you young devil is in the house when I get up i'th mornin,' I'll punse went away, and a treat which she had given to a drunken-?" She did not answer. He said she was drunk; she again denied it. He said, "Art thou soher?" She said she was not drunk. Then there was scuffling; and she said, "Jem, I've had one gill of ale to-day, and that's all I have had." He said, "Wilt thou tell me them lies? For two pins I'd flee (flay) thee frem top to bottom." There was a scuffle and she cried out, "Jem, you'll break my arm; do not, Jem: oh! do not." He said, What makes thee tell me these lies; what makes

Public Meeting.—A public meeting of the men of the Eastern division of the county of Surrey, was held on Monday, April 22nd, on Konnington Com-

of the meeting. On the show of hands being taken, the Chairman declared Mr. Williams to be elected by a great majority. In the course of the pro-

HOMLLY.

THE ANCIENT DRUIDS AND THE REV. J. R. Order of Ancient Druids beg to state that they neither made, or knew of any subscription being FINAL EXAMINATION OF GEORGE WHITA- made for the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and hope you

BOOKBINDERS.—We see by placards upon the

SCANDALOUS ENTICEMENT AND DESERTION .- At the police-court, on Wednesday week, two girls were brought up named Margaret Gallingher, and Sarah Brooksbank, the former from Leeds, and the abandoned them just as the packet sailed, giving wretches who decoy young girls to rain. The magis-

into the dwelling house of Miss Boulton, in Kingstreet, on Sunday night. They had been surprised in the work of plunder and made a desperate attempt at escape, but were reized by Mr. and Mrs. Ward the neighbours of Miss B., who succeeded in detaining them until the arrival of the police. Various housebreaking implements were found npon them; also some money; and a locket and two necklaces which Miss B, identified as her prowho lives in West-street, was charged with the borri-ble offence of violating his own daughter. The Rural Police Bill. If that bill were passed, they

was held in the Sacristy of the Holy Trinity burial and so respects le an assembly as that. (Cheers.) ground, on the bedy of a man unknown who was When he considered that he was a humble individual found in the Humber, in an advanced state of shore interest was identified with the interests of decomposition that it was not easy to determine his the thousands of working men by whom he was surage. There was nothing found upon his person but rounded; and when he thought that those thousands a declaration of the loss of a pawn ticket, for a pen-

GREAT AND IMPORTANT MEETING

the notice by which the meeting was called to toil, they ought to have sufficient to eat (hear), Union, with impunity. Thursday last an inquest was held at the house of Mr. M'Whipp, Globe Tavern Inn, Bury, before Mr. J. E. Quearden, coroner, on the view of the body of Mary, the wife of James Haywood, landlord of the White Bear Inn, Market-place, Bury, who had come has her death under circumstances which had come by her death under circumstances which seemed to equal if not to surpass the males in their expense of the people—(hear, hear)—those whom produced great excitement and commiscration enthusiasm. Two or three flags having suitable they had placed in the seats of power. Then such means are raised, a newspaper, in the interest of the industrious classes be forthwith established, and printed at Nettingham, to be called The Midland Counties Protector, and Nottingham, Leishares at the rate of five shillings per share, be allotted to the number of 2000 (areales to the number of 2000 (areal witnessed in Manchester before; and the language other determination could they come than to spill and tone of the speakers exceeded every thing that the last drop of blood that flows in their veins—could have been anticipated, and was responded to to sacrifice, in addition to every comfort, and in by the desiening acclamations of the anxious and enthusiastic assembly. We give underheath a report, crifice even life itself, in order to overturn that ep-which though somewhat long, must of necessity be pression that had ground them into the dust a mere outline of the proceedings, which lasted from eight till nearly twelve o'clock.

Mr. DEAN was unanimously called to the chair. amid tenewed and deafening cheers. He said he they were so justly entitled. (Continued cheering.) felt proud at being called upon to preside over such a numerous and respectable assembly as the present; Queen. They did not wish to destroy or to subvert and he rejoiced still more that such an assembly could be called together on so short a notice. (Hear, hear.) That fact was of itself sufficient proof of hear.) They did not wish to take from another him out" (meaning her son by the former husband, the feeling which existed in the minds of the people that which belonged to him; but they were deterwho slept with the servant in the next room.) Mrs. in reference to the great questions which they were mined—the thousands and tens of thousands of Heywood did not answer. The money, receipts of met to consider. (Hear, hear.) If they looked to Englishmen were determined—that they would not in reference to the great questions which they were met to consider. (Hear, hear.) If they looked to the present position of affairs in the country they would agree with him, that it was the duty of every working man to come forward and do his duty at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) If they reviewed the transactions of the Government, and of the monied class in particular, they would at once see that their sole and only aim was to keep them in the day, was then counted, amounting to 24s. He the present position of affairs in the country they have their own rights wrenched from their grasp. asked if that was all she had drawn? She said it would agree with him, that it was the duty of every true—that such a state of things was brought upon their present miserable state; and to inflict still more and deeper suff-rings upon the poor man. (Hear, hear.) If they looked at the conduct of the all rights, and all institutions, of every class, in this corn Law repealer, and the various other sects who unfortunate country. (Hear, hear.) He had had were agitating up and down the country for the purtue the pleasure the day before of ineeting delegates pose of dividing the people, in the hope that they from almost every part of the country; and, whatmight beable to draw their attention from the only ever question was put to them, it was almost immight be able to draw their attention from the only means whereby they could remedy their present condition; and more especially if they looked to the conduct of the cotton lords in stopping their mills not so much for lack of trade as with a view to repeal the Corn laws, that they themselves might repeal to the country from the ded to.

Lord NORMANBY laid on the table the ordinance allustrated ded to.

Lord BROUGHAM, observing that he understood that the country from first fourteen clauses of the Metropolitan Police Bill were repeal to be withdrawn, wished to learn from Lord Melbourne whether an abandonment of the whole Bill were intended. walking-sticks in the room; and she heard three to the House of Commons for a vote of confidence which they had come, and they had not come to it up. The meeting separated; and the cause of an what was amiss with her mistress, saying she would selves for a coming crisis; and he had no doubt that

N.B.—Doe notice will be given to subscribers, when and how the payments of share a shall be made.

HAMGING-HEATON.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A most lively and numerously attended out-door meeting was held at Hanging-Heaton, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the People's Charter; it was resolved, 1st—"That the labouring classes being borne down on every hand by the most cruel oppression, this meeting deems it necessary that the oppression, this meeting deems it necessary that the whole body of the working people should unite firmly to carry out the National Petition and People's Charter."

Public Meeting - At the labouring classes being borne down on every hand by the most cruel oppression, this meeting deems it necessary that the importance of the carry out the National Petition and People's Charter."

Public Meeting - At the labouring classes being borne down on every hand by the most cruel oppression, this meeting deems it necessary that the importance of the carry out the National Petition and People's Charter."

Public Meeting - At the careful attention which the careful attention in the General Convention has hitherto paid to the resolution:

BMR. BUTTERWONTH the careful attention which the careful attention which the careful attention which the careful attention in the General Convention has hitherto paid to the resolution:

BAST SUPPLY.

Public Meeting of "Willian are a thing with which the careful attention which the resolution:

BMR. BUTTERWONTH the careful attention which the careful attention in the careful att the people had already come to the conclusion, that metances, that repeal would result in no benefit to them. (Hear, hear.) They would, therefore, be no longer gulled with this Corn Law agitation.
The great balk of the people were beginning to place their confidence, not in the House of Comin their own parliament, called the Convention. (Lond cheers.) If that Convention acted up to its duties, it would be expected, in the proper time, to bring forward some measure which would oblige the Government to give way to the people, or to be placed in a different position to what it occupied at present. If the National Petition should be rejected he thought he was stating the sentiments of the bulk of the population when he said that they were determined to have Universal Suffrage, at all hazards. (Immense cheering.) A considerable por-

> few leading characters from their ranks, their cause would have been lost; but it was not so now. Those desertions had only shown the people, that the power was in their own hands to redress their own country to such a state of madness? Was it that "philanthropic," or that quiet, easy, "God-like" disposition of the present House of Commons? trates directed the superintendant of police to write to the authorities of Leeds on the subject. Mansion House, Manday.—Two men, who gave the names of John O'Donnell, and Frederick Mitlon, were committed on the charge of breaking therefore, that it was a reviving sight to see so many country ("very short"); and if any outrage were committed by the people, it would be the aristocracy of the country upon whose heads the blame would rest. (Hear, hear.) Had our rulers manifested any disposition to heal the wounds of the people, would not be able to stir out of their houses without jogging against a policeman. (Hear, hear.) Nay, they would not be allowed to go to bed without a policemen having liberty to come into their bedpolicemen having liberty to come into their bed— Mr. BENBOW moved, and Mr. JACKSON accorded, the chamber to ascertain whether they were dreaming next resolution, which was—" That this meeting pledge treason. (Immense disapprobation.) As they were themselves to maintain the principles of the People's Charter, anxious, however, to hear other friends, he would be the law of the land, peaceably if they can, but foreithed the land, peaceably if they can, but foreithed the land, peaceably if they can, but

not detain them longer than merely to propose the

Bony Found.-On Wednes lay week, an inquest | being called upon to address so large, so thoughtful, had called upon him to take an active part in that us; and for this reason, the people were forced to the determination to free themselves if possible from AT MANCHESTER IN SUPPORT OF the degrading slavery in which they had so long ex-THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. isted. (Cheers.) Those who occupied higher staaddition to every privilege as Englishmen-to sapression that had ground them into the duet, -(immense cheering)-to sacrifice that life which was not worthy of preserving, unless they could restore to the inhabitants of this country that protection and those comforts to which, as Englishmen.

ferings by stopping their works. No; he rather believed that they themselves were feeling that oppressive weight which must eventually sink down hou may smooth.

In the girl then supposed he would lift her again. The girl then supposed he went to bed, as in about five minutes she heard him get out. He said, "Mary, Mary, speak." Not answer. "Art not for speaking to me? Get into bed; th' child wants thee." There was no reply, "Speak;" he said, "or 'I'll call up Margaret." Not what was amiss with her mistress, saying she would girl to get into bed. On entering the room the poor woman lay upon her back on the floor, in her night dress, a corpee. On the following morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning woman lay upon her back on the floor, in her night dress, a corpee. On the following morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning dress, a corpee. On the following morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning dress, a corpee. On the following morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning morning Mr. Andrews went to the house, and no learning the morning dress of the country might know and that the people were preparing themselves for a coming crisis; and he had no doubt that the people were preparing themselves for a coming crisis; and he had no doubt that they not detain them with any further remarks. (Cheers.)

Mr. Buttranwourd the acterial statement of the country might know and that they people would be activated to have their statement of the country might know and that they people would be about in them. (Renewed cheers). They were now beginning to the state of things at present existing, understand that the people were preparing themselves for a coming crisis; and he had no doubt that they not create the second reading of the state of things at present existing, understand that they people would and the they could not crush the people of England's goor and a people's power—they the propose for the Committee of the country might know and class in society—to every rank and class in society—to every name scarcely ought to be heard amongst British freemen. (Cheers.) The champions of liberty throughout the world will become a jest and a bye-

word for every serf and every slave on the continent. (Continued cheering.) He would not detain them oppression, this meeting soems it is necessary, starting whole body of the working people should unite firmly to carry out the National Petition and People's Charter." 2nd.—"That this meeting has the persecution of the Eastern division of the county of Surrey, was persecuted with least the people of the Eastern division of the county of Surrey, was a first and too long, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the first the meeting than every too be in the people of the thirty of the people, and legislated for their every long of the said in the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the said in the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and legislated for their every long of the people of the people, and that they were determined to repeat them as equally undeserving of confidence, in the hopes of the people, and that they were determined to have this state of things altered as soon at the hopes of the people, and that they were determined to repeat the converting of the Manitory long of the people of the peop onger, as there were others to address them; and great bulk of the public, that if moral means would fories to divert the people's attention from the paths of such do, the people were determined to try something, duty. He knew that they had tried to do that, and as surely Government. (Hear, hear.) Now, he would inquire upon what point the Government stood; and what he was about to state was really the secret of the whole matter. The working classes thought they had not money enough for their isbour; but the Government had no money at all—(hear)—for they had been bankrupt for the last twenty years; and they were now obliged to submit to whatever the bank directors chose to dictate to them. They were, therefore, in a greater hobble than the recople of England were at present. Mr. Richardson proceeded at great length to address the meeting, referring to the Savings' Banks, the Bank of England, the money system generally, the Stock Jobbing, and a variety of other topics. He concluded his address by adverting to the question of arming; but as he has just published a speech delivered in the Couvention on the subject, and which may be had for one penny, we think it unnecessary to repeat further what he said. His address was listened to with the most patient attention, and was responded to with the most hearty cheers. working classes thought they had not money enough for their

Mr. JAS. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN was next introduced t meeting, and was received with the most rapturous and deatening cheers, which were repeated again, and again, and again. He said it was his intention to ask them on that occasion whether they were "up the mark." (Loud cheers and laughter.) He found, however, there was no occasion to and laughter.) He found, nowever, there was no occasion to ask that question now, for he had had many intimations since he came into that place that they were right up to the mark. (Renewed cheers.) He was glad to know that in the immediate vicinity of Manchester they were equally ready. (Loud cheers.) He had abundance of evidence that they were up to the mark there also. (Tremendous cheers.) in England's history when by the withdrawal of a He had come from Leigh, Chowbent, and other places in that neighbourhood; and he had to tell them that every man that had signed the National Petition was prepared with arguments of the most pointed and fercible description. (Loud cheers.) In fact he had discovered that almost every adult male in that neighbourhood had signed the Petition, and affairs into their own hands; and he believed, so help him God, that they had done the right thing. (Loud cheers.). It had been his fate to call the ruling classes of this country by very hard names. He had done so for years. He called disposition of the present House of Commons?
No; but it was the manner in which they had conducted their business that the people had come to the conclusion that they were no longer a parliament for them. (Hear, hear.) After having passed the Poor Law Amendment Act, the Irish Coercion Bill, and after proposing the Rural Police Bill, he dated any man to tell him that they possessed one spark of real liberty. He could not help repeating it, therefore, that it was a reviving sight to see so many men assembled for the protection of their own rights. They would have the system altered peaceably if they could, but have it altered they would. The present state of things could not much longer exist in the country ("very short"); and if any outrage were and constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and Constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the and constitution it was impossible for an immense massof the angle of them robbers, traitors, usurpers, and even, in some cases, without considering with the murderers of the peaple. Now, they name, without considering when there they be the mound considering when there is of the peaple. Now, they had one any class of the mound considering when there is of the peaple. Now, they were entitled to them; and even in some cases, without considering when there they were entitled to them; and even in some cases, without considering wither they been any class of the mound considering when the they were entitled to them; and even in some cases, without considering when the they cheen the they were entitled to them; and the should consider wi the law. His object was to show that under the present laws and Constitution it was impossible for an immense mass of the community to soquire property. The speaker then entered into a variety of statistical accounts to show the manner in which the working classes had always been opposed, and prevented from having the due value of their labour. He concluded by some very facctions remarks on the subject of arming, and was most heartly responded to by the meeting.

Dr. MACDOUALL followed in a similar strain, rivetting the attention of the audience by his splendid and impassi

forcibly if they must."

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

At last this brave and indefatigable friend of the people is about to suffer for the incalculable services he has rendered his country. It will be seen by our legal intelligence, that a criminal information has been filed against him by the Attorney General, for cil and handkerchief, pledged with Henry Dempster, Union-street, Borough, on the 23d February, oppressors, he did feel proud. (Hear, hear, hear, bear, cowardly proceeding. It is an attempt, street, Southampton. The only money found, was suffered long, severely, but patiently; they had under pretence of vindicating the characters of a suffered until longer suffering became a vice. (Hear. few worthless creatures, to do what the government paltry, cowardly proceeding. It is an attempt, under pretence of vindicating the characters of a hear.) We had suffered so severely, that there was not a greater amount of suffering could be put upon its own responsibility - namely to victimise the man its own responsibility - namely, to victimise the man who, under Providence, has been the main instrument of their opproaching downfal. Feargus O'Connor has done more for the liberties of Britain than On Thesday evening last, a meeting was convened in Batty's Circus, Bridgewater-street, Manchester, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to Mr. J. R. Richardson, Mr. James Bronterre O'Brien, and Dr. Macdouall, of giving the people of Manchester some information relative to the proceedings of the Convention. Although the poole of which the proceedings of the Convention. Although the poole he was a called to toil, they ought to have sufficient to eat (hear).

The National Convention of the society than mers labourers, might blame for the identical of any other country, ancient or modern, is the world. In this lies the secret of the information against him—the whole "head and from the proceedings of the Convention. Although the people most seriously. But feeling themselves to be men—knowing, as they did, that being ever willing the meeting was called to toil, they ought to have sufficient to eat (hear).

The Attorney-General, is moving for the rule, talked of the mis-statements in the Star, and of the necessity of protesting character. But were that the sole object intended; the parties would have proceeded by action, and not by a criminal information. In an action for liber the defendant is allowed to the poor, under the existing system, can have no characters worth protecting.

Were it possible to add to Feargus O'Connor's popularity, this new White manœuvre will have hat effect. - Operative.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Monday, April 22.

Petitions were presented on various unbjects. The most Queen. Liey did not wish to take from another that which belonged to him; but they were deter.

I mined—the thousands and tens of thousands of an object of an intended marriage between a bachelor of thousands of an object of an intended marriage between a bachelor of thousands of an object of an intended marriage between a bachelor of thousands.

stend.
Lord LYNDHURST asked Lord Brougham whether it was his intention to submit any raction to the House on the subject of the law of libel in Malts? Lord BROUGHAM replied,, that he was waiting only to ascertain whether the Government would withdraw so mon-stroms an ordinance. He would this day week bring forward the subject, if the ordinance were not repealed before that

of it.
Lord STANHOPE presented petitions signed very nume-

upon this subject was confidential.

The Bishop of RECTER, considering the Noble Viscount

to fill a higher character than that even of a Member of the House, desired to know from him if the chapter had not claimed the right of free election?

Lord MELEOURNE was understood to decline giving an The Bill was then read a second time.

The Bithop of EXETER gave notice, that he intended moving that there be laid on the table of the House the latter of the Rev. Dr. Bull, dated the 20th of April instant, as also any other papers illustrative of the claim to a free elec-tion made by the Chapter of Exeter.

The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, April 23. Many petitions were presented. The Bill for the appointment of a Dean of Exeter passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - Monday, April 22. The House was almost exclusively occupied with the arguments of counsel sgainst the Jamaica Government Bill.

Mr. BURGR, agent for the House of Assembly of Jamaica, did not conclude his speech till so late an hour, that the argument of Mr. Sergeant Merewether, who is to be heard for the people of Jamaica, was deferred till next evening.

A new writ was ordered for Leith in the room of the Lord Advocate, who has accepted the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Scotland.

The Imprisonment for Debt Act Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on The House adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock till

Tuesday, April 23. Mr. HARVEY moved a resolution, in lieu of the existing standing order, to secure that all Enclosure Bills should contain provisions for allotting a portion of the land for the recreation and advantage of the humbler classes, the standing order being found to work inefficiently.

The amended proposition, with a slight alteration, was eventually adopted. An immense number of petitions were presented, many of them for Mr. Rowland Hill's uniform postage plan. Sir E. CODRINGTON moved a resolution that all her Majesty's ships should in future have but one complement o men, whether in peace or war.

After some discussion, it was negatived by—

Ayes 27

Majority against the motion 63
Colonel DAVIES obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the expenses to be incurred by persons serving the effice of High Shriff in England and Wales. The consideration of the Jamaica Government Bill was resumed, and Mr. Sergeant Merewether was heard on behalf of the five hundred individuals who had petitioned against

THE CONVENTION. ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FRAMES, with GLASS, made to fit the PORTRAITS which have been given with the Northern Star, price 2s. Elegant ROSEWOOD FRAMES, with GLASS, made to hold the PLATE of the NATIONAL CONVENTION, which is to be presented to the Subscribers of the Star, only 3s, 6d.

A. HEYWOOD pledges himself to produce a FRAME and GLASS at the above prices, that cannot be equalled by any one in the trade, for the same money. Persons ordering quantities will be liberally dealt with, for Cash only. Sold by ABEL HEYWOOD, 56, and 60, Oldham-

N. B. FRAMES of every description made to order, and in the first style of Workmanship. MARRIAGES.

On the 19th inst., at Tiverton, by the Rev. John Nutt. A.M., Mr. William B. Prichard, civil engineer, of Chester, to Emma, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Smallcombe, of Tiverton, Bath. On the 17th inst., at Kirbyhill, James Brown Simpson, Esq., of Richmond, to Hutton, daughter of the late William Lister, Esq., of Dunsa Bank, near Richmond. Anne Marian

On Sunday, the 21st inst, at Scarborough, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the 28th year of his age, William, third son of Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of Reuben Terrace, Leeds, On Thursday last, Mary Ann, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Crowther, of this town On Wednesday last, John Arthur Roebuck, youngest son of Mr. Wm. Whitehead, tez dealer, of this town,

DEATHS.

On the 20th inst., at Darlington, Mrs. Christiana Hall, aged 78. Same day, at Darlington, Miss Ann Alligon, aged 14. On the 22nd inst., at Darlington, Mr. Thomas

Tibbotts, aged 51.
On Sunday evening week, after many weeks severe sufferings, greatly lamented by his family, friends, and patients, John Hindle, Esq., of Oulton, and patients, John Houdle, Esq., of Oulton, and anothecary, aged 74, resolution. (Lond cheers.)

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, and after three cheers for O'Brien, three for Stephens, three for the Country, surgeon and apothecary, aged 74, the resolution. He said he felt himself kegnoured in Convention, the meeting separated at usually twelve o'clock. latter place.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

Thursday, April 18th.

JOHN PROST, Esq. in the chair. After confidung the minutes of the proceedings of yesterday, the Secretary, Mr. Lovert, proceeded to read the letters. To a question which one of them put, whether the petition from Circucester had. been received, Mr. Collins answered that it had. A letter from Mr. Richardson, staring his progress in Manchesier since he went down. Is it he complained of a resolution passed, which went to order the holding of public meetings in Whitsun

Mr. O'Connon was glad the Chairman called his attention to this letter, which he must say wa- an impertinent letter, inzemuch as Mr. Richardson sought to set up his own opinion against the opinion of the country. (Hear.) If the gentlemen whom Mr. Richardson albeded to were not present to give their sunction to such resolution, it was the duty of thosegentlemento have been resent. (Hear, hear.) A letter from Bulton said that the character of Mr. Wood, the late delegate for that place, was incomprehensible. When that gentleman returned from attending the Convention, he gave the most flatter. ing description of the conduct of the body, and of the have a physical revolution, they must elect another Convention, as the accept one was determined not to do anything to promote that object. (Hear) But the chmax of this gentleman's charges were (Hear, hear.) comprised in what he said of some of the members of the Convention. He said that many individuals of the Conventien had applied to the Whigs for Government siteations. (Hear, kear.) The letter

hir. harben, the new Delegate from Belton-When Mr. Wood made the charges alluded to that it was his duty to bring those charges against as any body else. (Hear.) the Members implicated before the Convention. (Hear.) The people of Belton did not give any credit to Mr. Wood's statement-they had no confi dence in that g nileman-in evidence of which they were not long in sending forward a person to represent them in the Convention. But as the letter was from a private party, it could not, he thought, come under the notice of the Convention. Mr. Wood told him (Mr. Warden) that the parties who applied to

the Whig government for situations were successful. Mr. O Connon said that Mr. Wood in his charge matters, concerning which suspicion, as he believed against Members for see pung office, contoun ed there was no ground for, so neither sid he believe that the Whig Government with the Corporation of Birmingham. He had scapled the circumstance of Messra Elmends and Donglas taking situations in Birmingham with what he thought of getting situations under Government. He had jumbled both

these things together in his head. Mr. WHITTLE moved a resolution-"That the Convention being informed that Mr. Wood, late Delegate from Bolton, has accused certain members of the Convention of baving solicited office under the Government, must deem the torce of that accusation lessened by the fact that Mr. Wood had previously for taking divisions. The following was the reaccepted the office of Poor Law Guardian, in opposit port. sition to the expressed wishes of his own constituents; n nev-ribeless request Mr. Wood to adduce what

vidence he can of the truth of his statement." Mr. Mirra seconded this resolution, which passed unaninonsly,

ATTEMBLYCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. SMART brought up the Report from the Committee appointed to devise measures to enforce the attendance of members. It recommended that a resolution should be adopted, ordering the Secretary to write to the absent delegates to return, and should they not co so, their const elect new Delegates in their stead.

Mr. O'Coxxon moved the adoption of this resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Macpotall, and put on the original resolution. passed after some discussion by the casting rate of the Chairman being given against an amendment proposes by Mr. Whittle, to the effect that reasonable excuses sould be sufficient to justify absence. It was said by the supporters of the original resolution that it was not necessary to introduce any such words, inasmuch as that it was always understood that members who were compelled to be absent from sickness, or other like causes, had the leave of the Convention for such absence.

Mr. WHITTLE said that in proof of what he stated in his speech of yesterday, of the intentions of the Government to put down every expression of the people, with a view to attain their liberties, he would read an extract from the Journals of the House of Commons. That extract was as follows: - April 17.-60. Seditions Societies' Act (39 Geo. III., c. 79) read, Bill to amend the said Act ordered to be brought in by the Solicitor-General and Attorner-General 64. Bill brought in and read a first time as abore. Seditions Societies' Act Amendment Bill To amend an Act of the 39th of George III. for the more effectual suppression of Societies established for seditions and treasonable purposes, and for preventing treasonable and sedimons practices;" pretor-General.

The next motion was that of Mr. Permately

that the resolution, appointing Friday as Committee-

day be rescinded, and that Saturday be the Com-

mittee-day, so that the Convention sit on Friday. He thought that, as the Delegates were sent there He thought that, as the Delegates were sent there by the hard-working classes, they ought to sit as was true it might be said that Mr. Osborne was a Mr. O'CONNOR otten as possible. The Committees on Friday, moreover, were very poorly attended. If it were known new faces had a most powerful effect in the country, that the general business would be transacted on Fridays, delegates would perhaps attend better. Mr. F. O'Connon said he should give a direct negative to the motion. He thought that if the Convention sat Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and organize the people there, and those exertions had been so far crowned with success, that the people on been so far crowned with success, that the people on they would be sufficiently occupied. If there were the whole line of that coast were forming themarrears of business, Friday might be necessary. But at present he considered the first four days of the week were quite enough for the business which the Convention had to perform. The Delegates were not sent there by their constituents merely to sit a certain number of days, but to do the business weil. (Hear, hear, hear.) He could speak feelingly on this point. He had never missed attendance one day while he was in London or the neighbourhood. But his business imposed upon him other duties. He had to travel all Wednesday night, to remain up all Thursday night, and travel back on Saturday night, in order to attend the Convention. He received no salary from his constituents though he had been offered it; he refused it because he did not require it, and he thought it might bester be devoted to those who did. (Hear, hear, hear.) As it was, he had to neglect his business at Leeds, and to incur an expense of £12 or £14 per week. (Hear, hear,) It would be a very great hardship upon him to attend on Friday, though he would at any personal cost or inconvenience if he thought it at all necessary, which he did not. (Hear, hear.) He also opposed the motion because he though it unwise now to rescind a resolution passed at an earlier period of the Convention, when business was more pressing; and it

House of Commons, in passing a vote one day, and rescinding it the next. (Hear.) Mr. Buans opposed the motion. He had no objection to attend the Convention every day in the week if it were necessary, but he did not think the business of the Convention required more than the first four days in the week. (Hear.)

would be too much like the bad practice of the

Mr. SHADE said he had never been absent from the Convention. But he objected to the motion, because he did not think the Convention had business to Georpy their time more than four days in the week. (Hear, hear.) Besides, look at the situation of the respected Secretary (Mr. Lovett) who, as it was, had to give up a great deal of his natural rest-sitting up to one, two, or three in the morning, to get through the heart arrears of the Convention basi-

Mr. Deman also opposed the motion. He thought | would have but bad success. (Hear, and laughter.) it ought to be considered that the members of the However, as he felt the necessity that existed for the Conversion had to attend a great many public advance of the money which his resolution went

Fridays—(hear)—but he must oppose this motion as forward; but before doing so, he would enter into manacessary. (Hear.) Dr. MacDouall must oppose the motion in a media the districts around Birmingham. He got to Bircal point of view. (A laugh, and hear, hear.) The mingham on Saturday, where he met Drs. Taylor

health, and endeavour to get a little fresh air one or at to which part of the country each should proceed to. two days in the week, or they would speedily be Having done this, and having obtained some in-knocked up. (Hear.) Mr. Mills said Members of Committees ought to which he found satisfactory, he went to Worce-ter. be compelled to attend. (Hear.)

Mr. Marsons expressed a similar opinion; but

both opposed the motion as uncalled for.

Enter, and from him he obtained a history of The Serger are (Mr. Lovett) said he had to devote the political opinions of the inhabitants, from which Friday night and Saturday, up to very late hours, to he learnt that Radicalism was much kept down get through the arrears of his business, which were through the machinations of the Tory landlords and sufficiently oppressive. (Hear, hear.) There were the parsons, the latter being in great numbers in

Mr. NEESOM should resist the motion, because he did not think it would remedy the evil complained Having done this, he went to make some arrange of, which was the non-attendance upon Committees. | ments with the landlord of the house, from whom the As to waiting upon Members of Parliament he had been appointed—first, with Mr. Vincent and then with Dr. Wade, to perform that duty, but he need hardly say that neither of those Members had attended to it; and he only waited till some other the with rawal of his license, if he dared to give

The CHAIRMAN said he must give his voice against the motion, which he did not believe was necessary. and at the same time he must mention inst Mr. Pitkethly had at least been absent from Committees

lately. (Hear.)
Mr. Pitkethly said that was from urgent business. He certainly would never here brought forward the motion had it not been ter the nonattendance on Committees. He hoped that at least the Convention would, by rescinding the resolution appointing Friday as Committee day, have it open o sit on that day if necessary. The vote was then taken, and the motion lost.

only three hands being held up for it.

The motion of Mr. Taylor next came on—"That in order to maintain the character of the Convention for purity and integrity, no Member who had voted for Mr. Deegan's resolution, to send itinerant missionaries into the country be allowed to receive any money from the Convention funds for their expenses in such missiens."

Mr. F. O'Connor opposed the motion, because it would tend to throw upon the Cenvention suspicion; to have any liberality of principle, stated that and he thought that the character of the Convention he had never heard of the Convention before. ought to be tree from doubt. To pass this motion (Hear, hear.) He then proceeded to Leamington, would be to afford ground at least for a supposition where he had written to in order that preparation that it was considered there was some apprehension might be made, against his arrivel, for the holding excellent manner in which they acted on all occasions. (Hear, hear.) At a late meeting be took
considered the character of its members. He
said they were doing nothing, had done nothing,
and could do nothing. And if the people wished to
have a physical resolution that people wished to of suspicion—and he did not wish to afford ground of a meeting; but when he got there he found that though it involved money matters. (Hear, hear.) the town. In it were all the means to get up Char-And as he had voted for Mr. Deegan's resolution, he that Associations in abundance; but from want of could not rote for the present motion, which would, proper active leaders, the people were not organised, in his opinion, be throwing a censure on himself, and if he (Mr. Carpenter) had sufficient time to

Mr. Deegan considered that the motion issolied that he, in bringing forward his resolution for sending out into the country missionaries, had not been actuated solely by a desire to enlighten the public, stated this change of opinion was observed to take but by a wish to create a machine from which he found sufficient cause to regret the want of systemaplace immediately after Mr. Wood had accepted might derive employment. (No, no, and hear, hear.) tic agitation; the people were all inclined to adopt He thought no Member had a right to cast such an measures to support the movement of their breth-ungracious imputation upon him—though he con-ren in the North—(hear, hear;)—but from some adered that the missionaries of that Convention against the Convention, he (Mr. Warden) told him had as much right to remuneration for their services not that there was want of excitement among them motion, as cid

Mr. Buens, who said at the same time, that he

should never receive any money from the Content at his command to devote to the getting up of meetings tion. (Hear) Mr. SHART and Dr. MACDETALL Exemise opposed the metion. Mr. CARPENTER said, he il ought there was too machitime consumed in the Conversion in discus-

sing the question of suspicion respecting money it was entertained by any one. (Cheers.) He should oppose the motion. Mir. Taylor replied.

The question was then put by the Secretary, the that twenty pounds should be sent forward to the names of the different Members for and against the motion were then taken down, and The Chairman declared the motion to be lost. TAKING DIVISIANS.

Mr. Rogers brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to devise more efficient means "The Committee appointed to device more

efficient means of taking the divisions, so that a clear majority of the Members present be obtained on each question, suggest that an amendment to any motion being moved, the discussion shall be limited to that amendment and the original resolution inbility. (Hear.) They ought to ask for an extension tion; that the discussion being closed, the negative of time before they took it, this would be the most and the affirmative shall be put on the amendment, prodent and the most dignified course. (Hear, hear.) and that if the negative be extried, the question be put from the chair on the original resolution; when it shall be competent for any other Member to move another amendment, which shall be disposed of in the same manner; and that every other amendment bolding the high position we do, to seek the assistance of those who have not taken any steps them.

In the negative be extried, the question be put from the chair on the original resolution; when which we make one day, we must rote away the still keep the people in subjection was by preventing the sink keep t and that if the negative be carried, the question be

Mr. F. O'Coxnor moved that the Report be received, printed, and acted upon.

be to increase the discussion.

Convention. Mr. B. O'Brien agreed with Mr. Lovett that the resolution instead of incilitating would obstruct the business of the Convention. Mr. CABPENTER must oppose the plan of Mr.

After some observations from Mr. Burns, Mr. Deegan, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Marsden, The Report was declared to be carned unani

DELEGATE FOR EAST SUSSEX.

Mr. B. O'Brien then rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, that a Delegate should b- sent out to East Sussex to assist the Chartists in sented, read a first time, to be read a secon! time to agitate and organise the people of East S. ssex in on Wednesday, April the 24th, and to be printed. that part of the county in their laudable exertions on their mission. desire that a permanent mission should it sent out to East Sassex, or anywhere else, but he thought that as it was desirable that a Delegate should be went to that part of the coast, and as it was impossible he could go himself, having to attend his own constiments, the Convention would not hesitate a he trusted that the Convention would at once accede to the motion. He had great pleasure in stating that the most active exertions were being made, over the whole of Sussex, both east and west, to selves into Associations. (Cheers.) Should the Convention think fit to send out a Delegate, he trusted that immediately upon his arrival he would see the heads of the people who were esponsing their cause, and that no exertions would be wanting on his part to further the great cause of the people, in which they had embarked. (Cheers.)

Mr. O Connon said no matter what feelings he ndulged in private with regard to the necessity of abstaining from expending the funds of the Convention in matters of inutility, he must, in this instance. totally dissent from those who wished, for the mere sake of preventing the money of the Convention being extended, to oppose this motion. The application of some of the funds of the Convention in this and like objects, would do more to produce a genuine feeling in favour of the cause which they were all so anxious about, than could be gained by wishing to obtain a character for mere economy. (Hear, hear.) Who called doubt the good effects that would result from sending—suppose such a man as Mr. Marsden, down to the South of England? Would not the cetzi's which he could give of the hardships which he and his fellow-men endured in the mannfacturing districts, be sufficient to arouse, in the minds of the peasantry of the South, such a conviction of the necessity for a change in the present infernal system of the laws and government of this country, as would at once induce them to aid with all their power a cause on which the well-being of their own class depended. (Hear, hear.) After a few words from Dr. Macdonall and Mr. lames Taylor, in opposition to it, it passed.

It was moved by Mr. NEESON, and seconded by

Mr. O CONNOR, that Mr. Marsden be the delegate appointed to proceed to Sussex for one week. Without any discussion, this resolution was BIRMINGHAM DELEGATION AND MISSIONARIES Mr. CARPENTER said from the tone of the meeting on the last resolution being discussed, he was afraid that the motion which he was about to propose Mr. Cando thought it would be advisable, if pos- ceed in his resolution, no matter how discouraging sible, to induce the committee to attend better on were the circumstances under which he brought it some detail of his proceedings on his late mission to There he found that there was a Radical newspaper, upon which he lost no time in waiting on the great numbers of correspondents to be answered. it. They must have a great liking for its locality, (Hear, hear.) Besides, Friday had been set apart when two Bishops resided in it. Acting upon the for waiting upon Members of Parliament, and information which he received from this gentleman, parting on record their opinions—2 duty which very he at once proceeded to engage the Assembly few Members of the Convention had performed. Rooms of the place; and upon doing so, ke went next and ordered a number of bills to be printed and

distributed, giving notice for a public meeting.

rooms were taken, and what was his surprise when

printer to proceed in getting out the bills, which was some immediately. The meeting was held in the rooms in the evening, and so numerons was the attendance that he was compelled to adjourn to the open air. The resolution adopting the Charter was proposed with acclamation, and each one of the vast multitude vied with the other in testifying their cordial assent to the proposition laid before them.

it was so dark, being nearly ten o'clock, when the m-eting separated, that he was compelled to take the sense of the meeting on the different resolutions by shouting; a mode which, from its vehemence, strength, and loudness, seemed to annoy the three or four persons present representing the Tory newspapers of the neighbourhood. (Hear.) From this they went to Evesham, wh re they found the people in the most deplorable state of ignorance as regards Charter principles; the only man who claimed enable him to continue there for some days, there was no doubt but that he would arouse a spirit among the inhabitants which would soon manifest itself in favour of the People's Charter. (Hear, hear.) He next got to Coventry, and here he also cause they had been hitherto in a state of apathy, for they were also suffering under the many hard-Mr. SESVINGTON and Mr. HALLET opposed the ships which bad laws inflicted on the country (Hear, hear.) Upon seeing the utter uselessness of continuing on his tour without having sufficient time at the different places, he returned to Birmingham. where he found the spirit of the people inculging in the utmost gratification at the resignation of the delegates. (Hear, hear.) So proud were they, and so completely had the provincial committee fulfilled its functions up to this time, that they had unanimously resolved to hold a meeting on Monday next to elect persons in the place of the withdrawing delegates. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carpenter continued at further length to argue in favour of the motion which he introduced, which was to the effect provisional committee sitting at Birmingham for the purpose of countenancing the organization of the eople in the neighbouring districts.

Mr. O'BRIEN seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Cox you contended, that if they passed this evolution they would be stultifying themselves by ending a hand to some of their members who, by staying away on this mission longer than they were allowed to do, were guilty of disobedience. He denied the right of any member of the body to exercise the liberty of holding to his own individual opinion in preserence to the expressed will of the body at large -and if those gentiemen chose to cut out work for themselves, on themselves alone should be the respon-What! could it be expected that the regulations without them, and without them we will succeed: our position is not to go to any expenditure to Mr. SMART seconded the motion.

Mr. Loverr did not think that the Convention which are already reclaimed. (Hear, hear.) It is would find the present recommendation so convertheir duty to rely on the demonstration already made nient as the plan already adopted; its effect would by the millions of the brave men of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and not to be wasting their energies in Mr. Rouers selt convinced, notwithstanding what striving to infuse a spirit into people who seem to be had been stated by Mr. Lovett, that the adoption dead to all sense of duty. If we go on with the of the resolution would facilitate the business of the support of the 1,000,000 who have signed the Vational Petition it will be more advantageous than to wait for the limping assistance of some few who in the end may turn out to be lukewarm. (Hear, and cheers.) Was not the altered tone of the Morning Chronicle and the Sunday Times sufficient to convince them of the influence which they possessed from the support they received at the hands of the multitude. (Hear.) Those papers now held out to them a bait which they would soon take care to withdraw if they discovered any symptoms of want of energy and action. (Hear, hear, hear,) Mr. O'Connor opposed the resolution with much effect, and concluded by saying that to keep up the dignity of the Convention, Drs. Fletcher and Taylor should be guided by the vote which sent them out

> Mr. PITEETHLY opposed the motion. Mr. Bussey supported it.

Messis. Burns, Deegan, and J. Taylor, opposed it in a few observations. Mr. CARPENTET replied, after which the amendment of Mr. O'Connor, which went to say that the former vote of the Convention in relation to this subject ought not to be rescinded, was passed by a How could their funds be better expended than in

Mr. O'Connor moved and Mr. DEEGAN seconded most effective Delegate there, but believing that a motion to allow Dr. Macdonall leave of absence for labele seen and a most powerful effect in the country of the superfluity labele benefits would have been acquired to the Charter in which they riot? Yes, that is their object.

> Mr. Burns would oppose it. He did not see the prodence of giving so many members leave of beence. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Coxnon.-Dr. Macdonall is commanded home by his constituents to attend a great public meeting, which is to be held in Ashton-under-Lyne on Monday Lext.

> Mr. Collins pressed on the Convention the urgent necessity there was for a close attendance in the Convention at this juncture, no matter what the excuse was to call members to other places. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Richardson got leave the other day to go home on the ground that he had to attend public meetings—and the first notice they had of him was by a letter to the Convention—(hear and sensation) -yes a letter, an astounding letter, which claimed for him (Mr. Richardson) the dictatorship of that ass-mbly. (Hear, and cheers.) He (Mr. Collins) never heard of such a monstrous assumption.

(Hear, hear.) Mr. Rocers thought that they should refuse all members leave of absence; at present the attendance of every member would be required now that the government were about enacting a measure to much astonished to see Mr. Deegan bring forward put them down. Indeed he thought many of them would find the Convention extinct when they returned.

Mr. Bussey had no fear that the Tories would come into power; they knew too well the feelings of the people against them to take office. No matter which party were in power, they were equally inclined to prevent the people from acquiring their rights, indeed, many of the acts of the Whigs since they came into power, seemed as if they originated from the ghost of Castlereagh. (Hear, hear.) of his amendment, which As long as the people kept their eyes on them, neither parties would have it in their power to do

much against the people.

Mr. MARSDEN said that the speech of Lord John Russell, made the other night, stated what was the chairman put the question, when the original directly contrary to the truth. He says in that resolution was carried by a majority of one. A speech, that we were going on steadily and gradually reforming. To the truth of this declaration it was not necessary to call their attention. They all knew what an absurd fulsehood it was. (Hear, hear.) In the same speech he said that England and Scotland were governed by a majority. If this were really the case, he, Mr. Marsden, hoped that on the ensuing election the Convention would take measures to test | was carried without any division taking place. that declaration, if they were, as they really were, the representatives of the people. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HARNEY said the Newcastle people expressed meetings. (Hear, hear.) He was at one last night, when Mr. O'Connell whom he had in the case of John when Mr. Pitkethly was advertised to appear, but was absent. (Loud cries of hear, hear.)

They had all along acted of the Adviraging to obtain, and in order that he should not be wanterly lately, their deep anxiety that the secondrel whom he had be opportunity of acting for its benefit, he would propose the propose of the Adviraging to obtain, and in order that he should not be wanterly lately, their deep anxiety that the secondrel whom he had be proposed by the propose of John when Mr. O'Connell whom he had be proposed by the propose of the Adviraging to obtain, and in order that he should not be wanterly lately, their deep anxiety that the secondrel whom he had be proposed by the propos so badly to the country, that no body of men, no of the Admirality, but Mr. O'Connor. matter how infamous their conduct was, could succeed them. (Hear, hear.) He did not anticipate solved at five o'clock. that reign of terror which some persons predicted. from any of the parties who might be called to Members of the Convention really must look to their and Fletcher, and with them made arrangements attained a degree of power which would prevent the administer the government, because the people have exercise of tyranus in this country, no matter how anxious some might be to wield the power of government, in striving to enslave the people. (Hear, hear.) No matter which of them succeeded in their efforts of obtaining power at present, when the event would be decided, either of them was sure to apply for measures to put down the present agitation in this country. (Hear, hear.) Indeed, there was no doubt that before a month there would be it was their business to prepare the people to oppose their introduction. If any difference there would be, it was this, that if the Tories got into authority, submit to the tyranny of kings or courtiers, would so heavily upon you, and they knowing that such the collision would come on sooner, which he, Mr. Harney, thought would be desirable, for the sooner the question was disposed of so much the better (Hear and cheers.) If he thought Mr. Whittle'.

heretefore. They had moral force to oppose the Whige, and physical force to oppose the Tories. (Hear and cheers.)

Mr. WHITTLE replied, Upon which the CHAIRMAN put the amendment of Mr. O'Cornor, and the original resolution. The amendment was carried by a majority of twelveninet-en voting for the amendment, and seven for the original resolution.

MISSIONARIES.

Mr. Deegan brought forward a motion of which

he had given notice, the purport of which was, that missionaries should be appointed to instruct the people in political knowledge, and that such missionaries should be remunerated in the way most satisfactory to themselves. After some prehiminary observations, Mr. Deegan said, that no matter what were his sentiments at present as to how this motion should be met, be did not fear that any ill effects would accrue to himself, as in bringing it forward he was solely guided by his wish to accounce the happiness of the country. His motives were for thus bringing on a subject which would tend to give the people a knowledge of the manner by which they were governed, were sanctioned by the ardent wish which he selt within himself for the amelioration of the condition of the people; and how could these ameliorations be better attained than by instructing the people in political knowledge. By acceding to his present resolution, the Convention would assist to dispel the vast masses of ignorance which floated over the minds of the multitude, with regard to the means in their hands of obtaining liberty and happiness. (Hear, hear.) Thousands upon thousands of them were not in the knowledge of what their rights consisted in; they knew nothing of the objects of the Chartist principles, and by consequence were debarred from taking any part in the struggle going on to vindicate the rights of oppressors of the people. (Hear, hear.) It was their duty to prepare the people by proper instruction for the great change which must soon take place in the institutions of the country. A charge bot sought for by the Radical Reformers as a means to usurp the rights of property, but to obtain the rights of labour. (Hear, kear.) Of all the means of bestowing knowledge, as conducive to happiness, on the people at large, political knowledge was the first, it tar exceeded in this respect every other branch of acquirement. It would give the people a full insight into all the miseries which they suffered from the infliction of bad laws, and the evil consequences which attended these inflictions. (Hear, hear.) To remedy the defects which all acknowledge to exist in this respect was the object of his motion, and he did think no better plan could be obtained for the completion of this remedy than the appointment of local agitators. It, too, was attended with the most complete success in all those parts of the country which had been put under its operation; and what he had seen done so successfully in particular districts, he wished to be done over the country generally. If the people had this so much desired knowledge, they would see the manœuvrer and contortions of the different parties to attain the government of the country, and would ther fore rise as one man, and annihilate both parties. (Hear, hear, hear.) If they had this knowledge, would not all England stand up and exterminate a system which gave to Lord Glenely a pension of £2,000 per annum for fulfilling a situation for which no one ever said he was capable. If they had this knowledge, would the tyrantic lords of the Admiralty be allowed to act the dastardly spiteful part they have done in regard to poor Hynde, as detailed by Mr. Frost yesterday? No; they would seconded by

could not see why the d. legates could not sufficiently instruct their own constituents in that political know. ledge, which would lead to the arguments of their rights. Mr. Deegan had changed it from what it had been originally. He (Dr. M.D.) read the original resolution. He contended that it was changed. The original resolution contemplated the appoint. ment of permanent missionaries. Here was a completely different one, which stated that their salaries should be left to themselves. The great object now was, to collect together the thought of the Convention, and not to dissipate that thought. (Hear, hear.) Is it or not an ulterior measure? Mr. Deegan expect to be appointed a paid missionary under its provisions? (Loud cries of "Order, order.") They had b fore the opinion of lawyers, as to how far they could go in appointing missionaries, and that opinion stated that they would be accountable for every act of such mission aries. He (Dr. Macdouall) thought it would be highly inexped ent to send among the people strange missionaries, who might take advantage of the great excitement which now existed, and commit some act glance at one part of it. The rascals say that it which would involve the safety of the Convention, and the cause of the people. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Conxon-Mr. Macdonall has supplied a resolution of his own, in place of that proposed by Mr. Deegan. He would suggest that Mr. Deegan would add to it that a committee be appointed. instructing the people as to what was their means of obtaining redress. If fifty pounds had been exprinciple. (Hear, hear.) It would now be too late to send out any of the members of the Convention. but if Mr. Deegan's plan was acceded to, there was no doubt it would be attended with much good; and when, on a late occasion, so much as twenty pounds had been voted to a single person to agitate

Dr. MACDOUALL was opposed to the resolution:

it would not auswer the effect proposed, and he

Mr. O'Connor.

a certain district, he did not see why this could be objected, which went to sanction the appointment of local districts over the Kingdom! (Hear, hear, Mr. Busser would move the previous question. He did not know what was the notion of the mover of this resolution; it was so much changed, so differently coloured from the one originally proposed that he wondered if its proposer could recognise it—(hear, and laughter)—and, after being post-poned from day to day, it was at last brought forward with great reluctance. (No, no.) He would was to give every means of obtaining that instruction, but he thought this. At present it was not the time to do so. (Hear, hear.) He was certainly the resolution to appoint local missionaries, who had, on the other day, opposed with might and owing to the spirited exertions of a few individuals. who felt that ardent love of liberty which carried them through everything. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Bussey continued to address the meeting in favour

Mr. J. TAYLOR seconded. A long discussion ensued between the opposer and supporter of the question, which we are obliged to omit. After another amendment had been pro-posed by Mr. Rider and seconded by Mr. Marsden, committee was appointed afterwards.

ATTENDANCE OF DELEGATES

A resolution of Mr. O'Connor's, calling for the attendance of delegates between this and the presentation of the petition, or that new ones may be lovely, but emaciated women, and upon the weak, appointed to represent their present constituencies was carried without any division taking place. WHIG PERSECUTION OF MR. HYNDE.

Mr. FROST said, that an error had got into yester-After the names had been called, and some notices of motion had been read, the meeting dis-

TREASON! TREASON!! TREASON!!!

To the Working Men of England, and especially to my Constituents in the County of York,

delivered you, to dispose of as to them may seem at present become a crime of the greatest the centralization of the kingdom, thereby directing magnitude in the estimation of the factions, and whilst it promoted a vital stab at the remaining portion of the liberties and why? because dire oppression has at length individually the industry of the people, it could not be considered a first import for the liberty of using strong measures put in force to put them down, and a vital stab at the remaining portion of the liberties and why? because dire oppression has at length submit to the tyranny of kings or courtiers, would so heavily upon you, and they knowing that such take their stand on the battle field and risk their causes centre in them fear that inquiry will lead to lives, rather than allow an infringement of their action on your part, and end in a just and righteous weightier amount of taxation, which takes 12 per liberties. In latter days the spirit of Englishmen retribution; and further, it is intended to destroy the cent. off the gross collection to defray its machinery. would almost appear to have torsaken them; they great, the ancient, and the proudest boast of English-(Hear and cheers.) If he thought Mr. Whittle's would almost appear to have introduced under the poor of the poor o from the Ministry the support of only one individual, exclusion gradually to supersede and destroy their he would willingly support it, and in doing so he would be only consulting the wishes of his numerous present Government now appear to have arrived at would be only consulting the wishes of his numerous present Government now appear to have arrived at ruffianly policemen. I ask, are you so far sunk in

obtain any other suitable place in the town, and that he must seek to get the rooms attached to the Grand Stand at the Race-course, which, after some little explanation, he did. He then ordered the liberties who are now contesting for the point of the bounded for the point of the point of the bounded for the point of 2d. That it is to be enforced in any part of the country. on the application of the manistra es to Lord John Russell. 31. That you shall be compelled to pay three-tourths of the cast (of turne brigands) out of the the fomentor of jealousies in the open transaction thy-shame apon the scoundrels! you have to pay for such will creep in amongst you; abide by our i all. 4th. That this force report their proceedings to the parson) magistrates. 5th. That this magisterial squirearchy shall have the power to dismiss them. this they will be sure to do, it, upon trial, they are not found to be true-bred bloodhounds. Sixth. That the megistrates and Lord John Russell shall make the rules, &c. for the attendance of such force at petty or quarter sessions, which rules I suppose will extend particularly to the preservation of the game in those gentl-men's preserves. 7th That Lord John and the Poor Law Commissioners skall make the rules, &c., for the general management of this force. Hear what the triple-headed monster says with reference to the sch me. If one uniform and trained force be efficiently directed to the prevention or repression of crime, we cannot doubt of success. That a force establishment for this purpose, (they say) has sometimes been viewed with apprehension, on the supposition that such a force might be used to impair the political liberty of the subject. Now, my fri-nds. had the sucaking cowards been honest, they would have said, "Seeing as we do, the increasing poverty of the people, and knowing that such poverty has been brought upon them by a long course of parliamentary and unconstitutional misrule, and being aware that we are the guilty party, and having observed for some time a strange uneasiness amongst this huge and unshapely mass of human misery, and feeling fearful and portentous forebodings that it will one day, with volcanic tory, not only rise up as a tremendous barrier against our further encroachments, but will attempt to roll upon us in the density of its power, endeavouring to take its stand on the ground of political equality; which would at once and for ever deprive us of the means of plunder; and being convinced that our army is not sufficient to count-ract or destroy the imperuosity of its movement, we have determined to establish an army of police under the less objectionable term of a constabulary force, to whom we intend to give nearly three times the amount of pay, in order to secure their more effectual services in cestroying the people's liberties. That although we do not intend the meeting-house, the manufactory, the public street, or the labourer's cottage. We have deter-mined to allow no man to grumble with impunity, even though his family be starving." This, I say ought at the present time to have been the language of Lord John Russell to the people of England, and then the thing would have been divested of its cursed Malthusian garment. But, in order to make it go. time to inform you that the force of this kind already

> tive of liberality in the words used. What such a and what we believe to be the most important for the has done me. liberty of the subject it should do, is to enforce the law. He intimate for the suppression of conspiracies, riots, or dangerous violences by which ignorant, or fanatical, or raparious minorities may seek their ends; and that it would free the country from mendicancy and vagrancy, and ing a powerful means of repressing them without the risk of military execution and bloodshed, without putting hostile parties in array against each other. without engendering unimosities by arming neighbour to conflict with neighbour, and master with

All this is easy to be understood, but I will just

would free the country from mendicarcy and va-

grancy, do they mean to tell us that the operation of this bill will give employment to the enemployee? that it will feed the hungry, and clothe the naked? that unmerited destitution would cease to exist amongst our working population? or is it to punish by more stringent measures those wretched beings, who sooner than see their children perish of want, have the daring effrontery to solicit their wealthier Their morning hymn ought to be-"O, for another glorious Queen Bess." who, after robbing the poor and needy, burned through the ears, and stamped upon you, in order to secure justice to mankind. the Government intend toward you. A Rural despotic acts ever contemplated by any Parliament; is, in the first place, a re-enactment of Trades' say aye, aye. He would admit that the people did Combination Laws, for the effectual prevention want instruction, and that the duty of the Convention of the formation of any union which you might deem necessary as a protection against the merciless encroachments of the money-monger on the rights of labour, while the said profit-mongers are combining to reduce you to the most destitute condition as men, to impose your labour on our female population, because it may be had at a cheaper rate. main a vote for £30 being sent to agitate the county of Warwick. (Hear, and cheers.) With regard to what had been said concerning Bradford, there was no paid missionaries employed to agitate the people which would otherwise exist betwixt parents and and child-murdering combinations entered into by these greedy, grasping, selfish, and speculating cal-culators against the well-being of your infant chil-dren. Let me ask you, are the combinations of those gentlemen ever made the subject of legislative enactments?-are their lives and properties ever put in commission? No, my friends, they are a part and parcel of the so-called constitution. As one reason for this act of treason against you they say that murders have been committed. Yes, and I

being committed daily upon the industrious and deserving working men, upon the frugal, laborious, every man his due. I make not vague as ertions; been sounded in the years of our legislators; exa-Law; see the wholesale system of infanticide practised under its operations; view the toil-worn artisan the currency requires a safe extension of its baseentering with a faltering step the accursed bastile, never more to overstep its threshold until brought to the dissecting knile of the surgeon. Listen at the to the dissecting knile of the surgeon. Listen at the any established right. Introduce it, and give prosemployment by a gambling moneyocracy, and hear perity to all and fame to the age that produced it, for employment by a gambling moneyocracy, and hear the famished groans of his infant children, the heart-felt sighs of his disconsolate wife, and the ravings of a distracted husband and father, and then ask, in a voice which shall resound through all destruction shall inevitably overtake us, as a nation FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,

The men into whose hands the Government have delivered you, to dispose of as to them may seem good, have at length brought forth their plan for completing has at present become a crime of the greatest become a crime of the greatest counts from the optional rule of credit might be been appointed—first, with Mr. Yincent and then with Dr. Wade, to perform that duty, but he need his engagement, in consequence of having attended to it; and he only waited till some other was appointed with him, he not having the courage of taking on themselves the withinwal of his likense, if he dared to give was appointed with him, he not having the courage of taking on themselves the withinwal of his likense, if he dared to give his rooms to hold an assembly of rebellious Radicals.

Tooms were taken, and what was his surprise when he found that that person told him that he could not constituencies, who all feared the Tories would not the climax of their policy, by the introduction of human debasement?—are you so far sunk in constituencies, who all feared the Tories would not the climax of their policy, by the introduction of human debasement?—are you so far sunk in constituencies, who all feared the Tories would not the climax of their policy, by the introduction of human debasement?—are you so far sunk in constituencies, who all feared the Courage of taking on themselves the government of the courage of taking on themselves the withing any the withing any the withing any the withing any certainty of what effect it would have in that way, each truth of what effect it would have in the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy, by the introduction of the climax of their policy of their po

tify a revolution on the part of the people, I unhesitatingly ay, that the enforcement of this act would afford such a justification; and let me tell you, that resist the aggression. It must be a lively, rigorous, this report is signed by the three devil kings at So-well-organised, and determined preparation; for merset House, and says—lst. That a paid constable depend upon it tyranny like hell is not easily conlary force should be trained, appointed, and organised quered, and the oppressor will never give back on the principles of the new metropolican police force. without a struggle. Then, as men, as fathers, as sous, as brothers, as Britons, and as patriots, I call upon you at this time to be as one man; let nothing create discord amongst you; drive from your ranks county rates. the remaining fourth to be paid out of of your business, for you must have no secrets; resist the consolidated funds. Surely this is Whig sympathe baneful insinuations of the agents of government, motto of union, discretion, and perseverance, and act upon the wholesome and constitutional advice of the Whigs; organise and arm, and England may become in reality the envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world. I am, my friends. yours to command.

PETER BUSSEY. Convention Room, Bolt court, Fleet-street, London. April 15, 1839.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE ROBERT DIBB, THE WHARFDALE POET.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN.-While thanking you for the kindly notice you recently gave of my forthcoming volume of Poems, I must crave your indulgence, if at the same time, I intrude a little on your well filled columns, to justify myself from the slanderous attack to which that notice seems to have given

In your paper of last Saturday is an advertisement from one Willan, of Dewsbury, containing allegations against me of the basest character: I claim as an act of justice that you allow me, in very few words, to explain the circumstances which Willan would represent to my injury.

I published, nearly three years ago, a small volume, entitled "Poems of the Heart," which Willan printed for me. He was to print 500; supplying them to me as I might need them, at a specified price. Upwards of 200 copies I almost immediately took from him; sold, and paid him for them. Meeting at that time with an accident, I became for several weeks an inmate of the Leeds Infirmary. On my recovery, I called upon one or two parties to whom I expected to sell copies of my to re-establish the tolling of the Curtew beil, yet we work, and was astonished that they had aiready nave determined to carry out a philosophical prin-ciple, a system of vassalage unknown to the feudal Willan had, whilst I was lying sick in the Infirmary, barons. Our plan is one of general espionage, by supplied a quantity of my books (at a lower rate carrying out of which, we shall know every circumtan the one at which I had them) to a flying stance which transpires in the country, whether in stationer from Leeds; and he, villain-like, went up and down the country selling them, under a false pretence that the benefit was for me, when in fact I was perfectly ignorant of his having the books as all, and derived, of course, no benefit from his sale. I tried several other places, and found all in the same story—they had been supplied. Not knowing therefore upon whom to call, nor how many books down the easier, the fellows tell you that they only had been thus villanously and illegally put off, propose a force of little more than one blunderbuss (though I ascertained that the number exceeded a man to 2.000 inhabitants; they forget at the same hundred,) I gave up the attempt to sell any more, and left Willan in peaceable possession of the books established, cost this kingdom, in 1838, the sum of which he had thus dishonestly appropriated.

£221,952, which I suppose will be kept in addition

This is nearly three years ago, and Will

This is nearly three years ago, and Willan has, profits of labour, we shall find the bousted number of Upon a fair review of the case, I am satisfied every 2000 give place to a vastly smaller one, and the nume- | honest man will see that the only fault I have been rical ratio on the opposite side to be learfully increased. guilty of, in reference to Willan, is that of neglecting Next view, for your better information, the black, to prosecute him for illegally disposing of my prodeep, and cursed scheme set forth in terms indica- perty; a fault which I promise him speedily to force might do with the tucit consent of the community, and make me some compensation for the injury he remedy, unless he retract his atrocious calumny.

He intimates that I have "deceived him." Hew have I deceived him? I paid him for the books I had from him, at the price bargained for; I would have taken all, had he adhered to his contract. I the various evils that follow in their course. That it will now take all the remaining copies of the 500 if would free the industry of the manufacturing labour- he will account to me, at the full publishing price, ers, and increase the inducements to the investment of for all copies which he has illegally sold, and allow capital, by protecting them from lawless violeece. It whatever sum an impartial and disinterested person would tend to secure the people from the alarms and shall award me as damages for the loss I sustained dangers of riotous disturbances of the peace, by offord in having my canvas for purchasers thus prematurely and dishonestly put a stop to.

I now leave the whole case in the hands of the public, whose decision I have no reason to fear, having done no wrong,

I am, Gentlemen. Your most obliged, ROBERT DIBB. Wharfdale Poet. Leeds, 17th April, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-I lately proved that the Savings Banks imperatively require a paper currency and an additional principle of operation, but I do not know if I do myselt or you any good by attempting to communicate it in this manner. In Scotland and I suppose in Ireland, the currency of any accredited Bank is made use of in the payments from the Savings Banks, these payments are very them in the hand with a red-hot iron—and this in many, and if there be an advantage to the issuers of Christian England! Away yelong-faced hypocrites, the medium, that advantage is not on the side of ye plunderers of honest industry, ye destroyers of those merely using it but the contrary. The Joint the peace and happiness of your fellow-men; ye Stock Banks are generally setup by, and the partbloated priests, ye courtly intriguers, ye gambling, ners consist of, for the most part, the employers of corrupt, and profligate aristocracy! The measure that class who are principally the depositors in Savinge Banke. Money gives power, and power is Bu:, pardon this seeming digression, my friends; the workmen is in the aggregate that of the employer, but it is entirely disregarded in the Bill, a very soft term, indeed, for one of the most arrangements respecting wages between sections of the community, in the singular cases which comand protection to manufacturers, torsooth! Why, it pose the masses. The mode of circulation at present followed is this :- the party sets up a bank; the the paid up capital is at first invested in the funds, and by the institutes of the bank each is entitled to credit to the extent of his portion. Here these fellows continue to receive the Government interest upon a nominal investment, for by taking the use of it they have virtually, wi hdrawn it, they have the use of their capital and the Government interest, which use of it, they pay nothing but a nominal discount for ; hence they get free from their relative share of the contribution to the National Debt Interest, it is given back to them; not for their owning bona fide there. The organization of that place was solely children, while it santions the unholy, the unnatural, any of that debt, for they withdrew their investment and otherwise made use of it. You need not tell me it is their advantage as bankers, if you insist that it is, then we must all be bankers, for I tell you that as bankers these men have no right to cause the medium which is the measure! of exchange to be an unfair equivalent. These men when they lend money take the interest they need, and they take the security they are satisfied with, and why should the currency be one man's resterate the cry, murders have been committed, meat and another man's poison? The Savings Bank but by whom? Not by the working men; all the charges of this nature which have been trumped up when HE draws on his investment, this necessity, against them have failed to be proved. Yet murders and the practice pointed out, occasions a comparahave been committed, wholesale murders are tive and relative loss of £700,000 per annum to the lowly state creditor. On the Savings Bank capital alone we shall soon arrive at a pretty pass! first, the labouring classes will become slaves !! and then the small proprietors!!! The aristocracy will get kicked off their ancient rights and property, IT who ought to hold the protecting shield over help- kicked off their ancient rights and property, IT less innocence, and whose duty it is to render to will concentrate with the offspring of their tailors and bookbinders, and such like, who rule the roast look to the factory murders which have for years in large communities. The remedy is the establishment of a National Deposit Bank, and the optional mine the effects produced by the infernal new Poor rule of credit at the guarantee and will of depositors, and a currency for the said bank of one pound notes

> Your most obedient servant. A. W. MACLEAN.

AN OLD BANK CLERK. Waterloo News Room,

Edinburgh, 10th April, 1839.

their own capital, because the application of the gain

by these discounts would go to displace a much

Wetry.

TO THE MEN OF ENGLAND. Men of England, wherefore plough For the Lords who lay ye low? Wherefore weave with toil and care The rich robes your tyrants wear? Wherefore feed, and clothe, and save. From the cradie to the grave, Those angrateful drones who would Drain your sweat-nay, drink your blood?

Have ye leisure, comfort, calm, Shelter, food, love's gentle balm ? Or what is it ye buy so dear With our pain and with your fear? The seed ye sow, another reans: The wealth ye find, another keeps; The robes se wears, another wears; The arms ye forge, another bears. Sow seed,-but let no tyrant reap; Find wealth,—let no importer heap; Weare robes,—let not the idle wear; Forge arms, in your defence to bear.

COWPER, persus TORY-WHIGGERY.

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.

(From Winter: Morning Walk.) When Babel was confounded, and the great Coaled racy of projectors, wild and vain, Was split into diversity of tongues.

Then, as a shepherd separates his flock, These to the upland, to the valley those God drave asunder, and assign'd their lot. To all the nations. Ample was the boon He gave them, in its distribution fair And equal; and he bade them dwell in peace.

Peace was a while their care: they plough'd and sow'd,

And reap'd their plenty without grudge or strife, But violence can never longer aleep, Than human passions please. In every heart Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war; Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.

When man was multiplied and spread abroad In tribes and class, and had begun to call
These meadows and that range of hills his own, The tasted arreets of property begat Desire of more, and industry in some, T' improve and cultivate their just demeane. Made others covet what they saw so fair. Thus war began on earth: these fought for spoil. And those in self-defence. Savage at first The onset, and irregular. At length One eminentabove the rest for atrength, For stratagem, for courage, or for all, Was chosen leader———

Thenceforth they are his cattle: drudges, born To bear his burthens, drawing in his gears, And swearing in his service; his caprice Becomes the soul that animates them all. He deems a thousand or ten thousand lives, Spent in the purchase of renown for him, An easy reckining; and they think the same. Thus kings were first invented, and thus kings Were burnished into heroes, and became The arbiters of this terraqueous swamp:
Storks among frogs, that have both croak'd and died.
Strange that such folly, as lifts bloated man
To emineuce fit only for a god,
Should ever drive, out of human lips, E'en in the cradled weakness of the world! Still stranger much, that when at length mankind Had reach'd the sinewy firmness of their yeuth, And could discriminate and argue well Oa subjects more mysterious, they were yet Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear And quake before the gods themselves had made. But above measure strange, that neither proof Of sad experience, nor examples set By some whose patrict virtue has prevail'd, an even now, when they are grown matney In wisdom, and with philosophic deeds Familiar, serve t' emancipate the rest! Such dapes are men to custom, and so prone To revience what is ancient, and can plead contract of long That even servitude, the worst of ills, Because delivered down from sire to son, Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.

PRESENTATION OF A SPEAR TO MR. OASTLER.

On Wednesday evening week, the Democratic Association met in their large room, at the Fox and Hounds, Nottingham, for the purpose of presenting mode his neighbour. Mr. Oastler with an address and a spear.

Mr. JOHN PETERS was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the proceedings by a neat speech, enlogistic of Mr. Oastler's long-continued exertions on behalf of the oppressed factory children, and of the working classes generally.

Mr. J. R. MACDUFF, the Secretary, then addressed the meeting, detailing the reasons which had induced the Association to offer this token of respect and confidence to Mr. Oastler. He then handed the address to Mr. Henry Marriott, to read it : and i and the spear to Mr. John Burbadge, who had

Mr. HENRY MARRIOTT then read an address. which our limits preclude us from giving; during and jeer again at your petition-and you require the reading of which Mr. J. Burbadge delivered advice from me-then ask-and you shall have it post in the Convention. Surely, one at least of these attended Dunston on Tuesday, where he found an the spear to Mr. Oastler, amidst the cheers of the right willingly.

Mr. OASTLER then shortly addressed the meeting. He said - This meeting reminds me of the times long erect, and petition only for your rights - what power well armed. Our ancestors were wont to meet thus dare all England to the field. armed, under the shadow of their native oaks, to discuss their national affairs, and, as a pledge of con- easy. Be ready, and be steady all. fidence, they would exchange their spears; this You allude to Universal Suffrage as being one of was called a weapon-take. After a few more obserte the means for obtaining justice. I never fear, on ham. The working men of Birmingham will, I the brewer's beer, and banish it out of every house vations, he said—I take this weapon of defence as a any occasion, to give my opinion on any subject hope, he able to protect themselves from the influence, they called in.—Mr. Devyr reported that a spirited pledge that you will see to it, that every working which I have studied.

man the following reply to the address:-FELLOW COUNTBYMEN, -I thank you for the of the people in the Market-place.

I should have rejoiced to have had such an opportunity of explaining to every sect and party the reasons why you Democrats can appreciate the conduct of, and why you do not feel yourselves degraded in offering your meed of praise to, one who differs so widely from yourselves on many poin's. Under present circumstances, however, I must be content to answer your very kind and flattering

address by letter. I can assure you that I place a much higher value on your confidence and esteem, than I should if it were possible that they could be considered as an offering at the shrine of a party. I also value

your good opinion the more, because I understand that your association is composed of sober, industrious working men-a class which has of late years been treated, by every legislative party, as though ther were aliens from the constitution, and had Beither part nor lot in the Commonwealth. It is because I believe that the constitution is

I believe that the rights of the poor factory child,

and of the artizan and abouter, are as sacred to the principles of the constitution of England, as are the rights of the monarch—"the head cannot say to the feet, I have no need of you"—if protection be depicted to attend a public meeting at Birtley, on Saturday evening, at seven o'clock.

The principles of the constitution of England, as are the object of the monarch—"the head cannot say that they have the ability to do so, and I have ever that they have the abilities are still able, with the blessing of Al.

Thou depict is far they should a sile of the constitution of England, as are the object. The constitution is far they should avail that they should avail mighty God, to provide all that is needful for the constitution and Thomason were appointed to upon it. denied allegiance cannot be constitutionally de-

I believe that, before the Crown can have any authority to levy taxes, or the landlord can have any right to demand reats, that every industrious working man must be well fed, well-clothed, and well-housed, or as the apostle has it-"that the husbandman must

be first partaker of the fruits." I believe that there is room enough, and that there might be food in plenty, for all the children in this island, for God has said to all, "dwell in the land and do good, and verily thou shalt be fed." Hence, I believe that the present unprotected system of labour—the present niggardly system of wages-the excessive tyranny of the factory system-and the immoral, cowardly, and crael New Poor Law, together with the Legismade of child-murder propounded by Marcus (and working men of England; hence the proud boast intended to be enforced by the forthcoming Rural of the Council, "BIRMINGHAM IS ENGLAND!" lative plan of emigration, and the philosophic Palice) are one and all, neither more nor less than I do not say, that every member of the Council blasphemy against the Highest, and treason against was dishonest; the conduct and the rewards of the crown; and, whilst I have boldly asserted and some prove that all were not trustworthy. maintained the rights of the poor, I have also insisted on the rights of every other class. I have the whole people with the Reform Bill, how they learned my political, as well as my religious creed, then corresponded with, and employed the Council from the Bible; wherein the God of the poor has of the Birmingham Union (which Council managed taught me to worship Him -to honour the king-to the whole Union), and by their aid, enabled the obey these who rule under him-" to render honour Whigs to delude the whole people of England, by to whon honour is due, and tribute to whom simply changing the unconstitutional power of wibute;" - remembering always, that obedience the Tories into the unconstitutional power of the

I am an ardent dmirer of the institutions of the Whigs, their tools in the Birmingoau Council this country. I believe they were intended to secure the happiness of all. I believe that they language was then too violent, no act was too are calculated to do so. I have observed that treasonable then! Arming and resisting the law every departure from them has entailed misery was then their every day recommendation, and upon the people. Hence, you have never found thus they succeeded in deceiving the people, by me forward in promoting new-fangled systems—or delivering them, bound hands and feet, into the in striving to manufacture new Constitutions In spite of the frowns and the persecutions of

the aristocracy, I have as fearlessly maintained tools in the Burmingham Council, stifled the cry for the rights of the Church, the Crown, and the Peers, as I have been uncompromising and undaunted in my advocacy of the more sacred rights I can pity the ingratitude of an aristograt, as I

can laugh at his threats. I have reason to love the poor-because they are

grateful. sometimes, for years together, in presence of the ministers saw their darling measure of tyranny most violent and powerful apposition. I am at last about to fall before an indignant and an united honoured with this flattering mark of your approba- people, they once more appued to their old friends tion. I receive it with the greater pride, because, and tools, in the Birmingham Council, to assist neither on the part of the givers nor the receiver, them again to betray and enslave the people of such measures as seem best calculated to place

I have, ever, (without for one moment, attacking execution. A cry was raised from the Birmingham the rights of property,) sought to establish the Council, for "Universal Suffrage." They, who rights of industry, by every means with which the had slept for so many years, now burst their slumconstitution has furnished me. I have not been bers, and with all the freshness and ardour of the Newcastle branch, this meeting, therefore, begs afraid to adopt the last!

government of traitors laugh at the petitions of had in their hearts-"Down with the agitation the people, when the petitioners were unarmed. I against the New Poor Law!" Believe me, and have, since then, most seriously urged every mark well what I say, Universal Suffrage "was member of your class, to follow the example of not in all their thoughts." The proofs of this are he rich, and before they again petition,) consti- manifold; I will give you a few. tutionally to arm themselves! I am now certain that the rights of labour will never be granted to a Union. I knew none of them; but, I did know the section which includes his own locality. By the multitude of slaves; I am positively sure that they the working men of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and adoption of this or any similar plan, this meeting is will not long be refused to a host of freemen! Be not alarmed, my friends; fools, and madmen, and traitors may prate about danger, and preach

about illegality; but the law of England, and the shire and Lancashire, I did not interfere to oppose Constitution of England, assert "that the difference it. It certainly interfered with the anti-New Poor between a slave and a freeman, is the right to have Law asitation-I did not, however, complain. I arms." It is because you have so long neglected quietly retired and made way for the Birmingham Mr. John Howden was unanimously called to the this right, that your tyrants have at last mistaken champions. I thus obtained a little rest. I was, chair. Mr. Cockburn, from Newcastle, proposed you for slaves! Kemember the patriotic fire which bewever, immediately denounced by members of the following resolution in a very able speech :war:ned the hears and nerved the arms of your the Birmingbam Council and their organ, as a man forefathers; equip yourselves as they were equipped, unworthy of the trust and confidence of the people and thus prove to her Majesty that, although her her people, are loval and free!

I accept this spear of homely manufacture from your trusty hands, as a pledge from you, the working men of Nottingham, that you will no longer to oppose them, before they had denounced me as crouch in the attitude of slaves; but that, from tols the worst of the Tories—as the greatest enemy of Stephens, on Sunday, (to-morrow.) day forward, you will, one and all, make it your business to equip yourselves like freemen, and that, having thus felt that you have power to maintain and desend your own rights, you will also be determined to bury all our differences of opinion on evening, on the New Quay. Mr. Pratt, pipe-maker, anxious and able to protect the rights of others. longer about rights; it is no use talking any longer | powerful New Poor Law monster. We had long about them. Unarmed, it is no use petitioning any more! If you wish to see labour requited with com- at their bidding, we were all three denounced, with tort and plenty-if you would have those dark spots, one breath, by their tools in the members of the Birwhich now disfigure the face of our once lovely mingham Council. Proving, to a demonstration, England—the Poor Law bestiles, by law levelled to that in the Birmingham Council there were agents the ground—if you would restore the marriage and employed by Government to silence the Northern meeting in the school-house on Monday last, Mr. dome-tic rights of their helpless inmates-if you would, indeed, "makeall tyrants tremble, and all oppressors quail," by restoring to "your own order" the pairiotic fire and zeal of your forefathers, be you are indebted for the apprehension of your friend, vention. The following resolution was passed: advised by one who has suffered much for the op- Stephens, whom I pray with you, that God may pressed—by one who, if there be cause for it, is deliver from his remorseless and relentless foes. ready to sacrifice still more for the injured and helpless. Take my advice, as my last legacy to my best Suffrage; they only used it as an engine to put fidence in their integrity, prudence, and determinfriends arm! arm! arm! - and learn to walk erect down the Northern cry against the New Poor ation to carry out the political regeneration of our with an air of liberty and freedom; hold up your Law. heads, like men-throw back your shoulders, and

upright, and step in unison, so that none may incom-Perhaps some trembling Whig may stamp and storm, and, like a madman, rave and swear, "this is foul treason," and assert "that it is illegal!" proclaim ng that, during the reign of Whiggery, no working man shall march erect upon his native soil!

-or fill his well expanded lungs with his own na-When you are all thus armed, and have all accustomed yourselves to the gait of freemen-march, at that very moment, these champions of the people equipped, one by one, to your market-plac-and —these armers and fighters for the Reform Bill!— had been on a mission to Blyth, attended also, and there, under the canopy of Heaven, sign, if rejected, these Whig Ministerial teels!—these members of their labours were well rewarded by the enthusiasm your last perition-praying God the while-no fools the Birmingham Council! withdrew from the Con- displayed, and the numbers that joined the Union

may laugh at that! If, after all, the traitors should refuse to listen.

You talk about "the hour of fight?" With whom? I ask. When you are armed, and walk gone by, when an English working man was not will dare refuse? If traitors dare-with them you afraid to kandle his trusty spear, and when his em- | fight, - and in that fight treason will fall a siredly. ployer did not tremble because his workman was Methinks there will be no traiter bold enough to trying every means (and they have many opportuni-

Your present duty, however, is quite plain and

man is soon thus provided for defence, (remembering I hope that I shall never copy the example of Mr. always that these arms are for defence alone.) as you Daniel O'Connell, who has for so many years absolitrm and peaceful position, indefiance of the intrigues have new armed the "old King." I value this lutely lived upon the cry for Universal Suffrage, spear the more because of its homely work manship; pretending to be its most sincere advocate! and, by it is, really, neither more nor less than an old Eng- such presence, gaining the applause of the people, lish spear, such as our forefathers wielded, before and pocketing many thou-ands of pounds annually guns, and pistols, and rockets were known. May of their money; but who, as soon as there appeared the patriotic ardour of our ancestors return with the to be, for the first time, a chance of obtaining it sight of their well-made trusty spears. After a turned round upon his dupes, and laughingly de- If you had not alluded to the subject, I should not few more remarks, Mr. Oastler handed to the Chair. clared, that Universal Suffrage was a shadow, and have mentioned it. that its very name was nonsense!

In the sense in which I believe you understand very kind address which you have just presented to Universal Suffrage, I do not support it. Simply. me. I regret that the weak state of my health because I do not think that it would be Universal prevents my having the happiness of receiving and Justice. I disapprove of tyranny under every answering your affectionate address, in the presence name, and in every form. I detest the present Suffrage, because, by it, the richer classes rule over, and consequently are the tyrants of the poorer classes. In my opinion, Universal Suffrage would enable the power classes to rule over, and, consequently, to become the tyrants of the richer classes. I would that every class were fairly, fully, and equally represented; thus, in my opinion, would the tyranny of any class be entirely prevented. This view of the subject will not, I believe, meet your approbation. I am accountable for my own judgment. I have not learnt to surrender my reason to

> I perceive that you also allude to the Bailot, on which I have very little to say. Permit myself, and freemen; and, if slavery must be continued in England, let the rest vote in the dark.

Your allusion to the Delegates from Birmingham to the Convention, compels me to offer a w I know that prosperity and happiness will be the however, the great benefit resulting from agitating strong enough to protect the whole people, that I remarks on another subject, upon which it is very sure, the necessary consequence. have, for so many years, unawed by the threats of probable that our opinions may differ. The fear of I cannot now, nor would I wish to force the any faction, been demanding for the defenceless and this shall not deter me from frankly communicating people to adopt my plans. I have done for them oppressed a safe abiding place within the ark of the to you my sentiments. May I request your cannot what I could. I have sacrificed health, the best of and serious attention to my observations on this my years, my substance, nay, my home. What lous and able advocates in that neighbourhood.

> management. It may be wise that they should avail themselves of the advice and assistance of other persons, but, it is my opinion, that the sole management of their affairs should always remain in their

No stronger proof of the danger and folly of any other plan can, or need be given, than the great that the seed which has been sown, may, in His and influential Birmingham Union. Its Council managed and arranged for the whole body. The body was composed of working men. The Council was not so. And what has been the result? Working men of Nottingham, mark well the following facts :-

Union, were enabled to betray the whole of the ever the first to grant justice to others.

You remember when the Whigs wished to delude must ever be limited to such laws only as are Whigs; by merely changing the name of tyransy, in accordance with the resealed will of God, or, as and thus by popularizing its name, to give i His own most hely word has it, "in the Lord." | more power to sting! In working that scheme for | quietly separated.

"were instant in season and out of season." No hands of the Whigs!

Since then, the Whigs have, by the aid of their Universal Suffrage in every part of England until last aummer.

Then, because ministers had found that they were unable to put down the strong union which was formed in Yorkshire and Lancashire against the New Poor Law; which union was, at that time, measuring its steps southwards, and was bidding fair to take up such a position as would have pre-Having unflinchingly maintained there views, vented any ministry from daring to propose a through good report and through evil report," renewal of that execrable law; I say, then, when

The plan was no sooner formed than put into youth, they pressed out into the provinces with respectfully to recommend as an improvement on All ethers have now failed. I have seen a Universal Suffrage on their lips-but some of them

> I had never interfered with the Birmingham they knew me; for we had toiled many years of opinion that the subscriptions would be more together.

When the cry for the Charter was set up in York--as a violent incendiary-a blood-thirsty monster, Ministers may be tyrants and traitors, her subjects and I know not what. Perhaps you will say, this was not to be wondered at, seeing that I am a Tory, and they called themselves Radicals; they might, however, have waited until I had entered the field the working men.

But there were three of us-Joseph Rayner Stephens, Feargus O'Conner, and myself, who had democrats of North Shields, was held on Tuesday other subjects, and to join heart, head, and hand, Believe me, my friends, it is no use reasoning any in assisting the people to destroy the gaunt and and determined. Upwards of one thousand men been as thorns in the sides of the Ministers; so now,

cry against the New Poor Law.

let your breasts be well expanded. As you go to how still and quiet they have kept the people of Bir- True Scotsman. and from your work, by twos or three-, or dezens mingham, since the Convention met! How diffeand scores, just as the case may happen, walk thus rent this from their conduct when they were the willing tools of the Whigs, during the Reform mania. They really wished to obtain that Whig measure and succeeded. Mark, also, the tameness of their to be "William Tell; or, the Swiss Patriot." language in Convention-how beautifully it contrasts with their violence in Council, curing the Reform agitation! Mark, again, that, as soon as tude, and when, backed by an united people, there versal Suffrage might become the law of the land :

were dupes. They will, if I mistake not, under the influence and direction of the one, (whose dupes I believe they are.) still continue their services to his masters. the Ministers, by using all their influence, and by ties.) to divide and distract the working men of Birmingham, and thus, if possible, assist the Ministry to put down the clamour for Universal Suffrage, by causing a riot and tumult in Birmingthe secret undermining influence of those enemies to their cause; and that they will be able to take a of their direct foes. A riot, an outbreak in Birmingham, would be a death blow to the true

interests of the working men of England. I have to apologice for thus plainty stating my sentiments, and reminding you of so many facts, in reference to the Birmingham Council and Delegates.

to impress upon your minds, and to enforce, by this Messrs. Elliott and Charlton. The proceedings awful instance of treachery, the absolute necessity were most spirited; many workmen who had just of working men always keeping the management of their affairs in their own hands. If these remarks determination was evinced to get rid of tyranny at shall have the effect of leading you seriously to the first convenience. The sum of 15s. 6d. was colponder on that all important subject, I shall be lected for the National Rent. Mr. Charlton rethankful, and I shall have obtained my object.

With reference to myself, you observe, that you services and advice are most required to meet and was displayed, and the men of that neighbourhood ing that I will never desert or relax in my endeavour to coming crisis. (Applause.) Mr. Hume reported. accomplish the complete overthrow of that system | that he had attended a most important meeting at which has so long degraded our common country," Hartley, over which Mr. Wright, of Blyth, prethe keeping of others, nor yet to pretend to embrace and you also "offer up a prayer, that I may long sided. The agitation was progressing with renewed continue to advocate the cause of liberty and the vigour in these quarters. At the meeting in Blyth, inately adjourned until Friday, on the motion of feel bound to say a few words. It does not appear a considerable number of the middle classes. He all those who wish to do so, to vote openly, Ike to me, that I can render my country any other also attended a meeting at Newbiggen, the first ever service. I have freely communicated all my teld at that place. There he had, strange as it have nothing new to add. If my advice is taken, of the Joiners Trades' Union; the result proved,

can I do more? I must now, because necessity mighty God, to provide all that is needful for myself and those who are dependent on me. I am driven by necessity into private life. I shall there often remember with pleasure the busy scenes of "agitation" in which I have taken a part; and my prayers will ever ascend to my God and yours, good time, produce an abundant harvest of peace. contentment, plenty, and piety; and, that the times of the oppressors of His poor, may be shortened.

"You are not," you assure me, and I believe it-You are not actuated by a spirit of revenge, or a The Birmingham Union, being composed of working men, obtained the confidence of all the working men of England. The Council of the Birmingham Union, having the management of the Birmingham Union, having the management of the Birmingham Union, having the management of the Birmingham Union, being composed of working men of England. The Council of the Birmingham Union, being composed of working men of England. The Council of the Birmingham Union, being composed of working men of England. The Council of the Birmingham Union, being composed of working men of England. The Council of the Birmingham Union, being composed of work fellow creatures."

Indicate the tabled of your fellow creatures."

No! you are associated together, for the purpose of obtaining and maintaining your own rights—those as at present. He said that it had always been his opinion that the subscriptions ought to be one nearly to make a man respected, vilify him; if you desire

My friends, in parting, permit me to give you a amount of subscriptions should be advanced, as they numbers were, the House dividing on the amendwatchword-Union; be sore that that man is your were not able to send and pay public speakers to half mentfoe, who seeks to divide you. Be united—love as the places that required them. He concluded by brethren -and the God of peace will give you His moving a resolution according to his views. Mr

I thank you for your kind attentions to me. I tions remain as they are, and that a more efficient shall place your address, among many others, from system of collecting the funds be established. There vour Northern brethren. The spear which you have entrusted to my keeping, shall never disgrace your an efficient system of collection, the income of the cause. And now, my friends, farewell.

RICHARD OASTLER. Nottingham, April 17th, 1839. After a few toasts and speeches, the meeting rose to lay before the Council a system of persecu-

STATE OF POLITICAL FEELING.

NEWCASTLE .- At a meeting of the Coach Makers' Branch of the Northern Political Union, held at the Ducrow Inn, Shakapeare-street, on Saturday night, the 13th instant, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the General Convention, now assembled in London, ought to receive the support of their fellow countrymen in every part of the United Kingdom; and that this meeting confidently hope that the Council of the Northern Political Union will send a deputation to Morpeth, Alawick, Wooler, Berwick, and the intermediate villages, in order that the funds of the Convention may be strengthened-their power to do good increased and that the enemies of the People may see that the industrious classes are really in earnest, and determined never to cease their exertions till the People's Charter become the law of the land."-"That this meeting, being fully aware that the great and arduous undertaking of agitating for universal liberty is greatly limited for want of funds, such measures as seem best calculated to place sufficient funds at the disposal of the council for that purpose: at the same time this meeting is of opinion that the funds of the Union are greatly impaired for want of a proper organization, more particularly in the present mode that the Newcastle branch be divided into sections, and, in addition to the usual officers each section to have collectors, similar to the plan adopted, and acted upon with good effect, by the coach-makers; this may be done either by the different trades forming themselves into branches, or by dividing the town, each member to belong to regularly paid, more life and vigour infused into the Union, and the means of extending its influence greatly increased."

GREENSIDE.-A public meeting was held at Greenside, on Saturday evening, the 13th April. 'That this meeting pledges itself to support the National Convention until Universal Suffrage becomes the law of the land. Mr. J. A. Anderson. chemist, seconded the resolution, which was carried

FATFIELD AND SHINEY ROW .- We understand that the patriots of these places have invited Mr. Thomason to preach in behalf of the Rev. J. R.

NORTH SHIELDS .- A public meeting of the was in the chair. The proceedings were orderly were present, and the meeting did not disperse till Earl of RODEN, observing that some of the minisconsiderably after nightfall. We rejoice to find ters, who had been named on the Committee on the North Shields throwing off its apathy, and joining heart and hand with its patriotic brothers on the south side of the water.

Thomas How in the chair. The meeting was ad- was not his intention to attend the committee, and Had it not been for those men, the New Poor Law dressed by several gentlemen, and they resolved to he believed he might say the same on the part of all of the Most High bave passed over in stlenge the would never have been renewed. To those men double their contributions for the National Con- his noble friends who had been appointed. Resolved, that we view with pride and exultation the conduct of our representatives in Convention as members of the committee. These men never wished to obtain Universal assembled in London, and that we place full conbeloved native land, and that we are determined to at variance with the bill, and as having been intro-Do you ask my reasons for this charge? Mark support them to the utmost extent of our power."-

> CARLISCE.-We understand that the Society of Amateur Players have kindly offered a performance, in the Cartisle Theatre, in aid of the funds for the support of the Rev. J. R. Stephens. The piece is

NORTHERN POLITICAL UNION .- The Council met on Wednesday evening, Mr. Thomas Gray, the Convention began to assume an important atti- president, in the chair. A large number of councillors were returned from the new elections. Vaseemed, for the first time, to be a chance that Uni- rious sums of rents were handed in .- Mr. E. Charlton reported that they had an excellent meeting in Fatfield on Friday night. Dr. Hume, who vention, and, in their parting address, they gave to their masters a pretty intelligible hint what to do Sunderland, also addressed the meeting with much with those hones: men who dared to remain at their energy and effect .-- Mr. Moody reported that he three was a hired traitor; in charity, I hope the two assembly of several hundreds waiting. Mr. Devyr and Mr. Ayre were also present, and all three addressed the meeting with much effect. They were refused the Methodist Chapel for the purpose of holding their meetings. The public-house, too, where all their meetings had previously been held, was shut against them by the interference of a Swallwell brewer, to whom the place belonged. The landlord, however, gave notice to quit, and was about to remove to other premises. He doubted not, too, that the people would serve a notice upon meeting was held at Elswick and Benwell on Monday. Under the broad sky, as the Methodist Chapel had also been refused by certain underlings, who hold its management in trust for the people -people whom they thus exposed to the damps of twilight. regardless of its baneful influence upon the health of men whose daily toil was at the mouth of the furnace. Mr. Hedley was in the chair, and he (Mr. D.) and Mr. Thomason addressed the meeting with much effect for upwards of an hour and a half, at the conclusion of which a number of additional names were enrolled in that branch of the Union. I have written, what I have written, with a view The meeting was held on Monday and attended by arrived from Carlisle, entered the Union, and a ported that he attended a most numerous and important meeting in Blyth on Saturday evening. do not fear that I shall "sacr fice the people, by Between nine hundred and a thousand men and deserting their cause in the hour of need, when my women were present; the most enthusiastic spirit as mostly happens in such cases, led to no result. overthrow the common enemy of the human race;" were, he was glad to say, putting themselves into and, you say, "you cannot conclude without pray- the freeman's attitude, by securing arms for the people." In reply to these kind wishes of yours, I the Comptroller of Customs was present, as well as Mr. T. Duncombe. thoughts. My arguments are before the people. I might appear, encountered opposition from a number and discussing the principles of truth. His friend, the trades' unionist, at the close of the proceedings, embraced the cause of liberty, and it is not to be doubted will henceforward be one of its most zea-Messrs. Thomas Hepburn and Embleton were apason and Thomason were appointed to attend Spital Tongues, on Friday (last night.) The Secretary reported that he had written to the Convention for the grant of an additional £5 of the National Rent Fund in hand, for the purpose of agricultural agitation. He had not yet received an before it separated, formed a reading room, and T. Doncombo. ordered the Radical journals. Mr. Mason, in puropinion that the subscriptions ought to be one penny per week; experience now told them that the present

Dever moved as an amendment, that the subscrip-

Union would be £10 or £12 per week, a sum that

they would hardly know what to do with. Mr.

Mason would withdraw his motion. The amend-

ment was then put into the shape of an original

time. In February last, there was a meeting of injustice to them, and the cause espoused, to press a of induencing the election of Guardians, to enforce means of previously discussing it. the abominable Poor Law on the people. Subsequently, there was a meeting held by the same parties, for the purpose of denouncing Mr. Stephens as an incendiary, and all those who constenanced that gentleman as incendiaries. Mr. Edward Charlton asked whether he (Mr. A.) was authorised to give the name of his informant. Mr. Ayre replied that he was, should the information be demanded by the reverends in question. (Hear, hear, hear,) Mr. Gray said, that he believed it possible that the meeting to which Mr. A. referred, might be no other than 2 meeting held by those gentlemen to nituence the appointment of Guardians that would presumption in us, a few individuals in an obscure they would be defeating the rules, &c. of the Poor Dr. Hume was unanimously elected President for theipetions of what may be his sentence: the ensuing three months. Mr. Charlton Elliot was elected Secretary, pro tem, till further arrange- your timely interference may be the means of prements. Mr. R. Ayre was unanimously re-elected Treasurer. A wore of thanks was passed by accladuties to the Union. Mr. Blakey acknowledged the compliment in brief and appropriate terms. hour, however, being then late, and it being the come formally from the middle classes, before the Union entertained it, the subject was dropped for the present, there not being time to enter into the question so fully as its importance demanded. The

Emperial Parliament.

Council then adjourned .- Northern Liberator.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, April 18. After several petitions had been presented, the State of Ireland, had not yet attended the committee, wished to know whether it was their intention to attend? If it was not their intention, he thought it desirable that others should be appointed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE complained of the irregularity of such questions; but stated that it

would move for the substitution of other noble lords Lord MELBOURNE moved that the amendment

of the Commons to the Ecclesiastical Appointments

Suspension Bill should be adopted. The Bishop of EXETER objected to it as wholly duced to enable the government to complete the appointment of Lord Wriothesly Russell, &c. The Duke of WELLINGTON recommended that separate bill should be introduced for that purpose. After some further discussion the consideration of the question was postponed.

Friday April 19.

The Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the two Mutiny Bills, and several private Bills. Lord BROUGHAM again called attention to the ordinance for the establishment of a free pressin Malta, and after some sparring between his Lordship and the Marquis of Normanby, a copy of the ordinance was ordered to be laid before the House.

Several petitions were presented in favour of Mr. clerical habit lest the world call you wolves in R. Hill's postage plan.

sheep's clothing, and say that 'twas only for the Petitions were also presented against the New fleece that you followed the flock. Did you but Poor Lav. Lord ABINGER alluded to the system going on know, Sirs, how many people have been reclaimed in Lancashire of arming the people, and said he had reason to believe that the magistrates who took an active part in enforcing the laws had some apprehension for their lives. He concluded by impressing on the Government the necessity of

attending to the subject. Lord MELBOURNE brought in a bill to carry into effect the amendment of the Commons in the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY brought in a bill to extend to Archbishops and Bishops the privilege enjoyed by the rest of the Clergy, relative to the rebuilding and repairing of their houses. Both bills were read a first time, after which the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Thursday, April 18.

There was a good deal of conversation on the private business of the House and the qualification of Members on Committees. It ended in the adoption of a motion giving leave to the Committee on the part of every good man, and particularly every the Great Western Railway Bill to make their religious teacher. Let any man take the Testareport, notwithstanding an informality through non-

Several petitions were presented in favour of Mr. Rowland Hill's plan of postage; also for and against Ministers on the question of the Irish Government.

Mr. LABOUCHERE stated, in answer to Mr. Godson, that it was his intention to bring forward the Jamaica Bill this day if possible, and that he should not object to the hearing of counsel. At a later period of the evening, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it would be impossible to proceed with

the bill before Monday.

Mr. BARRON complained of a breach of privilege in the misrepresentation of what he had said respecting the ejectments served on the tenants of a noble lord in the county of Waterford. The complaint called forth remarks from different Members, but, The adjourned debate on the state of Ireland was then resumed for the fourth time, Mr. M. J. O'Con-

nell having opened the discussion. Atter an extended debate, in which the following Members took part-Mr. J. Young, Sir Charles Douglas, Mr. W. Roche, Mr. Plumtre, Mr. Ridington,

The House adjourned at one o'clock. Friday, April 19.

After some discussion on the second reading of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields (Tynemouth Extension) Railway Bill, that measure was lost on a division, the

Ayes being 70 Noes107

Majority againstit37 Lord MORPETH, in answer to inquiry from Mr. Lucas, said that it would not be practicable to pre-

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in answer to Sir R. deservedly) for his crimes, the whole of the clergy answer. Mr. Embleton reported that he had Peel's inquiry, that on Monday he proposed to read throughout the land, with very little exception, attended at Seghill and Cramlington, where persethe Jamaica Government Bill a second time—then

The debate extended to a very late hour. Mr. T. of the age, and excelling all his compeers in virtue.

The calls for "divide" had frequently become very hoisterons. The House eventually did divide. The

For such amendment...... 296 Against it 318 Majority in favour of Ministers..... 22

Considerable conversation then took place as to were in the Union nearly 7,000 members, and under the putting of Mr. T. Duncombe's amendment, an efficient system of collection, the income of the point of order, it could not be put until there had been a division on the original motion.

Sir R. PEEL stated that he did not desire to press the House to another division.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, in justice to the peomotion, and earried unanimously. Mr. James Ayre ple of England, he should press his motion. Dr. LUSHINGTON warmly urged that however

Dissenting Ministers, held privately, for the purpose division on so important a resolution without any The House then divided on Mr. T. Duncombe's amendment. The numbers were-

For it 81 Against it 299 Majority against the amendment -218 The House then adjourned at a quarter after four

AN ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF ALL

DENOMINATIONS. STEPHENS AND LIBERTY.

resist the appointment of an Established Church streamon in life, to eall your attention for a time to a Chaplain to officiate in the workhouse. Mr. Mason subject in which you are more particularly intersaid, that their meeting to influence the election of ested than any other portion of her Majesty's sub-Guardians was a tacit acknowledgment of the Poor | jeets. The major part of you have, no doubt, learned Law authorities, and at least an indirect means of long ago, that such a person as Joseph Rayner foisting that abominable anti-christian law upon Stephens was preaching, in their primitive purity, the helpless poor. Mr. Blakey said, that if these the golden gospels of Jesus Christ, and for so doing Dissenting Ministers carried their object into effect, he has been dragged by a common thief-catcher, before the magistracy; he has by the orders of a Law Commissioners, who in all cases wished to ap- corrupt and tyrannical Government been obliged to point Established Church Chaplains as most likely procure the most exorbitant bail; and when the to assist in carrying out all the horrors of this in- most profligate have been told by the Lord Judges numan code. Mr. Mason observed, that it was of of the land, what shall be the penalty awarded for little practical importance to the victims, whether their trangressions, when the most savage amongst established or dissenting priests were appointed to she wicked have been released from the dreadful minister at the shrine of this law of devils. He, state of uncertainty with regard to their future fate, therefore, protested against any countenance that he has been held to bail to the most extravagant might be given to it, either actively or tacitly, amount; in the most unconstitutional manner the directly or indirectly. There being no motion be- sword of justice has been held surpended over his fore the chair, the conversation was dropped, in head, and he has been daily, nay hourly punished order to make way for the election of office-bearers. In the person of his friends, by their dreadful an-

Rev. Sirs, you are both numerous and powerful: serving unimpaired the glorious privileges for which this country has so long been renowned; viz: mation to the retiring officers, in consideration of liberty of conscience. You know not what may be of the efficient and gratuitous discharge of their the next step taken to overthrow yourselves, when avowed Infidelity and unblushing Atheism stalks rampant through the land. Will Mr. Gray having vacated the chair, and Mr. Hume you, I ask, allow a servant of the living Godheing called thereto; a desultory conversation en. to be immured in a common gaol? or will you assist sued as to the propriety of appointing a committee in fauning the flame of religious discord, until a to draw up conditions upon which the Union would burning brand is again snatched from the fires of meet the middle classes in friendly discussion. The Smithfield, only to be extinguished in the blood of our bravest citzens? When you see Christ crucified opinion of some present that the overture should in the person of one of his ministers, will you cry out give us Barabbas ? On, Gentlemen, you must be wholly ignorant of

the real character of the man you are permitting to be persecuted. You boast of your predecessors, the primitive Reformers, possessing sufficient courage and strength of mind to rebuke men in the must elevated stations in society—you dwell with delight on the sermons and advice of Knox, Burnet, fillotson, Swift; and the immortal Wesley, Whitfield, Watson, Clarke, and Heber, are ever present to your imaginations. You endeavour to emulate the virtues and follow the path they have pointed out, as the most likely to lead you and enable you to lead others to the regions of eternal bliss; but do you reflect that in the days of those illustrious personages, the wicked, the hellish Factory system, with its innumerable miseries and soul-killing tendencies did not exist. The accursed New Poor Law had not frozen the hands and feet off the unfortunate poverty and destitution of the best and most useful abitants of this once highly favoured land, while aristocratic ruffians were robbing each other in the hells of St. James (by marking cards,) of the lands our forefathers so bravely fought to defend? Oh, Gentlemen, had you but seen and heard our esteemed and persecuted pastor, deliver one of his heart-stirring discourses to an admiring congregation-had you seen him with his eye of fire, and heard the music of eloquence flow from his fearless and truth-telling tongue had you heard him reprove the wicked, strengthen the timid and the wavering, commend the good, and advise and admonish all, you would not be at all surprised that he was firmly seated in the hearts of the people. Rev. Sirs, there is not an aximal that partakes of the bounties of Divine Providence, that will not tand by their kind, and strive to protect their own order in the hour of danger. Will you then shew less sensibility than the savage in the wild, or the beast of the forest? Will you not obey the injunc-

by attending on the ministry of Mr. Stephens, your negligence would become matter of surprise even to yourselves. There is endless instances here of the drunkard having torsaken his evil ways-the vile and the worthless having become good niembers of society—the weeping mother and starving children having food and smiles, where formerly nothing coulc be seen but sorrow and starvation—the tyrant has become mild and just-the roguish trader honest and equitable—the froward child has become bedient, and the careless servant attentive, in short the face of affairs has become wholly changed wherever the influence of that good and holy man has extended; yet, after all, he is persecuted by a Christian people, because he would not pander to the vices of the wealthy, but like a true guide of the Christian church, endeavoured to uproot and eradicate sin and evil wherever it was discovered: but he is charged with meddling with politics; yet, his practices have been such as are justifiable on ment in his hand, and look to the 25th chapter of Matthew, and he will find that the religion of Christ was such as to provide for the body as well as the soul, and when Mr. Stephens looked in the cadaverous faces of his followers, he considered he would be wanting in his duty, if he did not reprove those persons that caused such privations to exist amongst the most industrious race of people in the universe; when he saw building added to building, villa to villa, acre to acre, and house to house when he saw the employers of these wasted females and sickly children, clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day—when he saw the wreck of "England's bold peasantry" forsaken by their natural protectors, and betrayed by the legislature; then he considered it time to raise his voice in behalf of the oppressed, and apply those portions of Scripture to their legitimate use that were evidently intended by the Great Founder of the Christian Church to strike terror into the hearts of the base, the depraved, and the licentious. Consult your own hearts, Rev. Sirs, and if you are not blinded by a selfish interest—by religious zeal, or the wilful misrepresentations of the corrupt enemi es of honour, honesty, and truth, you will most assuredly conclude with us that, if ever there was a man that was really entitled to credit for good intentions-if ever there was a man that endeavoured to follow the precepts of our Lord and Saviour, and reduce them to practice—if ever there was a man deserving of public sympathy, public confidence, and public support - Joseph Rayner Stephens is that man. We call upon you then as the principal pillars of the church of God, as the advocates of truth and virtuous principle, as Christians, as Britons, as men of honour, as fathers, friends, and citizens, to raise your voices against this odious, this wicked, this unjust persecution; remember the scandal, the shame, the dishonour, that will be attached to you as a body of learned men, if you can find no better argument to convince one of your own members of the Christian church that he Sir F. TRENCH gave notice that he should call had done wrong than bonds, hars, and prisons, it is attention to the proposed plan of adopting the evident his principles are based on the irrevocable oxygen Bude light, and to the danger to which it grounds of truth, otherwise some attempt would would expose the House itself, as well as Honour- have been made ere now to expose their fallacy. When Dr. Dodd was about to be punished (and cution is got up to an enormous extent. He had to hear Counsel at the Bar, and to take the debate also attended at Hartley on Monday night, where, on the principle of the bill on the question of going by giving a few halfnence to little hour. The had by giving a few halfnence to little hour. by giving a few halfpence to little boys, they got into committee.

The fifth night's debate was then opened by Mr.

one of the most mastrious of your learned fraternity has brought down the thunders of the oppressor on his head for simply rising superior to the presingless. his head for simply rising superior to the prejudices

> to make a man respected, vilify him; if you desire to make J. R. Stephens your friend and supporter, release him; but if you intend to sacrifice your worldly all, your hopes here and hereafter, and make flowery smiling England one scene of devastation and carnage, persecute him. Hoping, Sirs, you will take these affairs into your most serious consideration, we remain

Yours most respectfully, THE COMMITTEE.

T. HIGGINS, Secretary. Ashton-under-Lyne, April 15, 1889,

SALMON FISHING.—The state of the west or has been very unfavourable for the sa mon fishing since the commencement of the seas n. There is literally no salmon taking in the Tay at present,tion which had been katching in Newcast'e for some zealous might be the Reformers present, it would be Edinburgh Courant.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

Concluded from our first page. Dr. FLETCHER proceeded to relate to the Convention all the faces connected with his late mission to Birmingham and its neighbourhood, in company with Dr. Taylor and Mr. Carpenter.

GENERAL PETITION. Upon the motion of Mr. PITTETHLY, seconded by Mr. O'Coxnon, a Committee was appointed to mke mensures for the parpose of obtaining an increase to the signatures to the National Petition, and that all such signatures should be forwarded to London en or before the 2nd of May.

RETIREMENT OF A PHYSICAL FORCE PALEGATE. On Mr. Ripen, the delegate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, being appointed by ballet to go on the London Agitation Committee, he declined doing so, saying that in future he would not consider himself a member of the Convention, having lost all confidence in the body.

After which the usual rote of thanks was given the Chamman, and the meeting dissolved.

Weinesday, April 24th.

On the metion of Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. Lower took the chair. Mr. Lovers, the Secretary, having called on

the names, and read the minutes of yesterday Mr. Nesson stated that he was instructed by Mr. Williams, the Delegate for the county of Surrey and Lambeth, to state his intention to waive his right to witin the Convention at present. An objection having been taken to the manner in which the meeting had been called, being for the purpose of electing a delegate for East Surrey, he thought it was most desirable to stand aloof from the Convention at present, leaving it for the men of Survey to deter-

mine whether he should represent them, or another election take place. (Cheers.) He had no doubt that another election would be the result. Mr. Mooks thought the better course would be for Mr. Williams to announce his intention to resign, and he believed it had been determined that the Convention could not accept the resignation of any member, but that lay between himself and his constituents. (Cheers.)

MR. BIDER'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Samzer coincided with the last observation of Mr. Moore, that the Convention could not accept and show that the collective power of the Convention, show they were ready for slangeter-(hear, hear.)- Birmingham Delegates. On referring to the minute the resignation of any member, and acting upon was see strong for a factious man, the sooner they and denouncing those men who did not approve of book, he found he had acted in a contrary manuer that he begged to state that with respect to Mr. had acted under an error. Mr. Mills thought the adoption of such a course

would hold up the Convention to ridicule. It was perfect boys' play.

Mr. Rider stated that he was engaged yesterday Mr. Cardo supported the amendment of Mr. acted.

only question was, whether he was the representative of Lambeth in connection with Sarrey. Mr. CLEAVE concentred with Mr. Mills that, allowing Mr. Rider to take his seat again after the proecedings of yesterday, would be placing the Con- by his constituents. vention in a very invidious point of view, for it had already gone to the world that Mr. Rider had of the mark. Mr. Rider said he had acted in error,

no confidence in its members. Rider involved a principle of desponsm which ought objected to sign Mr. Williams's return, and was he faction in the Convention perfectly addiculous. For so. ("Hear," from Mr. O'Connor.) He was connot to be schmitted to by the Convention, for not again to appeal to his constituents? If Mr. the course he had adopted, both in that place and fident that shortly the men of extreme opinions on majority. Eaving resigned his seat yesterday, Mr. member, Mr. Rider ought not to consider himself the Charter newspaper; for those attacks he did not cheers.) That time was fast approaching, and it Rider now came forward and asked to be elected so, and should go again to his constituents. He care, because they were totally without foundation. would be seen which opinion was the most prevaagain, because he had acted upon a wrong im- should support the original motion. for by their Charter-

Mr. HERTWELL rose to order. They were not of the Convention. now discussing the propriety of Mr. Williams's that the Convention had no power to receive a Dele- seat yesterday.

gate's resignation, the question being between himself and his constituents. Mr. Nasson agreed with Mr. Cardo that they

to the Convertion. Mr. Servingron hoped what had taken place constituents, to say he would resign, would not a sweeping charge of want of confidence in the constituents. Convention; and yet having that want of confidence. he had the inconsistency to come forward, and take

the Convention was worthy of confidence, then Mr. and the Convention in a humiliating position. Last Rider had endeavoured to fasten a foul calumny night he treated the Convention with contempt,

is consequence of being misinformed. He had principled scouldrels. The persons with whom been told when he retired yesterday, that the Con-Mr. Rider had associated, had come within these

vention in the eyes of the country.

Mr. Duncan thought Mr. Rider ought to tell the Convention who the eight men of principle in deprecate the Convention being bearded by a small

time should be spent in conciliation, and not in ere-

there are only eight men of principle in it, proves constituents. him before his constituents and the country to be a Mr. Faort said, the question was, whether Mr. Mr. Duncan seconded the motion.

Mr. SMART thought the course pursued by Mr. Rider an insult to the Convention. Mr. Rider had not stated who the eight men of principle in the matter would be brought before the Convention in Convention were, but he supposed he (Mr. Smart) some other way.

Was not one of them. (Cheera.) He cordially supported the motion before the chair.

Mr. O'Connes felt bound to more an amendment to the motion of Mr. Levett, and if his friend Mr. Hetherington wished for a precedent for his deing so, he would instance one in which he himself was interested, and in which he was in one sense a sufferer. When he was a Member of the House of His (Mr. Rider's) was not a solitary opinion, for had been given. (Hear, hear.) Commons, upon one occasion, when O'Connell was only a fortnight ago a resolution appeared in the interpretation only a fortnight ago a resolution appeared in the interpretation of the strength of the interpretation of the interpretation of the strength of the interpretation of the interpretation of the strength of the interpretation of the inte suse if he had, he should or three others. have included himself. (Laughter.) So with respect Mr. O'Coxnon said he was not accountable for firm their fermer vetes. to the members of the Convention. If any member any resolution in the Northern Star emanating from Mr. Hetherington would persevere in his resohad said that there was only one honest man in the converted that there was only one honest man in the tented himself with supposing that he was that man must be a public meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Wr. Collins regretted that so much tisse had the was that man been wasted in this discussion. If Mr. Rider was worthy of censure, he thought he would find himself was told to the contrary, he should suppose himself attention where now lotton.

It any members of the Convention. It any members any resolution in the Authority and they were now lotton.

In any members of the Convention. It any members any resolution in the Authority and they were now lotton.

Mr. Collins regretted that so much tisse had Mr. Duncan—As Mr. Rider has been found in pursuit of that brave, fearless, and unflinching own house, and returned to the street, than he was told to the contrary, he should suppose himself attached the was that man been wasted in this discussion. If Mr. Rider was worthy of censure, he thought he would find himself stand this? (Never!)

Was attacked in the most ferectious manner, by persons who had evidently way-laid him, and who, after knocking him down, jumped upon and kicked to be one of the eight men of principle to whom as he had described. He selt deeply interested in Mr. Rider had adverted. He thought the Conventible success of the great cause, and no personal splitting hairs. (Cheers.) Since yesterday he had tions until the Charter became the law of the land. character of Mr. Rider's proceedings, which that the concluded by moving the following resolution:

The thought the convent the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation are was in the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation are was in the consideration that the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter now cuartisation and the success of the great cause, and no personal matter and consideration and the success of the great cause and the great cause and the success of the great cause and the success of the great cause and the great caus splitting hairs. (Cheers.) Since yesterday he had spoken to Mr. Rider upon the cause of his resignation; and upon his informing him of that cause, he stated that he had acted upon a wrong supposition, and Mr. Rider then said he would withdraw his resignation. (Cheers.) For his own part, he thought the resignation of Mr. Rider would do great minshief. (Cheers.) He was a most fit and proper perstill a member, and that the discussion was not as to
He thought that every means should be exerted to
all mankind who have attained the age twenty-one
shief. (Cheers.) He was a most fit and proper perstill a member, and that the discussion was not as to
He thought that every means should be exerted to
all mankind who have attained the age twenty-one
vents. to have a voice in the making of those laws

secommodated by the payment of £5 to him. shief. (Cheers.) He was a most fit and proper person to be a member of the Convention. (Hear.) his present position, but the propriety or impropriety is keep the Convention together, instead of the members are a voice in the making of those laws accommostated by the payment of £5 to him.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Cadman, attended by He was no snn-flower; he had been returned by a of his tendering his resignation yesterday, and doing their utmost to create disunion. If they wished by makes he could show good cause for doing so. To make the conduct of some of the Convention together, instead of the members to nave a voice in one making of the conduction together, instead of the members of his present position, but the propriety or impropriety keep the Convention together, instead of the members of his present position, but the propriety or impropriety keep the Convention together, instead of the members of the memb unless he could show good cause for doing so: no such cause could be shown, and he could not thereby the Convention, affirming that it could not respond to the country was to fore can why he Ridar should be compalled to fore see why Mr. Rider should be compelled to (Hear, hear.) He could not but deprecate these conjunction with the fact that the Convention had might laugh, but he would persist in saying that Mr. ing the short time that was now allowed them, it members, must be conclusive that the Convention of the people's delegates in the recent behaviour of the people's delegates in the recent behaviour of the people's delegates in the Convention assembled, we have every reason to believe they have no other object in view than ought to be examined in diminishing breaches and had taken on itself the right of received and entered the resignation of Rider would be looked on by his countrymen and ought to be examined in diminishing breaches and had taken on itself the right of received and entered the recent behaviour of the people's delegates in the recent behaviour of the recent behaviour

tion whom he wished to resign; that he could not not again take his seat, unless sent by a consti- (Laughter.) For the temperate manner in which Mr. place his finger on the name of a single person. He skould bring forward a resolution Harney had replied to the insinuations made against place his finger on the name of a single person. (Cheers.) in conclusion, he begged to more as an amendment-" That the Convention does not consider it discreet, at the present moment, to entertain the proposition further. (Cheers.) Mr. Sankey seconded the amendment.

Mr. WHITTLE must protest against the language in the eyes of the country. (Cheers.) The proper course for members of the Convention was to watch its conduct and adhere to it as long as they could, ced by the men (and he did not mean to use the word the question at issue: they could not; it only reand wher they had no confidence in it to withdraw. as personally offensive to Mr. Rider), whose tool he mained for the people to do so, they alone had the He thought they coght to take no further notice of had been made in the Convention. (Hear.) It was power of dealing with their members. (Hear, hear.) the matter for the present, but to beg Mr. Rider, his opinion that Mr. Rider had been made such infor the sake of his character and discretion, for the strument, and he said this upon his public acts and Convention. (Hear, hear, hear.) They were asfuture to observe the propriety of not interrupting uniform conduct, and the conduct of the faction to suming an authority which even the House of Comthe order of debate by injurious aspersions on any Member or the whole body. (Cheers.)

Dr. Fuercism said the question new was whether the country was to be taught to look on the Convention as roften and contemptible. If so, they had better dissolve at once. Mr. O'Connor had aliuded them as endeavouring to bring the Convention into person to understand any thing but the real question to certain honical sheers which were given when it contempt! Mr. Rider, and those acting with him, in debate. Mr. O'Connor proceeded to argue against was said that the retirement of Mr. Rider from the had been parties to a plan for the organization of Convention, if he could show good cause, would be London, for the formation of Unarter Associations. Mr. O'Connor made use of the words throughout the Metropolis and its vicinity. Why did this is not justice, it is oppression, tyrans y, and destroyed a person," and it was to that the ironical they not oppose it in the Convention? Why did porism. (Oh, oh.) Members may cry "oh, oh," they not oppose it in the Convention? Why did porism. (Oh, oh.) Members may cry "oh, oh," they not oppose it in the Convention? Convention, if he could show good cause, would be London, for the formation of Charter Associations cheers applied, because it implied that there were they become parties to it, and then go out of doors not superior persons. (Near, hear.) He thought the and denounce the Convention as unworthy the conwhole of Mr. Rider's conduct had been calculated scence of the country, because they had adopted ton's resolution, it will be an act of tyranny, and an and was intended to bring the Convention into con-this among other plans? (Hear, hear.) What was termet; and he therefore thought it proper that some to be the end of this affair? Would the Convention expression of opinion should be given, although he allow a man to resign one day, and then come back was not ready to vote for Mr. Lovett's motion. Mr. again the next for the purpose of raising these per-Rider had placed trimself in the most ridiculous and sonal discussions? He believed this was one of the bumiliating position, and if he had not been steps which Mr. Rider and his party were determined

Convention. (Pear, hear.) be damaged by the recirement of Mr. Rider. On deneuncing the character and conduct of men as the contract, he (Mr. H.) thought the Convention boxest as Mr. Rider,—(hear, hear,)—men would be benefitted, that it would be strengthened | who, if the day of trial came, would be as likely to in its purpose, and not interrupted in its proceedings | maintain their ground as these who were everlast- | question. by the redrement of Mr. Rider. Mr. Rider had be lingly vaunting of their courage and desiring to be come the tool of a party-(hear, hear,)-and if the brought into conflict with the armed powers, or men Rider, who had resigned his sent yesterday, that he that he had written to his constituents that he had was willing to hold his sear for the West Liding of resigned, and yet he came to-day and took his sear, jury to the cause, and as an instance he might mention. Let them deal with Mr. Yorkshire, as in the course he adopted resterday he and stated that there were not more than eight tion the circumstance that some of the leading ment Rider as they did with other Delegates placed in it a disgrace to sit in it, instead of being anxious to

with one of his constituent, and was therefore not & Conner, and differed entirely from the view the election of Mr. Williams, and knowing the cir- seen anything factions in the Convention-and those cumstances under winch Mr. Williams had been who took the trouble to shew that faction did exist elected, he stated that if it was determined that Mr. in the Convention were enemies to the cause in Williams was not the member for Surrey, he was which they were engaged. It had been previously not the member fer the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr | decided that the Convention had nothing to do with O'Connor had subsequently informed him that the the resignation of Delegates, and that the matter election of Mr. Williams was not disputed; but she was entirely between him and his constituents, and was entirely between him and his constituents, and this ought to be the course taken in the present matance.

Mr. Bunxs thought, after a member had resigned, he had no right to resume his seat except sent again

Mr. Richards thought they were now going wide resigned his sect in the Convention because he had on the supposition that Mr. Williams had been rejected, on which supposition he had rejected him-R, the minority were to govern the Rider was consistent, as Mr. Williams was not a

pression. He begged to inform Mr. Rider that the Mr. CARPENTER said the affirming either of the election of Mr. Williams was disputed altogether, resolution or the amendment would leave the discus- this, and considered Mr. Rider to be the last man to sion where it stood. Mr. Rider was not a member Mr. Sanger-We-cannot receive a resignation.

Mr. CARPENTER wished to ask whether the affirm-Mr. Campo was surprised that this matter had ing or negativing a resolution would make Mr. Rider been introduced, as it had already been laid down a member of the Convention, he having resigned his

The CHAIREAN said his opinion was, that Mr. Rider having stated to the Convention that he resigned his seat, did not disqualify him from sitting, hear, hear.) He was liked all the better for could not accept the resignation of a Delegate. He, but if he had written a letter to his constituents, for one was glad to see Mr. Rider back again at his and resigned his seat, he could not air here as a post, and he trusted he would do his duty manfally. Delegate. The motion and the amendment on and fearlessly. However much the Convention Mr. Rider was not so much the actual resigmight lament it, he felt convinced the country nation of Mr. Rider as his conduct. (Hear, hear, generally would be glad of the return of Mr. Rider hear.)

Mr. WEITTLE considered that his writing to his would prove a lesson to all. Mr. Rider had made be a r signation, unless it was accepted by his

Mr. CLEARE regretted exceedingly the course adopted by Mr. Rider, because, upon his own showpart in these deliberations. (Cheers.) He, thereing, he had been a great deal too hasty. What fore, must necessarily include himself in that want was done yesterday in relation to Mr. Williams. It amounted simply to this, that a proper inquiry Mr. Descan thought that Mr. Rider ought to should take place, as to whether he had been duly spelogise to the Convention for the language he had elected or not. The delay which had taken place, Dr. Flexenza thought that Mr. Rider had placed Convention, which directed that inquiry should be was for the purpose of carrying out the laws of the simself in a most humiliating situation. If the made as to the validity of the election. He had Convention was not worthy of confidence it was highly great personal respect for Mr. Rider, but he condisgraceful to him to wish to join them again. It sidered that his conduct had placed both himself and now added insult to that contempt, by pointing Mr. Rimes did not wish to be misunderstood; out the members as unprincipled persons; and, if and such being the case, he would again state that this imputation was allowed to go forth, without resemble to self virtuous and honest, and if a charge was brought the reason why he had tendered his resignation was mark, they might be pointed at in the streets as unvention was objecting to the election of Mr. walls, and in the hearing of the officers, had de Convention, and that he had not committed such an Williams, and, feeling that election was a valid one, nounced them as d—d humbugs, and Mr. Rider insult as to warrant the carrying of the original be at once stated that if Mr. Williams was not now made himself their mouth-piece. (Hear.) motion. permitted to take his seat, he would not sit for the West Riding. With regard to what he had stated that he had no confidence in the Convention—he would again assert it, and he would even go further, for he would attend that it was his firm helief that for he would state that it was his firm belief that there were only eight men of principle in the Conwith it that was good and holy. There was but one
character of the people of Yorkshire demanded this Mr. Mills was sorry to see the party feeling that were willing to walk about the streets and be Mr. Lover was pervashing some parts of the Convention, because pointed at as unprincipled scoundrels, and he of daggers, and all the swagger of persons who decoher considered such feeling tended to lower the Conshould therefore vote for the motion of Mr. Lovett.

the Convention were. (Lord cheers.) He must thought Mr. Eyan had acted with great want of not be overlooked. What did he do in resigning yesdiscretion. Mr. Ryder having written to his con-Mr. Saxkey felt sorry at the differences that had taken place among the members of the Convention.

The time now was but short, and he thought the members of the Convention.

The time now was but short, and he thought the members of the Convention.

The time now was but short, and he thought the members of the Convention. The time now was but short, and he thought that Men ber of the Convention. The question under of confidence, and by way of compliment to himself trusted that all personalities would be avoided, as all dishonest. (river, near, and no.) and were a structed that all personalities would be avoided, as all dishonest. (river, near, and no.) and were a fit tended to beget bad feeling. Considering Mr. species of conduct which was not only insulting to make the circumstances the motion would be agreed Rider to be still a Member of the Convention, he them, but an insult to the country at large. (Hear, near, and no.) If they had any respect for their constituents to- That the statement made by Mr. Rider on thought the matter ought now to be allowed to drop. his resignation yesterday, that he had no confidence He wished to add that Mr. Ryder had just informed in the Convention, and now to-day that he believes him that he had not tendered his resignation to his

leave it yesterday wish contempt, and joint it to-day and he thought very few men could come to any resolution did not do more than express an opinion other determination than that he did deserve it. (Hear, hear.) Was he to resign one moment, and on the conduct complained of. (Hear, hear.) then come the next and insult the Convention? He should not vote for the resolution, but trusted the majority of ten.

> ciple. That was his opinion. If other members of of the Convention. (Hear, hear.) the Convention thought they were all honest men, he Mr. Loverr said it would not be in the power of the Convention thought they were all honest men, he had no objection to their entertaining that opinion. the Convention to receive the motion unless notice that it was quite clear that the people must depend on the strength of their own right arms, with a determination.
>
> In a spirited speech, in the course of which is spirited speech, in the course of which is and matthew and making with a determination. But I had been given. (Hear, hear.)
>
> In a spirited speech, in the course of which is spirited speech, in the course of which is spirited speech, in the course of which is an analysis of the White stated to Mr. Read, who took possession of the £20

Mr. Buans seconded the amendment. Mr. CARPENTER said he had been told that the occasion in a different mode from what he had when politic, and unjust, and, to remedy this glaring evil, Convention had no power to receive the resignation the question of the Birmingham delegates' resignation we are determined at all hazards to see the Charter Convention had no power to receive the resignation the question of the Birmingham delegates' resignation of members, and therefore that the tendered resignation was introduced, but he supposed this arose from established as part and parcel of the British Constitution; as in our opinion it is the inherent right of office on Friday night, neglected to appear on

declaratory of the fact, that Mr. Rider could not be him he deserved the warmest approval of every friend to raise a man in the estimation of all the honest and (Hear, hear.) They were much mistaken if they right-thinking men of the country than to be denoun-

which he belonged. When he saw a knot of indiacquiescing in measures here, and then denouncing them out of doors, was be not right in denouncing racillating, he had insulted the Convention in such to take to mar the plan of the Convention, and a manner as to render him totally unfit to sit in the | throw & into confusion, in order that they might go onvention. (Pear, hear.)

back to those parts of the country where they had

Mr. HETESSTRETON said he should support the succeeded by their mad appeals to the passions of

members of the Convention were so pasillanimous who in public meetings could put upon their heads in spirit as not to stand up against any individual; the red cap of liberty and tuck up their sleeves to similar question, concerning the resignation of the secretary, Mr. W. Hall. dissolved the better. Mr. Rider yesterday stated this language as cowards and raitors. (Hear, hear.) to what Mr. O'Connor stated. On that occasion he These proceedings were calculated to do great in- opposed Mr. Rogers's motion, which went to move honest men in the Convention. If Mr. Rider or of Birmingham had asked him whether the Conliesed that statement to be true be ought to have felt | tention sauctioned this exhibition of bloody-mindedness. He thought the conduct of Mr. Rider highly censurable, as week as those with whom he

Mr. Moore objected to the Convention retting up in attendance when the Convention first sat: when taken by Mr. Heth rington. He had not seen any a precedent that it had a right to receive the resignbe entered, he found the Convention objecting to thing factions in Mr. Rider's conduct he had not atton of any member. That right had never yet been assumed. Mr. NEESOM would give his vote in favour of Mr.

O'Conner's amendae art. Mr. Hanney felt modoubt that Mr. Rider was still a member of the Convention, for he had resigned upon a misunderstanding.

Mr. O'Conson believed that the resignation of Mr. Rider was tendered by him after the chairman had left the chair, and therefore it could be con-

sidered no resignation at all. (Hear.)
Mr. HETHERMOTON-No. Mr. Rider resigned when his name was called over as one of the Agitating committee.
Mr. Harrer asked if there was a faction in the

Convention, why the parties forming it had not been brought before them, and proved to be so? (cheers.) Mr. Lovere thought the course pursued by Mr. self. How stood the fact: Had not the Chairman For his part he considered the charge of an existing a speech of his made on Monday that he would do the tool of a party or faction. He did not believe become the tool of any party. He thought the time of the Corrention ought not to be wasted in these personal matters, but felt called upon to make a remark or two, as he had been personally attacked. He had been accused of the heinous crime of putting on the red cap of liberty in Smithfield. Was he the only one who had done so? Did not Henry Hetherington put on the cap of liberty once, and was he looked upon as the worse man for that? (Hear, it, and be hoped to see all the members of the Convention coming down with red caps of liberty. (Much laughter.) It was the emblem under which mankind had won the most glorious

victories over tyranny, and the most glorious triamphs for Democracy. Let the delegates look at the meetings at which they had been elected, and it would be found that in a majority of cases the red cap had been exhibited; and he thought it looked as well on a man's head as on the head of a pike. The people were fit for such exhibitions. Why did the moral advisers of the people keep away from such me tings: Why did they let the incendiaries have their full swing, and not attend to oppose them? They allowed such persons to appear at public meetings, and afterwards condemned them-not at public place to discuss the Smithfield meeting. He was willing to discuss his conduct on that occasion, if he self, and one or two other persons, of a desire to their behalf. bring about a premature collision with the authoritive, and to involve the country in blood and misery. The people were virtuous and honest, & he was himbefore the people, he would abide the result. He supported the amendment of Mr. O'Connor, believing Mr. Rider as honest a man as any on the

Mr. Loverr replied. He would leave all the talk ought to be left. The introduction of such subjects Mr. Bussey said that so far as the conduct of his was unworthy of the Convention. (Hear, hear.) colleague went, he could not justify it; for he The conduct of Mr. Rider was such as that could terday? He insulted the Convention, and then tothey should mark their disapproval of this conduct by voting for the resolution. Let it be manfully met. If they should in this instance allow themselves to be insulted thus with impunity, they would in

> resolution did not do more than express an opinion The resolution was carried in the offirmative by a Mr. HETHERINGTON, on account of that resolu-

some other way.

Mr. Rider said he could not conscientiously rewent to say that they should not consider Mr. Rider tract a single word of what he had stated. He had in future a member of the Convention, unless resaid that he believed that there were not more than elected. Unless they adopted some such conduct, eight honest men in the Convention-men of prin- it would be impossible to carry on the proceedings

members who voted before an opportunity to con-

Mr. O'CONNOR differed from Mr. Duncan, ne matter how charitable he was in the expressions he They must show to the country that the Ashtonians bility. A person, hearing the noise, came out with gentlemen had given them, was not correct. Mr. -" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Carpenter, he must say, spoke and acted on this present system of Government is alike unwise, im-

C.) did not feel at all grieved at what Mr. Rider had said of the character of the Convention. If anything could have given him pleasure it would have been that Mr. Rider should not have named him as accuser the sharmant rabbets. Heart approved on the convention of the charges made against thing could have given him pleasure it would have been that Mr. Rider should not have named him as accuser the sharmant rabbets. Heart approved of the production of the charges made against imposing.

The resolution having been passed, the chairman accuser the sharmant rabbets. The resolution having been passed, the chairman been that Mr. Rider should not have named him as used by Mr. Rider; it was a contempt to the chair one of the eight, because he was thoroughly satisfavour of their cause above another it was zeal. thought they could by their vote this day dispose of

which he belonged. When he saw a knot of indi-viduals doing all they could to bring the Convention Had Mr. Rider defended himself? Was it not atinto contempt, (hear, hear) when he saw them tempted to give judgment on him before he has had time or opportunity to make his defence. The man-ner in which this debate has gone on would give a the assumption of power sought to be maintained if the resolution would pass, and concluded by saying That should the Convention adopt Mr. Hetheringusurpation of that power which solely belongs to our constituents, and can only be exercised by them." (Cheers.) Now, Sir, I dare this Convention to pass Ar. Hetherington's resolution. The breath which sent Rider here, sent you here; and if you pass this, the same breath can blow you to atoms. What! pass this; and then you have but to sweep your Conrention room, and become a meremoney Parliament. He begged of them not to do that which would rouse up the whole country, for what would the motion of Mr. Lovett. He dissented from the view the people, and almost goaded them into acts of people say, but that as they were deserted there taken by Mr. O'Connor, that the Convention would violence, and justify the course they had taken in was little necessity for union on their part. (Hear.) Mr. O'Connor then sat down, and a sologised for the warmth of his address, which he said was occa-

> Mr. CARPENTER would not give up the right of expressing his opinion. Let him set Mr. O'Connor similar circumstances on a former occasion. What does Mr. O'Conner mean by saying, that by pursuing a certain course some of the members were doing their best to bring it to a money Convention?
>
> Mr. O'CONNOR said—What I meant was, that then you would have nothing to do but to dispose of

the public moner.

Mr. CARPENTERresumed-He would not insinuate charges, he made them boldly. He had it from persons whom he did not doubt, "that some of the members had tacked up their sleeves, and said they were ready for anything that might occur." (Hear.) He had these facts from persons who afterwards refused to come forward to prove them, from fear of the ill consequences that might ensue to them if day evening last, the first meeting of this body took they did. (Hear.) We do entertain these different place at the house of Mr. Broughton, Pack Horsand opposing feelings, and no matter when this Inn, Woodhouse, for the purpose of establishing a should be brought to light, he thought that they union; Mesers. White and Illingworth attended as should come into collision at once, and get rid of a deputation from the Leeds Northern Union, who one party or the other. (Hear.) They would soon addressed the meeting at some length upon the get rid of the extremes of both parties—the timid principles of the People's Charter, and the present would soon depart from them, and so would the agitation of the working classes, for the attainment really red hot. (Hear.) He was glad that Mr. of that just and holy measure. Several others also O'Connor had not yet resigned, as he expected from addressed the meeting, whose names we have not elsewhere, attacks had been made against him in both eides would withdraw. (Hear, and loud The great-objection to Mr. Rider was that he was lent in the Convention. He supported the rese-

> Mr. WHITTLE would not support Mr. O'Conner's resolution. He would move the previous question. Mr. O'Coxxon would withdraw his amendment, and give his support to Mr. Whittle. Mr. PITKETHLY knew Mr. Rider for a long

time. He was sorry for the resignation of that person, as he was for many years an ardent friend of liberty. (Hear, hear.) He thought Mr. Carpenter ought to name which of the persons of the Convention he implicated, in saying that the extremes of both parties had determined to resign. (Hear, hear.) the propriety of endeavouring to obtain an act but light—some orders have been given for goods of Mr. NEESOM and Mr. MILLS concurred in denying the authority of the Convention to expel Mr.

Mr. HETHERINGTON withdrew his resolution. The motion was withdrawn.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS. Mr. CLEAVE brought on a motion to the effect that the Convention take up the cause of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners now lying at Woolwich under sentence of transportation. It was extraordinary the apathy that was observed by London, and the country at large, on this subject. He thought it was should be suffered to exist so long under their meetings but in the Convention. This was not a present distressed circumstances, without some could only have the same body of men as a jury, and as he was sure the Convention would lend their he did not doubt the result. He repudiated the assistance in ameliorating their condition, but he did calumnies that were levelled indirectly against him- so on the advice of the committee now sitting on Motion withdrawn.

> RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. HETHERINGTON brought on a resolution to the effect "That it be a special instruction to the future Chairman of the Convention, that he interpose unanimously passed, accompanied by loud cheers his authority to suppress any attempt on the part of members to infulge in personal altercation; and highly pleased with the evening's proceedings, and when any member, when called to order, fails to others thought of having very soon to lay the foundasubmit to the Chairman, the meeting shall immedi- tion stone of an Odd Fellows' Hall, ately adjourn. Mr. Hetherington moved the resolution in a few words. He said he brought it forward

Mr. O'Connor said that allusions had been made to a statement, which had appeared in that day's Sun, of the irregular proceedings which had yester-day taken place. He was glad that that statement had appeared, as it would tend in some degree to bring the Convention to a sense of what was due to its own dignity, regularity, and decorum. (Hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Cleave, Mr. Bussey, and others, spoke to this resolution. The Chairman then put the question, on which the resolution passed unanimously. The meeting then separated.

MEETING AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

liberty. A number of flags and banners were carried in the procession, each inscribed with Radical mottos, and lines laudatory of Mr. Stephens. The procession entered the spacious market-place at a little past seven o'clock, and Dr. Macdonall and a few friends having arrived in a chaise, they ascended a temporary hustings which had been pro-vided for the purpose. Mr. William Aitkin was called to the chair. There must have been upwards of to greatly disfigure his countenance. The land-

Actions speak the mind."

ought to be establyed in diminishing breaches and had taken on itself the right of receiving resignations, not increasing them. With respect to the Convenion fillow-workmen as a sacrificed member. (Hear, not increasing them. With respect to the Convenion fillow-workmen as a sacrificed member. (Hear, not increasing them. With respect to the Convenion fillow-workmen as a sacrificed member. (Hear, not increasing them. With respect to the Convenion, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that if this and we further declare they possess our unlimited confidence, and hence we are determined to suppose them with our votes, our pursue, and our arms. In the well-being and prosperity of the working classes, that the parties in £100 and two sureties in £100 and two suretie

A person named CLARKE seconded the motion. Whilst Mr. Johnson was speaking, a large reinforcement arrived from Hyde, with music, ban-

received with the most enthusiastic cheering. H. said he felt extremely proud to meet them amids! the smoke from the vistols and the cracking of the firelocks; he felt proud to meet them in the position of men; he felt proud, indeed, that he was the representative of men determined to have their rights and privileges. He drew the attention of the meeting to the fact, that Government were trying to smugglthrough the House of Commons a Bill to Amend an Act of Geo. III., which had reference to treasonable societies, and pointed out this as another instance of the Government being about to enter upon a further crusade against the liberties of the people; and he concluded a long and spirited address by declaring that the Charter must be had-peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary. After a vote of thanks had been passed to Dr. Macdouall, the meeting broke up.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. 20, Pembroke Place, Vanxball-road, Piulico,

London, April 23, 1839.

Gentlehen,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Paper of the 20th instant, which came to hand this morning containing a letter addressed to no one, and filled with a tirade of walless shall a of vulgar ribaldry, purporting to be a reply to a civil com-munication of the resignation of my late office of delegate, to the whole of my former constituents.

I was at first in doubt whether the person who signs himself W. Hall, at the tail of this bladder-fish production, was

really secretary even to that section of my late constituents who designate themselves the Nottingham Association; inasmuch as W. Hall has neither the wit, manners, nor modesty of the former secretary, Mr. Burden. Certainly, W. Hall's impertinent assumptions and deviations from truth do not extend to saying he is authorised by others than an excrescence in the Nottingham Association, to insu't a man they once fawned upon; and now, because he acts independently, "acould turn and rend," if they had the power.

I do not implicate my late constituents at Sutton-in-Ashfield and Mansfield in the foregoing remarks. I would be been warmth of his address, which he said was occa-sioned by the great interest he attached to this to pay attention to any remonstrances of theirs, (or of the question. etency,) as I think neither they nor their necretaries would degrade themselves, or the order of the respectable working classes, by such undeserved misbehaviour as that exhibited

> I remain, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ARTHUR S. WADE, D.D.

> > LEEDS.

(Concluded from our Fourth Page.) INQUEST .- On Thursday morning an inquest was held at the Court House, before M. Blackburn, on the body of Samuel Greenhow, shoemaker, aged 24 years, who had been married about a fortnight to a daughter of Mr. Lambert, beerhouse keeper, in Call-lane, at whose house he was living. His wife was from home, and he was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning. He had been previously unwell, and there being no marks of violence, the

jury returned a verdict accordingly. WOODHOUSE NORTHERN UNION .- On Tuesit was unanimously resolved, "That the meetings should in future meet at the house of Mrs. Fotherby, 4,600; Pigs, 150. Swan with Two Necks, every Tuesday night, at ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, April 22nd .eight o'clock. This was truly a spirited and animated meeting, and no doubt will be one of the fine qualities seem to be in best repute, although the most flourishing in the vicinity of Leeds.

ing of the shareholders in the contemplated Odd wool trade; since our last, the demand is only par-Fellow's Hall, was held at the Court House, on tial at firm prices. Oils-no alteration of any Thursday evening, Mr. Brown, the G. M. of the moment. Leeds District, in the chair. The principal objects HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, April 23:d-We of this meeting were, the receiving of the report - have again experienced a flat market, particularly the appointment of a permanent committee for the in the Cloth Hall for all kinds of goods. The manumanagement of the affairs of the shareholders, and facturers begin to complain, although the stocks are

pense incurred being under £15. It passed unani- the advance of wools on the continent. mously. A resolution, conveying the great satisfaction of the shareholders, at the way in which the onerous The business done at our mraket this morning was to exertions of R. Baker, E-q., (whose industry and and was in fair request. talent could be ill dispensed with) not only merited, but gained the admiration of all present. A vote of thanks to the chairman, who had presided with much patience, and gentlemanly bearing, was

GLORIOUS AGITATION.—On Wednesday evening, a large meeting was held at the White Horse, Meadow-lane, when a Union was formed, to be called the Leeds South End Northern Union. The called the Leeds South End Northern Union. The been call sale and rather lower. Beans have been dull sale and rather lower. Beans have been dull in consequence of the turn the proceedings had taken Meadow-lane, when a Union was formed, to be meeting was addressed by George White and David sale.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 6071a. Leeds and its neighbourhood; the surplus, if any, to be applied to defraying the expenses of Peep Green Meeting, which will be received by Mr. Standing, at his Coffee-house, Briggate; by the several unious; and by any member of the Northern Linion also at the STAR Office. All true Radio. Union; also, at the STAR Office. All true Radi- Do Grey,..... cals are requested to subscribe. MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN,-

On Saturday evening, the Chartists made a great demonstration of their strength, upon the occasion of their Delegate in the National Convention, Dr. The circumstances are briefly these:—On the above evening, a party of individuals of the bones of Medical Convention, Dr. The circumstances are briefly these:—On the above evening, a party of individuals of the bones of Medical Convention of the circumstances are briefly these:—On the above evening, a party of individuals of the convention of the circumstances are briefly these circumstances are briefly these circumstances are briefly the circumstances. William Ridley, a wager of £10 a side was laid, wished the wager to be drawn, from which, how- Peas ever, Ridley dissented; and Ball, in revenge, to apprehend Haigh. The above parties then, The Chairman opened the business of the meeting accompanied by Ridley, William and George on the strength of their own right arms, with a determination ne longer to be slaves or tools of the Whig as a security for their appearance before the magis-Mr. John Wild, in moving the first resolution, trates on Saturday. This was at nearly half-past said that the Whigs had got Mr. Oastler in a situation o'clock; and Ridley, previous to leaving the tion in which they would not wish to be placed office, solicited Mr. Read to allow the policeman to themselves; they had wrested from the people the accompany him home, which was granted. But after knocking him down, jumped upon and kicked him in such a manner as nearly to produce insensimax was then obliged to be removed to the nearest house, where he was immediately attended by a surgeon, and every attention was paid to him which Mr. Johnson moved the next resolution, which and Edward Williamson, who were taken into cus-

ANCIENT ROMANS.—On Saturday exeming last. this body opened a Senate at the house of Mr. Jas. Wood, Fenton's Arms Inn, Thwaith-gate. In the course of the evening, the president of the order informed the members of the newly opened Senate, that a similar opening would take place this evening at Hunslet Carr.

REV. MR. STEPHENS.—The sermon by Mr. Thornton on behalf of Mr. Stephens is unavoidably postponed till next Sunday—the place will be duly

notified.

EEDS GENERAL CEMETERY_ LI CHARGES FOR GROUND, MAKING AULT or GRAVE, and FEE:-

Single Interment for a Child under 3 Years 0 6 0 All Persons above 0 10 0 Private Grave, 9 Feet deep in the

Upper Division 4 12 6
In the Lower Division .. 3 17 6 Each extra Foot in Depth..... 0 2 0 Brick Vault, 10 Feet deep in the Upper

Division 9 15 0

Lower Division .. 9 0 0 Monuments and Grave Stones according to Esti-

For further Particulars apply to REV. J. RAWSON, Cometery House.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEPIELD CORN MARKET.

Our arrivals are fair this week of Wheat: the trade generally is more firm, and the full prices of his day se'nnight are obtained for best qualities of Englieh or foreign. Sales however are limited. Barey is scarce and quite as dear. Outs and Shelling without variation in value. Beans as last stated. Malt is not plentiful, and higher prices obtained. Little passin in other articles.

THE TEA TRADE, April 22 .- The deliveries last week increased to 488,903 lb., the trade having become more animated since the termination of the late public sales.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, on Saturday last; the business transacted was to a very limited extent; on Tuesday, however, a slight improvement was manifest, more business having been done than on Saturday. The manufacturers, we hear, continue fairly employed, which gives assurance that a better trade is anticipated.

TALLOW .- The price of Tallew continues in Leeds at 5s. per stone.

PRICE OF SOAP AND OIL .- London mettled, 57s., pale yellow, 53s. per cwt. Rape Oil per tun, £39. to £40.

PRICE OF POTATOES IN LEEDS .-- American Natives, 1s 9d; Scotch reds, 1s 8d; and Shaw's, le 3d per weigh of 48lbs. LEEDS FORTNIGHT CATTLE FAIR, April

24th.—There was a larger show of Sheep at our market to-day, than has been witnessed on any previous occasion; the supply greatly exceeded the demand, the market was heavy. Of Beasts we were rather scarce, though those exhibited were of an excellent quality and the demand was brisk. The following are the prices :- Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone been able to learn; after which several persons en- of 14lbs.; Mutton, clipped, 6d. to 61d.; unclipped, rolled their names, and a secretary being chosen, 7d. to 71d. per lb.; Pork, 6s. 8d. per stone. Number of Cattle at market: -Beasts, 229; Sheep,

demand has been fair, prices remain stationary. ODD FELLOWS' HALL .- A very numerous meet. We cannot quote any material alteration in the

of parliament to legalise, not only their a good quality, but only sparingly. There has proceedings, but also those of the whole unity. The report was exceedingly favourable, nearly much the same. If the trade in general had been 6.000 shares being taken, and the whole of the ex- brisk higher prices was anticipated, on account of MANCHESTER COEN MARKET, SATURDAY .-

duties of the committee had been performed, and a very limited extent for each article, and the few thanking that committee for their successful exer-sales effected in Wheat were at a reduction of 2d. to tions, passed unanimously, and amid deafening 3d. per 70lbs. Choice and fresh superfine qualities acclamations. R. Barr, Esq., had kindly consented of English Flour, owing to their scarcity, were to be present, and give his opinion respecting the disposed of to consumers at fully the rates of this betraying a great want of sympathy by the public transfer of £1 shares. This, which is the only day se'nnight; whilst other descriptions, although for injurious treatment that those poor marters obstacle, will be set aside by obtaining an Act of we do not reduce our quetations, were barely sales. Parliament, which will be got, if talent, industry, able at the previous valuation. For Oats and Oatand a good cause, are worth anything. As a proof meal there was only a moderate inquiry, at a means being adopted to obtain their freedom. He of the great confidence placed in the original pre- decline of Id. per 45lbs. on the former, and 1s. to liminary committee, the whole of them, with 1s. 6d. per 240lbs. on the latter article. The trade but one exception, were re-appointed, amid in Beans closed dull, and rather lower prices were much applanse. The unceasing and disinterested submitted to. Fine Malt commanded late rates,

Howden Conn Market, April 20. Total Quantities, Per Qr. Tot. Amount. Imp. measure £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat .. 430.. 3 15 9 .. 1629 16 0 Oats 49.. 1 1 9 .. 53 9 0 Beans.. 59.. 1 17 8 .. 111 5 0

LEEDS CORN MARKET, APRIL 23.

Black, from the Central Union, Mr. Ellis in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That a subscription be entered into for the purpose of agitating the several districts of Leeds and its neighbourhood; the surplus, if any, to be applied to defend the defending Mr. Ellis in the WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bashels, 690a.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bashels, 690a.

Noriolk, Suffolk. Essex, new red, 63, 65s, dae 70s, de 70s, 70s, for the purpose of agitating the several districts of Leeds and its neighbourhood; the surplus, if any, to be applied to defend to the surplus of the su

BRANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel. We regret to state that an attack of so serious a nature as to place his life in imminent peril, was OATS, per Quarter of Kight Imperial Bushels.

William Ridley, a wager of £10 a side was laid,
Ball having asserted that some property belonging to Ridley was mortgaged. In the course of the evening, Ball, finding that he was mistaken,

Barley 1732 Raposeed 1732 Raposeed 1732 Raposeed 1732 Raposeed 1732 Raposeed 1733 Raposeed 1 ARRIVALS DURING THE WERK.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, EMDING to the chair. There must have been upwards of to greatly distinguise his countenance. The range of the fifteen thousand persons present, many of them lord, for the preservation of the peace, called in symbol of the police, to whom Haigh gave Ball in custody, which from time to time they the police, to whom Haigh gave Ball in custody, the police of contauding the Ball of the police of the pol

Sporting Entelligence.

BETTING AT MANCHESTER. THE CHESTER CUP.-P. R.

5] to 1 aget Mr. Ferguson's Harkaway. (6)
6 to 1 aget Mr. Copeland's King Cole. (t)
6 to 1 "Captain Berkeley's Caravan. (af)
7 to 1 "Lord Normanby's Giper. (t)
11 to 1 "Captain Healey's Van Buren. (off)
18 to 1 "Sir T. Stanley's Cowboy. (off)
20 to 1 "Lord Westminster's Card. Paff. (of. Spely)
20 to 1 "Lugwardine. (t)
20 to 1 "Mr. Allan's Percy.
25 to 1 "Mr. Allan's Percy.
25 to 1 "Mr. Mostyn na. Piccotte. (t)
50 to 1 "Mr. Mark Browne's Hopeful. (t)
6 to 5 the field s. three. 6 to 5 the field s. three.

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Saturday, April 27th, 1839,