arrived on Kennington Common, where several thousand persons had been waiting his arrival from nity crush the other, and tread it as mire under their a little after six o'clock. The evening was extremely cold and wet; there was a sharp easierly wind, with frequent showers of rain and sleet driving across the Common; but such was the anxiety to hear this extraordinary man, that the assemblage, which included a great number of females, remained undiminished in numbers long efter the shades of night all the appointments of Heaven. But is wretchedhad fallen. After the hymn

"Shall I for fear of feeble man" The spirit's course in me restrain," and a prayer, the Rev. Mr. Stephens proceeded as It is more than an hundred years ago since Whitfell and Wesley, two of the greatest and best men England and the world has ever seen, lifted up their roices among the masses of the people of this metropolis, and declared the whole counsel of God, courting no man's favour, and fearing no man's frown. They came forward as every man of God oright to do, carrying their lives in their hands—they said, as every good man ought to say, "Let God be true and let his truth win its widening way in defiance of all that power, or prejudice, or oppression can bring to stay the pragress of that gospel which was intended by the Author of it to be glad tidings of great joy unto all people." I pray, I hope, I trust that we have not now, one hundred years after these men came out, to look in vain for other men, less worthy it may be, less holy it may be, but still breathing the same spirit, setting the same mark before them. having the same end in view, namely, to proclaim the will of God, to unfold, to explain, and to enforce the Word of God upon the understandings and the affections of their felio w men. It is indeed true that the spirit of true religion has not of late years gained ground but lost it—we have lost it; we have lost the spirit of Christianity in the outward forms of religion -we have rested content and satisfied with our lumples and one or inances and our institutions, whilst at the same time we have left the mass of our fellow creatures to wander in the wilderness as sheep who have no shepherd. It is my object and design this erening to attempt to preach that spirit in London. To secure this, you who hear me, and perhaps also through the press that may communicate to persons at a distance the substance of this day's discoursethrough you and it to enkindle in their hearts the same fire of true religion, that that fire may burn and bless until it hath consumed our national sins, and having thus destroyed the evil resuscitate, renew in each, the fresh, the pure, the nnadalterated, the all-powerful living word of the erer-living and true God. (Cheers.) I am, indeed, sorry in one respect that we should be in that plight nationally, that a poor man, an unfriended man, save by men as poor as himself-a poor unfriended person, cannot announce his intention of preaching upon public ground to the public of this metropelis. without having some hundreds of policemen at his heels (Cries of "shame.") But has it, indeed, come to this? Are we, indeed, free-born Englishman: Are we, indeed, sitting under the shado n of the law, enjoying the blessings of civil and religious liberty, when a poor person cannot go to Shepherd's Fields or Primase Hill, or Kennington Common, without some handreds of policemen at his heels? (Shame.) Now this day have I been warned off the ground, under the flimsy, frivolous, malignant, pretext that the young grass would not make hay, if the soles of your feet trod upon it for some half heer or so. And, this atternoon, after I had been warned by the representative of Mr. Rhodes, not to suffer. at my peril, any trespass upon the grass, and after I had pledged my word to that gentleman, that any damage which might ensue to the grass through the trespass of your feet should be compensated for -that I myself would pay for any injury that might be committed to the terf-a policeman, not satisfied with that promise, and not wishing Mr. Rhodes's Agent to be satisfied with it either, whispered to him, "There's plenty of time and plenty of strengthmake haste, and we shall soon clear the ground! (Shame.) And I ascertained that, by orders from head quarters, there were dealts from four divisions of the police of London then within the sound of a whistle, all of them ready to come up, and to clear be preached. (Cheers.) And to-night, as I also have been given to understand—the police of this district, all who are not upon duty, have orders to be at home, to be ready, and to be forthcoming. Now. I ask again has it come to this? (Hear, hear.) The people of London are allowed to squander of vice, may be indulged in, and committee in the city of London, and its suburbs, without trafts being made from four divisions of police-without orders being given to the police to be at home and in readinoss; but, no sooner does a poor man come up, as Whitfield and as Wesley came, with nothing in his hand but the Book of God, with nothing on his lips but the word of God, and nothing in his beart, either towards King, Lords, or Commons, but the love of God to all—no sooner does such a man come among you, than the whole force of the metropolisis put in motion, as if they were abaid of an insurrection taking place amongst the loyal subjects of the Queen, and, I hope, the equally loyal, the still more loyal subjects of Him who is of princes. (H-ar.) My brethren, I fear them not, I heed them not. (Cheers.) I have made my reckening, I have settled all that with Him wko gare me breath, with Him who can, when he sees best, withdraw that breath, and send me in peace to sleep with my fathers, and afterwards to call me to his bar, to give an account of the deeds done in the body. I know well that the battle I fight is a He and death struggle. I am not blind to it. I am not indifferent to it. I tell you frankly my whole heart is in it—all that I have and all that I owe are committed to this great enterprise. But what is the enterprise in which I and you also are engaged? Have I ever been heard—ever yet been known—to utter a sentiment which cannot be shown to be in harmony with the word of the living and true God: (Hear, hear.) If I have utrered such a sentiment,

the ground; but, on making a representation to thing that the bulk it has been in olden time, and so by God's blessing were a rebel like the mother of Moses, and refuse to public meeting. One said, "Charge, bayonets." the ground; but, on making a representation to iming their can justify you in supposing that the proper quarter, the policeman's master, I supof a nation can be poor under God's laws. (Hear,
posse, gave him to understand that it was much hear.) The man who has his strength and his health
the only weapon I shall sield—the only weapon I dians, which internally establish in your houses the themselves over the public fields—are allowed to needs. 'Tis yours of right, 'is yours by old laws, God and his Christ. It has been too much the fashior betake themselves to all public amusements—you and I say with our forelathers "We will not allow to preach a one-sided religion—to preach half the may drink, you may gamble—you may go to the Hippodrome, or to Vanxhail—(I don't know the Why, there is an act of Parnament nor peaker not allow in peace a one-sided rengion—to present name the laws of England to be changed." (Lond cheers.) Gosyel. Men have been taught their duties, but never told of their rights. Now it is my duty—my every species of recreation, of dissipation, age, and to held a cottage with less than four acres of land duties. The poor have duties to perform—but are loyal, the still more loyal subjects of Him who is comforts of his family. If you read this book, you tract, and by so refusing, leaves the poor handi-King of kings, and Lord of lords, and the only Ruler will find that when God enjoins u, on the people crafteman in a condition of wretchedness, starvation, let those who understand the ways of God more Perfectly than I do correct me, and, by correcting. Figrent me from misleading you, and thus stop the Plague before it has gone too far, and hinder the eril which they suppose I am creating in the land. It would be much better, if I am the dangerous man breathing should, according to the arrange and wee to the rich. The bible tells the rich man aracter they have represented me to be-it would be infinitely better that they should send, not an inspector of police, but a learned divine—an able her his wedded wife, and in the holy state of matheologian—some master in Israel—some man in the mony raise up children, and bring them up in and raiment, there would not be quite so many all good laws—break all bad ones; but break them is no want of churches and chapels, and able and Profound divines interpreters of the Holy Scriptures; mstead of causing drafts from four divisions of this infernal system—this diabolical system—this to preach contentment to the people when they have Police, it would be much better to call for drafts from damnable system—a system which, preventing a not food and raiment. I exhort the people-I man from earning, by his own labour, enough to advise the people, I appeal to the people against bear.) Let the clergy follow me wherever I go, inmaintain himself and his family, compels that man contentment—I preach discontent—I preach discont seed of the police. I sent a public invitation to the Bishop of London, requesting him to come as but of ten, run into vice and profligacy—or compels any people, to the people now before me, if that the shepherd and bishop of your souls; and were that man (being married) to witness, with broken people, under the laws, by the laws, with the the bishop of London here, I would dare him to heart, the rain, the degradation, and wretchedness laws, cannot by their own industry bay food and pet his finger on any one point advanced by me inday that is not consistent with the Bible—(which is part and parcel of the law of the land)—with heaviest curse that can rest upon his head. My ger than any thing I have ever yet preached to the practical ordinances of the Prayer Book, and object is—my business is—first by making these people. There is a remarkable passage never particularly ordinances laid down and inculcated in things known, and then by leaving the knowledge incularly brought before you. It is in the passage the Book of Homilies. I say again, if the Church of thus communicated to my fellow-men to its practical England, as by law established, ceases to be what I results, to remady these evils—to remove these less there is great danger of its becoming,—if it abuses—to revive the ancient spirit of our instituterses to be the guardian, the defender, the advocate, the champion of the poor, it ought to cease to be tained in this blessed book—so that every man. the national religion of England. (Hear.) If I ambeing industrious and virtuous, shall have it in his being industrious and virtuous, shall have it in his destand religion aright, it I have learned at all the power, by his own industry, with foresight, economy, meaning of God's word, I find it to be this:—A and fragality to stand on his own feet erect, without and frogality to stand on his own feet erect, without from of doctrine, of precept, of command, of the blash of shame upon his check-without the treatening, of promise, which goes to raise man, herd mark of bondage upon his brow-a free-born h lift him up from the dust, out of the mire man-a God-fearing worshipper of Him who is the and of the soil of sin. of evil, of vice, and of every- Futher of the spirit of all flesh, and the bountiful that has hurt him, everything that can hert donor of all that we enjoy. (Cheers.) I wish no hard to make him wise, and good, and holy. harm to happen to any man—but if there be men heppy. If I understand the scope, and influin England-if there be men either at the foot or at the head of the political body of this country—
at world, it is this: "Glory to God in the highest, who gainsay, and withstand, and do all in their on earth peace, good will towards men." But he can Ged be glorified if there be war in the mids. cower to overthrow, the will and the word of Godthen against such men as this I wage a war to the sorked 24 hours every day-wast or the millions of the 60, Geo. III., chap. 1.

one class of the community oppresses the other? At seven o'clock in the asterneon Mr. Stephens nity plunders the other—if one class of the commu-How can there be peace if one class of the community ensiaves the other—if one class of the commufeet? There can be no peace—there ought to be no peace. (Hear, hear.) Peace would be the highest man, who does require them. The Bible says that, after God had made all things, he bestowed them fully and equally upon man—that he blessed them and said they were very good, and made man the master of the whole. The Bible says that, God having thus made all things, and constituted man a overeign upon earth, that he commanded men to "be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth," and take possession of it, and fill it up. I ask you whether the earth is filled up?—whether there is not have means in his own hand of amply providing for that which it is his duty to perform—the master is all the necessary wants, and for all the reasonable wrong if he refuses to perform his part of the con-

craitsman in a concinion of wretchedness, starvation, any precept -when he propounds any law he inva- and misery. The evil of the present day is, that niably attaches a blessing to it. You will always the lab wer does too much, tar too much, three find that all he made he then blessed; and he said times too much. (Hear, hear.) You work sixteen that a man's wife should be like a fruitful vine; hours where you ought only to work eight. You poor; to love mercy to the poor; to walk humbly and speaking of children, he says, blessed is the get twelvepence where you ought to get twelve man whose quiver is full of them. Now, I sak you, shillings; and by this state of things one part of if that is the case in the present age? (No. no.) It society rolls in ease and laxury, and in consequence God upon all ranks—all orders—all degrees of men you were to talk of a man being blessed with a wallows in profligacy and in vice, while the who refuse to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk numerous family, he would turn round and say, other class is in a state of nakedness, of famine, humbly with their God. I hope there is no treason that that numerous family was the greatest curs of the extremest misery that ever yet affected the in that, unless it be treason against hell, treason that could come upon him. (Hear, hear.) All humas race. Now my object is to bring Christianity if you will say that a family of that description, to to bear on every man's heart—then to bring Christhat extent, is a burden instead of a ble-sing. Yes, | tianity thus brought to bear upon his heart, to every we have changed even the mode of expression-we man's house and home-then to bring it to bear talk now of a man "without incumbrances, and upon parish vestries, and Houses of Parliament, when we speak of a man without them. we mean and Cours of Royalty, that from the Queen upon man who has no children, perhaps no wife—who the throne, down to the cottage of the peasant, all tands single-handed and alone in the world. may be equally seeme-all may be equally con-Jught it to be so? (No, no.) It is not God's way tented, equally happy, and equally in the enjoyment it is not God's will—it is not God's law. His of those blessings which God has intended for each. law, his will, his way is, that every man breathing, and provided for all. (Cheers.) But any you—Does and he is speaking of mankind all along—that every not the bible preach contentment to the poor? Yes; ment of his Providence, having reached a ripened to be content when he has got food and raiment, age, take to himself the woman of his choice—inske and if all our rich men were content and satisfied the nurture and admonition of the Lord. I ask you, maked and without food. (Chests.) The bible Englishmen and follow Christians, what it is that preaches contentment to those, and those only, who fills our land with vice? It is this horrid system- have food and raiment. It is wrong, it is wicked, either to continue unmarried, and to, in kine cases disfaction-I preach disgust-I preach resistance to of that wife and children whom God has given to raiment for the aselves and their families. (Cheers.) him as a blessing, but whom man has made the Why, even the Word of God on this subject is stronwhich God commands meanot to steal-" Let him that stole st al no more." which is right and good: no man ought to steal: but what is theft? What is tions—the primitive design of the Christianity constealing? It is taking away from another what

REV. J. R. STEPHENS'S THIRD SERMON instead of peace?—and how can there be peace if death! (Cheers.) I hold no terms with them—I England could earn enough for themselves and their give no quarter to them—I say the sword of the Lord against the enemies of the Lord—I say God and the rights which God has given unto man, and may God speed the right which we take in hand. (Cheers.) One thing has always been hidden from our eyes in the professed explanation of the Scriptures which are commonly given to you by the acoffence against Heaven—peace, under such circum-stances, would be implety and blasphemy against of God, you will always find that we are commanded God. You may ask me whether Christianity does to do his will, and if we do that will, he promises close the world bulk of society cannot by constant labour earn to do his will, and if we do that will, he promises cough for themselves and their horseholds, letting not inculcate patience to bear?—yes, patience under to bless—if we disober that commandment, he all the appointments of Heaten. But is wretchedness, and poverty, and misery, an appointment of Heaven? No; God has not created poverty: on appointment of the contrary, the flishe says God made all things (not for himself), he does not want them) but for (not for himself), he does not want them) but for man, who does require them. The Bible says that, effect—these destructions game and so constant labour earn and their commandment, he command—the promises and their homseholds, letting to do his will, and if we do that will, he promises and their homseholds, letting to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the supply of the necessity of ethers, then the supply of the necessity of ethers, and when haid not to rest his defence on any analogy between the enough for themselves and their homseholds, letting to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants. It is the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants. It is the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to be able to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, and subject to earn, over the defendants and that of school processions, the defendants and that of school processions, and effect—these destructions came upon them-because one part of mankind oppressed and tyrannised over the other. If you take, for instance, that event commonly called the Flood, or the Deluge, and if you call to mind the accounts you have heard of it. wonderful ark—what a great ship it was—what a family. That's the law of England—the law of wise man Noah must have been, to know how to nature, and the law of God, and if the present state whether the earth; pilling about continues are common and another continues and a continue as the continues of the cartly pilling about continues and was a quantity of water came down the cartly pilling about continues and was a quantity of water came down the cartly pilling about trades and the cartly pilling about continues and was a quantity of water came down the cartly pilling about trades and the cartly pilling about the p build it—what a long time it took to build—what a the motherless, and all those degrive; of their nather proud, the heavy time powerful operasor, est earthly authority, I should bow down in humble the heavy the makes the dishese command the dishese command the dishe the increases, and an mose deprive, or their material guardians—the blind, the half, the lame—those who makes use of the might that is in his hands, for the purpose of crushing and trampling upon the work; and for this portion of society fool in this weak and defenceless. And if God has ever made the law of God then I will not obey it—then will I book has made ample provision. He says that religion, pure and undefied calls upon us to visit the

syiour, it is as the Helper, the Saviour, the Regument, I have done of this portion of society to the says that religion, pure and undefied calls upon us to visit the
syiour, it is as the Helper, the Saviour, the Regument, I have done of this portion of society to the upon us to visit the fatherless and the widow in their afflictions—to seek deemer of those who have none other to help them them out—to fetch them up—to carry comforts to but himself. How does God speak of himself? I have done so; by remonstrating, I have done so; by remonstrating the later of the later o them—nut to drive them away—not to thrust them | Does he say I am the ally of sov-reigns—I am the into bastiles not to starve them on skilly and cheese | champion of aristocrats and of nobles, and of such parings. (Groans and hisses.) Pure religion and men? No, God says "Go to, rich mun; weep and undefiled consists in visiting the widow and the fahowl for your miseries that shall come upon you."
then, as God has shown me, as Go therless. The Scripture says if thy brother bath God says, "Let princes administer justice; let and, as God will empower five, I will go on resisting waxen poor, and fallen into decay, thou art to relieve rolers cule the earth in all rights pushess and equity." it, even though I shall be called upon to resist it unto thy brother. Open thy hand wide unto thy brother. Whose friend is God? The friend of the friend- blood. (Loud cheers.) I pray that the laws of thy brother. Open thy hand wide anto tay brother. In note linead is God? The fisher of the close-fisted, cold-blooded, iron-hearted charity as fatherless. Whose husband is God? The husband they choose to call it now. I say let the charity of of the widow. Whose Saviour is God? The husband and our workhouses—the charity of our commission—the charity of the poor.

The deliverer, and redeemer, and will have delivered the charity of the poor.

The deliverer is dod? The charity of the laws of ers and our guardians—let such charity as that be and emancipator of the bondsman and the slave.

driven back to hell from whence it originated. (Load How was it in Egyps with the Israelites, when teers.) Then shalt thou open thy han i wide nuto Pharaon held them in bondage ? God sent Moses thy brother," in every act of humanity, every act of down from the desert of Midian, where he was keepconsolence, every act of sympathy and every act of ling the flocks of his father-in-law—there was Moses relief! Thou shalt open thy hand wide unto thy led, and laught, and furnished, and instructed, and deaths. (Hear, henr.) So it was with the midwives brother, politically, nationally in all the institutions empowered of God to go down to Egypt, and for sent by Pharonh to destroy the first born of the of the land, which institutions, in a christian country | what purpose? Did he go to Pharosh, King of Israelites, and because they refused, God honoured especially, ought to be based upon the principles contained in the revealed word of God. But to talk but what kind? He went to Pharoah with this of them as if poverty message from God, "Let my people go!" Let my hear it to be glain, in obedience to an obligation of the model of them as if poverty message from God, "Let my people go!" Let my were to be allowed, much more were to be spoken of people go out of bondage unto the land of promise! as a thing fixed and settled on a whole class of the It was a political deliverance, a social emancipation: community, is the foulest blasphemy that can be You have nothing in the Word of God exclusively spoken of the Divine Being. You shall search the religious. R livion and politics in the Word of God Scriptures all through, and you shall call me a liar. are always united. Social, political, and divine Moses to be the deliverer of his countrymen. (Hear, or worse than that, if you can find in that book any wrath are always connected in the Word of God. So hear.) And would that every mother in England they meant by physical force. Never attended any very well," and broke off again. Witness went with a solution of Manager and the Control of Control cannot be poor, unless injury or injustice has been wish you to wield, on tit you wield it right, you will laws of Malthus and the practices of Marcus—laws committed upon him. The balk of my fellow coun- indit all powerful and mighty through God, in pull- infinitely werse than ever corsed any land upon trymen are poor, because their share of the land has ling down the strongholds of the mighty, as a prebeen taken from them. Their share of the land has paration for the peaceful coming of the beneficient and the providence of God will go before you as a been taken from them, for every man that breathes in Eagland ought to have a house to himself—a that the kingdoms of this world may politically, house of his own and a field—is much land as he socially, and religiously become kingdoms of our or to a child—are we to be told that the poor man or to a child —are we to be told that the poor man or to a child —are we to be told that the poor man or to a child —are we to be told that the poor man or told —are we to be told that the poor man or told —are we to be told that the poor man or told —are we to be told that the poor man or told —are we to be told that the poor man or told —are we to be to this hour that makes it penal for any landowner charge, and my onice also, to teach men their round it. Would we be any the worse for that law the rich exempt? (Hear, hear.) It is the duty of to be received: (No, no.) No; a great deal better. the servant to be obelient—the duty of the workman I have not time this evening, and it would take me to do what he contracts to perform—to be diffigent house, and the Queen upon her throne has no right too far from my immediate purpose to go over the and attentive to the interests of his master—but it is to her palace. (Hear, hear.) I would not that the laws laid down in the Old Testament for the regu- the duty of the mast r to pay him his just and lawful Queen should be without a palace; I would not that lation of property, especially as that regulation re- wages. The master is as great a robber if he keep the cottager should be without a home; but first the ferred to the bulk of the people under what are back the wages of the servant, as the servant is if called the Mosaic economy; but if you will read the he neglect the master's work which he covenanted Books of Levinens and Deuteronomy, you will find to perform. The servant is wrong if he be idle or that under that state of things God himself pro- neglectful—the master is wrong if he takes the the first man that ever had the first slice if he did house of call for soldiers, but thinks it is a house of

belongs to him, and to which we have no right. Turn

to the passage, and it will show you that my inter-

pretation is correct—"but rather let him labour.

working with his own hands the thing that is good.

that he may have wherewith to give to him that needeth." The reason why you are not to steal is this—if by your own labour, by activity and indus-

try in your calling, you have sufficient not only for

he supply of your own wants-not only for the

mintenance of your own family, but sufficient over

and above all that, to give to the fatherless, the

widow, the blind, the lame, and the halt, and every

families? They cannot—they do not—it is out of had come specially from London, for the purpose, of making examples of the rich for the intimidation their power. (A voice in the crowd—" No, although and Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, of Manchester, entered are obliged, as that man says, to work on the Sabbath day, as well as the six other days of the week and cannot earn enough. I know it is true—it is true of you, and of ten thousand besides you.

The Court would recommend Mr. Palfreyman their seats upon the bench.

The Court would recommend Mr. Palfreyman every man has the right—every man who cannot earnfor himself—to go and get it, and take it where ever he can find it. (Cheers.) The only reason why I do not recommend this is because it would be proclamation, it could only have a salutary ineffectual for an individual to attempt it. The old law allowed a man to take a sheep or an ox, if he I dare say you have all heard a great deal about the had not enough to supply the necessities of his of things should continue much longer—if the poor threatening, I have done so: and if reason, and argument, and remonstrance, and prayers, and tears, off." They then went two and two for a distance of versation. Gomersall was alone. He was not and entreaties, shall all be found to be ineffectual about 100 yards. Gomersall then cried "halt," walking with any one. Witness and James Frudd God; then against these laws I will wage unwearying, unceasing war—war, war, if it must be so, to the knife; or, if it must be so, to ten thousand onjust and wicked law. She hid him for three menths, retusing to obey the power and refusing to submit to the law of the king, and because she did which the sun shone. Lot all such laws be resisted, has no right to a cottage? I say if the poor man has no right to live, neither has the rich. If the poor man has no right to a wife, neither has the rich-if the poor man has no right to children, neither has the rich. (Hear, hear.) If the poor man has no right to a cottage, the noble has no right to a castle—the merchant has no right cottager. The cottager before the Queen-the la- pulled Newgass in to join them. Does not know bourer before the shopk eper. Let the poor be the who pulled him in. They went to Mr. Buckley's two sureties of £50 each, and Gomersall, himself first partakers of the fruits, and, if so, he will be afterwards. Does not know that Buckley's is a in £20, and two sureties in £10. vided that every man is the land should have his man's sweat and refuses to give him gold in ex- not take plenty. (Cheers.) My politics, if I have call for any one that wants to drink. Has often the case, after a hearing of five hours, was happy, as secure, and as contented, under his humble roof, as the Queen is on her throne in her palace; surrounded by the courtiers that adorn her regal state. And, unless the Crown of this kingdom; unless the Parliament of this empire; unless the great, the high, and the mighty of this land are prepared, with their God, then I denounce God's carse upon them, from the Crown downwards. The curse of against the devil, treason against injustice, treason against impiety, treason against tyranny and cruelty: and against hell, against the devil, against injustice, impiety, tyranny, and cruelty, I hope I shall ever be found a traitor to the heart's core. (Loud cheers.) Men of London,-Fear God and then you will fear no man living; mend your own hearts and your own ives; reform your own homes; serve God with all your hearts, with all your minds, with all your souls.

and with all your strength. Love your wives—they the left. Did not observe them take hold of each are worthy of your love, and of more than you can do for them—make them as happy as lies in your had. Up to Taylor's Row did not see them link England; now there are more than two hundred and he nurture and admonition of the Lord. Fear God first, and honour the laws afterwards, so far as these to Haxworth's warehouse, walking like gentlemen. wisely-break them prudently-break them circumspecify, but most resolutely—most determinedly; break them at all hazards, at all risks, at all odds, at every sacrifice, even, if called on, the sacrifice of your lives. It is better to obey God than man; and the times are coming—they are already come, when every man must choose whether he will go to hell breaking God's laws, or whether he will go to heaven by an antimely death, in the struggle to break the power of hell which is now endeavouring to undermine the foundations of everlasting truth and righ-

teonsness. The Rev. Gontleman concluded by taking an affectionate leave of his attentive auditory, amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

COURT HOUSE, BARNSLEY.

CONVICTION OF FOUR OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S "RESPECTABLE" PEACE. PRESERVATION PHYSICAL-FORCE MEN.

On Wednesday last, an excitement greater than any we have previously known, prevailed in Barns. ey, in consequence of a charge brought by the Radicals of that town, against Thomas Gomersull. James Frued, Clerk at Beckett's Bank, George man was needs anything at year hands. Now, I Frudd, warehouseman, and Abraham Newgass, ask you, whether the millions of England if they shop eeper, for drilling and training, in violation of

their seats upon the bench.

The Court would recommend Mr. Palfreyman Mr. Palfreyman not to rest his defence on any analogy between the

Proclamation, it could only have a salutary effect if equally applied to the rich man and to the poor man. The Magistrates of course would proceed with great caution as the statute was a penal one; while at the same time, they would bear in mind that the unrestricted viola-

for Mr. Haxworth. Has known Benjamin Haigh were they for Peep Green? Gomersall said "Aye. six or seven years. He, too, works for Mr. Hax. When they got to the town, Gomersall said, "You worth. Has known all the defendants above a year. have conducted yourselves very well; now you had James Frudd is a banker, Newgass is a shopkeeper, He did not see a gun or a bayonet with them. Certainly has had opportunities of attending public meetngs, but never availed himself of those opportunities. Saw James Frudd step on the road. Did not say that James Frudd went in. Here a most awful scene of uproar, groaning, and hissing ensued in consequence of the attempt by Mr. Palfreyman to show a variance in the swearing of the witness. The dense mass pressed forward, shouting, groaning, and hissing, while the magistrates, seemingly unconscious of the cause, ordered the court to be cleared. The people vociferating " clear the gallery

then, or we'll not stir." After some time, order was restored, and the cross-examination of the witness proceeded. Witof anything but the job they were doing. They seen young men walking arm in arm, but never so disposed of. quick as defendants walked. They were walking quicker than usual. Did not see Fletcher there that night, but Benjamin Haigh told him that Fletcher and all the defendants were there.

Benjamin Haigh examined by Mr. COBBETT,-Identified all the defendants. Thomas Gomersall went front and rear to examine them. He (witness) said, that after the Queen's proclamation, they had no right to be at that work. The further examination of this witness corroborated the testimony of the former witness to the entire satisfaction of the

Cross-examined by Mr. PALFREYMAN. - William Ashton sent for him on the 27th May. He went to Ashton, who told him that he wanted to take him before Mr. Watkins, the magistrate. Witness heard George Parker complain shockingly of the ill treatment he had received from the defendant. He complained that they had stopped up the road. Cannot swear whether Newgass was on the right or on the left of Gomersall, but thinks he was on other. Thinks he must have seen them if they arms. Must have seen them if they had. Saw twelve. them afterwards walk arm in arm when they came He supposed that they had then done drilling. They might have halted five or ten, or less than five minutes. Boaz Haigh said he saw four and named them all but Fletcher. Gomersall gave the word "file off," and they filed off; he then said "halt," and they halted.

The Court here asked Mr. Cobbett, if he did dot think that the evidence was sufficient without producing more witnesses to induce the Court to of the Peace for the Borough of LEEDS, in the commit the prisoners or hold them to bail?

Mr. CORRETT replied, that he thought the evidence quite sufficient, but if his learned friend, the admission of the parties.

Mr. PALFREYMAN said -- Thank God, the days of Charles I. are not to be revived, and much as I respect royalty, yet I have no respect for a royal proclamation, when it attempts to supercede the statute law; and I do hold that under this statute you must prove both the animus and Child or Children, must be made with the Clerk of the illegality of the meeting. The statute was not the Peace, some Day prior to the holding of the framed to meet cases like the present. It was Sessions. enacted in disturbed times; when, for the preserva- That Applications in Bastardy will be heard tion of the public peace, vigilance and decision were immediately on the opening of the Court; that all necessary. Even the evidence which has been Appeals will be heard immediately after the Appliadduced in support of the allegations presents a va- cations in Bastardy; and that all proceedings under riance and a discrepancy which, unless in the anxiety of the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of the bench to render satisfaction to the poor at the ex- the Sessions. pense of the rich, is wholly irreconcileable, and the bench will recollect that the path of duty may be equally departed from by the false notion that the

About twelve o'clock. Mr. F. O'Connor, who law should be anomalously stretched for the purpose

ten and eleven o'clock at night. Saw Gomersall there, and heard him say "We were training." Cross-examined by Mr. PALFREYMAN.—Cannot Exactly say what drew the observation from Gomersall ; thinks it arose from the mention of Peep Green. Supposes that Gomercall alluded to those who came in with him. Gomersall said he got them through their exercise very well, except in one case.

march." Gomersall was then on the right, ness had not the least expectation of meeting the rather before the others. Upon the word being thus Frudds there that night. He left about half-past given, they marched off towards Barnsley, all eight. Jas. Frud lleft the house with witness about half-a-breast. Benjamin Haigh was with witness, but is no relation to him. Benjamin Haigh followed them. and four abreast in the road. James Frudd took They marched towards Barnsley. They walked in witness's arm, and never parted till they arrived at line about 150 yards, when Gomersall said "file Barnsley. They came a mile alone in close conagain into line. He then gave the word, "quick times they were alone. Generall said-" Gentlemarch," which they obeyed. Saw Newgass at that men, I am glad to see you march so soldier-like. time. He was not then in line, but was alongside But there is one of you out of step." One of the Gomersall. Overtook them again about 300 yards party behind said let us halt, and make him dress outside the town. Passed them and afterwards saw up. Gomersall was a fifer in the 84th foot. That them again. Saw their faces passing and meeting night there was no intention of drilling or training. close by. It was twinght, and he was near enough Cannot say whether he halted or dressed when orto distinguish them. It was a clear night. Fol. dered. When they had come to Nessbro' Dyke, they lowed them to the town, and at the side of the Wes- found a person lying drunk on the road, and there leyan Chapel, Gomersall ordered them again, in a walking three or four deep picked him ep. At Nesslower tone than before, to file off. They accordingly bro' Dyke, some one called out, "What are you? Cross-examined by Mr. Palfreyman.—Works Physical Force men." They were then asked,

better file off, two and two. Gomersall is a pattern-weaver. There were not plenty of folks about on that night, but very few. Sunday. On their return, Newgass was walking George Parker saw them drilling, and shouted with him. Newgass broke off and went to the "Hallo, there." They stopped Parker, and said causeway. Witness followed aim. Newgass said, with Gomersall to Buckley's. William Frudd and Flatcher went with him. They found others there. Here the evidence for the defence appeared to be closed, and Mr. Cobbett had replied; when the Court requested Mr. Palfreyman to proceed with

any other evidence he might have. Charles Briggs, W. Osteliffe, the landlord of Stair Foot, Charles Ward, grocer, of Leeds, Richard Ellison, linen manufacturer, William Hepworth, grocer, P. Buckley, landlord of the Royal Oak, were then severally called, and swore that the whole matter was a joke.

The majority of the witnesses for the defence. however, having subjected themselves to the same punishment as the defendants, the Magistrates received their evidence with proper caution; and ness could not swear how many stopped with after due deliberation and patient hearing, decided Frudd. Newgass joined them about half way; about that the defendants Gemersall, the two Frudds, the police stone. Witness did not take much notice and Fletcher, should give bail to appear at the Rotherham Sessions, on the 9th of July next. The two Frudds and Fletcher themselves in £100, and

> FATAL WRESTLING .- Two men, ramed Cookson and M'Morrie, lately drinking together at the Dog public-house, Debusgate, Manchester, began talking of their comparative strength of body and limb. Cookson at first challenged M'Morris to fight, but this the latter declined, saying Cookson was too big for him. After a light squabbling, Cookson treated him to a pint of beer, and said He would not hurt a hair of his head." They fterwards, however, began to wrestle together, when Cookson took the other and threw him completely over his head. M'Morris came down a tremendous blow upon his forehead, and Cookson ell back upon him. M'Morris was picked up with his forehead covered with blood, and died soon after. Iwo inquests have been held on the body: the jury, in one case, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," and in the other, a verdict of "Mis

NEWSPAPERS .- In 1794 there were only sixty



LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS County of York, will be holden before THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS the Younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough, at the COURT HOUSE, in Mr. Palfreymen, should attempt to shake the evi- LEEDS, on Thursday, the Twenty-seventh Day dence which he had adduced, he would then hold of June, 1839, at Nine o'Clock in the Forencon, that he was at liberty to produce evidence to prove at which time and place all Jurgra, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons Bound by Recognizance, and others having Business at the said Sessions, are required to attend.

AND NOTICE IS HERBBY ALSO GIVEN. That entries of all intended Motions or Applications relative to the Maintenance of any Illegitimate

JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, 3rd June, 1839.

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In those dreadful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indiscriminate indulgence of the passions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail on its votaries all the enervating imbecilities of old age, and occasion the necessity f renouncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive habit, t weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of rous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any - cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC disease cannot be too cautious into whose hands LS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the they commit themselves. The Propriety of this reil results arising from these melancholy cases. dress

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May 21st, 1839.

THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS,

Northern Star. April 2 1839.



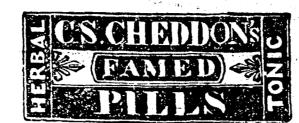
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day, the 12th and 13th of June. Wakefield, New Elephant Inn, Friday and Satur-

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No. 271, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely period producing the most violent pains in the limbs

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a certain and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business: they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent generrhea, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as when we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to others, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be 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 sofferer 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 victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. couragement in the opportunity thus afforded them,

Mr. LA MERT may be personally consulted from. Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance man of experience can avail himself of the greatest on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicines improvements in modern practice, by being able to can only be obtained, as no bookseller, druggist, or

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

The following letter has just been received, and by request of the writer is now published, but it must be observed that no case is published unless by the express consent of the party : --

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

doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not able perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely | circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectsay has saved my constitution from utter destruction. able public seminary, where, for some years, all and with a saving of Ten per Cent. of the whole J. Doberty. Manchester; and all the Agents of the sumed a bealing disposition, my taste and smell got of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my gradually better, my pains entirely left me, and I | waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, a change of torments - the many hours of darkness and am now without fear of any return of the com- seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking fellow creatures similarly afflicted, and for their was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night with which you spoke of my recovery.

in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays till rections, and with the blessing of Providence, a wonderful cure has been completely effected, and I placed in a situation of similar wretchedness. You sentiment of regard, yours truly,

"CHARLES NEWTON,"

97%, ALBION STREET. LEEDS.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

R. BAXTER, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please to observe the name) who has restored to sight so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom has Barnsley, King's Head, Wednesday and Thursbeen blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and forty-five years, begs to announce to the Public, that in consequence of the many invitations that he have received, it is his intention to travel, and the places he intends to visit will be weekly stated in this paper, and he will pledge himself to cure the external Diseases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of

> Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes after the first Appli-. cation I make to the Eye.

made perfect in two months.

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

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who steed

1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two mad at times, as she had twice before attempted months, after having been discharged Blind from to hang herself. Verdict-" Temporary insanity." R. LA MERT, SURGEON, Licentiate of the the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary This soldier will bear out, from all that is now stated,

N. B. Mr. BAXTER may be consulted for the next two months, at the last house but one, in and three minutes walk from the Manch ster and on the part of a man named Frederick Jourdan, a Bolton Railway.

N.B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he is not in partnership with any individual whatsoever, neither does he employ any one to vend his medi-

A REALBLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. ATKINSON'S

INFANT PRESERVATIVE. THIS popular medicine has been prepared an sold by the proprietors upwards of fifty years during which time it has obtained so high, a reputaonly be required by those who, in addition to expetion, from private recommendations alonee as to be rience, have gone through a regular course of ME- used by almost every family in Lancashir and the DICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of neighbouring counties. The best possible eulogium This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physiate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, Preservative was originally intended as an antidote the control over it. This circumstance seems and Stomach, which it effects without producing circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, in ended as a preventive against, and a cure for, under the advice of her friends, declined to do so son, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for affections of the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, &c., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to est discrimination is often necessary to detect its during the progress of the hooping cough, the presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly measles, and the cow pox, or vaccine inoculation. Every person who wishes to have the medicine genuine will please to observe each bottle has upon the stamp, affixed over the cork, the name of " Robert Barker, Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all matism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and co.'s, as and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to thereon, by favour of her Majesty's commissioners: of stamp duties. The genuine medicine is not sold

THE CELEBRATED ROSE LINIMENT,

For Sore Nipples, is recommended to all mothers into the street. His wife, who is about four who wish to enjoy that highest of all maternal gra- months advanced in pregnancy, followed him, but vent that painful exceriation of the breasts, which could. The unfortunate woman, just as she los to many tender mothers is most distressing: and it sight of him, met Sergeant Donnegan, of the H will at all times prove of considerable efficacy in division of police, who at first thought her to be healing the excoriated parts, and has the peculiar maniac, from her being almost in a state of nudity property of being grateful and inoffensive. Price and exclaiming for "Help, help!" He asked he 1s. 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.

Sold wholesale also by Messrs. Newbery & Sons 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Barclay and 67. St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Sutton and Cheapside, London

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER.

was moored in the East India Dock, at Blackwall, with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feel- Messrs. Rennie, Mr. Smith, the patentee, Mr. ever, has been so singularly complete, that I felt it after two o'clock the steamer got under weigh, and, the Working People to possess a correct Like- and have been apparently well for a short time, but nately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, nery in motion, when the accident which has been Medicine, and by persevering in following your di- which led to this melancholy occurrence, and a

ife would have been very great. The whole of the company on board were to have been in the engineroom, for the purpose of examining the working of

the machinery. On Friday evening the inquest was held on the body of M'Millan, at the Union public-house, Greenwich, before Mr. Carttar, and, after the examination of a great number of witnesses, the inquest was adjourned to Wednesday next, with the intention. it would appear, of procuring the attendance of scientific men, who might be able to ascertain the cause of the accident, none of the witnesses hitherto examined being able to speak positively to that point.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN THE BOROUGH COMPTER.-On Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, an inquisition was taken before Mr. Payne, the city coroner, at the Borough Compter, on the body of Ellen Copeley, aged 29, who destroyed herself on Friday evening. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a woman of very vio-MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, evidence that the deceased was a woman of very vio-Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for lent habits. She had formerly cohabited with a man ten years, which originated from an inflammation, and named Pennington, but about twelve months since had been under three Oculists in London and they parted. Pennington then transferred his attenmany other medical gentlemen, but had given up all tions to another female, whom he married about hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was three weeks ago. In the month of April the deceased was committed to Brixton for a month, and on being taken thither by one of the Town Hall officers, she declared that as soon as she obtained her liberty she would be the death of Pennington's wife. On Thursday last she was discharged from the Brixton House of Correction, when she proceeded direct to Mrs. Pennington's lodging in a state of phrenzy, attacked her with her nails until her face and head was covered with blood. A warrant was subsequently obtained, and on Friday she was apprehended and lodged in the Borough Compter. At seven o'clock Homer, one of the turnkeys, unrivalled for forty years. The case last men-tioned was the first placed under the present Mr. and during his absence the deceased hung herself with her apron to the bars of her cell. Pennington A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year stated it to be his belief that the deceased was

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER AND SUICIDE. - On Saturday, about one o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed among the inhabitants of George-street, Plumbers'-row, Greenfield-street, and the neighbourhood of the west-end of the Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerhill Spring; Commercial-road, occasioned by a desperate attempt Hanoverian, to murder his wife, by cutting her throat, and then endeavouring to commit suicide by cutting his own throat also. It appears that about eighteen months ago, Jourdan, who is by business a wadding-manufacturer, and has a small factory close by the water side, Wapping, married the daughter of an aged man named Hartshorne, residing in Plumbers'-row, Whitechapel, with the perfect consent, as it seems, of her friends and relatives. Sometime after the union, a brother of his fatherin-law died intestate, leaving a property of near £10,000, and, this being divided among his surviving brothers, enabled the father of Mrs. Jourdan to make a settlement of about £500 each upon his children. Owing, however, to the irregularity of Jourdan, his not being so good a husband to his wife as her friends could have wished, and, above all, their fears that if he got the property into his own hands he would set off for his native country, his father-in-law, previous to his death, which took practical experience; for unfortunately there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the immoder-to more than 30,000 families annually. The Infant's himself of any portion of it, his wife alone having to those pernicious medicines for children which have to have weighed deeply on and seriously affected his otal ignorance of the general principles of medicine, ruin the constitution, by suffering the disease its success has fully answered the intent. It is a every possible effort to persuade his wife to make Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, to get into the system, where being carried by the pleasant, innocent and efficacious minative, are over her interest in the property to him; but she tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly. the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poior two he has exhibited symptoms of insanity on the subject. On Monday last, he, by the most earnest entreaties, urged Mr. Stanley, his landlord and two of the neighbours, to enter his apartment, No. 10, George-street, and in their presence endeavoured to persuade his wife to exclaim three times that she was willing to resign her interest in the property in his favour; but the parties present perceiving the impropriety of being accessories to such an act, declined having anything to do with in any other way than in moulded bottles, at 1s. 12d. the matter, and this, if possible, added to his excitement. For the last two or three days he has exhibited decided symptoms of derangement, and between three and four yesterday morning he jumped out of bed, and, with nothing on but his shirt, trousers, and boots, immediately sallied tifications—the suckling of their own infants, as a most valuable article. If used in time, it will premercial-road to the south side, running as fast as he what was the matter? and she replied, "That he husband, who, she was certain, was insane in hi mind, had got out of bed and made off to the wate side, for the purpose, as he threatened, of drowning himself, and she was sure he would put his threa in execution." The Sergeant endeavoured to sooth her as much as possible, by saying, he was certain a person in the state she had described her husband must attract the attention of some of the police long before he could reach the water side, and therefore he was certain he would be taken up, and taken care of by them (the police). A female, friend of Mrs. Jourdan, came up while Sergean Donnegan was speaking to her, and with this person she returned to her residence. Jourdan, at abou half-past six o'clock, returned home also, after, a it appeared, calling at the houses of several person he had been in the habit of dealing with, and no from the wife alarmed them in the house, as well a of the engines and machinery, which are of the up stairs, and on reaching the room occupied by by Sir John Rennie and Son, the well-known floor, he found that the door was fastened on the time, to address you on a subject closely connected the purpose of ascertaining those particulars, his efforts were unavailing. At this time a stream of blood was flowing from underneath the door, and unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, how- and several scientific gentlemen on board. Soon other neighbour having ascended the stairs, be tune, about four years since, contract a long-to-be would be an act of gross injustice to your character after making a circuit of the dock, the flood-gates door, when a most frightful spectacle presented lamented most destructive complaint, which no and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark. were opened and she was about to enter the river. itself. The wife was on the floor in a sitting posi-At this time one of the men was absent, having tion, with the blood flowing from the back of her gone ashore to obtain some beer for the people on head, and the right side of her throat, in great board, and the engineers were in waiting for him abundarce, and the husband seated on a sofa, in the I have been under several experienced practitioners, went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortuwith the levers in their hands ready to set the machiact of drawing the blade of a small pocket-knife ness of the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, J. DOHERTY, ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many attended with such very serious consequences took quantity of blood flowing from a wound which he Bookseller, Printer, News Agent, &c., Hydes from patched up and improper treatment, or some others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and place. The company upon deck were alarmed by had inflicted. The parties with great promptitude Cross, Manchester, begs to announce, that on secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted, left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around the noise of an explosion below, and on Mr. Wims-secured him, and wrenched the weapon out of his Saturday next, April 27th, he will publish a Full With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually hurst, and Mr. Smith going below to ascertain the hand. At this moment Shelswell, an officer of Length Likeness, taken expressly for J. D., by an eminent London Artist.

Nuth great rejuctance I was advised by a triend to dying of decay—a gradual but certain decay. I cause, they found the boilers had burst, and the cerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad wondered at the cause of this premature debility, steam was issuing from the top, where they had the commendately directed towards the wounded to the found the boilers had burst, and the cerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad wondered at the cause of this premature debility, steam was issuing from the top, where they had the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was immediately directed towards the wounded the county of the steam was included the county of the steam was included the county of the steam was included the county of th WHITTAKER and HEATON, Inventors and Patenters of a New and Improved Machine for Uniting or Connecting Leather or other Straps, for the United Straps of Volume Which I am a state and bad wondered at the cause of this year of the wounded special to the same of the same of the strain of the truth ever flash across my mind, until an given way, in large quantities. The whole of the female, who was in a sinking, and apparently, a dying state, from the loss of blood. He raised her my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am saw an address of yours, which made me fully senmore or less injured. Three men, named James up, and she faintly requested he would put her now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After sible of my miserable situation. The horror of my M'Millan, second engineer, and Alexander Fraser, hands and feet into cold water. He instantly procured the cabin, where measures were taken to render, usuil the arrival of Mr. Tripe and Mr. Gray, two them assistance and alleviate their sufferings. It medical gentlemen, who were brought by Lea, the was, however, found necessary to remove the men to officer. The hemorrhage frem the wounds was borrors indescribable. I longed far day—with day I the Dreadnought bospital-ship. They were covered stopped; both the wife and husband were conveyed good, I request you will publish this in the paper, with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of that institution in a boat. M'Millan died a few under the direction of Sergeant Donnegan, and of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety minutes after he reached the ship. He was fright their being examined, three deep wounds were found

On Thursday afternoon, an accident of a most only abusing them, but threatening their lives; and alarming nature, and which has been attended with he afterwards became so composed that his wife the loss of life, occurred on board the Archimedes, prevailed upon him to accompany her to the residence new steam-vessel, in the East India Dock. The of Dr. Graves, in Great Alie-street, when he wa vessel is fitted up with Mr. Smith's patent Archime- cupped, received some medicine, and was told to go dean propelling screw, which works at the stern of home, and keep himself as composed as possible the vessel, and causes no swell. She has already and he accordingly returned home, and lay on the made reveral experimental voyages with the new bed for some time. At about half-past twelve propellers, and with the greatest success, about the however, he got up, rushed down stairs, went into coast and on the river. A few days ago the vessel the street, exclaiming he would go and drown made a trip to Portsmouth, and was present at the himself. His wife followed him, and succeeded in launch of the Queen, 120 guns. On her return getting him up stairs; but in about half an hour voyage she made about nine knots an hour. She afterwards, a loud shriek and the cries of "marder" until Thursday, when it was determined to make the residents in the immediate neighbourhood; and another experimental trip on the river, which was Mr. Stanley, a respectable baker residing next door to decide a very important point in the construction and who is also the landlord, was the first to rush ordinary description, and manufactured and fitted up Jourdan and his wife, (a small back one on the first "SIR,—It has been my intention, for a length of engineers of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road. For inside, and though he endeavoured to force it open ing of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are Wimshurst, of Limebouse, the builder of the vessel, trickling down stairs, and a Mr. Richardson, anand James Scroll, firemen and stokers, were most some cold water, with which he bathed her temples dreadfully scalded, and were instantly removed into and also secured the wounds as well as he could with soft linen and blankets, and taken on board to the London Hospital on stretchers by the police miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situations was close to the boilers, and exposed to the whole of a circular description behind the right ear. These force of the discharge of steam. The other men still appear to have been occasioned by stabs from the my relief (a circumstance which will ever have a linger in a most hopeless condition, and but little knife, taken from the husband, which is an ok hopes are entertained of their recovery. An inquiry pocket knife of a very common description, with is ordered to take place by the engineers, patentee, blade of about two inches long, and a handle of the "You directed me a packet of your invaluable owners, and committee, to ascertain the cause same length. The wounds near the ear are of a very dangerous character, as they are supposed to scientific report will be delivered to the coroner's bave severed some branches of the carotid, and the Jury which is to be impannelled on the body of unfortunate woman is considered in most impinent am now in every serve of the word BECOME A NEW M'Millan, who has left a wife and young family undanger. The wound on the throat of the husband MAN! I transmit this account for your honour, and provided for. Mr. George Rennie, Mr. Smith, and is but superficial, owing principally to the bluntaes for the benefit of others whomay, unfortunately, be others, examined the boilers on Friday, and we un- of the weapon; but he exhibited such symptoms derstand that the conclusion they came to was, insanity, that it was deemed necessary to leave may omit my residence; but if asked for, you are that the accident happened by the "stricking of the policeman to take care of him, and both in him at liberty to give it. Remaining, Sir. with every valves," which confined the steam and burst the top room and on the way to the hospital he expressed of the boilers. One has started on the starboard it to have been his decided intention to murder his corner forward, and the other on the larboard corner wife and destroy himself. It is but justice to the aft. Notwithstanding the deplorable nature of the medical officers belonging to the hospital to state occurrence, a degree of satisfaction arises in the fact that the most prompt and humane attention was particularly that had it occurred two minutes later, the loss of to the sufferers.

Fereign and Bowestic Entelligence.

FRANCE.

The new French Cabinet, composed as it is, according to M. Gauguier, of "hypocrites and apostates," has no reason to complain of the complain sance of the French Chamber of Deputies. After a debate, in which M. M. Gauguier, Marion, Corne. Passy, Durand, Salvandy, Dufaure, and Maeguin severally spoke for and against the Secret Service Money Bill, the measure was carried by the overwhelming majority of two hundred and sixty-two votes against seventy-one.

A coolness has taken place between the King and the Dake of Orleans, in consequence of which the 500,000 francs have been offered him by a pub-Duke no longer occupies his apartments at Neuilly. SPAIN.

Madrid papers of the 22nd ult. have been received, with advices from the Frontier by telegraph of the 10th of June, for Gloucester. They will be re-29th. The latter announce that on the 27th, the placed at Brighton by the 11th Dragoons, from Carlist General, D'Espagne, gained possession of Ripoll, a fortress in Catalonia. The garrison fortified themselves in a church, but after a few hours capitalated. To counterbalance this loss, Espartero has taken the towns of Amurrio and Orazeo, and compelled Don Carlos to think of flying to Cabrera, he being no longer safe in the Basques. TURKEY.

In the Courrier Français of Thursday we find the following correspondence from Constantinople:-"A warm alteration took place on April 25 between the first dragoman of the English embassy and the children. Reis Effendi, on the question of a permission required for an English squadron to enter the Dardanelles. On receiving a positive refusal, the dragoman, a letter from Lord John Russell, announcing her ascended. Innumerable single combats, mingle with in a moment of passion, told the Turkish Minister that England made the application merely as a matter of form, and in consideration of the respect which ought to be observed between Powers in friendship with each other, but that 'in spite of the refusal, theBritish fleet would enter the Dardanelles, and that much sooner than was expected.' The truth of this statement may be relied on. The Sultan visits the arsenal every day, where he superintends the fitting out and equipping the ships. The Captain Pacha has engaged that the whole fleet shall be under sail in three quarters of an hour after he receives an order to that effect. This improvement in the naval tactics of the Turks, is attributed to the instructions of the English officers." According to accounts from Odessa of the 9th of Mar, it appears that fifty thousand infantry, twenty thousand

BELGIUM. Accounts from Ghent of the 26th of May, state that two of the cotton manufactories there have left off working since the 25th of May, and another is going to follow, owing to the work people not consenting to a diminution of their wages; this determination had caused a great fermentation among upwards of fifteen years. the working classes.

cava'ry, and a train of 150 pieces of cannon, were

approaching the Turkish frontier from Russia.

for traffic and passengers on the 11th inst. THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA has given £300

to the Wellington monument. BARON PENNEFATHER is summoned to attend

the Lords' Committee on the state of Ireland. CONCERTS à la Musard have been established in various large towns throughout the kingdom. SUGAR is now produced in considerable quan-

tities at Otaheite. Last year this island produced 100 tons.

the bells continually chiming.

mittee are stated to amount to £100 a-day to each of severely injured, but no immediate deaths took and your honesty unquestionable,—give to that THE HON. CAPTAIN WALDEGRAVE has been

the line now fitting out at Portsmouth.

fund for erecting a public monument to Lord Nelson. construction of being a supporter of the Admini- plain to simple people. A half-witted child, at a THE IWENTY-THIRD meeting of the Pitt Club was celebrated on Saturday, at the London Tavern, Lord Redesdale in the chair.

THERE IS MUCH blight upon the apple trees just now, from want of rain, and but haif the usual crop of fruit is expected.

GREEN PEAS in pod, the produce of English gardens, were sold in Covent Garden market, on-Thursday morning, at two guineas the half sieve. THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, Esq., of the North-

of the Borough of Leeds. TPWARDS OF £900 were deposited in the Lincoln Savings' Bank one day last week, by servants and labourers, in sums varying from 1s. to £30. THE LOBDS COMMISSIONERS of her Majerty's Treasury have approved of Dundee as a warehous-

ern Circuit, has been appointed to the Recordership

ing port for East India goods. ALDERMAN COPELAND met with a bad fall last week, owing to his horse taking fright, near Shelton. He is now recovering from the shock. INTELLIGENCE from all parts of France an-

nonce that immense damage has been cone to the vines in the late frosts. A FEW DAYS SINCE, a head of brocoli, weighing from a countryman, because it was deficient in 179104, was sent as a present to a gentleman residing | weight; and, meeting him a few days after in a pulin Chichester. This extraordinary vegetable produrtion was grown in the rectory garden at Amberley.

Garden market, a single bundle of asparague of the usual number of heads, but weighing 46ibs, for tryman; and, if thee lik'st I'll lay thee a guinea Accounts from all parts of France announce

THE DEPUTY, MASTER, and Elder Breihren of the Trinity House have granted out of the pri-

vate charitable fund the sam of £100 to the Royal Naval Benevolent Society. ON WEDNESDAY WEEK, being the 29th of

A PROJECT is on foot, in the Isle of Wight, fer

vization of the Medina river. A public meeting has been held in furtherance of the object.

Lisboa the weather was piercingly cold. SPEAKERS .- There are now three Peers living

who have filled the chair of the House of Commons -ramely, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Canterbury, and On Dir.-Their respective friends begin to ima-

gine that the two new-married lords, Douro and Duncan, have paired off for two honeymoons instead THE REV. JAMES ASPINALL, of Liverpool,

has been presented to the Rectory of Althorpe, Lincolumnire, vacant by the removal of the Rev. W. Lacy, to Alihallows. STEAM SHIP 'SIBIUS.'- The St. George Steam-

packet Company's thip Sirius, arrived from St. ef eight days. HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS the Grand Dake of

dral on Monday last, on the receipt of her Majesty's writ of Coage d' Elirz. LADY CHARLES SOMEESET, sister of Earl

Poulett has accepted the appointment of bedcham- order was restored, and they resumed their work. ber-woman in the establishment of the Queen

HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to confer on the Rev. Mr. Lacy the rectory of All-premises, No. 30, Well-street, Oxford-street, hallows, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Davys to tenanted by several families. It originated in the the see of Peterborough.

soldier quarrelled with his father in that town a few flames. It appears that she had been from home

fingers and ate it.

COUNT MUNSTER died on the 20th inst. His office as hereditary marshal develves on his son, who is still in his minority. The King of Hanover will, therefore have to appoint a substitute. ONE OF THE CHARTISTS now in Montgomery

gaol, named John Humphreys, attempted to hang | lenny postage. himself last week, by attaching his handkerchief to the hinge of a door. THE WHOLE AMOUNT of purchases made in the four last years' exhibitions at the Royal Hiber-

nian Academy was thirty shillings, and that for two water-colour drawings! M. THIERS appears for the moment to have renounced active politics. He is going to write the

il her. THE 12TH LANCERS have orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on Monday, the

THE RECEIPTS of the three Benefits which took

favour of the fund of nearly £150.

AT THE LAST MEETING of the Medico-Bota-Majesty's gracious permission that the society should take the title of the Royal Medico-Botanical

IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Dr. Chalmers's resolution, in opposition to the decision of the House of Lords in the Auchterarder case, has been carried by 204 to 155. This proposition indicates the alleged authority of the church to regulate her own policy as regarded the test of induction.

THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS have established tomy, to be held for three years, at £100 per didates to be members under twenty-six years.

ONE NIGHT, LAST WELK, a most alarming fire Scott, E-q., about three miles from Cheltenham, were destroyed.

THERE IS A RUMOUR in the profession, that Mr. Justice Littledale intends, on account of advanced age, to retire from the Court of Queen's Bench, of which he has been one of the Judges for A NEW STEAM VESSEL, called the Queen, was

launched from the ship-building yard of Messis. THE AYLESBURY RAILWAY is to be opened Curling and young, at Limehouse, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, on Thursday. The ship is of 800 tons burden, and was built for the East India Company. On Monday, pursuant to annual custom, the

elder brothers of the Trinity-house went to Debtford in their state barges to visit the alms-houses. His Grace the Dake of Wellington, as head master, was loudly cheered, both on his landing and on enterng his carriage to return to London. ACCIDENT .- At an auction which took place at

Bordeaux, a few days since, in a house which had ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH STEEPLE is about not been inhabited for some time, while the crowd your letter to the Chartists of Birmingham to be taken down, it being in a dangerous state from was numerous in one of the rooms, the floor sud- couched, would-if your positions were tenable, dealy gave way, and they were precipitated to your arguments sound, your intentions unequivocal THE EXPENSES of the Carlow Election com- the story beneath. A great number of persons were

THE SUM OF 100 GUINEAS has been voted by ground that his presence on that occasion at the the Members of the Royal Yatch Squadron, to the Noble Lord's table might expose him to the mis-

on the morning of Friday, two shocks of an earth- as you call them. You imagined that a division

theep exhibited dreadful symptoms of the disease, by a rope, no one daring to approach it. The other and left yourself completely at my mercy. two refused their food, and died in a state of sullen madness .- Essex Herald.

faculty in the United Kingdom. It is, we believe, the common reddle used by shepherds to mark their mineral ore called Homatite.— Verkshire Gazette.

beadle.-" I tell ye I bean't," rejoined the counon't."-" Done," replied the beadle; and the money that immense injury has been done to the vines, but, if they had been pounds, you'd have had no and in many instances to the crops, by the late right to take them; and this," continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, "will pay me for the loss of the butter."

SPRING FROSTS .- The garden crops in Chiches. ter and its neighbourhood have suffered greatly by appear as if they had been scorched. The damage the improvement of Cowes harbour, and of the na- ustained by the nurserymen of the neighbourhood is very considerable.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- On Sunday afternson. PERSONS IN THE SUITE of the Oceen Down an interesting looking young girl, named Mary ger state, that when her Majesty left Palermo, the Roberts, the daughter of respectable parents re-idsnow was six feet deep there; and that while at ing in Swan-yard, took a boat at Lambeth-stairs. for the pretended purpose of crossing the water; but when about half way across, she suddenly started up and plunged into the river. The waterman immediately seized hold of her, and with much difficulty got her into his boat again. Sne is about sixteen years of age.

Engle, laundress, in an extensive way of business. in Dorset-street, Dorset-square, struck for an advance of wages, without the promise of which they refused to finish their work. Their demand not making his appearance in the laundry, he had scarcely opened his mouth to call them to order, ere Russia forwarned the munificent sum of £360 to the who, pinioning his arms, carried him to a large cophe was seized by half a dozen of the ring-leaders, Lord Mayor on Thursday, for the necessitous poor per full of boiling soap-suds, into which they threatened to immerse him if he dared to interfere with THE NEW BISHOP of Peterborough, Dr. Davys, them, and did not instantly depart. This he readily was elected Bishop at a Chapter held at the Cathe- consented to do, and made a speedy retreat, happy

half-past one o'clock on Friday afternoon, a fire of a very destructive description broke out on the days since, and in his rage cut off one of his parent's the greater portion of the morning, when on entering her room a body of flames burst forth upon her and

is not insured.

POSTAGE.—The Manchester postmatter and received an intimation from the postmaster-general to make such preparations and arrangements as he may deem necessary in order to carry into effect the

MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE POLES .-EXTRAORDINARY ROW .- A meeting of the "friends of Poland" was summoned on Friday evening, at the Assembly Rooms, Thewbald's-road At an early hour the room was tilled with a very mixed audience, a large portion being working men. The gallery was crowded, and exhibited many respectable females. The chair was to be taken at eight o'clock, by Daniel O'Connell, E.q., M.P. That nour having passed, without the appearance of that gentleman, considerable impatience began to be manifested by the crowd. At last some person proposed that a General or Major Beniowsky take the chair. This was the signal for an explosion of frantic fory on the part of a portion of the crowd which defies description, and all that we could gather for a period of semething like half an hour was, that another person had proposed Dr. Wade. place at the Surrey, Saddler's Wells, and City of What was the origin of this tremendous outbreak London Theatres, amounted to about £217. After we cou : not divine. But certain it was that the deducting the expenses, there will be a balance in people assembled began a fierce attack upon each other-blows were dealt most energetically and in-A GOVERNMENT STEAM-VESSEL has been discriminately; and a hundred voices, hoarse with ordered round to Hamburg to bring over the Mar- rage, all shouting at once, rendered the scene as chioness of Clanricarde, lady of the English am- exciting as it was unaccountable. The platform bassador to the court of St. Petersburg. Her was regularly "stormed" a dozen or two times, and ladyship is coming to England to visit her younger lost as often; those below pulled the occupants of the disputed position down by the legs. Those above kicked ferociously their assailants, and precipitated nical Society, Earl Stanhope, the president, read headlong into the crowd such as had daringly trios, quartets, and every other description of pugilistic encounter diversified the general affray; and many a bloody visage, battered hat, and blackened eve betokened the sincerity of the combatants. Al we could do was to watch the issue, which turned out, as in most similar cases, that all parties having humped and bellowed themselves to exhaustion began to ask what it was about, and found that it was "a mistake." The Chartists had "come upon them," and objected to Dr. Wade (as we were informed,) and the Poles generally were two studentships in human and comparative ana- infuriated against Beniowsky, whom they considered as a spy; and as, unfortunately, they all began to angum. The first election will be in June; can- fight before they knew what for; and as, when men once get into a row, they are somewhat incapacitated from argument; and as, indeed, when every broke out on the premises belonging to W. H. one is shouting no one can be heard, it was impossible that anything but sheer exhaustion could terminate which for some time threatened destruction to the the battle. When this desirable consummation was whole of the mansion. The servants' apartments attained it was agreed that a Mr. King should take the chair; and he endeavoured to explain the object of the meeting, which we collected to be to convey to the Polish exiles the expression of the sympathy of the working classes with the oppression and cruelty which has been inflicted on them by the Russian Emperor. In the horrid confusion of the meeting, of course note-taking was out of the question. The agreed to expressive of the abhorence of the atrocities which had been practised on Poland, and their contempt for the Grand Dake, now on a visit to this

> TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M. P. "The next best thing to being right yourself is to put your enemy in the wrong."

SIR,-The plain and simple language in which document much weight; but, inasmuch as your WE UNDERSTAND that Mr. Grote excused him. positions are not tenable, your arguments not appointed to the command of the Revenge ship of self from accepting Lord John Russell's invitation sound, your intentions not unequivocal, and to dinner on the Queen's birthday upon the express | your honesty not unquestionable, the plain and simple language tends only to make the deceit single glance, will discover the motive of your

In thus renewing my correspondence with you. I ARSENIC .- The Rev. W. Thorp, of Womersley, must first remind you that your day has completely has discovered a perfect antidote to this most fatal gone by in England and Scotland—that it is fast pass- Radicals for their tacit endurance of Whig and Tory ng away in Ireland. I mention this fact, to forbid a continuance of your former familiarities. You to crush either or both of the factions. You sheep, and which is made at Micklebring, from a commence your letter to the Chartists of Birming- have your House of Commons, the theatre fit ham as brother Reformers, while no brotherhood, and proper for the discussion of middle-class griev-RUBAL ACUMEN. - A short time since one of or identity of feeling or interest exists between ances: there sit their representatives. The printhe beadles of Brighton took a quantity of butter you and them. What do you tell your "brothers" in ciple of petition—the court of appeal of the nonthe fourth sentence of your epistle? "But the electors-has been destroyed, and public meetings ic house, said to him, - "You're the man I took difference in this respect is very extensive, are their substitute. I would go a thousand miles twenty pounds of butter frem."-" No 1 bean't," because I am convinced myself that your to frustrate a Whig or a Tory meeting. We always THE MARQUIS OF ELY purchased at Covent replied Hodge,- "I am sure you are," says the mode of action does not assist, but, on the contrary, powerfully impedes, the progress of drels as they are, they lurk on the outskirts, for the Reform." You will say that this observation purpose of creating disturbance. Your organs was quickly posted .- "Now," says the countryman, merely applies to the means, and not to the "thou didst take twenty lumps of butter from me; principle; now such for twenty years has been your sophistry. You profess to agree with every man as to a principle, a right, or an end to be attained; but your m-ans are always the only means, while your means have never yet attained a principle or right, or a desirable end: the late severe frosts. The forward vines are terribut, on the contrary, your means have May, the anniversary of Charles the Second's relibly cut off, and gooseberries, of which there was always gone to the suppression of the prinstoration, the Judges were arrayed in their scarlet generally an excellent crop, have fared little better. ciple. By equabbling about the all absorbing Timber trees, particularly the walnut and the ash, importance of judicious means, right has been portant. When you characterised me as a bloodlost sight of. All hope of acquiring right has been | thirsty revolutionist to your mongrel crew of emptydestroyed, by the mystification of your means; bag barristers, hireling attorneys, and patriotic while no project that you have ever undertaken, shopkeepers in Dublin, admitted at a shilling has been brought to a successful issue, because your means have been inadequate to the accom- cussed; when you did this, I took little notice plishment, and for this reason, that you are an of you, but when you denounce a whole body upon unsound politician, and an avaricious man. You are obliged to preserve your popularity by a promise of great things, while your courage fails of supplying the means. I do not over-rate your power when I assert that you might have carried STRIKE AMONGST WASHERWOMEN. OR A a repeal of the Union. I do not exaggerate your MUTINY IN A LAUNDRY .- On Saturday morn. | means when I say that there were sufficient at ing sixty women employed on the premises of Mrs. your disposal to have abolished tithes. I do no over-estimate your popularity and your influence, when I say that, upon your triumphant return from being complied with, they proceeded to create a WILLIAM the Fourth, even to Universal, or nour great disturbance, to quell which, Sergeant Thomp- Household, Suffrage; nor do I violate truth when Petersburg on Wednesday evening, after a passage son, of the D division, was called in; but on his I say that you have not done one solitary you say it comes literally within the law of high to either, if you could accomplish it.

good to man, or to manking, during the whole of treason. Here, then, we are at issue. You I shall now proceed to analyze the several paraat having so luckily escaped a ducking, if not a manifest, by subsequent paragraphs, in which you tage of revolution to the working classes. Very out your first feelers, by bespattering some of at having so luckily escaped a ducking, if not a manifest, by subsequent paragraphs, in which you have of revenues to the boiling. Shertly after, a promise agreeable to the declare that no agreement exists between you and good, Sir; it is because all moral and physical the then leaders with your praise; but, Sir, all through furnishes the most conclusive the Chartists, and feel yourself compelled to put forth revolution have been injurious to the interests be assured that your presence in Birmingham for the ALARMING FIRE-FEMALE BURNT .- About cure that agreement, of which you boast as already existing. There is no similarity between Universal Suffrage and Household Suffrage. There is no similarity between Triennial and Annual Parliafront attic, which was occupied by an elderly female ments. There is no identity of principle between men knowing it, the besetting sin—the great grievance Sir, you have really gifted the Editor of the Star splendid genius, and a generous soul, which makes A BORDEAUX PAPER relates, that a young of the name of Wood, who nearly perished in the upon the question of the Ballot, where one party ad under which the working classes labour, namely, the with a power of prophecy; for had you read that her room a body of flames burst forth upon her and being overcome, fell on the floor; fortunately the last of June, you would be struck with horror, at as it leads me to suppose, that when reason resumes THE MARCUIS OF CLANRICARDE has given being overcome, fell on the floor; fortunately the directions to his agent, Mr. Robert D'Arcy, to emirates at this period were alarmed, and dragged agree with men, from whom you differ toto carle the importance, which you have conferred upon the house (which, with the blessing of God, Universal Editor of the Star, and at the laugh to which you have conferred upon the that we shall once more see you in your proper directions to his agent, Mr. Robert D'Arcy, to embank a portion of the lake, and make a spacious fairgreen, at Longhrea, for the accommodation of the

burnt, and no time was lost in conveying her to the

stand and dragged agree with men, from whom you make conferred upon the

burnt, and no time was lost in conveying her to the

burnt, and no time was lost in conveying her to the

stand agree with men, from whom you nave conferred upon the

the old lady out. She was, however, dreadfully as to the means. The means of what? Why the

burnt, and no time was lost in conveying her to the

stand agree with men, from whom you nave conferred upon the

the old lady out. She was, however, dreadfully as to the means of what? Why the

burnt, and no time was lost in conveying your principles; not the means

Suffrage will give him), there would be an end to

have subjected yourself. Now, pray do read that

for those rights to which all acknowledge their It is between that, among the approaching although the engines of the Brigade Establishment, changes, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, M.P. for Preston, and those of the county and West of England principle you profess to agree. I shall tell you becessity of an hired army of mercenatics, whose then you will find the exact plan of your Sir, assuring you that I remain of precisely the changes, Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, M.P. for Preston, and those of the county and West of England Principles of the county and West of England Principles of the county and West of England Principles of the county and those of

MANCHESTER. - ADOPTION OF THE PENNY No. 4 is a healing clause for any of the mild system, the poor man has not where-Aristocracy in whose favour it might be hereafter vone interest to apply it.

Who in this earthly world has gone so far in the abuse of all our Aristocracy as yourself, from the bloated buffoons, to the men who acquire wealth by the industry of others? Can the interest of the Duke of LEINSTER, Lords Choncurry and observation, I shall here introduce :-CHARLEMONT, and others under the present system, be considered as identified with those whom you call your clients in Ireland? and yet are they not the parties into whose hands you have offered to throw all future agitation and Ireland's destinies? And thus, merging your influence in their interest, do you at the same time, merge it in the hands of their order" in England, for they are identical in both countries. Yet you condescended to give us a taste of hope, by telling us, "that still there are among that Aristocracy, several honest friends of peaceful Reform." You should have explained what you meant by peaceful reform; but as you have omitted it. I shall supply it. It means an eternal talking and her streams running blood, than see her mi-eries con about nothing at all, a continual jabber about right, without redressing a single grievance; a delegation of the people's cause, to those who have an interest in suppressing the public voice, because they live upon public plunder. When next you write, pray favour us with the names of those of the Aristocracy who are favourable to Reform, and the Reform to which they are favourable? The list won't be long -the task will therefore not be difficult. Your fifth paragraph is only made important by the many fallacies, falsehoods, and fooiish assertions, which you have had the ingenuity to cram into so small a space. There are nine sentences, and twenty three inaccuracies in this paragraph. I shall notice a few. We do not exclude the middle classes from our ranks, but on the contrary we court them. The middle classes have not the same interests in good and cheap Government that the operatives have; because the middle classes, many of them, live by bad, and prosper by dear Government. The middle classes are the authors of all those sufferings which they experience at the hands of the Aristocracy, while they are also the authors of all the miseries which the working classes experience from the middle classes, from the Aristocracy, and from dear and bad Government; because the Government emanates from a majority of the middle classes, and therefore we must look upon them as the authors of their own misery. The weight of taxation does not press upon the middle classes with a comparatively equal presundience, however, appeared cordially to concur in sure as it does upon the operatives. The majority the sentiments of Mr. King, and a resolution was of the middle classes live not upon trade, not upon fair dealing, but upon the fictitious prices which the taxes allow them to charge for

their commodities. The small shopkeepers with real capital, are equally with the operatives, the dread of Universal Suffrage, without any denunciation of its opponents, is, of itself, a sufficient intimidation to the middle classes. There never yet has been any reform brought about in any country, by the middle classes, which has been beneficial to against the people, and stand for one hour behind the working classes. I defy you to point out your bankers' counter, and see the effect. Your one solitary instance of such a fact, while every army! Poh! it would be but as a flea bite, when Reform, for the advantage of the middle classes, has allotted to the several stations, where principle and been brought about by the folly of the lower orders, | courage would rear their heads. Never again, Sir, who work for the change and then lose sight of the ad- endeavour to stop the present agitation by intimida-HYDROPHOBIA IN SHEEP. - Last week three the split as a God send. Fælix quem faciunt aliana adopted that, and I trust we shall act upon it, hold good against your own scheme? Would sheep belonging to J. Pledger, Esq., of Little Bad- periculu cautum." The slight bait in the letter because I have invariably found that some men not many houses be occupied by persons who could dow, died from hydrophobia, having been bitten by of Mr. MUNIZ is seized with the avidity of a would agree for the moment with the Devil him- not vote? then is Household Suffrage, as applied to hungry fish on a spring evening; and while you but self, until they found the fitting opportunity for your franchise, as untrue and foolish, as is Univerbutting and snapping at every one. It was destroyed snapped at the fly, you have swallowed the hock, differing; that opportunity generally arising when sal Suffrage to our details. You speak of heads of the cunning had duped the unwary into a sur- families, married people, scientific teachers, and render of their own opinions. When did the apprenticeships, as constituting part and parcel people trust in you or your friends, that they were of your elective community. Now if it is so commeetings, and for not mastering, to a man, invite them to attend ours; but, skulking scountriumph when you are not opposed, and your opinions and resolutious are, in such cases, stated to be those of the majority. Henceforth, I trust that the Radicals will consider it a part of their duty to upset every Whig and Tory meeting. No. 10. The Legislature has already gone as far as it dared to go in suppressing all public meetings; and would go the full length tomorrow if it dared; and if it did so you would support it. No. 11. This paragraph you deem ima head to hear the poor man's grievances disthe assumption, I challenge you to the proof. Pray,

are you accountable for every word spoken in Ireland by every man who feels himself aggrieved? have acted. I defy you to quote a single line bespeaking violence, or a desire to resort to it. The mean to have Universal Suffrage-peaceably if I can, and forcibly if I must. In your next paragraph,

withal to subsist for a week without plunder. And you upon the following conditions :- I will underthis from you, with the boasted power which you take, upon my part, that no personal matter, or have so long possessed. Out upon you, you vile the slightest hostility to you, shall be used or

I now come to the physical force paragraph, which, in order that the answer may follow the

"But you cannot possibly succeed. In any attempt a violence you would be opposed by all just and reasonable eperatives themselves; by the middle class, strong and vigorous, and abhorrent of any change that would endanger the social state: by all the power and wealth of the aris-tocracy; by the concentrated force of the armed yearney; and by the organization, skill, and resistless power of the entire British army.'

from some of your speeches. and then if you cannot will curb their feelings of general hostility, for the find an answer, I shall endeavour to supply one :-"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not.
They who would be free, themselves must strike the blow."

O'Connell's motto "Though I am old, my arm is not yet too withered to wield a sword in defence of Ireland's rights; and, so help me God, I would rather see her green fields crimsoned with gore, inued."-O'Connell at the Drogheda dinner. "Let me have the petitions of 500,000 fighting men, and

let them run thus, and then I'll get your prayer granted—We 500,000 fighting men do humbly pray your Honourable Honse -and let the House know that you are determined to fight. -O' Connell at White Conduit House. "Ob! if we had a Parliament sitting in College Green, the Kildare boys would walk in some fine morning, with their

short sticks, when the House was about to divide, to teach their Members how to vote."-O'Connell in Dublin. "The English working classes never will join you; they are an over-fed, selfish, savage race, opposed or indifferent to everything Irish."-O'Connell at Cork. "The shopkeepers have the votes, but the people have the

money. Let no man spend his money with an enemy: let every man, then, only deal with him who will support the repeal of the Union."—O'Connell at Yonghal. "Let a general run be made for gold; it is the only means by which the people can show their influence."—O'Count's Letter to the People in 1834, which caused the run upon the Cork banks. He was reviled in the House of Commons for it, and he justified the act.

"Let every man's door be marked who shall oppose the people: at all events, let us have the satisfaction of knowing our friends from our enemies."—O'Connell in Kerry.

"I am young enough yet to fight for a repeal of the Union and where is the cowerd Irishman who would not light in so glorious a cause."—O'Connell at a dinner in Cork. Now Sir, do you suppose that you so frequently preached such doctrines in vain, or that they were not likely to have considerable effect upon your hearers? What do the words fighting men mean What were the short sticks for? where was the gore and blood to come from ? or how many streams of it have been shed in Ireland to oppose the factions, whose oppression you have so often and so successfully denounced, but whose ranks you have now classes to whom you could apply derision, or whose array them against the people, and nature will supply the week's provision; once array them plete, why require so much complication, the existence of which in our plans, furnishes you with so many plausible exceptions to the principle? Again, is not the man who occupies a house for a less time

human being could guese at your standard. So much, Sir, for your arguments as to definitionand now one word upon the Ballot. I thought that this question had been set at rest, till the possession of the Suffrage should have resuscitated it. You say "whoever votes by the ballot, his vote is his own." Those are your words; now the declaration of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, that he had "a right to do what he liked with his own," was not more unprincipled. What! the vote his own? for what, or for whose benefit, or in trust for whom? Was it given to him? Could you furnish a stronger proof of the necessity of every man having a like property of his own thus to protect. But yet you are Ballot, Sir, with the present suffrage, would be ral right of scratiny. The Ballot, with Universal Suffrage, would be a general protection against in-Now, then, for myself, and those with whom I dividual interference with the disposal of a right.

You ask the men of Birmingham to form a Precursor or Reform Association. Weak old man! you expression which you ascribe to one of our speakers, must be doting. The time is not far distant happens to be a sentence embodied in an address when every Precursor Association in Ireland will from the Convention to the unrepresented; and change its name to Radical Association, for the here I repeat it upon my cwn responsibility-I attainment of Universal Suffrage. Sir, you prefer Triennial Parliaments to Annual Parliaments. No doubt you do, and would prefer the tenure for life

all your powers of sophistry and blarney, to pro- of the working classes, that we have furtherance of your proposed plan, would be scouted borne the rule of your friends so long, for one moment imagine that the people, or that Mr. ATTWOOD and SALT, or MUNTZ, would write In this paragraph you have mentioned, without themselves down as tools and fools at your bidding? vocates it under existing circumstances, and another living from hand to mouth, and being in a complete paper of the 25th of May, which literally and critishould have lost so powerful an auxiliary. I are party would not accept it without Universal Suffrage; state of dependency upon their employers, and hence cally predicted every single word of your letter of glad to find you in correspondence with Hawkes. of carrying the principles of those with whom upon your sophistry; to the power of faction; to the a ticle under the head Household Suffrage, and title. department.

Much consterration prevails in one of the highest families in the county of Mayo, the head of which is told that his estates are held without any title, and that Mr. C. will come in for £30,000 a year.

Leads, at Newcastle, in Edinburgh, at Glasgow, in Leads, at Vonebal, upon the stringing at the means of stopping to the means of stopping to the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted sent orators are doing much to retard the march of an you must be, when you state that men been burning some hours before perceived. The been burning some hours before perceived. The answered by one of the selections from a speech at Vonebal, upon the principle of exclusive dealing. Thus under your capital to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping for the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted first our agitation, and then, the means of stopping to the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted for the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted for the dominion of capital. What a hard hearted for the dominion of capital was nearly burnt off. How it originated no one in your must be, when you state that men you must be, when you at Birmingham, at Manchester, at Leeds, at Newcastle, in Edinburgh, at Glasgow, in I am, your obedies at the man you must be some opinion, not only which I have seen to the dominion of capital was nearly burnt off. The dominion of capital was nearly burnt off. The dominion of capital was nearly burnt off. The dominion at Youghal, upon the principle of exclusive dealing have made during life. Thus under your Carlisle, and in Dublin, to argue our respective

views upon the question of the suffrage. I will mean evinced towards you. That you shall not be as one farthing's expense. That admission ishall be free. That your time shall be my time. That we shall, if a division be doubtful, tell the numbers. That we shall have three chairmen, two of whom ire case of a division shall be tellers. You to have the management of all the speaking details as to time. The question to be put, Household Suffrage as you shall describe it, against Universal Suffrage, as I shall support it. If you accept of this offer, Firstly, Sir, Examine the quotations which I give | Sir, I pledge myself that for the occasion the people many wrongs you have done, and the many tricks you have played, whilst I shall rely upon my own

> Sir, as it is of the utmost importance that the real principle should be laid before the people, and as you are of opinion that the pre-Upon the other hand, if you decline this invitation, cease for ever to interfere in political agitation. I have the honour to be,

> > Your obedient Servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Northern Star Office, Leeds, June 6th, 1839. P. S. Sir, you have made me, a present to the

English people; and, by my soul, I swear that F

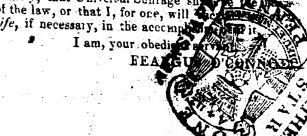
will be true and just to them and to Ireland like.

wise, and that you shall only assail their rights over my lifeless hody. What the devil do you mean with your blarney?

> F. O'C. TO P. H. MUNIZ, ESO.

"My opinions remain the same as they ever have been." Sir,-I select the ten words above (which I have taken from the postscript of your letter to the Editors of the Northern Star,) as the subject of my vere brief reply. All the charges in the body of your letter will be considered as armour for yourself, rather than as weapons capable of wounding your opponentsas a flank company to cover your retreat, rather than an advance to announce your approach, dressed in your old opinions. You deery Physical Force: so do I; but I never have recommended it; while you have not only recommended it, but have laughed to joined? Is there a man of the higher or middle scorn the idea, that without it the improvements which you profess to desire are attainable. Now. property you could injure, that you have not marked | Sir, you will require the proof. When you were at or rained? Have you not given your tongue a Perth, upon a Radical mission, you recommended latitude only tolerated by the shield you have thrown the leaders to form rifle clubs, to purchase rifles, round you? Have you stopped at anything to gain and to practise shooting, as moral force was all your own point, while you thus pompously array a humbug. By this advice, Sir, you subjected yourand all persons with small, and especially the powers behind you against our present position? self to transportation for seven years; and, in-You talk of armed Aristocracy, of armed middle stead of receiving the penalty which the law oppressed by taxation; but pride, as yet, has in- class, "strong and vigorous," aye, made strong awards to your indiscretion, you have been in. duced them to prefer their social distinction, to by the honey of the bees. You speak of the con- vested with a power to administer the law, and, in political improvement. No. 6 is nonsense. No. 7. centrated force of an armed Yeomanry, and the virtue of that power, you have joined in an attempt In this paragraph you should have stated, that erganization, skill, and resistless power of the to suppress the moral power of the people, which British army. Once array them against us, can only be exhibited at public meetings. I was and we'll beat them all, or make a houseless wild, not at Perth with you; but, as I believe you to be a where all shall roam in equal desolation. Once man of veracity, I state, upon your own authority, that you advised the men of Perth to take up a physical position. You made no secret of it; for you thus delivered your opinion, after the large meeting held at the Town Hall, when you resumed your sear as Deputy Chairman of the Political Union. E shall refresh your memory by repeating the conversation verbatim : -- Mr. O'CONNOR : " Well. vantage, till law has rivetted their chains more closely. tion, such as you have resorted to in your letter, for Muntz, you see the boys are rather physically in-EARTHQUAKE AT CRIEFF.—About two o'clock present appeal to the Chartists of Birmingham, You say, "He who does not agree with you in physical force alone can we obtain what we have have always said that moral force is a humbug, and quake were felt in this quarter, which lasted about had taken place in the Radical ranks; and being anything." Would to God that we had adopted inapplicability of the terms of the Suffrage I didn't wait till now to think so: when I was at companied it continued much longer. The weather shut out from all participation in English agitation, this rule of action sooner! Our motto now is, to the name which we give it, just mark Perch, and was asked what was the best plan, F by which your lri-h stool was tottering, you looked to "He who is not for us ! against us." We have your folly; does not the same argument told them there to buy rifles, and to form a riflecorps, as moral force was all a humbog; and, by G-, they have done it. But I think it injudicious to frighten the enemy." Now, Sir, I have stated your words, and if I err, or colour your meaning, the Star is open for your reply, and I am ready to receive correction; but holding, till denied. that I have correctly reported your words, I hope and trust that your opinions do not remain the same as they have ever been. I hope so, Sir, because 1 abhor the very thought of procuring change, even from absolute slavery to the fullest state of liberty. than six months, a householder, and yet in your com- by anarchy and bloodshed. I hope so. Sir. because prehensive details, so nicely squaring with your prin- I do believe that the full exhibition and wise direcciples, all those are excluded. Your favourites the tion of Moral Power will prove sufficient for our soldiers, all, at least, who have not been in the same | purpose, without any recourse to brute force, to barracks for six months, would be excluded; and this savage warfare, or dispatch of foes most hostile by you call perfection, and have the matchless effrontery | rifle precision. If your opinions remain unchanged, to ask the men of Birmingham to dismiss, in the first | S.r., you are in honour bound to surrender your place, Universal Suffrage from their political Commission of the Peace, to abandon your peaceful vocabulary. The difference between our principle motto, and to hold yourself in readiness to take the and your jargon is this—that we state whom we would command of that corps which, under and by your entranchise, and therefore ours is defined; while no advice, has been embodied for carrying out those opinions which still remain the same. In your letter you refer to the great achievements under the Reform Bill agitation, while you strongly denounce the savage and ranguinary views of the leaders of the present agitation. Siz, for the present we must suffer your criticism upon our embryo views to be well-merited censure, which time alone can wine out; while we may arraige, you and your party upon acts committed in violation of law, for the attainment of views which you have the candour to confess have not been realised. Mark the desolation which your agitation caused. The terch, the dagger, and the inflaming mottofor the Ballot with the present franchise. The upon your banners, supplied to your party the place of that judgment in which they were miserable a protection for individual turpitude against a gene- deficient. The scaffold, the gaol, and the transport were reserved for your dupes; while those wha urged them on in the mad career, have been safely anchored in the harbour of "peace, law, and order." Such was the result of your short siege against corruption, not more pernicious than that which has replaced it; while, during our five years" agitation, not a single act of violence has been committed in furtherance of our cause, or for the attainment of our objects. In the absence of crims, the weakness of your brother magistrates has received false testimony for evidence, and they have thereby triumphed not so much over their victize Now, Sir, having for the present shown that no kind as over the law, to which I seek to make there have the Attorney General at your back; you of sympathy or identity of principle exists between you amenable. If I have correctly stated your words. have backers ever ready to stretch the law, and and the Birmingham Chartists, I shall make a very you stand charged by your present strictures againest graphs in your letter. No. 1 is a tissue of agree. I defy you all to twist, thwart, warp, turn, or confew observations, and then take my leave for the physical force, either of not remaining of the same ment and disagreement, between yourself and those strue, this my declaration into a violation of any present. This assault upon Birmingham has been opinion, or of acting with less ingenuousness to the whom you address, the folly of which is made law. In No. 12, you also dwell upon the disadvan- in agitation since last winter, when you threw middle class whose aid you court, than do those whose and melancholy proof, that to the change of old, and not to the folly of new leaders, is to be ascribed any damage which is likely to occur to the cause.

Sir, nature has been very bountiful to you; added to a noble person, she has gifted you with a me the more regret that you should have fallen a



THE NORTHERN STAK. SATURDAY, JUNE 8.

EQUAL JUSTICE!

ing the rich; but when Magistrates "do their duty," the country upon the novel occurrence. The avidity features, countenance, misfortunes, skin eruptions, frail man is heir, in order to give a melo-dramatic head of "Miraculous changes." effect to the representation, is amongst the many sins, of which journalists are daily guilty. The Magistrates of Barneley, have drawn the wise and nice distinction, between their duties and the duties of a Court of law. The question with them, as they more than once stated, was no: whether or not the defendants were really guilty, but, whether or not, sufficient evidence had been adduced to send the case before a O'CONNOR, which will be found in our third jury; and those very magistrates sitting as jurymen would not be chargeable with the slightest inconsistency in returning a verdict of acquittal to an judictment framed upon their own committal. The observations of Mr. Palfaeyman were well timed, if addressed to any other bench of magistrates, when he cautioned them against allowing over delicacy of the poor man's feelings to operate too strongly against the rich man's liberty; but the reverse happens to be always the case, violence being done to the poor man in order that the greater satisfaction may be given to the rich man. The two legal gentlemen acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the Court, the public, and their employers. We never witnessed a prosecution more generously and efficiently handled rban the case was by Mr. R. B. B. Con-BETT; and the most practised Old Bailer Barrister could not have managed his case, or cross-examined the witnesses with mere skill and ingennity than that with which Mr. Pat-FREYMAN displayed throughout. It only now remains for us to turn the matter to the best account, which we do by most sincerely recommending the Birmingham magistrates—the Manchester magistrates, and the New Poor Law magistrates. that is the last Whig creation, at Huddersfield, to devote one day in each week to attendance at the Barnsley Court-House, in order that they may lean their duty, and discover the meaning of instion, and the law with regard to excessive bail. At Manchester, bail to the amount of £400 has been recoired for a boy who cannot earn 15s. a party. Those numerited attacks, will only have week, while the Barnsley justices very properly laid on, for the same crime, on a person in very superior circumstances, only £40, just enough to ensure his appearance. The Birmingham Magismates laid £400 bail upon a very poor working man, he has hitherto discharged with a zeal and fidelity and what is the consequence? Why, that he still seidom equalled and never surpassed. remains in prison, unconvicted, because untried, and charged upon false evidence. How happens it, mat the Barnsley Bench is so superior? The lickspittle-Russell-Baines slave upon it. Let those gentlemen go on as they have commenced, and the Cours of law being equally open to the Law, instead of to agitation, would the people have recourse for justice.

"Nalli vendemas, nulli negabimas, aut folfferemar, justitiam vel rectum," is the base of the law, and muon it alone can defence of life, liberty, or property be built, with certainty.

efferemus, we deny nothing.

MR. MUNIZ AND THE BIRMINGHAM RADICALS.

appeared in the Birmingham Journal, a reply add that we think there can be little left for any one admit no more controversy on the matter.

JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR'S - LAST THUMPER.

THIS fellow's brains are at the bottom of his helly, that is, if he has any. In a very laboured, weak, foolish, and lying article in the Guardian of Wednesday last, JOHN says that the Rochdale 274. Well done, John. Grest families have have been so or not; for up to the time we are now dual upon the 25th of May, and John EDWARD Manchester side of the Moor. It is rather energy.

p.erogante, and interfering with his patent of pre- on the detensive. We would to God they were ALL LEEDS FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL cedence. BAINES had only conferred a diploma rightly prepared for their defence, physically as well for fibbing upon John, but John has practised lying under it. BAINES will mend it this week or are not all armed; and, till they are so, to provoke the next, with a vengeance. JOHN, if all your a physical rencontre would be a height of madness. WE give the trial of the Barnsley Meral Force fingers were voters, and if the Whigs were hard run. Gentlemen, at full length. It is not any part of our how many fingers would you have, and how many daty to comment upon, or to attempt to prejudice, a fingers would two thumbs be equal to? Would ease previously to the judgement of the law being your Rochdale teller count your fingers in such an pronounced upon it; our strictures generally have comergency? No, you'd count them thus:-one, been upon the impossibility, appointed as Magistrates | two; two and one are three; four; four and three now are, of having a legal decision, in ought affect- are seven; five; five and seven are 75, and the thumb over again is 751. That is only one hand, we have none other to perform than to congratulate | the second, of course, you would count by geometrical progression, till your fingers became multiwith which the press of this country seizes upon the plied, like the price of the horse bought by the nails. So much for TAYLOR'S veracity. For his pimples, scars, and all the varied ills to which consistency, vide first col. eighth page, under the

THE BLARNEY SPOON.

WE beg to direct attention to the admirable dose of blarney, served up by Mr. O'CONNELL to his "Brother Reformers" (!)-the Chartists of Birmingham." It will be found in our sixth page. Let it be read carefully, and let attention be then given to the effectual spilling of the blarney by Mr. page. We ask only that the two letters should be read together.

ONE MAN'S WORK.

IF an ordinary load was capable of breaking Mr O'CONNOR'S back, it would long ago have been broken. This week, the burden has been considerably increased, old friends joining with old enemies in the work. The Spectator, edited alternate weeks, by two very old ludies, who write in a style quite unique, and fascinating, because enigmatical, have under the head of " What is Chartism?" commenced the attack. The Dirmingham Journal, also the property of Mr. RENTOUL, has mingled the mite of its digained editor; but this attack is part and parcel of that of the Speciator, inasmuch as both are the property of Mr. RENTOCL, who is a kitchen Whig in London, and a parloar Radical at Birmingham. Next comes the celebrated Manchester Guardian of lying notoriety, and next the Champion, whose lamentations (about Mr. O'Connon not rehearsing a speech at O dham which he intended to make at Kersal Moor,) fall but little short in pitizble pathos of those of JEREMIAH. DANIEL O'CONNELL comes last, with his louded air gun, in which Mr. O'CORNOR is simed at all through, though he is neither named nor hit. It is an extraordinary fact, that the retreat of old assoclates is invariably followed by an attack upon Mr. O'CONNOR, who is working, hard as man can work, without intentionally giving off-nee to any the effect of riverting him more deeply in the affections of the people, for nothing can intimidate him, or make him relax in those duties which the nation have imposed upon him, and which

DISTURBANCE AT BURY.

In another column our readers will find a report, answer is, because there is not a single Poor Law copied from that most veracious organ, the Manchester Guardian, of an affray between the people of Bary, and a number of metropolitan rufflan spies, with white prestace the "Liberal" Governrich man, and to the poor man, to the Courts of . Thebt, hoping, no doubt, to worry the people into some impatience of a more serious character, had dared to insult the town.

We right most sincerely, though we cannot feel surprised, that the patience of the people should all them under the ceaseless repetition of indignity and insult. How long will the mad fools-the bisotted imbeciles—to whom Heaven appears, in its Another point to which we wish to direct atten- anger, to have committed for a while the destinies zon is, that the Barnsley Magistrates, as the Act of this great people, continue to provoke their fate, allows, have very properly returned the informations and to seek inevitable destruction? Will nothing to the next Sessions to be holden within the county; short of that horrible convolsion which they affect thereby complying with the statute, and not violating to dread, teach them that a patient people may be that portion of the Constitution which says, nulli tried beyond patience—that a confiding people, once roused to jediousy, may be easily excited to rage! Maule. and desperation; and that a united people, bursting forth in all the fierceness of an excitement long stifled and held down by an abused forbearance, is a for against whom 'twere madness to contend, and OUR last Number contained a letter to us from from whom escape would be impossible? We bid Mr. P. H. MUNIZ, defending himself from cer. I them be careful how they approach too near the tain imputations. The letter having previously learful ledge. They have trodden the precipice long and recklessly. Atxionsly have we desired to thereto from Mr. Hawkes of Birmingham was of which they seem enemoured; but we greatly preserve them, worthless as they are, from the fate Esserted along with it in our last. We this week fear that the instinct of the lenning will overcome give Mr. MUNTZ's answer to Mr. Hawkes, and all human prudence, and in spile of all our a letter on the same subject from a public body efforts, they will yet succeed in draging down in B.rmingham. Mr. O'Connon, as a speaker at destruction upon their heads. We could not feel so me Holkway Head Meeting, conceiving himself to much regret at this if they alone were involved be personally alluded to by Mr. MUNIZ has also therein; but inasmuch as we know that in such a where he has been a diligent pastor for twelve written a letter to that gentleman in our present contulsion as that, which in their madress they year-, and a friend of the poor, on whose behalf, was held on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. unfortunate girl, it would appear that the electric Number. Referring our readers therefore to all would hasten while they affect to fear it, much sufthese letters for the whole merits of the controversy, fering would fall upon the innocent as well as upon we really think there is nothing left which it is at all the guilty, we must repeat our injunction to the recessary for us to say. We must also take leave to people to continue to make up, by their prudence and forbenrance, for the fally of their foes. Let not the people, at all events, seek the fate of Sanson. else to say, and that, therefore, our columns can by involving themselves equally with their oppressors, in one common ruin. They have borne long and borne much, let them not now rivet the barden to their shoulders at the very moment when they are rising to the resition which shall enable them to cast it permanently off.

We have written this upon the assumption that the report in the lying Guardian may be trusted; from which report it seems, that the people were, so far 2- actual violence is concerned, in this matter procession was counted, and only amounted to the aggressors. We knew not whether this may their jesters, communities their clowns, and why writing (Thursday morning) we have received no not political parties their liars. Very right, other information respecting it than that which is JCHN; but how silly to spoil the effect of your contained in the lying Guardian of Whiggery and lie, by making handreds of thousands of eyes middle-class plunder. We are somewhat surprised The ses of the fact. Now just think; 274-men, at this gross failure of the duty which the men of meetings. It is the determination of the inhabitants sides. or persons! what an idiot! These were as easily Bury owe to themselves. Trey must have known of these districts that agitation shall never cease Robberty By A Servant.—On Thursday, a be could get clear off with them, he was secured, rinted as any other three figures; but how that the factions organs of oppression would execute stands the fact. JAMES BRIGGS and SAMUEL seize on every fact which could be distorted to Jerus counted up to 11,000 in the Rochdale procession, missing many, and leaving some uncounterd. Now we have two real men, to John's man in brokram. Not a single soul for or on the state of their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage, and would exert their missing many, and leaving some uncountered up to 11,000 in the Rochdale their disadvantage man in buckram. Not a single soul, for or on these indiscretions, the smultiplied together, crimes behalf of the Guardian, counted one single indiviantidote to falsehood is truth; and, with an organ Taylon knows that. The Manchester procession, duty to have furnished us with an immediate and exact account of this affair; and not, because we s arried 4,000. Fool! The Manchester procession happen to have no regular correspondent at Burr. thickly covered the road, and more than three- to suffer their own cause to run the risk of infourths, cut off the under road, half a mile at the jury from the uncontradicted falschoods of the

amusing to see nearly a column of the valuable. We know not, we repeat, whether the statements space of the Guardian directed to this matter, of the Guardian respecting this matter may be of " unimportant, except to the Editor of the Northern the same character as these for which he has ob-Mar." It is not usual to receive so much tained an unenviable celebrity, or whether, by some space from advertisers; and we suspect that sub- mistake, they may happen to be somewhere near struction is of more importance to the Guardian the truth; but, supposing them to be so, we must than multiplication is to the Star. John has fully regret that any portion of the people should have confirmed our statements, by a exrious process of been guilty of so great an indiscretion. We implore reasoning. We have told the truth about the ment.

The men of Eury, and through them the whole ing, and John has told two lies—so, as two negatives make an affirmative, we will take the two lies as one truth: and the reasoning is not bad, for John has one truth: and the reasoning is not bad, for John has one truth: and the reasoning is not bad, for John has exceed lie. had some truth about the men of Eury, and through them the whole hearted wretch was perfectly inexorable. He was seen to conceal something the him, on leaving the shortly him, on leaving the Jour would not have wasted his second lie, had violence, if it must come, must not come first from the first accomplished his object. The fact is, that as. Let us be all prepared. Let the phalanx be JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR has told another tham; made periect; and, if the reckless army of oppres-

as morally. They are not all so prepared. They equal te, if not greater than, that which appears to actuate the desperate, dying factions; while,

at the same time, their prudence ought to show them that partial, ineffective outbreaksabortive sallies of impatience—tend only to accomplish the designs of their oppressors by furnishing them with a pretext for attempting to do that in England which they have already done in Ireland; taking away by legislative enactment the constitutional right of the people to have arms-to express their grievances-or to exist, otherwise than in the most perfect slavery. These outbreaks are. in fact, calculated to produce nothing but a Coercion

Bill for England. We shall be told that the English will bear no Coercion Bill-that, sooner than be thus trolden, like the wretched sons of Ireland, under the iron hoof of Whiggery, they would ravage their fair native plains with fire, and bid desolation rear its awful front amidst a howling wilderness.

Where trade and commerce, wealth and luxury, Had left their mansions, halls, and castles, To lie down unclothed amid the wild tornado; Fain, on the barren heath to reek a home And resting place, with equalid misery.

Te know all this; and it is because we desire not o see this fearful state of things, that we thus anxiously and earnestly implore them not to do that which may put in operation the direct means of bringing it about.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

NOTICE TO AGENTS, ONCE FOR ALL. THOSE AGENTS who receive over 100 papers weekly, and do not forward the amount of their account every formight, will cense to receive any Papers from the office; and those who receive from 30 to 100, must pay every four weeks; all under 30 quarterly. In no case will this rule be heaceforth departed from. This notice does not refer £10, the postage upon which not being paid, the letter has been returned, and not yet received by Mr. B.

IR. VINCENT. - We are glad to find that Subscriptions are being extered into for the Delence of Mr. Vincent. We regret the men of the North have allowed the brave teriows of the hills to set them the example; however, in good work, they can follow as veil as lead. We have, as yet, only received 25, from Mr. O'Connor; but we hope next week to give a more flattering account-a

IR. O'CONNOR begs to return his best thanks to the Universal Suding: Association of Glasgow, to the kind Ladies of Etlanu, and to those of other places, for their attention and confidence; walle he regre a that it is out of his power to accept of the many invitations to attend public meetings, he will endeavour to be at the Great

CIDENT .- We much regret that, by a mechanical accident, in a lew copies of our present Number, the letter of Mr. O'Conner to Mr. O'Conneil has been so arranged in the columns, as that the sentences do not read consecutively. The inadvirtence was corrected as soon as discovered. LESSINGS OF THE NEW POOR LAW AT MACCLESFIELD. - We must get done with the Warminster liber before we vesture upon another. One procecution at once is as much as we have ambition for. STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.

From the Working Men and Women of Leicester 2 2 8

the birmingham F.ag.

case us for not sending them, unless he agrees to have them the same as the other Agents. He knows that our Terms are not to pay either Postage or Carriage Pees. SEVERAL LETTERS have this week been returned to the Post Office, the Postage not being paid.

O. P. Q .- We are at present suited.

too late for this week. It shall appear in our next. NORTHAM TON WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .-- Lord Spencer's circular shall be given in our next, and we shall have a mething to say about it. We got the other letter.

J. B., BOTTLINGWOOD .- We fear there may be truth in the former partien of his prophecy; but his rerses are HE PACTORY BELL cannot ring in our columns: the facts

JOHN SALAWAY, CHAIRMAN .- We have received a lengthy document i programs to be an address from some Working Men's Association, bearing this signature. The signature is an that we can read of it.

THE CIRCUITS.

circuits were chosen as ander:-Northern-Mr. Justice Coltman and Mr. Baron

laule.

John Kearsley; 2, Seedling, Benjamin Ely; 3, Roi at Heckmondwike, on Monday next. ArrangeHome—Lord Denman and Lord Chief Just. Tindal. de Stam, John Kearsley; 4, Triumph Royal, C. ments were also entered into for holding a public slidland-Lord Abinger & Mr. Justice Littledale. Dover; 5, Rose Vesta, William Chadwick; 6, Lord meeting on Richmond Hill, on Monday, June 17th, Norfick-Mr. Justice Vaughan and Mr. Justice Hill, ditto. 7th Class, Sels, 1, Min de Orr, John for the purpose of considering the best means of ob-Besangert. Outord-Mr. Buren Alderson and Mr. Justice

Wal-s-Mr. Justice Pattison & Mr. Baron Gurney. Bestern-Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice

Mr. Bares Parke to be the Judge in town.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS

THE CURACY OF BIERLEY .- This ecclesiasti-Miss Currer. The Rev. Mr. Bull has lately resigned the living, and the patroness has appointed in his place the Rev. John Barber, of Wil-den, took leave on Sunday last of his former flock, whose minister he became in 1826, and addressed been, and he believed would continue to be, a friend to the poor. In the course of the sermon, in the afternoon, Mr. Buli referred to his having taken up the ratepayers of Armley met for the purpose of the questions of the Ten Hours' Bill for factory those rights. He had nothing to retract, and had

Union will address the meeting. Horsforth and Hawkewell, 404; for Mr. Lupton, 460; majority Wednesday forencon, however, some knives and Eirkstell are making arrangements to hold similar four. The contest was carried on with splitt on both forks in a house in Butt's court, Aloion-street,

head of the child exhibited serious marks of vio. to Mr. Varley, after she had gone, and he rememat her, when the child fell on the floor, he was produced the key, and gave it to Judson. months, himself in £20, and two bondsmen in £10 18s, had been abstracted, upon which information

with the agonies of death. Having procured assist offered of £5 on conviction of the offender, tance he lifted her from the cart and carried her to unfeeling woman, they are as unworthy of the sym- mitted for trial, pathles of humanity as she is.

SOCIETY.

The first show for the season, of this society, took place on Wednesday, in the Music Hall, under the patronage of the mayor. The room was handsomely escrated, and the productions of nature were arranged on tables placed lengthways, with a cross able in front of the orchestra for the prize specimens. The only regret was that the room was too small; in fact, there was neither sufficient space for the company nor for the articles exhibited, which were so crowded together as to spoil the effect. The stove and green house plants of themselves would have been sufficient for all the tables, and to have placed the fruit and vegetables in another apartment would have greatly speiled the exhibition. At two o'clock, the company were admitted, and at half-past the chair was taken by James Holdforth, Esq., mayor. The band of the Seventh Dragoon Guards was stationed in the orchestra, and enlivened the scene by the performance of favourite airs. The prizes were awarded by the judges, as follows:-FRUITS.—Grapes—Black, 1, T. Umpleby; 2. Wm. Carr; 3, Wm. Moulson. White, 1, W. L. Wise; 2, Wm. Moulson; 3, do. Grizzly, 1, T. Umpleby. Peuches-1, William Carr. Apples-Eating, George Bradl y-Baking, John Kearsley, nurs ryman, White House, Hunslet. Gouscherries -1, John Kearsley; 2, Wm. Clark; 3, W. L. Wise. Currants-1, T. Umpleby. Lemons-1. W. L.

falgar, William Clark; 2, La Cantique, do.; 3, Good Beaurs, Wm. Chadwick, nurseryman; 4, Leopoldine, do.; ö, Don Quivee, do.; 6, Alfred the Great, do. Flamed Bizarre—1, Wolstenholure's Bizarre, John Kearsley; 2, Golden Pheesant, Gro. Trotter; 3, Grand Cairo; Wm. Chadwick; 4. La Cantique, Wm. Clark; 5, Jerreel, J. Mul'orie.— Feathered Byblomen—1, Washington, Wm. Chadwick; 2, Laura, do.; 3, Gay Stella, Geo. Trotter; 5, Gloria Mandi, Wm. Chadwick; 5, Matre Parteut, Wm. Clark; 6, Duke of York, Wm. Chauwick. Flamed Byblomen-1, Turner's No. 18, Wm. Chadwick; 2, Princess Charlotte, do ; 3, Vulcan, do .; 4. Light Baquet, do.; 5, Bien Faire, do. Feuthered Roses-1, Count de Vergennes, Wm. Chadwick; 2, Do Little, do.; 3, Heroine, John Kearsley; 4, Gay Solla, do.; 5, Cerisse Primo, Wm. Chadwick; 6, Helden's Rose, George Trotter. Flamed Roses-1, Lord Hill, J. Mallinson; 2, Rose Vesta, Wm. Chadwick; 3, Rose Imcomparable, do; 4, Roi de Cerisse, do.; 5, Cerisse Primo, John Kearsley; 6. Rose Unique, Wm. Chadwick. Selfs-1, Min de to those agents who are waited upon, Many letters have been returned this week, in consequence of the postage not being paid. This causes great inconvenience. In one instance. Mr. Brook torwarded a remittance of Chadwick; 5, Sovereign, John Kentsley; 6, Mara Belia, Win. Chadwick. VEGETABLES .- Cucumbers -1, James Burrell

FLOWERS .- Tulips - Feathered Bizarre-1, Tra-

2, T. Murphy; 3, George Trotter. Sea Kale.—1, Wm. Monlson. French Beans. 1, W. L. Wise. Polatoes.—New, 1, T. Umpleby; 2, W. L. Wise; 3, William Moulson. Old.—1, W. L. Wise. Onions.—Spring, 1, John Kearsley, 2, Wm. Chadwick, Winter, 1, T, Umpleby; 2, Wm. Chadwick, Winter, 1, T, Umpleby; 2, Wm. Chadwick; 3, W. L. Wise. Dry, 1, W. L. Wise. Mushrooms.—1, J. Barrell; 2, W. L. Wise. Asparagus.—W. L. Wise. Itadishes.—Red, 1, W. L. Wise; 2, Wm. Moulson. White, 1, W. L. Wise; 2, C. Pontey, nurseryman. Red Turnip, 1, T. Umpleby: 2. George Bradley 2, T. Murphy; 3, George Trotter. Sea Kale.-1 Red Turnip, 1, T. Umpleby; 2, George Bradley White Turnip, 1, T. Umpleby; 2, W. L. Wiss, Lettuce.—Cos, 1, George Tretter; 2, James Burrell, Cabbage, 1, W. L. Wise; 2, James Burrill; 3, W. L. Wise. Rankarb,-1, W. L. Wise; 2, Wm. Carr; 3. John Wilson. Cabbage.-1, George Trotter; 2, W. L. Wise. Spinach.—1, W. L. Wise; 2, T. Um-pleby. Mercury.—1, C. Pontey. Parsley.—1, Not known; 2, James Burrill; 3, Thomas Umpleby. Besides these, prizes were awarded for scone and greenhou e plants, many excellent specimens of which were exhibited; but, as we are not in possession of the names of the various species, we abstain from fartner notice. The display of gooseberries, tulips, and vegetables by co Mr. GUEST will pay Mr. Hare, of 37, Dudley-street, highly creditable to them, and proves the utility of Bu mingham, the 25 promised by Mr. O Connor towards | competition upon cultivation. Two dishes of gooseberries, produced by Matthew Daulby, were superior Mr. NOBLE, RULL.—If Mr. Noble will point out any method by which we can let him have his Plates free of cost we will avail our-sives of it; but till be does so, he must expected by Mratilian Dataloy, were superior to any shown by the gentlemen's gardeners. The company continued to parade the room until five will avail our-sives of it; but till be does so, he must expected by Mratilian Dataloy, were superior to any shown by the gentlemen's gardeners. The company continued to parade the room until five o'clock, when the band struck up the national o'clock, when the band struck up the national anthem, as a signal for departure.

HUNSLEY FLOWER SHOW .- The second show of the Hunslet Society of Florists was held on Thursday, at the house of Mr. John Carbutt, the Punch Mr. bROOK .- The letter Mr. Brook enquired for, enclosing Bowl Inn. The display of tulips was very fine; and the decoration of the room produced an excell declares the manifesto issued by the Convention lent effect. The prizes were awarded as follows: - to be unworthy of public attention, except that por-BRADFORD, WILTS .- We are very sorry that the report of First Class .- Feathered Bizarres-1, Datch Cara- tion of it indirectly suggesting the necessity of the the meeting in this place was accidentary mislaid until falque, C. Dover; 2, Trafalgar, Ditto; 3, Giganthum, W. Chadwick; 4, Surpass Charbonnier, 5, this meeting is of opinion that the present movement Due de Savoy, Benjamin Ely; 6, Gold Purse, Wm. Cnadwick. Second c.ass .- Feathered Bybloom-1, Washington, Wm, Chalwick; 2, Seedling, Bajamia Ely; 3, Duke of York, Wm. Chadwick; 4, Lora, Dato; 5, Queen of Egypt, Ditto; 6, Rob Roy, John Kearsley. Third class .- Feathered Roses-1. Ditto Little, John Kearsley; 2, Walworth, Wm. Chadwick : 3, Yorkshire Rise ; 4, Cerisse Primo, John Kearsley ; 5, Seedling, Benj. Ely ; 6, Seedling, Dicto. 4th class .- F. amed Bizarre. Wolstenholm's Bizarre. 1, John Kearsley; 2, Napoleon, C. Dover; 3, Madcock's Monarch, ditto; 4, Grand Von Parma, Benj. Ety; 5, Surpass La Cantique, ditto; 6, Waud's the author is actuated by a desire to promote the Yellow S edling, John Kearstey. 5th Class, Flumed Bybloom: 1, Noblessisimo, William Chadwick; 2, The Judges met together on Thursday morn- Buncle's Violet, C. Dover; 3, Seedling, Benjamin ing in the Exchequer Chamber, when the ensuing Ely; 4, Keen, William Chadwick; 5, Princess harlotte, ditto; 6. Eldwick's King, John Kearsley. 6th Class. Flumed Roses, 1, Roi de Cerisse, wick; 3, Seedling, Benjamin Ely; 4, Desdemona, also for returning a delegate to the General Conven-William Chadwick; 5, Mara Bella, C. Dover; 6, tion, on which occasion Mr. O Connor will attend. White Flag, John Kearsley. 8th Class, Breeders, 1, 2, 3. B. Ely; 4. William Chadwick; 5, 6. Benj. Liv. 9th Class, Doubles, 1, Ely's Erect Yellow, Benjamin Ely; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Marriage de Matille. Benjamin Ely. 10th Class, Parrols, 1, William Chadwick; 2, Benjamin Ey; 3, John Kearsley; 4, 5, 6, Benjamin Ely. Anononies, Double, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, John Kearsl y. Best Collection of Calceo-

meeting of the members of this flourishing seciety | died." From the appearance of the clothes of the and at whose request he consented to act as a John Wood, the Fox and Grapes Inn, Kirkgate, fluid had first struck her right shoulder, and passed Guardian, which office he has fuled with much when, after transacting the usual business, the ac- down to her toes. Her wearing apparel was torn, counts were audited, and the officers for the ensuing and her stays burst in pieces; the shoe of her right year elected. Mr. Edward Matthews, the president, foot was much split, that of the left foot only slightly, was in the chair. The cash account gave great whilst her stockings were uninjured. The deceased three crowded congregations, bidding them farewell satisfaction, and showed a gain of £57 16s. 6d. was highly respected, and, we hear, was on the in an affectionate manner and calling for their sup- during the last twelve mouths. The number of point of marriage. port and goodwill to his successor, as one who had members are 432, and the capital stock £3670 134. 10 d.

VESTRY MEETING AT ARMLBY .- On Friday, nominating an assistant overseer for the township. workers, and the New Poor Law. He knew that Previous to the commencement of business a vote of some had censured him for his having pleaded for thanks to the late overseer, who has held the office the rights of the poor and their children, but he twenty-five years, was carried by accommation. now stood before them for the last time to re-assert. Testimonials from nine individuals were read to the meeting, but only three were proposed and seconded, ealy to be sorry that he had done so little, and viz. Mr. Swithenback, Mr. Hawkswell, and Mr. Lopton, all of Armley. A show of hands was taken BRANLEY NORTHERN UNION .- At a meeting | for each, and the chairman declared the choice of of the Committee of the above Union held at the the meeting to have fallen upon Mr. Lupton; a poli Caliaghan, was taken to the Police-office by a gen-Unicorn Inn, at Bramley, it was resolved to call a was immediately demanded for Mr. Hawks will, tieman, who had found him in the lobby of his house; general out door meeting, on Tuesday next, when which was appointed to take place on Monday and not having stolen anything, he was, after a very Mr. G. White and other members of the Leeds Tuesday. The number at the close were-for Mr. severe reprinted, sent about his business. Ox

until the "People's Charter" becomes the law of young girl, named Elizabeth Hoggins, was com- and transferred to the presence of the magistrates, mitted for trial on a charge of having stolen 18s. who were then sitting at the Court-House. He CHARGE OF ASSAULT .- On Wednesday, a man from a box belonging to John Judson, ostler at the was committed for trial for the felony. leace, but there being only the evidence of his wife bered having seen a key in her possession. Appliagainst him, and he contending that he was striking cation was accordingly made to her, and she ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for twelve examining the box, it was found that the sum of was given to Policeman Thompson, who apprehen-UNFRELING CONDUCT .- One day last week, as ded the girl. These circumstances being detailed, a poor woman named Fish, who had been lying ill the case was sent for the consideration of a jury.

since February, was being, at her own earnest re- Robbery.-On Sunday last, during the tempoquest, removed in a cart to her father's at Churwell, rary absence of the family, except a servant girl that she might die under the roof of her parent, the engaged in an upper room, the house of Mr. Joseph melaucholy party consisting of the poor woman and Bartle, farmer, of Cookridge, was entered by a her wretched husband, had arrived in the village of villain, who stole a silver pint marked "S. J. B." New Miller Dam, when she was evidently seized and absconded unesserved. A reward has been

STEALING A COAT .- On Thursday, J. Sutton. the door of the inn; but the landlady positively who stated ne came from Stockport, was brought up some internal pressure. He died in about a refused to admit her into the house. The poor man at the Court House, charged with having stolen a quarter of an hour after he reached the Infirmary. implored and entreated that his dying wife might brown clive coat, from the shop of Mr. Coilinson, not be permitted to expire in the street, but the hard- in Kirkgaie, during the afternoon of the previous

LEEDS NORTHERN UNION. - The Quarterly | Shaw. Samuel Royce, and Thomas Cocks, when meeting of the above Union was held at their room, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to near St. James's Church, York-street, on Monday 16 1st. That in the opinion of this meeting, the evening last. Mr. Charles Connor in the chair. conduct of those mis-called Magistrates or Justices He commenced the proceedings in a long and ani- of the Peace, and their actions in calling out mated speech, at the conclusion of which, on the the old pensioners to watch the peaceable inhabitants motion of Mr. White, the meeting proceeded to of this town and neighbourhood night and day, is elect a committee for the ensuing three months. quite uncalled for, and their whole proceedings are The Treasurer's account was read over and passed. far more calculated to drive the peaceable inhabi-Mr. Joseph Jones was appointed chairman, Mr. T. tants to madness, than they are to preserve the Ellis, treasurer, and Mr. G. White, secretary for public peace." the ensuing quarter. The opinion of the meeting was then taken as to the necessity of establishing a directly or indirectly, the wages of those spies, seither well organized system of agitation for the West-Riding, to be under the control and management of and that we neither can nor will sanction the the West-Riding delegates. A motion to that effect proceedings of the Government, or rather the Little was made by Mr. Mosley, and seconded by Mr. Lord, in the supplying of the evil disposed men Ellis, and passed unanimously. Mr. G. White was with arms of defence to kill and to murder us at our appointed to attend the delegate meeting at Heck- own expense." mondwike on Monday. The Union room has lately undergone a thorough cleensing; a very commodious | Northern Star for insertion.' platform and pulpit has been erected by a few spirited members, and it is intended to hold preachings on Sundays, at half-past two, and half-past six o'clock; the sermons have been well attended. The members also intend to establish a library and reading room, for the accommodation of the working classes, and requested the secretary to solicit the aid of fifty members sat down to a most sumptuous and those gentlemen who take an interest in the advancement of the industrious classes.

STEALING HATS .- On Monday, Wm. Cantwell and John Carr, two young men of notorious character, were examined on a charge of having stolen two hats, the property of two individuals who were engaged in conversation in Marsh-lane, about one o'clock the same morning, when the prisoners went past and each snatching a hat made off in different directions. They had been observed by the watchmen at different periods of the night, and one of them was supposed to have stolen a dog, which he had in his possession. Having assaulted the watch men, before they could be taken into custody, and the case of felony not being clear, they were each fixed £2 and costs, or in default of payment, sent to Wakefield for two months.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- Sermons in churches of this town on Sunday last, by the Rev. and took the bundle to a public-house for the pur-C. Hodgeon, secretary to the Parent Society; the pose, as he said, of searching it. He ordered it to Rev. C. P. Farrar, missionary from the West Indies; be locked up; and had it not been for our Chief and the Rev. W. Sinclair, incumbent of St. George's. Constable and deputy, the man would have had to go On Monday, the annual meeting of the society was home and come again in the morning, as the Duke held in the Music Hall, Albion-street, T. S. B. said, a distance of six miles, to gratify the drunken Reade, Esq., of Park-place, in the chair; the Duke. They gave the poor fellow 4s. to go heme report of the committee was read by the Rev. Miles | quietly at near midnight. Jackson, who stated that the income of the Parent | FIRE .- On Wednesday afternoon, a fire breke amounted to £87.

EAST END UNION .- At the weekly meeting of at the London Tavern, Richmond Road, the following resolutions were spoken to by Alesers. Rider, Black, M'Quigg, and others, and unanimously agreed to. Mr. R. Goodwill in the chair .- 1st. "That this meeting pledges itself boldly and determinedly to persevere in the pursuit of a real Radical Reform of the present system of government, which government, as now constituted, is a compound of craft, fraud, and prodigality, and, consequently, the source of that want, misery, and wretchedness which is endured by the labouring portion of the community." 2nd. -" That this meeting unequivocally people being in possession of arms." 3rd.-" That will not terminate successfully, or our cause be triumphant, without the exercise of the physical energies of the oppressed working men. And we who are now assembled canno: recognise the Quixotic heroes who battle with the tea-pot, or the vocifera-tors of "peace, law, and order," as being sincere friends of liberty; but, on the contrary, we consider them to be the worst enemies of the people's cause." 4th .- "That this meeting having considered the article contained in the Weckly True Sun, for May 26, headed "Radical Independence," believe welfare of the people; nevertheless, this meeting resolves to take no part whatever in the appointment of members to the present corrupt House of Commons (?) The further business of the evening consisted in the appoin ment of a delegate to attend Kearsley; 2, Eiy's Gol. en Sovereign, Wm. Chad- taining the enactment of the People's Charter, and

DEATH BY LIGHTNING .- Yesterday morning. an inquest was held at the Smith's Arms, Wortley, before John Blackburn, Esq., on the body of Ann Hastler, twenty-three years of age, who, while in the act of taking some clothes from a cord, in a field in the front of her father's house, on Thursday, about one o'cleek, was struck by lightning, and larias, John Kearsley; best Potatoes, Geo. Wilson; about one o'clock, was struck by lightning, and best Cabbage, John Kearsley; best Radishes, ditto; died instantly. Her father, who was working up cal appointment is in the gift of a lady near Skipton, best Cabbage, John Keursley; best Radishes, ditto; best Parsley, Benjamin Ely; best Rhubarb, Joseph stairs, saw his daughter fall, and ran to her imme-Marshall; best Double Wall-flower, Benjamin diately, when he found her dead. A verdict was returned-" That the deceased was struck by light-PHILARTHROPIC Society.—The annual general ming, and by the visitation of God immediately

WEST END NORTHERN UNION. - The members of this Association held their weekly meeting, on Tuesday evening last, at the General Washing. ton. Caroline-street. Mr. Hutton in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, on the principles of Radicalism, and by Mr. Francis Phillips. At the close of the evening's proceedings it was resolved to hold a General Meeting, on Tuesday evening next, and invite a few of the Leeds Association to address them.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY .- On Tuesday afterproved too strong a temptation for him, but before

previous evening, from injuries received under the following circumstances:-The deceased was a driver of horses on a part of the North Midland Railway, at Woodlesford, where extensive excavatious are going on; he was riding on the first of four waggons, on Tuesday afternoon, which were laden with earth, and which were drawn on the rails by three horses: a trace of one of the horses having got loose, he jumped off to put it right, when, by some means, his foot slipped, and he fell under the wheel of the first waygon: before the train could be stopped the whole of the wazgons had passed over him, from which he sustained serious injuries. He was immediately taken up, and removed to Leeds Infirmary, where, on being examined, extensive fractures of his thigh and arm were found to have taken place, as well as The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a

Hyde Magistrates, in the calling out of the old CHANGE RINGING.—On Sunday last, the So- pensioners to watch the peaceful inhabitants of the Quoirs .- A match at quoits was played on Satur- ciety of Change Ringers, of St. Peter's Church, town day and night, and also to enquire who was day last, between J. Thomlinson, of Leeds, and J. Keighley, ascended the tower, and rung a complete to pay their wages. The chair was taken by an ing lie; and mode better; and, is the folia enough to make the onset, on their Stoddart, Jun., of Birstal, who was conquered by peal of treble bob major, consisting of 5,600 operative, Mr. Joseph Wood, when the meeting as an example to others. The remainder were disconnected to the remainder wer was addressed by Messrs, Evan Thomas, Joseph charged.

"2nd. That we will never consent to pay either

" 3rd. That these resolutions be sent to the

SADDLEWORTH.

DRUIDS. - The Northern District Order of Ancient Druids, No. 126, Royal Oak, held their anniversary at the Horse and Jockey, Blakeynook, Saddleworth, on the 29th ult., when about splendia dinner, which did great credit to the host and hostess of the house. The cloth being drawn, Mr. Charles Hirst, who was entitled to the chair. took his seat, when the company had considerably increased in number, on account of the free admission of the wives and sweethearts; after which commenced singing, and the recitation, of various moral and social songs and sentiments. The conviviality of the company was kept up to a late hour.

HUDDERSFIELD

PEACE AND PROPERTY PRESERVING .- On Thursday evening last, as a poor weaver, from near Marsden, who had been for work to Mr. G. Binns. and was returning home with it on his back, he was met by one of our police-others, who was in a beastly state of intoxication at the time, and who charged him with having stolen the goods. The poor fellow told him what it was, but the savage seized aid of this society, were preached in some of the the man, pulled out his knife, and cut the straps,

Society, for the last year, had been less than its out on the premises of Mr. John Walker, bailing expenditure, by upwards of £20,000—the receipts and roling beard manufacturer. It originated is less by £10,000 than those of the year preceding. the boiler house, and in a few minutes it was a The sum of £600 was remitted from Leeds, during complete body of flame, from a number of hast year, making a total of nearly £12,000 since boards and dry wood which were in the place, the formation of the society; balance in the trea-the boiler house and a room adjoining, containing surer's hands about £25. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Rev. W. Sinclair, the Rev. stable, was entirely destroyed, and had it not been C. Hodgeon, the Rev. C. P. Farrar, the Rev. C. for the favourable state of the wind, nothing could Ware, and other gentlemen, in support of the reso- have saved the whole of the premises connected lutions usually propounced, and at about half-past with the saw mill and the extensive raft yard, two o'clock an adjournment took place till haif-past The Leeds and Yorkshire Fire Engine was scon six in the evening, "to suit the convenience of the upon the spot, but we are sorry to say could not working classes." The meetings were very thinly get a supply of water for a lang time, owing to attended. The collections after the various services the Water Company not making better arrangements with the firemen, so that they could turn the water on themselves.

the East End Union, held on Tuesday evening last, Guardians held their weekly meeting on Friday last. The Chairman, Mr. Sidney Moorhouse, and twenty two elected Guardians, besides two ex officios, Messrs. Sutcliffe and Starkey, were present. The usual routine husiness was gone through with the utmost unanimity. The committee for visiting the workhouses brought in their report; the principal points contained therein were as follow :- The report said that there were twelve workhouses in the Union, but only six could be selected out of them that would be of any use to the Union, for the accommodation of paupers: it gave a very favourable account of all the workhouses except that of Thurstonland; the report stated that it was a poor, miserable-looking building, only one story high, open to the roof, with very damp floors, sadly short of ventilation, and the beds in a very dirty and bad condition, and the paupers complained of their porridge being made too thin. When the report was finished reading by the clerk, Mr. Hirst, the Guardian for Thurstonland, rose to reply to the statement given in the report of their workhouse. He said that it was impossible that the floors could be damp, as there was a fall in the ground all round the house; and as for being short of ventilation, he could not see how that could be: the house contained four rooms, having doors one into another, and, by their own admission, it was open to the roof. He was certain the beds were in a better condition than many of the rate-payers' beds in the township, who had to contribute to the support of those beds; and he was familiar with the paupers, who always declared they were content and comfortable. After Mr. Hirst sat down there was a little altercation took place on the subject, but of no importance. It was proposed and seconded that the visiting committee was to engage some professional gentleman, who is experienced in building bastiles, to inspect the six workhouses above mentioned, and to estimate the expense of making them eligible to accommodate 350 paupers, and also to state whether it would be more expedient to repair the six workhouses or build a new one, for the reception of the number of paupers mentioned.

FLOWER SHOW .-- On Friday last, the Huddersfield Horticultural Society held their first meeting in the Pailosophical Hall, when a most beautiful display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables took place, to the great satisfaction of a large body of spectators. Prizes were awarded according to the merits of the respective specimens, and all west off with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to the company

ADDRESS FROM HUDDERSFIELD (!) TO THE QUEEN.-On Tuesday, in the Cloth Hall, the Whigs placed a person with some sheets to get signed, calling upon the loyal people to address her Majesty. The address is stated to come from the borough of Huddersfield; but had it not been seen there, it is more than probable the inhabitants of the borough would not have known anything about it. When it gets to the place of its destination, we hope they will inquire if the Whigs always deceive their royal mistress so, by soliciting all the strangers that come to the market, no matter where from, to take a part with them. They dare not call a meeting, though the Mercury says the Radicals are all done with. We would wish Mr. Baines, jun., to come again to Huddersfield, and get up a public meeting, and we will then show him how to

groan for the Queen. ROCHDALE.

MANCHESTER AND LEEDS RAILWAY .- On Friday week, the first carriages run on the Rochdale line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway; there were noon, a youth about twelve years of age, named one of the second and one of the third class of carriages attached to a new and powerful engine, named Stephenson. It commenced at noon, and run five miles on the Manchester road, where it took up a number of gentlemen, who had come from Manchester, returned and went en the Yorkshire read to Summit, about four miles from Ruch. dale, where the workmen and others were regaled with beer, &c., and many a bottle of wine was censumed by gentlemen in connection with the we:ks. for a great way on the road large flags were erected and crowds of spectators collected themselves to to Manchester will open in about a fortnight for the conveyance of passengers.

PETTY SESSIONS .- To CARTERS, &c. -In consequence of the great number of carters and waggoners being almost every week brought up before the Bench for neglect of duty, Mr. Roydes, the magistrate, declared it was his intention to put a stop to such misconduct of carters, &c., or he would in all cases brought before him, inflict the full penalty of 40s. Cowcroft, the informer, preferred six charges against individuals for riding, or being behind their horses. One was fined 20s., two in 10s., and three in os. each and costs. James Cryer and Edmond Chadwick were fined, the former in 10s., and the latter in es. and costs, for trespassing on the premises of James Dearden, Esq., the Lord of the Manor of Rechdale, at Handle-Hall. The over-eer of Nor-land, Yorkshire, summoned J. Seddale, of Crompton, to shew cause why he did not support his aged mother, upwards of seventy years of age, who was become chargeable to their parish. She had at different times received to the amount of nine shill lings. Seddale said he had no objections to take and keep her; but he could not allow her any regular allowence, as he had a large family to support. Edmond Holt, Charles Holt, Thomas Aspinall, Thomas Harper, and Thomas Walsh, fire colliers were brought up, charged with being ringleaders in a turn-out of colliers, at the works of Mr. Dickin. son, at Littleborough; there were from sixty to seventy on the strike. Edmond and Charles Holt

HALIFAX.

HOBICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY .-In the new Assembly Rooms, Harrison Road, in new room, at Mr. Joseph Hainsworth's, bottom of this town, on Tuesday week, the first show for the present year was exhibited of flowers, fruits, and greed to:—"That Mr. Healey attend at the West regerables, &c. It promises fair to become one of Riding Delegate Meeting to be held at Heckmondthe first exhibitions of the kind in this county. Con- wike on Monday next, as our representative." "That sidering the lateness of the season, as respects the an agitation council be established, for Dewsbury weather, the samples produced of vegetables was and its neighbourhood." considered to be very fine; and as to some of the plants of the floral description brought there, but net for prizes, it was thought they could not be

ACCIDENT .- On Thursday morning week, as Mr. Eastburn, along with another gentleman, was about to start for Bradford market with his horse and gig, from his residence in Hanson Lane, near this town, the horse set off, and proceeding on Pellon Lane at full speed, it came in contact with a cart, a short distance from the Primitive Methodist Chapel, and upset the driver, but fortunately it is expected he will not be much worse.

HEN-ROOST ROBBERY .- Seven bens and a cock were stole out of the hen-roost belonging to Mr.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Sunday morning last, a man was found dead near the road-side in Pellon Lane, Halifax. On the day previous he had complained to the person with whom he lived that he the market, and on the morning in question he with the proceedings of the day. was asked to fetch a pitcher of water from the well, which was not far distant, and on his road back he died, with the pitcher of water standing beside of the Union was held at Mr. Hoey's, on Monday, him. He has resided in this part for some time the room being crammed to suffocation. The chaback, but for reasons not explained to any one he racter and spirit of the meeting gave the perfect appears to have been rejuctant to give any account lie to the assertions of the Mercury and its allies of nimself or his family, or where he came from at about the "falling-off" of the Radicals. After

SABBATH Schools .- The Rev. J. M. Obery, M. A., Minister of the Harrison Road Chapel, in this town, preached two sermons on Sunday last, on behalf of the schools connected with that place, at which upwards of 400 scholars are taught.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—In the course of one present state of politics and religion. week several accidents have taken place on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. On Monday week a lad named Sidney Harvey, aged 13, was in the Colliery Company, were being drawn up the shaft ample will not be lost sight of. a lad named Sidney Harvey, aged 13, was in the act of oiling the waggons as they passed on the road, when one of the wheels ran over his head and neck, and injured him so much that he died the next day. On Wednesday, a man named Thomas Ramsden, was engaged in blasting on the railway and of course all killed. The following are the names of the unfortunate persons:—John Jagger, and they were precipitated to the bettom, names of the unfortunate persons:—John Jagger, and they were persons:—John Jagger, names of the unfortunate persons:—John Jagger, near Sowerby Bridge, when it went off rather unexpectedly, and shattered the poor man's head dread
17 and 30; and John Robinson, aged 18. The felly. He lingered till Friday, and then died. On corpses were interred at Worsborough, on Friday, Thursday another of the workmen engaged on the attended by a large concourse of persons, the father road near Eiland, named Eiward Ackroyd, was and two sons being buried in one grave. There run over by one of the waggons, which caused his seems to be a singularly lamentable fatality attenddeath the following morning. On Friday afternoon, ant upon these pits. They have not yet been on the same line of road near Sterne Mill, was knocked down and ran over by a waggon which passed over his thigh and breast, crushing him dreadfully. He was taken to the Halifax Infirmary, but EMIGRATION.—Emigration in Germany seems standing of the deceased in the good opinion of his expired soon after he reached there. The deceased to be on the increase, for the last two voyages of neighbours, and was calculated to teach a valuable was a rative of Hammersmith, near London, the Tiger steam ship, from Hamburgh, has brought Many remarks have been made respecting these a considerable number of individuals from various accidents, which are of frequent occurrence on this parts of lower Germany, principally Bohemia, on line of road; and it is stated, by a little exercise of their way to the United States of America. They mechanical skill to some part of the tracing con- appear calefly to consist of mechanics, and labourers deep mourning followed after, his mother and nected with these waggons, to which the men have of the lowest class of society. to attend whilst the waggons are in motion, and Firm.—On Saturd y night last, about twelve which renders their occupations dangerous, might be o'clock, a fire was discovered on the premises of avoided, and thus a many lives be spared. If this Messrs, Tucker and Salt, pawnbrokers, Postern ean be done, surely the above list of accidents will Gate. By the assistance of the neighbours and the be deemed of sufficient importance to suggest that police, it was soon got under, but not before most

ver Street Chapel, in this town, on Sanday last, being the lower by them. the anniversary of the above schools.

TEDIOUS COURTSHIP .- Married, on Saturday charged by Mr. James Gleadow, tion surveyor, last, by special license, at the Old Church, Haiifax, with smuggling from the Sea Horse steam ship a Mr. William Midgley, sea captain, to Miss Eilen quantity of tobacco, and spirits, wine, &c. The Taylor, daughter of Mr. William Taylor, deceased, tobacco being under six pounds, and spirits under late inner and brazier, of Halifax. The gallant one gallon, they avoided the heavy penalty, which bridgerroom is a young man about 22 years of age, Mr. Gleadow complained was becoming a daily who has been in this tewn a fortnight, sailor-like, practice, to the great injury of the revenue, which, devoting a considerable portion of his time to the he thought, was not sufficiently protected in such delights of the july god, Bacchas, having received a cases. The defendant was fined twenty shillings small legacy, left him by a distant relation. He and costs. wished not to impoverish the town by taking it away | ILLEGAL PAWNING .- On Monday last, Susan with him; and, being tired of single blessedness, Farrow was charged by Mary Walker, a country Cupid's charms seem to have laid hold of him, and girl, from Thornton, Lincolnshire, with stealing

DEWSEURY. THE FLOORING OF THE WHIGS .- On Friday evening week, pursuant to the tollowing handbill, a meeting was held by the Whigs, in the Wellington Tavern large room, for the purposes therein stated: "Anti-Church Rate Meening.—The churchwarden of Dewsbary, Mr. SAMUEL BECKITT baving obtained SUMMONSES against Reveral inhabitants for non-payment of a CHURCH. RATE, which there is no doubt is directly contrary to law, but which HE cake, Mr. Thompson, a gentleman, from Howden, on his with declares to be justly due from the was called to take the chair, who, after a lively parties, a meeting will be holden at the Weiling-ton Tavern this evening, (Friday, May 31st,) at Addlessway of Brigg, and the Rev. Mr. Townshend, seven o'clock, to consider the best means of resisting and Mr. Firth, oi Hull, who severally addressed the so unjust and illegal a claim, when every person interested in the preservation of pence, LAW, and order, is requested to attend. The amount received by the churchwarden for the township of Dewsbury, is only £21 154. 4da, but the rate attempted to be enforced will amount to nearly £100. What un-Dinshing effrontery and injustice then to demand from each individual a proportion of £100, instead of a proportion of £21 15s. 4i., and to succur too that this claim is 'justly doe.' "—In accordance with the notice of the above placard, nearly all the Whigs in Dewshury, and a very few Radicals long address on the necessity of the working classes attended. After the chief-constable, Mr. William standing firm in support of the Convention, in the Newsome, had been unanimously called to the chair, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Matthew Hall, of Poor Law Auditory notoriety, and liver a lecture on the present position and prospects seconded by Mr. William Rhodes, of Worde of the Chartists, to the members of the Association, Ladie notoriety, "that Mr. Greaves, solicitor, be and others who choose to attend, in the Society employed to appear at the Magistrates' Room, tomorrow, on behalf of the parties that are summoned for the non-payment of Church Rate;" when the chairman was about to put the motion, Mr. S. Healey then stepped forward, and asked the chairman's leave to address the meeting, which was grantel, to the great mortification of the Whigs then assembled. After healing up the Whigs as the greatest hypocrities and tyrants that ever existed, told to go away he said he intended to say there and showing their inconsistency and, unwortainess of all night, for he had come into the streets to pray, being allied to any party professing to promulgate Policeman did not see him beg, but thought he came trum and justice, and making snem to hang their out with that intent. Prisoner-Sure an' I was heads like oriminals ashamed of their own acts, and proving that if the people get relieved from Church Rates and other oppressive measures, that if they had not the power to prevent such tyrannical measares in future being enacted -that is by Universal Suffrage and nothing less—they would not be bonefitted at all by such like humbugism. Mr. H. then moved the following amendment:—" That this meeting is decidedly opposed to the unjust and ob- ployment in Hull. Doyle-Glory be to God, a man noxious principle of Church Rates and all other can't expect to get employment in ivery town. I rates which are levied upon the people, unless they get my living by working and luking for it—one are levied by the consent of a majority of the people : nevertheless, they are determined not to support the Whig faction in their opposition to Church Rates, seeing that they do not press so heavy upon the labouring classes, as many other oppressive the labouring classes, as many other oppressive like to set you at it, for we can send you to the Whig measures do, such as the New Poor Law, treadmill. Prisoner—What for? I was saying me Police Buls, &c., &c., which the Whigs will not come forward to assist the working classes in getting rid of; and that we are resolved not to support either the Whig or Tory faction—the law church were made to walk on, not to pray on. Prisonerforward to aid us in the establishment of our govern-ment on the basis of Universal Suffrage, and the Mayor, and Doyle was set at liberty, with a recom-mental of confinctions man that golden rule set mendation not to let his face be shown there again. whole of our institutions upon that golden rule set forth by the Founder of Christianity, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." The motion was ably seconded by then most earnestly entreated the Radicals to abandon the amendment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the meadment amidst loud cries of "No, no," of the would announce that Mr. Salt had been waited upon by Miss Grove, and he would be with them to speak to them on Monday next. (Loud cries of when on Monday next.) It has observed in the attempt, rather than continue to have a living for working for; or eise die upon by Miss Grove, and he would be with them to speak to them on Monday next. (Loud cries of well-not on the barracks, with their engine.)

CHARTISTS.—The Chartist Association of Stock-ton the barracks, with a few books are desirration of the meating of the meating of the meating of the meating of the magistrates were determined to have a living for working for; or eise die upon by Miss Grove, and he would be with them to speak to them on Monday next. (Loud cries of well-not on the barracks, with their engine.)

CHARTISTS.—The Chartist Association of Stock-ton the barracks, with their engine.

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The Mayor, and several of the mould announce that Mr. Salt had been waited upon by Miss Grove, and he would be with them to speak to them on Monday next. (Loud cries of solders from the barracks, with their engine.

CHARTISTS.—The Chartist Association of Stock-ton the one of the mead of

RADICAL ASSOCIATION, -A very numerous meeting of the members of the Dewsbury Radical Association was held on Monday evening, in the

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS .-On Wednesday week, a new lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester volunteers and be sworn in as special constables, Unity, was opened at the house of Mr. Edward most likely for the purpose of terrifying the loyal Archer, the Cock and Bottle Inn, Ossett, in the and warm-hearted supporters of the Queen and the Dewsbury District, under the name of "The Good ancient constitution of this once free and happy, but Samaritan Lodge, No. 1793." The lodge was now degraded, insulted, anti-Christian, priestopened about two o'clock in the afternoon; a proces- ridden, distressed, and oppressed country, into base ion which was very numerously attended, headed and servile submission to those despetic and selfish by an excellent brass band walked from the West powers who are arrogating to themselves the right Kiding Lodge, in Ossett, to the above place. The of enacting laws in opposition to the decrees of lodge was opened with the regular formalities of the Heaven. The first movement was a complete failure, order by Brother William Walker, G. M., and other with the exception of two or three bullies, who are officers of the district and the neighbouring losges, reported to be not quite complete in their maint pwho kindly lent their assistance on the occasion. sail. The men of all work but that which is res Upwards of seventy members were initiated into the pectable and praiseworthy, were next commissioned Rateliffe, at Coates. High-road Wells, near Hali- Lodge, and about twenty mere were proposed for to go round and notice the middle classes, and the initiation the lodge night following. After the busi- second best in rotation to attend at such times and ness of the lodge was over, the room was thrown places to be sworn in as special constables. This open for the admission of the public, when the greatest harmony and good will seemed to exist among them. The conviviality and amusement of in order to complete this voluntary and patriotic the evening were kept up till a very late hour, when force; accordingly a great number of summonses feit himseit poorly, after which he took a walk into all parties separated apparently highly delighted were issued out to bring non-attenders to the scratch.

BARNSLEY. NORTHERN UNION .- A very crowded meeting the first. His proper name or kindred seems not to spirited addresses from Messrs. Hoey, Lingard, Ashien, Collins, and others, it was unanimously resolved that Mr. John Widdop be delegated to the meeting at Heckmondwike, on Monday next, for forming a West Riding Agitation Committee.

POLITICS AND RELIGION .- We understand sermon to-morrow evening, at Ardsley, on the

week, as four workmen in the employ of the Park fangs of tyranny and despotism; we trust the exwrought five years, and during that short period fifteen lives have been lost.

of the property in the lower part of the premises Naw Connexion of Methodists' Sabbath was destroyed, which consisted of gold and silver Schools.—Messis. C. Donald, B. Firth, of Wyke, and W. Trotter, preached three sermens in Hanothe lower classes, which will be very severely felt

Police Court.—On Friday, George Wood was charged by Mr. James Gleadow, time surveyor, with smuggling from the Sea Horse steam ship a quantity of tobacco, and spirits, wine, &c. The tobacco being under six pounds, and spirits under to colliers.—The colliers employed to the professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner six pounds, and spirits under to colliers.—The colliers employed to that the authorities should take no steps to the professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex, to whom we would say, "go and do thou likewise." Success to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to whom we would say, "go and do thou likewise." Success to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to whom we would say, "go and do thou likewise." Success to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex, to whom we would say, "go and do thou likewise." Success to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to think of, that in a land, professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of benetoner, the sterner sex is to land—professedly a land of liberty—a land of liberty—a land of benetoners.

by earnest entreaty he has gained the hand of the her umbrella. It having been proved that she gave blooming maid of forty after fourteen days of tedious the prisoner it to take care of, the magistrates convicted her in the penalty of twenty-five shillings and costs, under the Licensed Pawnbroker's Act, for Illegally Pawning; and, in default of payment, committed to hard labour for one month.

GATHERING OF TEETOTALLERS .- On Friday week, at a public meeting of the Testotallers of Hull and Barton, about 2,000 walked in procession through the principal parts of the town; after which about one thousand took ten together, in a large tent erected for that purpose. After the members had regaled themselves with good ten and meeting on the principles of total abstinence, after which the meeting broke up, highly gratified meeting, newards of 150 individuals in Barton and the neighbourhood have signed the pledge.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .-- At the weekly meeting of the Working Men's Association, on Monday evening, Mr. Pawson was called to the chair. After the weekly business of the Association had been gone through, Mr. Lundy delivered a present struggle for Universal Suffrage. After weich Mr. Pawson gave notice that he would deliver a lecture en the present position and prospects Rooms, Salthouse, on Tuesday evening next.

A QUEER PLACE FOR DEVOTIONS.—A man, apparently insane, but who proved that he was not saying me prayers as a man ought to say 'em, so don't you be afther humbugging the joutlemin.—
The Mayor asked him if he would leave the town. but the blessing of God. And I tell you what, if ye hav'nt employment for me, ye should'nt be axing me questions about it at all at all. Mr. Parker-Oh, but we have work we can give you, but we don't prayers; if I struck a man, that would be some

BURY. THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS .- The insertion of

working men had addressed the meeting on the vil- for the purpose of exchanging these books and decided, and there was not a power on earth that respect. She believed him to be a good man; true tany of the Whigs and in support of the amend- papers one with the other, and nightly discussing could stop them, all trades being dependant upon it was he might be a weak man, and a timid man, men; the division was loudly called for—when the in an orderly and peaceable manner, the information the exertions of the miners; and without the pro- and they all knew that he had been placed in very ment, the division was foundly called for—when the substitution of the miners, the division was foundly called for—when the substitution of the miners, and without the product of thanks to one amid loud applicable. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three most bornifying groups for the base, bloody, and three most bornifying groups for the base, bloody, and intervals from labour which the hard let of could not proceed. (Hear.) He thought the coulding that Mr. Collins brief intervals from labour which the hard let of ducts of whose labour even a pin manufactory could not proceed. (Hear.) He thought the coulding that Mr. Collins and three most bornifying groups for the base, bloody, and the Whigs, the meeting separated—the Whigs, the meeting separated—the Whigs into a hole and corner to transact the business of a public meeting for a private purpose, greatly mortified.

The meeting for a private purpose, greatly mortified.

The meeting of the miners; and without the products of the miners and they all knew that he had been placed in very ducts of the miners and also to their commitments.

Performed by the Public's most ducts of whose labour combinations in his ducts of whose labour combinations.

British artizans allow. An intimation has been condition of the black slaves at heme (the colliers) ought to have met with the sympath.

British artizans allow. An intimation has been condition of the black slaves at heme (the colliers) ought to have met with the product of the miner was a condition of the black slaves in mineral committee.

British artizans allow. An intimation o

COLNE.

SYMPTOMS OF THE BREAKING UP OF THE System.-We have this day remitted to the freasurers of Stephens's Defence Fund, the sund of seventeen shillings from a few friends at Skipton. For some weeks past the minious and upholders of things as they are, have manifested the strongest symptoms of approaching dissolution. In the first instance we had our walls graced with large placards, with the Royal Arms at the top; and underneath, beseechings and invitations to the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants to come forward as Like all other efforts to bolster up tyranny and corruption, this suicidal act is stamped with coercion and failure on its very front. The friends of equal rights and laws, and lovers of their constry's welfare amongst this voluntary phalanx, have got up an address to their brother specials in the chapelry, and hope their brethren all over the country will take the hint; and they are going to sign and send up a petition to Parliament in favour of the People's Charter. The address is now in the press; may the example be generally adopted throughout the country, so that the Queen's Ministers may be undeceived before it be too late. The members of the Radical Association here have given up their that Mr. George Hepworth purposes to preach a females, who are coming forward in great numbers room one night in the week to accommodate the females, who are coming forward in great numbers mous salaries which some of the nobility received to encourage and co-sperate with their brethren and and more particularly the Duke of Wellington; for sisters all over the empire, in the emancipation of FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday in last themselves and their rising generation from the

HEANOR.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday week, as Mr John Wale, a most respectable and talented working man, Secretary to the Working Men's Association, at Heznor, in Derbyshire, was bathing in a fish pond belonging to John Ray, E.q., of Heanor Hall, he unfortunately got out of his depth, and was drowned. The alarm having been given, eight or nine good swimmers were on the spot a few minutes after he had gone down, who made every effort to save him at the hazard of their own lives, but ineffectually. It was more than two hours before the of which to speak upon. The President said Mr. body could be found. His remains were interred at Collins, had called their attention to the proceedings Heanor on the 29th ult., with a degree of solemnity of the "Children's Friend Society," and perhaps and respectful attention which evinced the high they might recollect his having mentioned it to them lesson to his and their political enemies. Twelve beautiful young females, attired in white, attended brother being chief mourners. The whole pro- to another, and macked and jeered by those cold was twenty-one years of age.

STOCKPORT.

FEMALE ASSOCIATION.—Efforts are now making in this town to establish Female Radical Association that when they were there they should be happy and comfortable; but from the testimony of some one or two, who had made their escape. tions in different parts of the Borough, and if we may judge from the preliminary meetings which them for about £10a head, (according to their health have already taken place, the women promise to and condition to Dutchmen. (Loud cries of "chame

in the Poynton and Worth Collieries, to the number of between three and four hundred, had, within the last month, been thrown out of employment, in consequence of the agent for Lord Vernon, Mr. Ashworth, having attempted a reduction in their wages, equal in amount to 9d. and 1s. a day, and to essentially and the most heavy judgments were denounced against those who cruelly used their slaves; and surely in this land of Eibles and Christian the most heavy judgments were denounced against those who cruelly used their slaves; and surely in this land of Eibles and Christian the most heavy judgments were denounced against those who cruelly used their slaves; and surely in this land of Eibles and Christian the most heavy judgments were denounced against those who cruelly used their slaves. Ashworth, having attempted a reduction in their resist which, the men had turned out. The whole proceedings of the Quarter-Steward seems to be one continuous act of oppression and selfishness towards continuous ace of oppression and selfishness towards the poor and hard working miners, since he took the control of the collieries some two years ago. The village has good reason to regret his name, and he had been sent out, and who having come back to his himself will yet be brought, it is hoped, to a sense of right and justice. In order to place the real facts of the dispute before the eyes of the public, and for the instruction of the miners at large, we will give an extract from the statements put forth by the tern-outs, or rather "turned-outs," none of the material facts of which have been contradicted. It in the newspapers from week to week. So in the appears that the Steward of the Poynton and Worth great desire of some individuals to prove their point. Collieries has of late been abridging the workmen's wages, under pretence that he could not sell his coals to advantage, and, in addition to this, on Saturday, May 11, he stopped four pits without giving fair and proper notice, thus at a moment throwing a great number of hands out of employ, which was a violation of the agreement then existing between them, to the effect that fourteen days' notice will be required from either the employer with the fastivities of the day. Since this important or empleyed before any alteration in that agreement can legally take place. When some of the men who had large families dependent upon them for support, requested to go to work again, they were told that they might do so under a reduction of 9d. a day per man; yet this Ashworth, this oppressor of the poor, has had the effrontery to declare that he has never reduced, or attempted to reduce, the colliers' wages! Having stopped part of the men from working without legal notice, others, to resist this breach of faith and act of oppression, left their with infamy the whole of the masters and overseers work without giving Mr. Ashworth notice, and, not of such works, and it showed them to be monsters, liking this quid pro quo, he has threatened them as inhuman as they were regardless of the laws of with imprisonment; but, unless there be one law God. The people had been called "the swinish for the rich, and another for the poor, it must be multitude." Billy Pitt gave them then man of beasts judged that he is as deserving of imprisonment as of burden. Beasts of burden they were, and it the poor man, perhaps more so, because he was the wasto be regretted that they were such willing beasts aggressor. Mr. A hworth urges that he cannot of burden; however, there was one species to which parently insane, but who proved that he was not deficient in Milesian wit, and cunning enough of fence, was charged with begging. It was stated that he had been up before, and, on referring, his name was found to be Edward Doyle. Police-constable, No 47, said, that last night, prisoner was in Waterworks-street, obstructing the causeway. When and Worth Collieries are paying from 10d. to 2s. 2d. all night, for he had come into the streets to pay. per pit quarter less than their neighbours for getting and drawing, and from 8d. to 1s. 6d. less per yard for driving, and yet Mr. Ashworth, the agent over to bless. The desire of that man to curse the people whom for that man to curse the people whom for that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man to curse the people whom for the desire of that man the people whom for the desire of t those collieries, urges that he cannot compete with his neighbours in the market!—A large open air before him, but the ass could; and on this occasion meeting of the workmen employed at the neigh. the ass was endowed with the power of speech, and bouring collieries, took place on Monday evening at last finding no other means of averting the last, at six o'clock, on Half Green, opposite the Why, he replied, I do live in the town—dead lack to it. The question was repeated.—Lave the town is it you mane? Och, thin, I will lave it, but not if I can git employment. But what is it I've done to Mr. J. Pritchard, the Crown Inn, near I can git employment. But what is it I've done to means of keeping up the price of their labour." house of Mr. J. Pritchard, the Crown Inn, near Marple, "for the purpose of devising the best (Hear.) They laid heavy burdens on their backs, and Aboui 500 miners (together with 200 of the turnouts,) were present, from Hyde, Middle Kale, (Lyme) Newton, Furniss Clough, Red Acre, (Lyme) Woodley, Swansea, (near Macclesfield) Pott Shrigley, and other mining districts, whose names we Ashton, of which he spoke in the highest terms of could not gather, all of whom are in full work. Mr. Joseph Allford presided, and opened the businees in a suitable manner; and alluded to a placard headed "Poynton and Worth Collieries," and dated June, 1839, which Mr. Ashworth had caused to be circulated in Stockport, and the other populous casion to send me to the threadmill; but you've the towns, in order to injure the characters of the miners laws in your own hands. The Mayor—The flags in the opinion of the tradesmen; but the whole statement was false from beginning to end-it was clerer, or the dissenting priests, until they come Och bother, the road was made for everybody- a mere fabrication-and the colliers might rely upon every support from not only the shopkeepers, but gentlemen worth their thousands, if they would be firm and united in resisting the undue advantage which an oppressor wished to take of them. It was a deeply-laid scheme of his own; the following items in your paper of this week will but his deceit and treachery will find its level, Mr. Samuei Allott, a working man. Mr. Brooke much oblige your friends here :- Received by the Let the men be determined to have their rights, and then most earnestly entreated the Radicals to aban- Bury Committee from Tottington, for Stephens's succour will come in from unknown hands. (Hear.)

detailed the hardships and imminent dangers of the collier's life; and contended that 4s. for eight hours' work was little enough, without submitting to reductions. Mr. Ashworth wished to curtail their earnings and bring them, down to poverty, pain, and want, that they might become his slaves; and if Lord Vernon countenanced all this tyranny, let his name be blotted out of every paper and buried in the grave of his fathers and mothers. He hoped, that the colliers would, like the bundle of hazle sticks, be united, and then they would be strong to victory, but if once separated, their cause would, like those single sticks, be broken in twain. Mr. James Wellington said, if Mr. Ashworth succeeded, the same fate of reduced wages would soon extend to the workers at other collieries; and therefore their own interests ought to induce them to support the turnouts might and main; else the colliers would in the end be brought to live for a weaver's wager of 8s. and 10s. a-week. (Hear.) The miners richly deserved 59. a-day. He would support them with his last penny. Mr. George Ramsey followed, and instanced some of the most degrading acts of tyrazny exercised by Mr. Ashworth towards some of the parties actively engaged in the colliers' rights at the last turn out, ever heard of. None of them have been able to get work since, which is eighteen months, Mr. Ashworth having sent their characters to the different colliers before them. The Chairman again addressed the meeting with some further illustrations of Mr. Ashworth's tyranny towards the poor colliers; after which a general vive voce motion was put to the meeting to support the turn outsliberty or death-which was assented to by acclamation. The meeting then broke up about half-past seven o'clock, and dispersed peaceably to their

respective homes. BIRMINGHAM. FERRALE POLIFICAL UNION .- The usual weekly

meeting was held on Monday evening last. Mrs. Toll having been called to the chair, said that she

had been requested to speak a few words respecting what was called the "Children's Friend Society,"

but its proper name she thought would be, "the Children's Kidnapping Society." She was not prepared to saymuch about it, but she understood that it was established for shipping the children of pauper parents at containing the children of pauper. parents, at a certain age to the Cape of Good Hope, there for ever to be separated from their friends. (Shame, shame.) She then adverted to the encrno real service whatever; but merely for supporting a system of wholesale butchery, which enabled them to live luxuriantly, while the poor around them were in the greatest starvation and distress. Knowing those things, as they well did, it ought to arge hem on to increased exertions, that some provision might be made for the poor and destitute. (Hear, and cheers.) Mr. Collins said that he intended to have addressed them that evening, at considerable length, but as he was going to set off for Scotland the next day, (upon an agitation tour) and as he had other business to transact, he could not do so. As he was thinking on what subject to address them, the vast amount of misery endured by the people of this country as usual presented itself to his mind, but the sources of that misery were so numerous that the difficulty lay in making a selection seme time ago, when he read an account of a poor woman who went to the workhouse expecting to see her child, when she found that it had been shipped off to the Cape of Good Hope, without her knowand so the poor woman was referred about from one cession consisted of more than 1,000 persons, of whom hundreds were unable to repress the tears which gave evidence of their emotion. The deceased was a native of Sheepshead, in Leicestershire, and that the children of the poor, in many instances without the consent of their parents, were sent to the Cape of Good Hope, under the promise and bring to justice the perpetrators of such deeds. (Hear, hear.) The scriptures stated, at least so he understood them, that whose stealeth a man should be put to death, and throughout the whole of the tianity, acts ought not to be committed which the Scriptures unhesitatingly condemned. An attempt friends, expressed a wish to go back again. But in his evidence before a magistrate, he stated that he had never heard of any complaints against the society; that he never heard of anybody being ill used by them, or of any body being sold by them. which was impossible to have been the case, as his attention must have been directed to the statement they had carried it too far, and had defeated the object which they had in view. (Hear. hear.) Mr. Collins then ref-rred to the condition of the factory children, whom Dr. Fletcher had tracked in the snow by the blood from their feet, and some of the children were carried to the mills by their parents in a most delicate state of bealth, and there left to work. He (Mr. C.) recollected mentioning the circumstance to an individual professing to be a lover of stance to an individual professing to be a lover of liberty and a friend of the people, when it was met by, "Oh! but you select extreme cases, such are not by any means universal." Why, good heavens, what a sensation crossed his mind, when he what a sensation crossed his mind, when he land."

"That the General Convention of the working class morns our warmest praise, and so long as they conduct themselves in the same wise, firm, and determined manner, we will assist them in any measure they may think requisits to secure the adoption of the People's Charter as the law of the length of time that classed before water could be obtained, and the strong wind prebecause they had not brought every child to that state, that they were to say nothing at all about it? Could there be anything more monstrone? Could there be anything more preposterous? The very fact of there being a necessity for a bill to be passed by the legislature, restricting the hours in which children a certain age should work, covered cried peace when there was no peace, and could not see the danger which awaited them; and if the people could not avert that danger any other way, commendation; but with reference to the advice contained in it respecting not holding public but private meetings, to talk and pray together, he (Mr. C.) considered it impolitic to do so, though at the same time he would give Mr. Stephens all credit and good motives for his recommendation. For if they did so, it would enable the Government to send spies among them, as they did in 1819, and it would furnish them, if they met privately, with a pretext for suspending the Habeas Corpus Ast, and for massing any laws whetever to suppose the needle passing any laws whatever to suppress the people.
Mr. Callins next referred to the latter of O'Connell. to the people of Birmingham, and observed that although no man could have a stronger objection to him than he (Mr. Collins) had, yet it contained some excellent advice respecting union and perseverance, and that they ought to act upon. That letter he considered as a feelen thrown out by Government, and therefore they ought all to go forward while there was the least chance of success. (Cheers.)

RADICAL CAUSE.—The cause in this town is 1 TO THE REV. WILLIAM HILL, EDITOR making rapid strides daily. Instead of the one meeting which used formerly to be held in the Bull Ring, there are now four held every evening, at which large numbers of honest and industrious artizans assemble, where they are addressed in sound common sense speeches by speakers from among themselves. Although the meetings are held in the open air, and one of them in the very centre of the town, no interruption has been offered to their proceedings at present, nor is it probable that there will bs, so long as they abide in their present determination of acting peaceably and legally in defence of their constitutional privileges.

ADDRESS TO F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. The following address of the confidence of the

chabitants of Birmingham in Feargus O'Connor. and, is in course of signature throughout the town, and although, at the time our correspondent writes, it had not been out many hours, it has already obtained the names of hundreds of persons:-Address from the Undersigned Inhabitants of Bir

mingham, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. Sir,-In consequence of the supercilious sneer on you which was inserted in the Birmingham Journal, of Saturday, May 25, as one of the people's best and real friends, we address you. Your manly and unflinching exertions on behalf of your misgoverned and oppressed fellow-subjects, har called forth our highest admiration, and we beg to assure you that we place the most implicit confidence in you as a leader, and that we view with the upmost contempt all these toolish and scurrilous insinuations favour us with year presence as often as you can all these rumours are grossly exaggerated, as the make it convenient. We regret to inform you that following account, which we have just received from we have no press in Birmingham to advocate our righteous cause, and feeling, as we do, the importance of obtaining a channel through which the truth can find its war to the public, we furthermore at originated are, so far as we have been able to constant you to reader us what as estance may lay in your power, in obtaining so desirable an object. We most fervently implore that Great Being who reigns King of kings and Lord of lords, that He may grant you health and strength to persevere in the glorious cause, and that you may live to see the day when tyranny and oppression shall cease in this

NEWTON MEETING, 1889 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5. The TRIAL STAKES of 10 soys, each, with 25-soys, added for all ages. One mile and a quarter. Sir J. Beswell names b. g. The Potentate..... 1 Mr. Ogden's tr. c. Harpurhey 2 Mr. Vansittan's b. f. by Sandbeck 3 Mr. T. Walters names ch. c Tom 4 Lord Stanloy's br. f. Velocity 5 Two paid. SWEEPSTAKES of 15 soys, each, 10 soys, ft., with 20 soys added. One mile and a quarter. Mr. Clarke's Imagene Mr. Smith's Murgaret. 2Gen. Sharpe's Vacillation. 3: Four paid. SWEEPSTAKES of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. One mile and a half-Sir T. Stanley's b.f. by Joceline..... W. G.

M. of Westminster's Cardinal Puff 1

Mr. Price's Zillah 2
Mr. G. Ogden's St. Lennard 3
Sir T. Stanley's Cowboy 0
Mr. Fowler's Gilbert Gurney 0
Mr. Ramsay's Fairy Queen 0
Mr. Child na. Angola Mr. Child na. Angela 0
Cap. Houston's Silenus 0 21 paid 10 sore, each, and 6, 5 sors each. A PLATE of 60gs. for horses, &c. that never wow £50.—Two

Mr. Mostyn's b. c. Papinean 3 4 d THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

save his stake. Lord Eglinton's br. c. Malvolio
Lord Westminster's ch. c. The Recorder
Sir T. Stanley's b. c. Apethecary
Lord Stanley's br. f. Velocity
Mr. Clark's ch. f. Imegene Two paid. The GOLBORNE STAKES of 20 sovs. each. Fowler's Lallah Rookh.

 Mr. Föwler's Lallah Rookh.
 1

 Mr. Meiklam's The Mole
 2

 Mr. Přice's The Tulip
 2

 Mr. Whitwerth's b f by Liverpuol.
 0

 Mr. Patten's b f by Voltaire
 0

 Mr. King's The Alderman.
 0

 Mr. Copeland names The Rose
 0

 Lord Stanley's ch f by Velccipode
 0
 Three paid. The BOROUGH CUP, value 100 sovs. added to a Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each. Mile and a-half.

Mr. Denham's Compensation Mr. Ramsay's The Doctor 3
Lord Westminster's Cardinal Puff. 3 Nine paid. A PLATE of 60gs. Heats, one mile and a half.

Mr. Ogden's St. Leonard...... 1 GRETNA GREEN.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR: GENTLEMEN,-The Radical Union of this village sends by GENTLEMEN,—The Radical-Union of this village sende by the bearer the sum of 20s. towards the National Rent, which you will please to hand over to Mr. A. Duncan, delegate for Dumfries, by him to be presented to the National Convention, now in Birmingham; likewise 5s. 1d. to the Stephens Defence Fund, to be paid over by you to the treasurer, as directed by a full meeting of members this evening, when the following resolution was put and unanimously carried:—

"That the General Convention of the working class morit

We remain, Yours, truly, P. CARLYLE, Treasurer. THOS. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

I have received the above sums, and will remit them to the treasurers of the respective funds as soon as possible.

ABRAM DUNCAN. HOUSE OF LORDS.-Wednesday, June 50 The Lords did not meet.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Wednesday, June 5. A grant of £70,000 out of the Crown Lands Revenue for rebuilding the Stables at Windsor was

A CARD. WILLIAM HARTLEY, Auctioneer, Appraiser, and Gancoul B. praiser, and General Broker, at 20, SAINT PETER'S-SQUARE, Leeds. Always on Sale a large quantity of New and

Second-Hand Furniture. To parties leaving the

Town having Furniture to dispose of a liberal Price will be allowed. ROSE AND CROWN INN COACH-OFFICE, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.



LEEDS AND ILKLEY.

THE Inhabitants of Leeds, Ilkley, and the Visitors to Ilkley, are most respectfully informed that the BRITISH QUEEN, carrying Four Insides only, will commence leaving the above Inn, for the Season, on SUNDAY, JUNE NINTE, and will continue to leave every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Ten e'Clock, and on Sunday Mornings, at Seven, on the New Line of Road, through Kirkstall, Horsforth, Rawden, Yeadon, Guiseley, Menston, Burley, and arrives at the

the same Route, and arrive at the Rose and Crown Inn, Leeds, by Seven o'Clock.

Returns from Harrogate at Six o'Clock, and arrives in Leeds by Eight in the Evening.

E. BOYNE and Co., Who flatter themselves the above Arrangements OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

MY DEAR HILL, -I wish you particularly to correct a mis-report of my speech at Kersal Moor, which appears as well in the Star as in the Manchester papers. It is relative to the trades of Newcastle. What I said was, that the tradee of Manchester and Newcastle were a credit to the country, because they had boldly joined their brethren in demanding their rights. I am made to cast a censure upon the trades of Newcastle, a body which I have taken every opportunity of praising as they deserve.

Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

RIOT AT BURY.

(From the Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday,)

At a very late hour last night, a messenger from At a very late hour last night, a messenger from Bury arrived in this town, with a requisition from the magistrates of that town for a military force; the trumpet at the Cavalry Barracks sounded "to horse" about two o'clock in the morning; and a troop of the 6th Dragoons (Carabineers) proceeded to Bury about three. Of course these circumstances gave rise to a great variety of ruttours in town this morning. The carrent reports were, that a factory had been burned town; that one of the magistrates which those would be thought-patricts are so ford of had been shot; and that seven of the rioters had promulgating against you. We entreat you to lost their lives. We are glad to state, however, that

at originated are, so ler as we have been able as exertain, as follow:—In consequence of the disturbed state of the district, ten of the A division of metropolitan police, under the superintendence of Mr. Woodhouse, a serjeant of the M division, were sent down to Bury, to assist in preserving the peace, at which place they arrived on Friday evening last. Their arrival sorn became generally known. On Monday evening a great number of persons congregated round their quarters, a house adjoining the Red kion Inn, in the Wynd, near the Old Church; but no disturbance them occurred. but no disturbance then occurred. Last evening a similar crowd collested, and a little before eight o'clock three of the policemen, who had been taking a walls round the town, were attacked as they passed through the growd on their return by the mob, some of whom pushed from behind and the others in front kicked them. The policemen endeavoured to persuade them to be quiet, when one of them kicked policeraan Jonathan Ravenocroft, and the meb surrounded them all. The three policemen then took out their staves and endeavoured to make their way through and took one man prisoner; but he was immediately rescued. In the meantine the other policemen who were in the house, social the disturbance, ran out to rescre his companions. They succeeded in reaching Ravenecroft and Charles Wilson, but the other, John Carnen, was obliged to take shelter in the shop of Mr. Sutcliffe, chemist and druggist, A GOLD CUP, value 100 sovs., the gift of the Lord of the Manor, added to a Handicap Stakes of 15 sovs. each, 100 during all which time his companions were appresented in the sovs. ft. and 5 only if declared &c. Two miles and a hensive that he was killed. The mob collected and hensive that he was killed. The mob collected and closed round them; and the police, with their staves, drove them off three or four times, and took two prisoners, who were conveyed into the house in which the police were themselves eventually obliged to take shelter: The mob used stones, which were thrown about very thickly, and several of the policemen were severely, but we are happy to say not dangerously hurt. When the police got into the house, they fastened the door; but a number of men tried to push it open, and finding they could not succeed in that attempt, they throw stones at it, some of them of great size and weight, and nearly gained admittance. Ever of the policemen stationed themselves at the door, and each fired a pistol over the heads of the people, which appeared to produce no effect whatever in checking the rioters. They then went up stairs, being, apprehensive that the door would be forced in. Six of them fixed again over the The ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 soys, each, with 25 soys, added. heads of the people, but it effected not stones came, if possible, faster than ever. The police then fired amongst the people, and a cry was raised that a young man was shot; upon which the assembly began to disperse, and shortly afterwards nearly all had left the ground. The young man who is wounded, Adam Wrials, is a mechanic in the exaploy of Messrs. Richard Walker, M.P., and Brother, iron founders, engineers, etc., Rochdale Road, Bury; he is about twenty years of age. The ball passed clear through the calf of his leg, entering at one side, and comission at the other. He walked to Mr. Banks's, the surgeon, who lives near the place, and who dressed the wound. His ewn account of himself is, that he was not present at the beginning of the aftray; and had been there only about five minutes, and was looking on when he was shot. The top windows of the house in which the policemen live are nearly all shat-tered to pieces, and there are heaps of stones

The magistrates, though all seemed peaceable a few hours afterwards, having been informed that there was some intention on the part of the people to assemble at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning, dispatched a messenger to Manchester, for the military, as-akeady stated.

During this morning, up to ten o'clock, when our

eport left, all remained quiet, and the examination of Thomas Burkstt and Thomas Brierley, mechanics, and fellow-workmen, who had both been apprehended by the London police, was about to commence before the magistrates.

DREADFUL RIRE AT NEWCASTLE. (From the Newcastle Chronicle.)

We regret to state that about one o'clock this morning (Friday week), a most dreadful fire broke out in the extensive coach manufactory of Mr. Atkinson, situate in Filgrim street, Newsastle. It broke out in the back part of the factory next Erickowing to the length of time that elapsed before water could be obtained, and the strong wind prevailing at the time, the flames spread with most alarming rapidity, and before two sclock nearly the whole of the factory was enveloped in flames, which raged with such fury as to cause apprehen-sion that not any part of the buildings, nor any of the valuable and extensive stock they contained, would be saved. Every exertion was made to draw the carriages into the street, and a great many were saved, but the great delay which took place before the engines were brought to play in the front, created fears that the fire-would extend to the houses in Pilgrim street.

Several of the house in Erick-street and the yards on the south of the manufactory were frequently on the but were soon extinguished. Flakes. of fire were carried to a great distance, and the greatest alarm and confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood, many persons even at a considerable distance persisting in removing their furniture and Fortunately, however, the engines at length suc-

ceeded in preventing the flames extending to the show-room, which contained the finished carriages. and by three o'clock it was in a great measure subdued. How the fire originated is not known, but it appeared to have commenced in the forge, adjoining the joiner's workshon and painting-rooms, which soon took are, and from the combusable nature of their contents the flames raged with uncontrollable fury. But though the principal part of the stock of finished carriages was saved, we understand fourteen railway carriages, which were nearly completed, for the Newcastle and North Shields, and Brandling Jenction Railways, were entirely destroyed, besides, of course, a great quantity of other carriages, and the large stock of materials, harness, &c. The whole of the manufactory, comprising three large buildings, with their entire contents, were totally consumed, and it may afford some idea of the rapid progress of and it may afford some idea of the rapid progress of the flames to state, that two men, who were actually at work immediately above where the fire broke out, had great difficulty in saving their lives, and in the short space of half an hour from the commencement it was evident that no part of these buildings could be saved. One of these buildings had been but recently completed at an expense of £2,000, and the others were also new buildings. Besides the losses above-mentioned, the destruction of all the valuable models, patterns, and seasoned timbers, Rose and Crown Inn, Ilkley, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at Twelve o'Clock, and on Sunday Mornings at Nine.

The BRITISH QUEEN will return from the above Inn, Ilkley, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday Evenings, at Five o'Clock, by What the value of property destroyed may be it in the same Route, and arrive at the Rose and Crown difficult to form any correct idea. difficult to form any correct idea of, but we have heard it estimated as high as £30,000.

we think was more terrific, though the description of property is much greater in the present case.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, at his seat, Cliffe House, near Wakefield, Sir John Leman, bart., aged 58 years.
On Wednesday last, in his 37th year, after a severe filtering greatly respected, Edward, third son of the late J. B. Charlesworth, Esq., and banker of this tewn.
On the 2nd inst., William Harvey, of Barnsley, in his 61st, year.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PERSECUTED LONDON BOOK. BINDERS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN. -In again addressing you on behalf of the saffering London bo kbinders, permit me respectfully to return you my sincere thanks for your kind insertion of my last letter in the columns of your valuable Paper. Being confident that too great publicity cannot be given to the cause of the London bookbinders, and feeling assured that your aid will not be refused in making known to the working men of this kingdom the determined stand which these brave men are now making against the common enemies of Trades' Unions, I have again presumed to trespass upon your favour. Having in my last letter given a plain unvarnished statement of the case, I will now proceed to shew the actual necessity which every Trade Society in the kingdom are under of giving their sympathy and support to the London bookbinders. These men, as a Trade Society, have ever been noted for the prightness of their proceedings, and their willingness to subscribe towards any project that ever was adopted to benefit Trade Societies: they have invariably acted with principle and consistency towards their employers, and are now suffering the greatest privations for their honest determination to resist a most unjust inroad upon their privileges, and upon the privileges of every working man who is a member of a Trade Society. It would be useless in me to at-tempt to shew the benefits which all working men derive from union, it being well known to every man, who ever gave the subject a fair consideration that without Trades' Unions the working artisan would be deprived of his every protection. It has been argued by the Scotch feelosopher, Chambers, and others of the same stamp, that Trades' Unions are an evil; but did this class of reasoners ever for a mament consider that although competition is on the whole necessary, it may be unjustly brought into action, and in some instances become a crime: this can be elscidated in a very plain and simple manner, es follows: If Trades' Unions were annihilated, there would soon be a surplus of hands in the labour market, the consequence of which would be a reduction of wages, and many would be thrown out of employment. Starvation and misery would be the fate of hundreds who are now respectable members of the community; and if it should be asked how these ruinous effects are prevented by Trade Societies, we reply that one of the greatest objects of those Societies is the preventing of needy and unprincipled men from taking an unlimited number of apprentices, which, if indulged in by masters, without a check, would ultimately act against their own interests. Every one knows that a single man can afford to work for a few shillings per week less than the man who has a family depending upon him For support; and it is an undeniable fact that if the market was overstocked with labour, and the protection which his Trade Society affords taken away, meny a father of a family would be thrown out o bread from the competition of the single man, who himself, in the event of his taking a wife, and bring-ing a family into the world, would be liable to share the same fate. On the other hand, the master himself would be injured; every youth he took as sprendice would, at the expiration of his apprendice would, at the expiration of his apprendice would, at the expiration of his apprendice was a firm in the assertion of wages would cease, and the means of paying wages an apprentice would, at the expiration of his apprentices and the means of paying wages ticeship, be turned into the labour market, already his principles, as if no such untoward event had would be taken away. What could the hundreds correctooked, and would be superseded by some other taken place. But regret at its appearing that he and thousands of operatives, and the millions of whom the master was preparing to share the same fate. It would sometimes happen that the parents of a youth thus treated would furnish him with money to begin business with, rather than see him idle: he would then solicit the custom of his former master, and, in order to compete with him, would follow the example of his teacher, and take as many prentices as he could get employment for, taking point out the sound and rational modes of obtaining good care to use all the sophistry and eloquence he possessed with the parents of the boy to extract premiums from their pockets. In-short, the beneficial protestion of Trade Societies is absolutely more the people are wrong the more pages and unremittingly to point out the sound and rational modes of obtaining defound? Yes, success in your plans would produce the most unmitigated misery to yourselves; and you are embarked in a career in which, under the pretence of sceking the rediess of existing the pretence of sceking the redies of existing the pretence of sceking the pret heial protection of Trade Societies is absolutely necessary for the true interests of both the employer and the employed, and the bookbinders in London are now undergoing a most virulent persecution for the maintenance of this just and hohest principle; to forfeit the confidence of any part of his fellow. and the working classes of all other trades are in that it is his duty to himself, and to the cause of any change that would endanger the social state; and justice at our side. ing so to do, they may depend that every unprincipled reform, to demonstrate that he deserved that con- by all the power and wealth of the aristocracy; by master (and there are such in every trade) will begin fidence by never relaxing in his efforts to obviate the concentrated force of the armed yeomanry; and all men who take an active part in promoting Trade Societies, as the of our institutions, whether these impediments combination of moneymongers in London are now are produced by the machinations of a selfish oliquestion at their next Society's meeting, and they by the faults and fallacies of the people themselves, will see the justness of the position of the London on the other. bookbinders, and their true worthiness of support.

Remember the Combination Committees throughout

Sincerely hoping that the bookbinders of London may meet with the support which their cause and their conduct deserves.

Societies, and victory will soon crown your united

I remain, Gentlemen. Yours, in true sincerity, AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION. Manchester, June 2nd, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN.-When I recommended the people of England to let Lord Howick see that they had more sense and patriotism than to take his hint, and begin "to kill and burn,"—when I advised them to place themselves in a position that would teach people were assured that my advice was illegal, and that they had no right to arm! I persisted, how-ever, in the justice and legality of the advice I had given—the more the enemies of the people raved. and stormed, and threatened, so much the more did mediately providing themselves with weapons of defence—and what is now the result? Why, that Lord John Russell, perceiving that the people were determined to arm, and knowing that they were justified by law in doing so, has absolutely offered to find them arms, and has recommended them to the Chartists have conducted themselves in various enrol themselves in armed associations! Surely, now, parts of the country.

The most timid will be satisfied that my advice was Brother Reformers! I do not address the violent

I rejoice, Gentlemen, that this matter is now for ever set at rest; and I most earnestly recommend the people everywhere, in cities, towns, and villages, the people everywhere, in cities, towns, and villages, and sober-thinking portion of the Chartists. I ask to act upon the advice of Lord John Russell; and them to weigh the advice which I give them—not thus prove to the Government that their object is not, nor never was, the destruction of property, but my authority—but in the hope that they may soberly solely that they are determined to maintain their consider the arguments I adduce, and give their constitutional rights, and to teach the enemies of those rights, that the people of England are not to those arguments, be laughed at any more with impunity, either In the first place Oh, that I could induce the people of England

We shall then assuredly have no more laughing at the PETITIONS OF THE PEOPLE. I rejoice every there are to be found that oligarchy which has plundered to witness the best feeling between the military and oppressed you, and which desires to continue and the people. I seel quite consident that Ministrate punder and oppression. But still there are ters will not be able to get up the intended revo-

LIE—a barefaced, wicked Lie!! I have met with orators peremptorily exclude; nay, they go so far as no single instance, either of ratepayer or pauper, to denounce them all; and thus, they necessarily who does not detest the law. Nay, I am assured, augment the number of those hostile to reform. in every instance, by the ratepayers, that THE RATES ARE HEAVIER under the new law than they were ander the all law! How different this to the tales told in the North. It is the general opinion that the law must be abandoned, whether it be repealed or not. Many ratepayers have assured me that the law must be law as a few Ministerial of the law are a few Ministerial or middle class have the same interest in good. maly supporters of the law are a few Ministerial middle class have the same interest in good tools, and those who hold offices with salaries. I rejuice to tell you, that, last Monday, the Board of Guardians in this Union resolved to petition to have the Union dissolved, only one Guardian (as I was the Union dissolved, only one Guardian (as I was who, instead of sharing in the public plunders) young for the continuous of the Union! I have been visiting a friend in the Loughborough Union, who assured me that his rates were nearly trebled since the Union was established, i.e. since the introduction of the new law; and the poor are selves. An industrious and successful operative much worse off! In a village where the Northern becomes at once a member of the middle class: an industrious and successful operative becomes at once a member of the middle class: an tators" were unknown—a labourer I talked with, leaves his family to mingle, upon equal terms, with "expected no good till the new big houses (Union workhouses) were all burnt down." This was not the effect of your exertions, nor of mine. It was produced by the law itself, which was their unsophisticated manner of speaking.

leaves in samuly to mingle, upon equal terms, with the operatives. The weight of taxation presses on the middle class, with a comparatively equal pressure as it does upon the operatives. An immense majority of the middle class are excluded by the law itself, which was their unsophisticated manner of speaking.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Glasgow, 28th May, 1839.

GENTLEMEN,-We having been appointed Treasurer and Secretary to a Committee here, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in aid of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, remit you as per draft £20. being the amount yet received. We have to request your acknowledgment of the same, the insertion of this letter, and of the subjoined list in the first Northern Star, which will be held sufficient by the phscribers, and exenerate us. We are sorry that he various demands upon the working classes here have been greatly the cause of delay, and of the smallness of the sum; but the subscriptions are still going on, and feel assured we will remit the

remainder as soon as it comes to our hands. CHARLES MATHISON, Treasurer. ALEXANDER LOUTTIT, Secretary. East Woodside Factory...... 1 4 21 Nursery Factory..... 9 18 0 Ferguson's Factory...... 0 8 3 Jackson's Factory 0 2 6 Clydebank Factory...... 0 1 Oak Bank Factory...... 0 6 0 Tealers Meekleroys...... 0 3 0 Hallers 0 2 6 United & iners, William Menzies... 0 17 10 Do. do. Alexander Stewart... 0 6 0 Calico Printers, William M'Colo ... 1 Smith's Factory 0 Stephens's Factory 1 D. Marshal's Joiners..... 6 Corbit Alexander's Factory..... 0 15 51

O'CONNELL AND THE HOUSEHOLD

SUFFRAGE HUMBUG.

271, M. Robinson..... 0 3 5

One for a few Friends...... 0 8 6

295, 3s. 3j. and 1s...... 0 4 3

Humphrey and Sons Power Loom

do..... 0

do..... 0 9 8

To the Editor of the Birmingham Journal. London, 30th May, 1839.

which the people have fallen. duty of popular leaders constantly to agitate; that selves; but after that short period, where could is, constantly to bring before the public mird the they find subsistence? After wages had ceased, more the people are wrong, the more necessary is it to point out to them, with good temper and good feeling, the right paths they should pursue.

In any at-

feeling, the right paths they should pursue.

It is quite true that Mr. Muntz has done nothing ediments in the way of the amelioration doing. Let working men, therefore, make this a garchy, on the one hand, or flung across our path

To show that I am ready to practise what I preach Remember the Combination Committees throughout to others. I have written an address to the Chartke kingdom were lately organised for the protection tists of Birmingham, which I respectfully request of the same principle which the sixteen bookbinders you will (if you can afford space for it) insert in are indicted as conspirators for upholding. Come your Journal. I put my name to it, so that no ferwari, then, working men, to the assistance of man may involve you in the opinions which I put struggling virtue; let not Mammon strangle huma- forward, should you differ from me in the view I take mity: agitate the question in cour various Trade of the subject

I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To the Chartists of Birmingham.

London, 30th May, 1832. "There is but one magic in politics, and that is, to be

BROTHER REFORMERS,-There are many points of the greatest importance upon which we agree. In truth, upon the great principles of reform we scarcely differ at all. Our difference consists chiefly in thir, -that you deem one mode of action the most conducive to attain your objects; and that I consider another mode more likely to obtain all that is desirable towards the amelioration of our political institutions. But the difference in this respect is very that Statesman (?) never again to laugh and jeer at extensive; because I have convinced myself that your their respectful petitions,—when I urged the people mode of action does not assist, but, on the contrary, their respectful petitions,—when I urged the people of England to arm in defence of their lives, liberties, and property.—I was charged with many crimes. I was said to be a traitor, an incendiary, a disturber of the peace, and I know not what besides! The engendering a spirit of suspicion of your motives, and creating a rational apprehension for the security of the social state and of individual property. It seems to me that, although you intend to serve our cause, you have placed yourselves, practically, I arge upon them, the absolute necessity of imamidst its worst enemies; and that the near approach to the extension of the franchise, to the protection of the voter, to the equalisation of representation, and to the shortening of Parliaments, has, for the present, been stopped by the unwise (and, in many instances criminal) manner in which

and unthinking person of your body. It would be in vain to argue with them. But I d: address the many-for there must be very many, of the rational with a view to obtain any attention on the score of reason and judgment fair play in deciding upon

In the first place, then, I ask you to consider by lords, or lordlings, when they are constitutionally whether you have not adopted an exceedingly bad seeking what the Constitution grants. not exclude from any co-operation with you, all to follow this my last advice—viz. universally to act other classes of the nation except yourselves? You

exclude-

First,—The aristocracy; amongst whom, it is true, Inion.

I have lately been in several New Poor Law Wholeway with you, yet are ready to be the enemies of your enemies; and to be friendly, to a certain extent. To your exertions.

But all these your through they do not go the wholeway with you, yet are ready to be the enemies as well as adults. Now, nobody really intends that; for even the Chartists themselves exclude from what they call "Universal Suffrage"—first, all the terms of your exertions.

But all these your what they call "Universal Suffrage"—first, all the terms of your exertions.

But all these your what they call "Universal Suffrage"—first, all the terms of your exertions.

But all these your what they call "Universal Suffrage"—first, all the terms of your exerting exclude your exerting and the year of your exerting exclude your exerting the year. amongst that aristogracy several honest friends of Secondly,-You commit a greater blunder stillstill a more criminal mistake; because you exclude

der, are themselves the sufferers by that peculation and plunder in which the oligarchy rejeice. Nay, in truth they are-almost totally, and certainly unthrifty or unsuccessful middle man necessarily

from the elective franchise; and they could not

Thirdly, You exclude from any co-operation with of an entire house, or to be extended to several per- employ of Mr. Pettigrew, tailor, of Woolwich, throughout his excellent discourse, and he was Thirdly,—You exclude from any co-operation with you all Reformers, whether of the aristocracy, or of the middle class, or of the operatives themselves, the middle class, or of the operatives themselves, who do not agree with you in everything, and go whether it is limited to the occupation of a whole the full length of your Charter. You are intolerant of any difference of opinion. He who does not agree with you in everything, is not allowed to agree with you in enthing. You affect to look for liberty, but you begin by establishing a tyranny over others. They must not dare to differ from you; else they are excluded and denounced. You do not do by them as you would be done by; for you take from them that freedom of mind which it is your boast to claim for vourselves.

Fourthly,-There is another species of tyranny that has disgusted your friends, and increased your enemies. You have refused to allow public meetings to be held for any purposes but your own. You have either overpowered by your numbers, or con founded by your clamour, meetings held for useful. legitimate, and reforming purposes. Moderate Reformers are not allowed to assemble, to carry their own views into effect. You-the Chartistscontroul and prevent them. A few violent persons can easily disturb and break up a public meeting, however well organised. The clamour of a minority can, at all times, prevent the speaker of the majority from being heard. Of this facility you have availed yourselves; you have, in Birmingham, interrupted a yourselves; you have, in Birmingham, interrupted a lecturer who discussed the horrors of war, or some honest Chartist, that when I include in Household other useful topics, to an audience unconnected with politics. In another place, the Chartists overpowered a lecturer against the Corn Laws.

This is a tyranny, which, of course, daily augments favourable to the dominant party in the state, every one of you would exclaim against the tyranny—the atrocious tyranny of such an enactment. And yet, without law, you do precisely the same thing, and vitally disparage your claim to a participation in

real legislation.
Fifthly,—Your orators talk sometimes disguisedly effectuating your purposes by physical force and violence. The off-repeated expression of one of your speakers, has acquired a proverbial familiarity, as well as the terseness of a proverb, "peaceably if be—fixed triennial Parliaments; that is, Parliaments which is a crowd of persons gathered against corruption. It is, literally, the only mode to catch a glimpse of the prisoner.

A third principle of the new Association ought to be—fixed triennial Parliaments; that is, Parliaments we can, forcibly if we must.'

Now, this is the extreme of absurdity and criminality. It comes literally within the law of high treason; and if your strength was sufficient to create of the dupes of such doctrines as I have stated would and that importance, which triennial elections of the dupes of such doctrines as I have stated would ensure.

incur imprisonment or transportation, or perhaps would ensure.

The fourth basis of the new association should be property qualification. Any has been, by a recommendation to take arms. But the abolition of the property qualification. Any these doctrines are absurdly criminal in another man competent to be an elector, should be competent to be an elector, was disposed to relax his efforts in the cause of re- whom their families are composed, do for provisions? form, and to leave it to time to correct the errors into It is true that they might subsist for a week or a fortnight upon the plunder of the other classes, and In this I bink he is greatly mistaken. It is the involve all those classes in equal misery with them-

the entire British army.

Sixthly,-See what an accumulation of opposition to the cause of Reform you would create, if you were sufficiently strong. You would make men tremble for their property, and therefore range themselves against you - you would make men apprehensive for their lives, and therefore hostile to four purposes—you would organise against you the Reform, it scarcely could have alighted upon any

I do not say these things to you in any spirit of hostility or of anger. I say them in deep sorrow and mournful regret. You have grievances which ought to be redressed. You have rights which ought to be asserted and achieved. And if you would but isten to your former and your once successful leaders—it you would but follow their counsel, and aid their efforts—much of what you justly complain of would be redressed, and much of what you desire would be attained. You would be on the secure degrade yourselves, and injure your country.

| Comes. It is material to consider its nature and tendency. If you unite again, you will become certainly strong, and probably irresistible. If you continue in division, or sink into apathy, you will degrade yourselves, and injure your country.

| Comes. It is material to consider its nature and tendency. If you unite again, you will become certainly strong, and probably irresistible. If you continue in division, or sink into apathy, you will degrade yourselves, and injure your country.

See how many points there are, on which we thoroughly agree. We agree that the elective franchise should be as extensive as is practically possible. We agree that the voters should be protected from temptation to corruption, and, above all, from intimidation—by the ballot. We agree that the duration of Parliament should be diminished. We agree that the property qualification should be abolished. We agree that the representation should be by distric's of equal population. In short, we agree upon all the great essentials of a complete and satisfactory reform. We differ only as to the means of carrying out these principles.

My experience has taught me that the most practical modes of success are those which are essentially peaceable and plainly constitutional. My reason tells me, that any other mode is essentially dangerous, and my conscience informs me that any forcible attempt is in its nature criminal.

In plain truth, physical force could not possibly be successful, except in the event of the overwhelming majority of the nation being of one opinion on the subject of reform; and if that majority were sufficiently numerous to render physical force safe, t would also be sufficiently numerous to render any violence unnecessary.

If the topics, which I have thus addressed to the

hartists of Birmingham, have any influence over their minds, the period appears to have come when the rational and sober part of the operatives ought to separate from the men of violence and of blood; and to rally round their old, well tried, and honest leaders, the Attwoods, the Scholefields, and the Muntzes, and the other men who led them formerly to victory. Let a new association be formed. Let a fresh council be nominated; let the association come forward as the friends of " Peace, law, and order;" and as the harbingers of peace, of union -ave, and of success. Let me discuss with you the basis of such an

First-dismiss the words "Universal Suffrage, rom your political vocabulary; simply, because while upon the one hand they create alarm, they do not mean what the persons who make use of them really intend. The true meaning of the words "Universal Suffrage" iz—that every human being females, although they compose one-half of society and although females are allowed to vote at the East India House in the disposal of the fate of one hun-dred millions of our fellow-creatures in the East Indies, and in the nomination of those who have the disposal of the public property, to the amount of millions in the Bank of England. Yet the Chartists exclude them-and properly exclude them -from what they improperly term "Universal

Stffrage. Secondly-Chartists exclude from their "Universal Suffrage" all grown men of eighteen, nineteen, or twenty, although these persons include fully one-tenth of the male population of the country. Thirdly-the Chartists exclude from their "Universal Suffrage" all persons convicted of disgraceful

crimes. unatics. rage" of the Chartists is an expression not con- was considered necessary in consequence of the pri veying an accurate idea; and should be dismissed at once upon that account—namely, its want of truth. truth.

Let us substitute for "Universal Suffrage" other

house, or includes each separate part of the house. My answer, therefore, to the question is, that Household Suffrage, within the very terms, may include—first, all male adults who occupy an entire house; secondly, male adults who occupy only a portion of a house, and who either are, or have been married, so as to come within the close of house. portion of a house, and who either are, or have been ter of a mile, and the prisoner was assailed with married, so as to come within the class of heads of loud hooting and velling. The indignation thus families; thirdly, all male adults occupying only part of a house, but having served a regular appren- not in the slightest degree affect Willies, who freticeship to any trade-this would include all operatives, being journeymen; and, fourthly, all male

learning. has the advantage of ascertaining the six months' residence of the voter, to be within the electoral constable observed, "Willies, you have not told us district, would include the two categories of male how you loaded the piece;" and the prisoner then rature.

Suffrage all heads of families, (whether occupiers of entire houses, or only lodgers;) and all journey-men in trades; and all teachers of literature or the number of your enemies, as of course it renders Suffrage" could, for practical purposes, carry me. Durchester. Willies represented that he enlisted at tymington. He had also an uncle and aunt who kept an inn at your success impossible. It the legislators were to be a suffrage could, for practical purposes, carry me. your success impossible. If the legislature were to pass an act prohibiting all meetings except those this my "Household Suffrage," it will be idle and the artilleryman who blew his brains out in so deter-

supposed residue, until you ascertain whether practically there will be any.

The second basis of the new Association should Fifthly,—Your orators talk sometimes disguisedly, and and with caution, but not the less intelligibly, and at other times openly and without disguise, of the thinks fit. It is almost the only mode of securing the term of the conditions are the second passes of the new Association should arrived at Newgate, and was derivered over to Mr. Cope in the lobby of the prisoner. During the few seconds occupied in his alighting from the thinks fit. It is almost the only mode of securing vehicle, a crowd of persons gathered round anxious

be—fixed triennial Parliaments; that is, Parliaments not liable to dissolution within the period of three years. I do not, I confess, like Annual Parliaments. The elections would be matters, rather of improve the confess of the much respected Sergeant-Major William Shepherd were removed from the dead-house to their resting place, in Woolffer with churchyard. The interest which the officers be-fixed triennial Parliaments; thatis, Parliaments apprehension in the mind of the Government, many be too frequent and too common to have that weight proceedings exceeds all belief.

point of view. In the present complicated state of society in England, there is nothing that could in Scotland, or for the Universities. Why should point of view. In the present complicated state of society in England, there is nothing that could inflict such horrible misery upon the operative classes, as a revolution by violence. The operatives live themselves, and support their families upon weekly themselves, and support their families upon weekly themselves, and support their families upon weekly themselves. They have no reserve of stored provisions be given, that a man is qualified to sit in Parlia- Royal Marines; Wilkinson, of the Rille Brigade; ment, than that he is the free choice of a free Sergeant-Major Weir, of the Scotch Fusilier Guards;

What I propose is this—that the old and faithful leaders of the people of Birmingham, should come forward and organise a new association; call it by to the Royal Marines:—Colonel Wingrove, comwhat name they please—union, society, or club—or by the more lengthened name of "Precursor of of Reform Association." Let all that are honest and intelligent—(and they must be numerous)—raily round their old friends, and select, in addition to them. The property of the Rifes Marines.—Colonel Wingieve, commended in the Russian Hughes, Lennard, Gray, and Wood; Dr. Parkin; Lieutenation of Reform Association." Let all that are honest and intelligent—(and they must be numerous)—raily round their old friends, and select, in addition to the Rifes Marines and Sameen and Miners, stationed Rifes. Marines and Sameen and Miners, stationed hem, new ones, to manage their political affairs. Rifler, Murines, and Sappers and Miners, stationed Let not only the words "Peace, law, and order," be at Woolwich. upon the banners, but let the spirit of peace be upon Mr. Watts,

to agitate. Right, reason, and justice, are with us; and Marines, who played, in grand style, "The and there is no magic in politics, like having right Dead March," in Saul. The body next followed.

by the organization, skill, and resistless power of of the people of England. It is scarcely endurable lastly, an exceedingly pretty little girl about three, that, in this great country, there should be a master class having votes, and, therefore, by themselves and their representatives, making all the laws; and, that attracted the anxious gaze of the multitude. on the other hand, a slave class, having nothing to The former of the children was carried by a gunner, do with the laws but to obey them, and to suffer

their pressure and infliction.

The Reform Bill has failed. It did not go far enough. It has created a capriciously selected class wealth, the strength, and the intelligence of the state—in short, if a vicious ingenuity had been excorruption. It has increased the bribery, the perstate—in short, if a vicious ingenuity had been ex-ercised to find out the best method of preventing jury, the villany, of the unreformed system. It is disgraceful to the country and insulting to its peoscheme so effectual as encouraging the doctrin's of the torch and dagger, and physical force Chardiver ion in its favour that has been made by Chartist violence.

Reformers of Birmingham, of every class-I address you. In your country's cause listlessness and apathy are crimes. Reflect upon the advice I give you. It is not material from whom that advice comes. It is material to consider its nature and

I have the honour to be. Your faithful servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THE WOOLWICH MURDER.

THE INQUEST .- On Tuesday morning an inquest was held before Mr. Carttar, at the Royal Ordnance Hospital, Woolwich. Among those prezent were Lord Bloomfield, commandant of the garrison, a number of officers, and several county magistrates. The prisoner was brought into the room hand-cuffed. He is a native of Dorset, and only nineteen years of age. He appeared perfectly uncon-cerned, and listened to the examination of the witnesses with the greatest indifference. He had only been in the regiment twelve months.

Several witnesses were examined, but no additional evidence was adduced, they merely deposing to seeing the prisoner firing at the deceased, and the

latter fall. Mr. Richardson, assistant surgeon at the hospital stated that there was a gun-shot wound in the back and another in the breast, in a direct line with it. The ball had entered the back and gone out at the breast; he had made a post morten examination of the chest, and found that the ball had shattered the centre of the right lung, passed through the right ventricle of the heart, and fractured three ribs.

Death must have been instantaneous. Richard Quick, a private in the 2nd Battalion of Arullery, was acquainted both with the prisoner and the deceased. He recollected on Saturday last remarking to the deceased, that he had plenty of guard mounting, to which he replied, "Yes, only wait until to-morrow." Witness then asked him to explain what he meant by "to-morrow," but that he refused to do, observing, "Oh, never mind, wait and you will see." The prisoner considered that deceased had an ill will against him.

John Robinson, another private in the 2nd battalion, gave the prisoner an indifferent character. Witness always considered him to be of a most sullen disposition, and a bad soldier. He was also very slovenly in his habits.

George Powell, a private, said he had heard the prisoner say "He would serve out the orderly." The orderly, whose name is Margery, was afterwards called in, and deposed to various acts of inattention to military duties which the prisoner had been guilty of.

The prisoner said he did not wish to make any After a few minutes' deliberation, the jury re-

turned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the prisoner, who, upon hearing which, remained unmoved, evincing the same apathy he had done throughout. The coroner having issued his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Central Crimical Court he was shortly after taken in a hackney-coach to Newgate.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER. On Tuesday afternoon the prisoner George Willies,

at the termination of the coroner's inquest, was again examined before Sir John Webb, Captain Fead, R.N., and Adam Young, Esq., on the charge of murdering his sergeant-major, William Shepherd, and the evidence adduced was to the same effect as that given here. Fourthly—they equally exclude all idiots and herd, and the evidence adduced was to the same anatics. Thus, therefore, the "Universal Sufsoner having in the first instance been examined body of Shepherd. Willies declined making any defence before the magistrates, and at the conclusion and truer words—namely, "Household Suffrage," defence before the magistrates, and at the conclusion and let us see whether this substitution be not abso-

were apprehended by the sentry on duty, and subsequently examined before the megistrates and discharged, on witnesses coming forward and giving them a good character. By some means as the carriage containing Willies was leaving the hospital the not in the slightest degree affect Willies, who frequently joked with the constable Samuel Watts, about persons residing at Lymington, to which adults, occupying only part of a house, but being both the prisoner and the constable formerly teachers or professors of any science or branch of belonged. It will have been observed that there was both the prisoner and the constable formerly ne evidence brought before the inquest to show Thus, Honsekold Suffrage, in this view, while it whether the musket was loaded by Willies or anybody else, and on their way to town the high adults. First—those supposed to belong to the class of heads of families, either by occupying an entire house, or having married. And secondly—a class of individuals, qualified by the educated labour of apprenticeship, or the education of science or lite-rature so he heard his name twice called over on the parade by the orderly. He added that he shot the deceased because he thought he was against him, but denied speaking to him on the parade, as stated by the orderly, M'Gorey. He stated that his father and mother were both living, and resided at Lymington. Dorchester. Willies represented that he enlisted at ridiculous to quarrel upon the questien whether the suffrage should be carried further or not.

Get this much first, and do not wrangle about the effected his purpose if an opportunity presented itself. A few minutes before six o'clock the prisoner arrived at Newgate, and was delivered over to Mr.

About three o'clock the coffin, covered with black cloth, was placed on tressels affixed to the top of the frame of a six-pound ammunition waggon, drawn by four horses. The sword of Shepherd, together with his belt, cap, and other accoutrements, were placed on the pall, which was borne by Sergeant-Majors Fleming and Bayfield, of the Royal Artillery; Ledgerwood, of the Royal Horse Artillery; Forbes, of the Royal Sappers and Miners; Chapman, of the Sire,—In your paper of Saturday, the 25th of May, you inserted a letter from Mr. P. H. Muntz to the editor of the Northern Star. I read that letter with great pleasure, and some regret; pleasure, at perceiving that Mr. Muntz and other liberal leaders of Birmingham. felt no resentment at their recent decire would of necessity be compelled to stop work, Birmingham. felt no resentment at their recent decire would of necessity be compelled to stop work, necessarily be closed; because in the procession were—Lord Bloomfield, commandant to the procession were—Lord Bloomfield, commandant population. The present system is ludicrous. Some towns, with less than 200 voters, have as many representatives as Birmingham or Manchester.

Sire,—In your paper of Saturday, the 25th of May, you were saved money. The only mode in which they can constituency?

Fifthly—The representation ought to be by electoral districts of, as nearly as possible, equal population. The present system is ludicrous. Some towns, with less than 200 voters, have as many representatives as Birmingham or Manchester.

Crawford, Petley, Dickson, and Gore; Major Sweeting; Captains Wingfield, Skinner, Teasdale, Furneaux. Mead. Rowland, Wright, Bent, and Savage; Lieutenants Hamilton, Younghusband, Wilson, Clark, Rogers, Borroughwood, and Campbell, of the

> Mr. Watts, the high constable, and a posse of their lips, and in their hearts. Let good order peace officers preceded the procession, followed by regulate all their movements; and let there be no Captain Wingfield, the adjutant on duty, and Lord grievances, you would plunge yourselves into misery indescribable and remediless.
>
> But you cannot possibly succeed. In any attempt at violence you would be opposed by all just tempt at violence you would be opp and there is no magic in ponics, the Laving and justice at our side.
>
> It is a monstrous iniquity that the elective franchies should be in the hands of so small a proportion of the people of England. It is scarcely endurable and a fine chubby-faced boy, ebout four or five years and a fine chubby-faced boy, ebout four or five years and and a fine chubby-faced boy, ebout four or five years the widow, and an occupier of the adjoinnamed Ramsay. Their appearance excited the commiseration of the spectators. The non-commissioned officers of the same rank as the deceased, belonging to the Marines and Artillery, and wearing large crape scaris, followed, and after them a number of the wardens of the Tower and friends of the deceased, dressed in black, many of whom had known Shepherd in his most trying campaigns. The respective officers and privates of the three corps stationed at Woolwich brought up the rear, and the procession altogether could not have been much less than a mile in length. On arriving at the church, the Rev. Mr. Greenlaw, rector of Woolwich, met the Rev. Messrs. Henslow, Scott, and Guthrie, chaplains to the garrison, at the entrance to the churchyard, and the corpse was borne into

accompaniment. The ceffin was afterwards deposited in the churchyard, and three rounds fired over the grave by twenty-five artillerymen, which is six above the usual complement. It is painful to state that, in all probability, the children of the deceased will be bereaved of their mother. Drs. Goldsworthy and Richardson were unremitting in their attentions to the afflicted widow during Thursday night, and one of the chaplains has repeatedly visited her, and afforded her spiritual solace; but it is feared she will sink under the loss that she has sustained. The eldest son, a fine young man, about nineteen years of age, is a bombardier in the Royal Artillery, and Lord Bloomfield has most generously expressed his determination to see the younger children taken care of.

THE CHARTER, THE POOR LAW, AND THE CORN LAWS, AT DONCASTER.

A short time since, we recorded the state of feel-

ng respecting the Charter and the Corn Laws at Doncaster. We now have to state that on rriday evening, May 31, a large meeting assembled in the New Concert Room, in consequence of an announc-ment that a lecture would then be delivered on the ng to prove that, this being the case, they must of many vile laws which bow the people to the earth; and even supposing it possible to repeal that law with the present suffrage, agitation and distress must still be the order of the day. Commerce would still languish, the people would still lack food and clothing, and the fallacy of class legislation would still be apparent. The Corn Law repealers, continued Mr. Wood, are no doubt honest and wellintentioned—we must give them credit for sincerity; but they lack far-sightedness. They perceive but a single defect in a system whose entire constitution is rotten. The people know their grievances sufficiently well, but hitherto they have failed to obtain redressfrom the government. The spread of knowledge has, however, opened the eyes of the people, and clearly pointed out the true position of ull legislators as public servants. Our rulers have hitherto lorded it over the nation, and granted reforms only as a mighty favor; but henceforth let it be known that the only sovereign power rests with the people, and that the legislators are but its organs, its servants, paid to carry its wish speedily into effect We will no longer permit our just rights to be unwillingly conceded at the point of the bayonet; we will no longer "hambly petition" for them-we will demand them, aye! and have them too. (Loud cheers.) To obtain the repeal of this unjust law, or the concession of that just law, will no longer satisfy in cutting from an explored vein, and had got to an enlightened nation. No. the records of Britain an enlightened nation. No! the people of Britain have profited by experience. They have long perceived with sorrow that class-legislation has been legislation for the apparent interests of the few against the real welfare of the many, and that, from the nature of the human mind, its tendency will ever be the same. We therefore demand, as the only measure which can restore the departed glory of and what is called "the landwater," broke in upon Eagland, Universal Saffrage. (Tremendous cheering.) If you wish to be free and happy, demand that the great Charter of your freedom shall forthwith become the law of the land. (Loud and long sternation prevailed among them. Such as were continued cheering.) This measure, and this alone, will effect your salvation. (Renewed applause.) But mind that you turn not aside from this holy If I were to tell you of the horrid cruelties that I obtain an extension of that franchise, without its ascertained to be perpetrated in these Unions. Obtain Universal Suffrage, and they could not lutely necessary; or, at all events, highly useful to Newgate, and it was placed in the hands of Mr. agitation to seek the redress of only a part of your wrongs. Obtain Universal Suffrage, and thereby here ascertained to be perpetrated in these Unions, by the cofficers of the accursed law, they could not be believed. I have seen tears trickle down the cheeks of ladies, as they have described the horrid scenera. Depend upon it, Gentleman, that law of Derils must fall.

Obtain an extension of that franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be constable, who also held the coronner's warrant for Willies's committal, but the signal of their dauger ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, without its ascertain the district in which alone the voter should be exercise the franchise, who also held the coronner's warrant for Willies's committal, but the power to legislate as the majority of the nation of voting by merely coming into a district—that a safrom the time he was delivered over by the military to those whose all, let your agitation be peaced to the power to legislate as the majority of the nation of voting by merely coming into a district—that a safrom the time he was delivered over by the military to those whose duty it was to of voting by merely coming into a district—that a safrom the time he was delivered over by the military to those whose all, let your agitation be peaced to the present the franchise.

Why, then, be so unwise, as to calumniate, tracking the present to those whose duty it was to of voting by merely coming into a district—that a strength of voting by merely coming into a district—that a strength of voting by merely coming into a district—that a strengt both is essentially necessary to strength, and even to quanty the voter; that is, six months both is essentially necessary to strength, and even to vitality.

You do all you can to throw the middle classes within the district enabling the person who makes out the list of voters, to the back entrance of the Royal Ordnance Hospital, brute force. (Cheers.) But, say our opponents, but the middle classes identify the individual with a particular house or and the prisoner, with his wrists handenfied was a vote force. (Cheers.) But, say our opponents, brute force. (Cheers.) But, say our opponents, which is wrists handenfied was a vote force. (Cheers.) But, say our opponents, which is wrists handenfied was a vote force. RICHARD OASTLER.

P.S.—I have a letter from Paddock, informing me fast in ney is wanted to pay for the defence of the new has been a salurary alteration in the institutions of one proof of the possition of the

greeted at the close with loud and rapturous cheers and waving of hats. Some little unpleasantness afterwards occurred, in consequence of Mr. Crabtree attempting to address the meeting on the Poor Law, which the Chairm an considered to be out of order. Mr. Crabtree persisted, and the Chairman dissolved

STRONG CASE OF OPPRESSION UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW.

The following is an Extract of a Letter addressed to Mr. Samuel Roberts, by Thomas Rodgers, Esq., of Devoushire-square, London, being the case of Heysey v. Pechell and Others:— The plaintiff is now forty-nine years of age, and

is one of eleven children. He was born in the house

or hut on South Ambersham Common, in Hants, from which he was lately ejected. At the age of sixteen he entered the army, and having completed his term of nine years, principally abroad, and including the expedition to Walcheren, he returned to the home of his father in the year 1816, and found it closed, and his father dead—the death having occurred two years previously. Inquiring of the neighbours for the key, he was told it was in the possession of Farmer Lee, who was almost perpetual Overseer of the place; he went to the farmer, who returned with him to the cottage, and opening the door, told him that, at his father's dying request, he had held the key and the furniture for him until his return from the army, and that now the cottage and the goods were all his own. He did in fact and the very goods which his father had been in possession of since he could remember, and which had been given to him by his wife's friends at their original entry into the cottage in the year 1774, and with them a bed, which plaintiff himself had purchased out of his earnings, and had left in his father's care previous his earnings, and had lett in his lather's care previous to his going abroad. Attached to the cottage was a garden containing about a rood of land, and planted with fruit trees, principally by his father; the apples alone have frequently measured twenty-five bushels, and been sold for 2s. per bushel. On his arrival at home, he asked for no relief, having yet to spare of his discharge money, and being imyet to spare or his discharge money, and being immediately employed by Farmer Lee, there was no occasion for any subsequent application. After continuing two years, he by the advice of the Farmer, went out of the parish in search of work, on the plea that labourers among the married men were abundant. On that accession has taken the least the least in his packet. dant. On that occasion he took the key in his pocket, and returned in the autumn, when he gathered and sold his apples. Again, in the following year, he locked up his cottage, but left the key for safe custody with a neighbour. It so happened, that Farmer Lee, coming one day to the spot, was told by Mrs. Sivier, the neighbour, that she had the key, and that she was afraid of losing it; upon which he said he would take care of it for Hearsey, and he took it away with him. Within six months after. wards, plaintiff coming to see that his cottage and furniture were all right, and being informed that the key was in Lee's hands, he went down to him, and after asking him if he could there be employed, and answered in the negative, inquired whether he (Lee) would be kind enough to keep the key for thee, would be kind enough to keep the key for him, as he could procure jobs elsewhere; and he thought it might be sometime before he returned, as he found it very uncomfortable to be living in the cottage without any one to take care of him. Lee acceded to his request, and seconded his intention of

obtaining work in other parishes.

After an absence of about two years, plaintiff married, and brought his wife to Farmer Lee, and resumed possession of his dwelling and garden, since which (1821) they have had the uninterrupted enjoyment, without payment of any rent, or making any acknowledgment. In 1836, the Guardians of the Poor, by order of the Poor Law Commissioners, put up this cottage, with three others adjoining, for sale by auction; and the chairman, Mr. Hollest, being the only bidder, was declared the purchaser at £82, and took on himself the duty of ejecting plaintiff: he proceeded under the act, which enables two instices summerly to eject all are. granted, Jenner, the churchwarden, with seven Osborne, the widow, and an occupier of the adjoining cottage, invited her and her infant to share her bed, otherwise the consequences might have proved serious—for poor Hearsey and the three other children were obliged to sleep for months under a tent which he pitched on the common. This hap-pened in March, and she felt extremely weak at the ensuing harvest, although compelled by necessity to work. To bring Hearsey to, they tried the starving system; for South Ambersham being in the hands of three or four farmers, it was agreed that young Lee, the successor of the Lee before-mentioned, should discharge plaintiff (who had been in his service nine years) from his employ,—and that no other individual should give him work,—and then he was bliged to apply to the Guardians for relief; but the purchaser sitting as chairman, facetiously observed to him, he was a man of property, but if he and his family wished to come into the workhouse, they should have an order.

It was at this stage that Mr. Wood, of Midhurst, a man of property, interfered on his behalf, without success, and having heard of me as connected with the subject of the Poor Laws, he introduced the labourer to me. In consequence I prepared a petition to the Lords and Lord Stanhope presented it; but though it occasioned considerable debate, the only reply was that the question should be entertained by a Court of Law:—the Bishop of Exeter remarking that it was a mockery to offer such advice to a man so situated. However, one morning in September or October he found his cottage door open, and in he trundled with his family, supposing the parish officers had made the way clear for him: he soon discovered his mistake by the service of another notice to quit, which was followed by a summons. warrant, and ouster as before; but instead of lock-ing up the door, Jenner, the Guardian, ordered the roof to be taken off, and the doors and windows to be carried away.

Having had a sight of the warrant, or a copy of it, I think it is altogether null and void; and having that ground, as well as the ground upon the title, I have commenced an action against the four magistrates and all who were concerned in its execution, which is to be tried at the next Assizes for Winchester, by a special jury, obtained by the magistrates. The object of the motion to the Court the other day was to stay proceedings, unless Mr. Wood, who had spoken warmly and corresponded with me on plain-Corn Laws and the People's Charter, by Charles
Thorold Wood, jun., Esq., of Campsall Hall. The
lecturer placed the evil tendency of the Corn Laws

much as the Court thought the magistrates had in a very clear light, first showing that they were ground for the application, they declined to give hurtful to one class of the people, and then proceed. Mr. Wood any costs, and therefore, for his humanity he has to pay £122 for the costs of four motions, necessity be injurious to all classes. But, said the lecturer, the unjust Corn Law is but one of the many vile laws which bow the people to the earth; received anything to be construed into relief, and then only as all other labourers part of his wages. Since 1835 no relief upon commencement of these actions, but within the last quarter, the relieving officer gave him three loaves, and the Board have described him in their last quarterly list as a vagrant. –Sheffield Iris.

> DREADFUL COAL-PIT ACCIDENT, WITH LOSS OF ELEVEN LIVES .- An accident of a most appalling description took place on Tuesday afternoon in the colliery of Messrs. Braine and Co., at Kingswood, near Bristol, by which eleven unfortunate men and boys have been hurried into eternity, their dependant families deprived of their means of sustenance, and the whole village thrown into a state of consternation and sorrow. The circumstarces leading to and connected with the accident, as stated to me, are nearly as follows: -- When a vein of coal upon which the pitmen have been employed becomes exhausted, it is usual for them to make a cutting of some eight or ten fathoms, at the extremity of which some distance when, having unfortunately selected the direction of a vein which had been exhausted upwards of fifty years ago, they, at about noon yesterday, cut through what is called the pillar of the old vein; the consequence of which was, that the water, which had supplied the place of the mineral, possessed of greater presence of mind than the others, or whose position in the pit enabled them the more readily to do so, escaped with promptitude to the mouth of the pit, and the signal of their danger

Postry.

LINGER NOT LONG. (From the Birmingham Journal.) Linger not long!—Home is not nome.

Its dearest tokens only make me mourn;

Oh! let its memory, like a chain about thee,

Gently compel and hasten thy return.

Linger not long! Linger not long!-Home is not home without thee,

Lines not longer! Though crowds should woo thy staying,
Bethink thee—can the mirth of friends, though near,
Compensate for the grief thy long delaying
Costs the poor heart that sighs to have thee here?

Lines and long!

Linger not lung! Linger not long!-How shall I watch thy coming, As evening a shadows stretch o'er maor and fell.

When the wild bee hath ceased her weary humming, And silence hangs on all things like a spell.

Linger not long!

How shall I watch for thee, when fears grow stronger, How shall I watch for thee, when leads given anong.

As night draws dark and darker on the hill!

How shall I weep, when I can watch no longer—
Oh! art then absent—art then absent still?

Linger not long! Yet I should grieve not, though the eye that seeth me Genetit through tears that make its splend-in dull!

For oh! I sometimes fear, when thou art with me,

My cup of happiness is all too full.

Linger not long Haste-haste thee home unto thy mountain dwelling Haste—baste thee home unto the mountain uncom-Haste as a bird unto its peaceful nest.' Haste as a skiff, when tempests wild are swelling, Flies to its haven of secured rest.'

Linger not long!

SONG OF THE WORM. The worm, the rich worm, has a noble domain In a neld that is stored with its millions of slain; The charnel greeness widen, to me they belong With the vaults of the sepulchre sculptured and strong. The tower of ages in fragments is laid. The fower of ages in fragments is laid.

Moss grows on the stones, and I link in its shade;

And the hand of the giant and heart of the brave
lifest turn weak, and submit to the worm and the grave. Danabters of earth, if I happen to meet Tour bloem-plucking ingers and sod-treading feet— Oh! tern not away with the shrick of disgust From the thing you must mate with in darkness and dust. Your eyes may be flashing in pleasure and pride,
Yeath the crown of a Queen or the wreath of a bride; Your line may be fresh and your cheeks may be fair, Let a few years pass over, and I shall be there. Cities of splandour, where palace and gate, Where the marble of strength and the purple of state,

Where the mart and arena, the clive and vine, Once flauris'ed in glory, oh! are ye not mine? Ga look for famed Cartinge, and I shall be found In the desolate ruin and weed covered mound; And the slime of my trailing discovers my home third the pillars of Tyre and the Temples of Rome. I am secretly sheltered and daintily fed Where the relvet bedecks and the white lawn is spread; I may feast undisturb'd, I may dwell and carouse On the sweet st of lips and the smoothest of brows. The voice of the sexton, the chink of the spade, Sound merrily under the willow's dark shade:

They are carnival notes, and I travel with glee To learn what the churchyard has given to me. Oh! the worm, the rich worm has a noble domain, where monarchs are voiceless I revel and reign I delve at my ease, and regale where I may. None dispute with the earthworm his will or his way. The high and the bright for my feasting must fall— Touch beauty, and manhood—I prey on ye all.
The prince and the peasant, the despot sud slave,
Ah, all must bow down to the worm and the grave.

ETATE OF POLITICAL FEELING.

ENGLAND.

SOUTH SHIELDS .- GREAT CHARTER MEET. ING .- It having been announced that Mr. George Julian Harney would address the Radicals of the OF SUNDERLAND .- On Wednesday last, some town of South Shields, on Tuesday, the 28th ult., hundreds of the fair women of Sunderland assembled at seven o'clock in the evening, long before the in the large Assembly Rooms, to consider the protime appointed, an immense number of persons had priety of aiding their husbands and sweethearts in assembled in the Market-place, and at seven o'clock, carrying out the great principles of the Charter. the immense multitude which thronged the square On the motion of Mrs. Sanderson, seconded by Miss amounted to above 15,000 persons, male and female, M'Leish, Mrs. Campbell was called to the chair, among whom could be distinguished many of the amidst loud and reiterated applause. Mrs.Campbell most respectable merchants, shipowners, and trades- then said, that the object of meeting together was men in the town. The meeting was delayed in to consider how they could best aid the glorious consequence of Mr. Harney not arriving in time; efforts of their toiling and impoverished husbands, however, his absence was most fortunately supplied to establish the rights of the people. To those by the arrival of that tried champion of the people, gentlemen who had so kindly and Gray, in a brief speech, opesed the meeting by leave the task of explaining the righteous principles applicating to the people for the delay which had of the Charter. Mr. Batchelor then rose and was occurred in consequence of Mr. Barney not having greeted with hearty cheering. He eloquently arrived; but he was glad he could compensate them explained the great principles embodied in the by introducing to them one of the best Radicals People's Charter, and enumerated the harsh severity North, he meant their favourite, Mr. William poer, and rob industry of its rights. The vampires Byrne. This announcement was received with the of the atrocious and un-Christian Poor Law met most deafening oneers. When the resolutions adopted with their merited chastisement: and Mr. B. conat the Newcastle meeting had been proposed, cluded by inviting the females present to enrol Mr. Byrne, in an impressive and eloquent themselves into an organized association of women speech, which occupied nearly two hours, addressed to help their suffering countrymen to free themselves the immense multitude, who during the whole time, from the yoke of bondage. Mr. George Binns then maintained a death-like shence, interrupted at in- rose to address the meeting, and in a long address tervals by simultaneous bursts of applause; the enforced the necessity of carrying out a system of speaker, in the most concise manner explained sen- exclusive dealing, both in trading and in loving, tence after sentence, the sum and substance of the with those only who were honest, upright Chartists. proposed resolutions, when the immense assembly, Mr. Binns concluded a long address amidst the with one consent, registered their vows in the face repeated plaudits of the audience. Mr. R. Knox of Heaven, to use every exertion to carry them eut, (the delegate for the county) then spoke at considerso as to obtain the People's Charter, and defend the lable length, and introduced Mr. Duncan to the Convention with their right arms, their fortunes, meeting, who was received most enthusiastically by and their lives. It was a glorious sight to behold the whole assembly. Mr. Duncan ably exposed the the enthusiasm of the meeting. Although the Boyal mock modesty of those women, who, under the plea Victoria Theatre was opened just opposite to the of idle and pernicious custom, would suffer happiness, balcony from whence Mr. Byrne spoke, no sooner and love, and home, and liberty, to perish beneath was his name mentioned than one simultaneous the wrong and riot of oppression. He exposed the men left the Theatre empty, all wishing to hear cant of the priesthood, and the tyranny and trickery those principles explained, which they are aware of kingeraf, with a flow of indignant eloquence that must soon become the law of the land; and many roused every heart from the dead repose of apathy, have since declared that what they heard at the Sanderson then rose and was received by loud meeting has converted them so far, that they will cheering. She perfectly agreed with all that had support unqualified Household Suffrage: among been said, and she would be neglecting her duty as that number may be reckened two county magis a woman who leved her country and her home, encouraging disturbances throughout the country.

Wigton.—The following morning, (Saturday.)

Mr. Robert Read, both working men, "That the conduct of the present ministers in employing a will be and of spies and informers, for the purpose of encouraging disturbances throughout the country. With a heaptiful scarf of green silk similar to the traces. The resolutions adopted at the Newcastle were she to allow the meeting to depart without aring which Mr. Williams, of Sunderland, and tained by the railway, and could not arrive in time, but appoinced his intention of calling a meeting at presence of tyranny pollates the air of Britain.

most numerous and spirited meeting ever held here was convened on Friday evening by the announcement of the bellman, that Mr. Deegan, member of the National Convention, would address his constiments, and give an account of his stewardship whilst in the Convention, that evening, at eight o'clock, in Cavendish Square. About an hour before the time of meeting, Mr. Deegan made his appearance in a light car, accompanied by Messrs. Berwick, May 30th, 1839 .- I held a meeting Fenton and Durham, of Stalybridge, and shortly at the high part of Berwick, among fishermen, on afterwards, crowds were observed wending their Monday evening. At West Allerdean on Tuesday way to the place of meeting in all directions. Mr. night. Greenlawalls on Wednesday night, about John Surrees, an intelligent working man, was nine miles in the country, it was three o'clock in meanimously called to the chair, and opened the the morning before I got home. The hinds and considers of the meeting in a neat and appropriate colliers are all in motion-and the public mind, in speech, and then called upon Mr. Fenton to move this part, appears to be heaving like the bosom of good feeling and harmony, highly pleased with their the first resolution, which was as follows: - "That the ocean itself. To-night, that is Thursday, I give we, the people of New Mile, in public meeting an address upon the Town Hall stairs; on Friday assembled, do take this opportunity of expressing and Saturday two meetings will be held on Tweedour unlimited confidence in Mr. John Deegan, our mouth sands, being Berwick Fair-days, and at the representative in the Convention, and pledge our request of the surrounding districts, I shall make selves to support that gentleman as we have hitherto arrangements for a Demonstration in favour of the done, so long as he continues to discharge his Charter, to be held on Unthank Moor, just above deties faithfully." He supported the resolution Berwick; all is going on most gloriously. I am in an able and energetic speech, which was se- receiving invitations from places eight or ten miles conded by Mr. Baily, and carried unanimously, distance; last Sunday, a body of men came about The Chairman then called upon Mr. John Durham tell miles, expressly to see me, nearly all agricul-General Convention of the working classes, and pledges itself to support it to the utmost, merally and physically." Mr. Durham ably supported the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Surtees of the Mandsworth Working Men's Associativited by circulars, to consider the best man to represent the metropolis. As might be expected, the member maker for Scotland, Sir James Gibson of Tuesday evening, May 21. Mr. Stallwood was Craiz, aided by his estallites halfs with the meeting a considerable number, both of meeting a considerable invited by circulars, to consider the best man to represent the metropolis. As might be expected, the member maker for Scotland, Sir James Gibson on Tuesday evening, May 21. Mr. Stallwood was Craiz, aided by his estallites halfs with the meeting a considerable number, both of meeting a considerable number. Surface of the faction—about one hundred persons—were invited by circulars, to consider the best man to represent the metropolis. As might be expected, the meeting a considerable number, both of meeting a considerable number, both of meeting a considerable number, both of meeting a considerable number. The close of the meeting a considerable number of the faction—about one hundred persons—were numbers of the Political sent the metropolis. As might be expected, the method of the Women's Union had been persons—were numbers of the faction—about one hundred persons—were numbers of the faction—about one hundred persons—were numbers of the provided and hundred persons—were numbers of the faction—about one hundred persons—were numbers of the faction—abou to move the second resolution, which was :- "That turists, to request me to visit them .- Ibid. and physically." Mr. Durham ably supported the on Tuesday evening, May 21. Mr. Stallwood was resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Surtees, called to the chair. The Manifesto of the General and carried with acclamation. The next proposition, which had been previously agreed to John Robertson to be the king hog of the meeting, tical Union of South Shields to hold a grand teacheering. He went into a brief detail of his conductive willst in the Coarening, and no his missionary tour,—lashed the Whigs and Tories, and shopecrats,—assured the meeting that he should offer himself as a candidate for the Northern offer himself as

BETHNAL GREEN CHARTISTS. - A meeting with their right arms if needs be, even unto death." in resisting the chamber plot, and contrasted this was beld on Wednesday evening, at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, Bethnal Green, to take into consideration, the propriety of forming a Central Radical or Chartist Association, for that district, Mr. Everett in the chair. Messrs. Duce, Spencer, and others, addressed the meeting, calling upon all present to use their utmost exercions in support of the cause of freedom, and urging that, as several societics had been formed in the neighbourhood, having the same object in view as their own, there was evidently sufficient public spirit amongst them to effect much good, if properly directed; this they hought would best be done by taking a suitable place for holding their meetings in. This, it was said, would relieve them from many difficulties under which they now laboured, as the landlords of several of the public-houses had declared, that clation, and a plumber and glazier by trade, was they were af aid to soffer meetings to be held, as they had received intimation of the danger to which his master alleging that he must discharge him, else they exposed themselves by allowing them. Ultimately, the further consideration of the subject was place four years, and the whole time he had not an anjourned until Thursday evening next, at eight o clock, when a full attendance of the committee It is stated that "the Working Men's Association and members of the various associations in this district is anticipated .- Charter.

LAMBETH POLITICAL UNION .- At the public meeting of this Union, held at their rooms, Whiting-street, Waterhoo-road, on Thursday evening, the following resolutions were carried unanimously, Mr. George in the chair. "Resolved, that this meeting, viewing with regret the conduct of the licensed victuallers, in our various districts, by withhelding from us the use of their rooms for our public meetings, do form ourselves into one great livies. our public meetings, do form ourselves into one great Union, to be called the 'Surrey Political Union.'—" Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the disorganization of the Radical Reformers of Surrey, is to be lamented; and with a view to remedy this evil, we, the Surrey Political Union, call upon all good Radicals to unite with us in forming one grand Union, to carry out the principles of the People's Charter, which we helieve to ciples of the People's Charter, which we believe to be the only remedy for the evils of this country." The following amendment was carried to be added to the first rule of the late Lambeth Political Union:—"Resolved, that any inhabitant of the county of Surrey, paying sixpence on taking up his card, which is to be renewed quarterly, shall become a member of the Surrey Political Union." A great many persons enrolled themselves as members. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and three cheers for the People's Charter when the meeting separated.—Itid.

HORWORTH .- Mr. Miles Brown preached Chartist sermon at Horworth, on Sunday last, to a most numerous and attentive audience. As an instance of the effect produced by his powerful discourse, we understand that the good people of Horworth intend forming themselves into a Chartist Association in the ensuing week .- Ibid.

AYCLIFFE. - A meeting was holden in this place on Wednesday night, when delegates from Darlington addressed a crowded and highly attentive audience. The brave but oppressed, and, in many instances, destitute men of Aycliffe, are determined to press onward! onward! for the obtainment of their rights and liberties.—Ibid.

NEWBOTTLE .- Mr. John O'Neil, of Sunderland, delivered a very eloquent sermon, on Sunday last, to a numerous congregation in this place. The sermon, which was upon the connection of politics with religion, was listened to throughout with intense interest, and all seemed well satisfied with the able and scriptural view he took of the subject. - Ibid.

GREAT MEETING OF THE PATRIOTIC WOMEN William Byrae. The Chairman, Mr. R. S. volunteered their assistance that evening she would who were opposed to any extension of the Suffrage, and concluded amidst thunders of applause. Mrs. meeting having been unanimously adopted, the expressing her determination to support so great a thanks of the meeting were proposed to the chair- cause. She begged leave to move the following man, and three cheers for the Northern Star, North- resolution :-" That this meeting, believing that its ern Liberator, and Operative, were given, and interest is bound up with the rest of society, deems three groans for the Port of Tyne Pilot. The it to be its imperative duty to help the suffering meeting then separated in the most orderly manner, people to preserve their rights from the oppressors of from the Convention, in a glowing and masterly and Messrs. Byrne and Carrothers retired with the the poor." Miss Williams seconded the resolution, members of the South Shields Political Union, to a amidst loud applause. Carried unanimously. Miss and approbation of the assembled thousands. "That sumprisons entertainment, provided for the occasion M'Leish then moved the second resolution, as should the Convention of Delegates eventually reby their Shields brethren, when a number of appro- follows: -" That in order to render effective the commend the people to withdraw their deposits Priate semimental toasts were druck with enthusiasm, foregoing resolution, this meeting resolves to form Mr. Gariner, of Sunderland, drove up to the ine, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Gamsby, accompanied by Mr. Harrey, who had been de- Mrs. Porter, Miss Harrison, and Miss M'Leish, be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, to organize the females of Sunderland in his own expense of a future day, and the convivial party separated in the most friendly manner,

seconded by Miss Harrison, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks and

were carried unanimously. A vote of thanks and

the most friendly manner,

seconded by Miss Harrison, and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks and

the cause of Democracy." This resolution was sible, that recommendation." The above resolutions were carried unanimously. A vote of thanks and

the hustings, Mr. John Taylor, for his attendance here to night, but addressed the meeting in a speech rapid to the chair; but more especially for the determinance of the cause of Democracy."

This resolution was sible, that recommendation." The above resolutions were carried unanimously. A vote of thanks and the hustings, Mr. John Bell was called to the chair; but more especially for the determinance here to night, but addressed the meeting in a speech rapid to the chair; but and the determinance here to night, but addressed the meeting in a speech rapid to the chair; but and the determinance here to night, but addressed the meeting in a speech rapid to the chair; but and the form of the place of meeting and the meeting in a speech rapid to the chair; but and the function of the place of meeting and the meeting and the converted unanimously. A vote of thanks and the meeting are a speech rapid to the chair; but the cause of Democracy."

This resolution was sible, that recommendation."

The above resolution was sible, that recommendation."

The above resolution was sible, that recommendation."

The above resolution was sible, that recommendation. The above resolution was sible, that recommen Another meeting of the women was announced for next Tuesday night, at the same place, when it is MR. DEEGAN AT NEW MILLS .- By far the expected there will be a very numerous attendance. Women of England! follow this noble example. The bonnie lasses of Sunderland have done their duty, and we pray that they all may soon be the wives of Britons and the mothers of the free.-

> MR. THOMASON'S TOUR.-EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THAT GENTLEMAN, DATED

POLITICAL PERSECUTION .- We have been credibly informed that several working men of this city have been turned off by their employers for attending the late "demonstration." One in particular, an active man in the Working Men's Assodismissed from his employment for being a Chartist, he should lose his customers. He has been in his angry word with his employer .- Buth Guardian. of this city are about to take or purchase a few acres of land on which to hold their meetings; and, probably, to build a large and suitable room."-Buth Paper .- The Bath Journal, speaking of the received a blow in the face that sent him tottering into the road, which affront he had sense enough to pocket, and sneaked off amid the jeers of the v-standers '

NORTHERN POLITICAL UNION .- The Council held its weekly meeting on Wednesday week, at the rooms, St. Nicholas Square. Mr. E. Charlton in the chair. MEETINGS .- Mr. Embleton reported went from Gateshead to Carville, to prepare the way. He (Mr. Embleton) commenced speaking to about displayed the utmost spirit, and invited another de-putation to attend.—Mr. Charlton reported that on Tuesday evening they held a glorious meeting in Dunston. He was met at the bridge by the Democrats with colours flying; they moved on to the Primitive Chapel, where Mr. Swallow occupied the chair, and Messrs. Armstrong and Chariton addressed the meeting with much effect.—Mr. Embleton reported that they had a large meeting at Spital Tongues, which was addressed by himself and Messrs. Mc Bean and Mason.—Mr. Hume reported that he and Mr. Lowery attended a meeting at Blyth of upwards of 1000 men, who pledged themselves to carry out exclusive dealing, and support no man who would not support them. Several letters were read, one of which was an application from the Democrats of Shiney-row, requesting to be incorporated in the Northern Political Union; and another from Wreckington, applying for speakers to attend a public meeting on Saturday last. From Sacristan colliery, applying for one hundred tickets and assistance to form a new branch in that district. It was stated that Messrs. Lowery and Duncan would be present at a meeting in Bedlington on Monday evening .-Northern Liberator.

Darlington.—On Monday evening a Chartist

meeting was held in Darlington market place. The bailiff and magistrates were applied to fer the purpose of obtaining leave for the meeting, without success. The Chartists of Darlington, true to their cause, resolved to hold a meeting on their own res. pon-ibility, evincing thereby the determinations of Place, had been in the course of the day presented freemen, and showing their enemies that their fearful to the resident magistrate, a worthy who rejoices in apprehensions were without foundation, as the great the title of Reverend—the black-dug, however, apprehensions were without foundation, as the greatest order and unanimity prevailed; and they are deterest order and unanimity prevailed; and they are determined to co-operate with their fellow-countrymen in obtaining the Charter, come weal, come woe. Miles Brown, a working man, was called to the chair, and he opened the business of the meeting in an appropriate manner, to the most numerous and attention of the meeting in an appropriate manner, to the most numerous and attention of the meeting in an appropriate manner, to the most numerous and attention of the meeting was there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and there has sprung up in greater force than ever, and the demonstrated to every observer in the arrival of the Delegates will make it triumphant over all opponents. In the event of a dissolution, Dr. John Taylor is to be called upon to oppose Robert Wallace, to which request, we doubt not, he will demonstrated to every observer in the demonstrated to every observer in the arrival of the Delegates will make it triumphant over all opponents. In the event of a dissolution, Dr. John Taylor is to be called upon to oppose Robert Wallace, to which request, we doubt not, he will demonstrated to every observer in the arrival of the Delegates will make it triumphant over all opponents. In the event of a dissolution, Dr. John Taylor is to be called upon to oppose Robert Wallace, to which requ propriate manner, to the most numerous and attenreceived with loud and enthusiastic cheers. To
accede, and in which attempt to turn out the Whig, kinds of taxes, be of any service to the industriousreceived with loud and enthusiastic cheers. To
accede, and in which attempt to turn out the Whig, kinds of taxes, be of any service to the industriousreceived with loud and enthusiastic cheers. To tive assemblage ever congregated in Darlington. give this or any other of the speeches of Mr. he will be gallantly supported. The first resolution was moved by Mr. Bragg, and Harney would be impossible -suffice it to say, that seconded by Mr. Stubbs, working men, and carried at great length, and in his usual manner, he pointed unanimously—"That every individual of mature out the wrongs, and vindicated the rights, of age, and not incapacitated by crime or insanity, has age, and not incapacitated by crime or insanity, has a right to a vote for the election of a representative in Parliament, and to refuse or to withhold from enemies, will be long remembered in Cockermouth. Parliament, and to refuse or to withhold from any individual the exercise of this just and lawful formed, and on that, their first night of meeting, right, is to deprive him of fall security for his life, liberty, and property, and reduce him to the abject condition of a slave. For a man cannot be a magnificent scarf of crimson silk, beautifully desaid to be really free, or to enjoy either life, liberty, or property, when these may, at any time, be taken from him at the arbitrary will of another, and by laws that are made without his own consent; and we hereby pledge ourselves never to cease agitating, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the and, and in order that this may be carried into effect, this meeting pledges itself to obey all legal and constitutional requests of the Convention." Second resolution, moved by Mr. Mead and seconded by Mr. Wade, working men, and ably sup-ported by Mr. Knox, delegate to the Convention, in a lucid and spirit stirring appeal, which was loudly cheered. "That the system of legislation in this country, has been a system of wholesale plunder, the system of government an unnatural expedient for centralizing tyranny, which course of plunder and centralization, both the great robber factions obstinately pursue to the manifest injury of all; that our petitions are treated with contempt; therefore, we have no hope or confidence in the present system of law making, or the system of government of these realms, or the domination of any party whatever." alsuroance; in this, nowever, the rascais were us would have supplied it. As it is, with our chambiology of the system of government of these rating peaceably and in good order, having first passed a resolution for the formation of a Radical we are all in high spirits. Third resolution, moved by Mr. Moss and seconded by Mr. Robert Read, both working men, "That encouraging disturbances throughout the country, with a beautiful scar! of green silk, similar to the and afterwards cruelly punishing the unfortunate and afterwards cruelly punishing the unfortunate one they had before presented to Dr. Taylor. A victims of their artful snares, is an act of high treatment was held in the Charlist Hall, when Mr. son against the nation, for which they ought to be brought to public justice." Fourth resolution. moved by Mr. John Reid and seconded by Mr. Oxley, and supported by Mr. Harney, delegate style, and carried unanimously amidst the cheers from the Savings' Banks, and to turn the sums so itself into a Female Charter Association; and that withdrawn into gold or silver, this meeting pledges itself to act in accordance with that advice, and that should the Convention recommend as absolutely necessary, a system of exclusive dealing, this meeting and amid banners flying, music playing, and every measurement of the carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. as far as nosing pladges itself to carry into effect. confidence was then proposed by Messrs. Harney and Knox, and most enthusiastically responded to good sense and sound argument, and was followed by the meeting. The business of the meeting was then concluded, by proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried by acclamation. The meeting then quietly dispersed. After the demonstration, about fifty of the most active members of the society, together with Messrs. Knox and Harney, proceeded to the Blue Bell inn, and there met the partook of a most excellent substantial entertain. ment provided for them by Mr. Coffey, at the Three Blue Bells, Back Well Gate. On the withdrawing of the cloth, Mr. Miles Brown was called upon to preside over the social meeting. Several popular and appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to by Messrs. Mead. Knox, Harney, and others, in speeches that did honour to their feelings. After at right; having arrived at its destination, the proenjoying the "feast of reason and flow of soul" to a late hour, the friends departed with the utmost

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH .- Ever | Monday at Darlington, in the county of Durham. since the resignation of the Speaker was known, the contemptible Whig clique have been constantly at work, sneaking from one hop to another, concerting operations. Well knowing that they durst not face and addressed the masses in a lengthy and soula public meeting of the inhabitant, they held a hole- stirring appeal. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and-corner convention in the Whig camp in Huntersquare, to which only the faithful and devoted slaves | people. At the close of the meeting a considerable tion was, "That these resolutions be sent to the by the Committee, was read, and on the motion of and play the part of first clown, by proposing Thos. Northern Star office, and the Editors be respect- Mr. Harris, seconded by Mr. Dolling, the adoption Babington Macaulay as the happy man to misrepre- June 11th, after which a great public meeting will

"May we be all found possessed of true courage on the day of trial." "The Female Association of instead of being wafted back to power on the shoul-Wandsworth, and may its numbers increase and ders of the nation, was gently and affectionately lifted multiply." Several other toasts were also given, again into his place in the soft arms of the bedinterspersed with song, recitations, duets, &c. &c. chamber women. Mr. Fraser, of the True Scotsman, The conviviality was kept up until a late hour, in made an able speech, and proposed Mr. S. Crawford a most fraternal manner. A vote of thanks was against the Whig clique nominee, Mr. Macaulay then passed to the chairman, and the friends, each and all delighted with their rational evening's enjoyment, departed in peace to their homes.—

against the ring enque nominee, Mr. macaulay. The meeting was unanimous, no Whig daring to appear. Resolutions were passed of an utter want of confidence in the present ministry.—Charter.

Paisley.-On Tuesday night week, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Paisley was called in the Old Low Church, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken regarding a represen-tative in case of a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Clark, the county Secretary for the Chartists, was called to the chair, and opened the business. He said they should no longer look to the interest of either Whigs or Tories, but to the interest of themselves; and, in case of a dissolution of Parliament. they should bring forward a Chartist for the representation of the town. Mr. Pearson said, that Britain and France were now both without a Ministry. The people of this country had been too long deluded by both Whigs and Tories, they should now look to themselves, take up their own cause properly, and their was no danger of success. The reign of Tory-Paper.—The Bath Journal, speaking of the Chartist meeting at Midford, near Bath, on Whitmonday, says:—"We saw, throughout the day, nothing in the character of the people that disgraced them; the only instance of drunkenness was that of a member of the cavalry in Southeate street, who a member of the cavalry in Southgate-street, who but further measures of Reform; and he hoped such coming full butt against a sturdy working man, measures would be adopted, as should enable all who toiled and earned their support by the sweat of their brow, to be invested with the elective franchise. After some remarks on the advantage of Universal Suffrage, which he considered the only thing that would give satisfaction to the country, the speaker concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect:-"That as it was evident that those who were not for them were against them, in case of a dissolution in Parliament, they should bring forward that on Saturday evening Mr. Cleugh and others a Chartist candidate, and those only should have their support who would vote for him." Mr. Logan seconded the motion, which was put, and unanimously 20 people, but very soon they had 600 present, who agreed to; and a committee appointed to carry the resolution into effect .- Paisley Advertiser.

G. JULIAN HARNEY IN THE NORTH. PENRITH.-Having last week followed Dr. Taylor to Penrith and Kendal, we now return to his colleague, who, as our readers will see, is not idle at his post; but, on the contrary, everywhere sounding the watchword of the oppressed—"To your tents. O Israel!" Dr. Taylor having at the meeting at Wigton, on the Wednesday evening (May 22nd), addressed the people as reported in our last, and being compelled to return to Carlisle that night, previous to previous to Provide the people as reported. previous to proceeding to Penrith, the meeting, before its termination, was addressed by Mr. Harney at considerable length, and in a manner that called forth the hearty applause of his hearers. On the following morning (Thursday), Mr. Harney again addressed the people of Wigton, at a most numerous meeting convened by the Female Radical Association, and held in the Chartist Hall. Mr. Harney addressed his audience for upwards of two hours, in a strain of the most impassioned language, enforcing the horrid deformities of the present unboly system, and calling forth the repeated and enthusi astic plaudits of his hearers.

COCKERMOUTH.—Mr. Harney having made arrangements with the Radicals of this place for holding a meeting on the Thursday evening, was chose rather to insult the requisitionists, than to a magnificent scarf of crimson silk, beautifully decorated, his fair friends having escorted him out of the town, and he having returned to them his thanks for their kindness, he proceeded, in company with a few of the Cockermouth Radicals to

MARYPORT.-Notwithstanding that no associated body existed in this borough, and that no means had been previously taken to call a meeting, yet the mere rumour that a meeting was to be held, and that a delegate from the Convention was in the town, called together some thousands in the Market-Place, where the proceedings commenced at eight o'clock. Mr. Harney entered at great length into the history of the movement, explaining the principles of the People's Charter, and the questions of the Convention's Manifesto. He was listened to throughout with marked attention, on listened to throughout with marked attention, on the part of the people, receiving repeated manifestation and in the large Assembly Rooms proceeded to adtions of their approbation. At the commencement of the business, an attempt was made by two or three over-fed, well-dressed scoundrels, to cause a disturbance; in this, however, the rascals were disturbance; in this, however, the rascals were us would have supplied it. As it is, with our chambered to the control of the con Association.

were awaiting his arrival, in order to present him Harney again addressed a numerous audience. chiefly of the fair sex, and having warmly thanked them for the honours conferred, proceeded

onward to Dalston.-On arriving at this well-known patri-Mr. Harney learned that a procession was on the flag of freedom proudly waved. road from Carlisle to Dalston; putting himself at the head of a procession from the latter place, he proceeded on the road to meet the procession from Carlisle; the meeting of the two bodies was from the Doctor, in a hall where not or inch of most glorious, the fraternal cheer that each gave standing room could be obtained, and, amid the he addressed the meeting in a speech repl-te with by Mr. Sloane, who also made a very able and effective speech; Mr. Harney followed in a speech of nearly two hours length, amidst the repeated applause of his audience; at the close of the proceedings, three cheers having been given for Julian Harney, and three for the Convention, Mr. H. patriotic women of Dalston; having received from them testimenials of their esteem and confidence. Mr. Harney returned the same evening to Carlisle where fresh honours and renewed proofs of the en-

thusiasm and devotion of the people awaited him. Carliste.—The procession returning from Dals-

South Shields.—A mighty gathering of the hardy sons of the Tyne, was held at this place on Wednesday, May 29th, when Mr. Harney attended and the atmost determination on the part of the party in honour of Mr. Harney, on Tuesday next,

Julian Harney, after which the meeting retired to their respective homes.

PROVINCIAL AGITATION.

LEIGH DEMONSTRATION. On Monday the 27th of May, about four o'clock, the town of Leigh was thrown into a state of excite ment, in consequence of several persons who had been at Kersal Moor, recognizing Dr. John Taylor in company with Mr. Fenny and Mr. Warden, of Bolton, walking up the town. A meeting in the Market Place was immediately determined upon for that evening and intimation sent in various

About eight o'clock, as the delegates were preparing to go to the place of meeting, a vast con-course of females, walking in procession, and

Mr. WARDEN followed and was loudly cheered throughout, and the proceedings were wound up by Dr. Taylor, who delivered one of those remarkable speeches which tell with such crushing effect on the aristocracy and middle classes, and give renewed energy to the oppress d. He spoke for upwards of an hour and a quarter in a manner which, if we may judge by the cheering, went to the hearts of his hearers; and at the close of his speech, after a vote of thanks to the chair. man, the meeting quietly dispersed, the females, as before, conducting the delegates to their inn, and expressing in no measured terms their determination to stand by the Convention to the death. PAISLEY, May 31st, 1839.

Yesterday, Dr. John Taylor arrived in Paisley, where apartments had been prepared for his reception, and the knowledge that he was in town, caused an immense crowd at the Philosophical Hall, where the Political Council generally holds its ordinary meetings. The Dr. entered the Hall amid prolonged cheering, apparently in excellent in health, although much fatigued by travelling, and proceeded to make some most interesting remarks; he intimated his intention of submitting his conduct to his constituents in every part of the country, and that he would address the people of Paisley on Monday next, and the females of Paisley on Thursday. While in the mean time he had called meetings at Kilburchan, Johnstone, Elderslie, Greenock, Barrhead, and Alva, previous to the expected arrival of the English delegates. That archpriest and arch-fiend, Brewster, has been again attempting to create disunion and disturbance by lying letters in the True (?) Scotsman and Saturday Post, denouncing all the Convention but Douglas,

Delegate, Dr. Taylor, who appears in excellent health and spirits. The Hall being crowded long before the hour of meeting, an adjournment took place to the open air, where the Delegate in a lengthy and most talented address explained his views of the present position of affairs. He was enthusiastically cheered throughout, and unanimously re-elected, the people of this place having the fullest confidence in his ability and reliance on his integrity.

BARRHEAD, MAY 31st.

KILBURCHAN, June 1st.

Our representative in the Convention, Dr. Taylor our representative in the Convention, Dr. Laylor, arrived here to-day, to redeem his pledge of laying his conduct before us, previous to the great demonstration of Renfrewshire. His observations were listened to with the deepest attention and interest, and were received with universal satisfaction by a Hall crowded to the windows, and with men. too, who seem determined to be guided by his advice.

JOHNSTONE, June 1st.

A deputation having gone to Kilburchan to meet dress a very numerous and enthusiastic audience.

ELDERSLIE, JUNE 1.

This beautiful village, the birthplace and patrimony of the renowned Sir Wm. Wallace, and which has always been foremost in the march for freedom, were this evening anxiously on the look out for the arrival of their delegate, Dr. John Taylor, who was expected from Johnstone. True to his appointment, the BLACK KNIGHT OF ELBERSLIE, as we understand the Doctor has been named, from his of a regiment, says the Gazette des France, quarconnexion with us, was seen entering the village, and, as he passed the tree, the old cak tree, planted by the immortal Wallace, he was greeted by the

Mr. MILLER, the long-tried friend of Radicalism, was called to the chair by acclamation; and, after one of the most powerful addresses we ever heard

ward course he has pursued in the Convention, since he became our representative, and we hereby pledge curselves, as a district of Renfrewshire, to apport the Dr. in preserence to any other candidate that may be proposed at the county meeting, to carry out the principles of the People's Char-

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

STOCKPORT.—At the weekly meeting of the Stock-port Board of Guardians, the other Monday, an application was made by the relieving officer, on behalf of a widow named Sarah Smith, residing in at right; having arrived at its destination, the pro-cession halted, and Mr. Harney was once more of a most beautiful scarf of and which term expired that day. It appeared geen silk, made by the Radical ladies of Carlisle. able to earn anything towards their own subsistence. The Chairman, a Tory, volunteered the absolute necessity and humanity not only of a renewal of the order, but of an advance, since to him it appeared impossible that the widow could maintain herself and family and pay all the incidental expenses out of such a pittance as five shillings: but as that sum was the maximum ordinary allowance, no increase could be made without calling the attention of the Board. That was done, and considerable discussion took place, with the particulars of which, however, our informant was unable to furnish us. Suffice it to say, that the Chairman's views were supported by some other Tories and one Radical, whilst Mr. Coppock, the Whig Clerk to the Union, and two Whig Justices opposed the proposition, becould be effected, and the enormous vessel itself. cause, amongst other reasons, the widow did not apply for more than the old allowance, and therefore she must be well satisfied. The Chairman observed Turner was taken from underweath, when it prefaily requested to insert them," which was carried of it by the Association was adjourned until Tuesday sent the Modern Athens. The Radicals and Charket Place, at eight o'clock in that the poor creature must not starve; and it was sented a dreadful spectacle, being literally crushed that the poor creature must not starve; and it was sented a dreadful spectacle, being literally crushed to the evening.

The Radicals and Charket Place, at eight o'clock in that the poor creature must not starve; and it was sented a dreadful spectacle, being literally crushed to the evening.

The manigled remains to the Modern Athens. The manigled remains to the Modern Athens. The manigled remains to the Modern Athens. The Modern Athens are the Modern Athens. The Modern Athens are the Modern Athens are the Modern Athens. The Modern Athens are the Modern Athens are the Modern Athens are the Modern Athens. The Modern Athens are the Mo himself, and was received with the most tremendous cheering. He went into a brief detail of his contact mentage and keep the family, unless she turned some and keep the family and the fam

opposite to that which he had been represented to pawned her articles of furniture, one by one, to be by a vile, corrupt, and lying press. Three cheers were given for their delegate, Mr. Knox, three cheers for Mr. Duncan, and three cheers for George cheers for Mr. Duncan, and three cheers for George wants of necessity. Humanity prevailed against the starvation-law-Coppock, and the sum of 5s. in addition to 3s. in food weekly, was ordered to be a starvation to be in food weekly. given to the widow, together with any medical aid which she may require at her confinement. With such administrators as these, although the present may have been a selitary case of the kind, we shall soon correct some of the grosser precepts of inhumanity inculcated by the "proclamations" of the Plutos at Somerset House, and defended by the smaller fry" in Stockport.

AN ANTI-CORN LAW LECTURER TURNED CHAR-

TIST.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Sydney Smith, a missionary from the Manchester Anti-Corn Law "League," commenced the first of two lectures in the Court Room, Stockport, for the repeal of a law which it is superficially contended would be for the benefit of the operatives, but really for the advantage and aggrandizement of the pampered and selfish millowners. The use of the Court Room has been preparing to go to the place of meeting, a vast concourse of females, walking in procession, and followed by a determined band of men, came to escort them in safety, in consequence of the threat of Darrell, the new-fangled policeman, that he would take the Doctor or die in attempting it. Although so short notice had been given, yet such was the enthusiasm of this admirably organised town, that not less than ten thousand persons had congregated in the Market Place where the waggon was drawn up.

A Chairman (whose name we regret to have forgotten) having been chosen, Mr. Fenney, delegate for Hindley and West Houghton, proceeded to address the meeting, and was received with every with cheers, and reiterated over and over again by the demonstration of affectionate kindness by his townssided, and other Whigs, and the sudden astoniahment of the lecturer. The declaration was an admission upon which the Chartists found good means to improve, since it placed the justice of the grand principles of the People's Charter beyond doubt even by their opponents. Mr. Fames Horsefield was even tually called to the chair by the Chartist, and in spite of legal definitions and logical conclusions as Smith, however, promised to discuss the point of precedence with Mr. Mitchell, at an early day, to be fixed by the approbation of both parties. The issue of the meeting was considered a trophy on the part of the Chartists, and Mr. Davies gave the Mayor a philippic when his worship attempted to disperse the meeting, so as to prevent the discussion of subjects opposed directly to that of a repeal of the Corn Laws. The Charter was carried, and the meeting separated.

MR. O'BRIEN'S LECTURE.—On Saturday night, Post, denouncing all the Convention out Dugias, Salt, and Hadley, and their admirers or supporters, but he has met with nothing but the contempt of the community, for which, however, he cares very the community, for which, however, he cares very the commons, in the absence of Universal House of Commons, in the absence of Universal Commons, in begged her pardon, and promised never again to effend her. The town of Greenock was getting into an admirable state of Radical discipline, when John defrayal of the incidental expences. Mr. O'Brien an admirable state of Radical discipline, when John defrayal of the subject before Fraser managed to throw discord among them, and break up their organization for a time; he is playing the game of the Whigs to admiration, but his efforts in Greenock have been followed by a different result from what was expected, for the Association that by means of a mass of statistics, and deductions the contract of the subject before the same of the whigh in the space of a weekly paper it is utterly impossible to do justice to his merits as a lecturer on those great national questions. Suffice it to say, there has a mass of statistics, and deductions the contract of the subject before him, though in the space of a weekly paper it is utterly impossible to do justice to his merits as a lecturer on those great national questions. Suffice it to say, the contract of the subject before him, though in the space of a weekly paper it is utterly impossible to do justice to his merits as a lecturer on those great national questions. population without Universal Suffrage, the lever of National Representation. The lecturer was listened to with breathless attention; and he concluded an We have to day had a visit from our much esteemed eloquent and a valuable address amidst the deafening applause of an admiring auditory.

> DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- On the afternoon of Monday week, as Mr. Rowe, jun., of Salisbury, was going out rook-shooting, near the Race Ground. he heard the most piteous groans, as if of a person suffering under some severe personal injury; and, being guided by the sound, he discovered, in a chalk pit, at a short distance, a poor labourer, named Champion, who had been alone engaged during the day in digging under a bank, which unexpectedly gave way, and falling upon him, almost buried the unfortunate man under the mass, breaking both his thighs, and bruising him seriously. He had lain in that situation for two or three hours; and had not Mr. Rowe been providentially passing in that direction, and alarmed by his cries, it is but too probable that he must have remained there during the night, and most probably have perished. Immediate assistance was procured, and he was conveyed to the Infirmary, where he received all the aid that professional ability and experience could afford. Champion is still, we are sorry to say, in a very precarious state. The Earl of Radnor, on hearing of the accident, behaved with great kindness, and accompanied the poor man to the Infirmary, teprevent the men who carried him from hurrying on too much, and from giving him beer, or liquor, which they were desirous of doing.—Buth

> SUDDEN DEATH, -On Friday morning, as Mr. Ingoldnells, the deputy-clerk of the works going on for the repairs of Westminster bridge, was sitting at his desk, in the office in Bridge-street, Westminster, he suddenly fell from his seat, and expired.

A GOOD DEBT COLLECTOR.—The paymaster otic village, where women's hearts beat true, and men's arms are ready nerved in the cause of liberty, him to the committee room, over which the blue ately went to his debtor's house and demanded his money. The unfortunate banker replied that he had delivered in his balance-sheet, and consequently it was too late. The officer upon this drew out a pair of pistols, and said, "The 10,000 france you owe me belong to the regiment; if they are not forthmost enthusiastic cheers, the following resolution coming I am disgraced and ruined; therefore you must either give me the money, or I will blow out your brains, and then shoot myself." This mode of settling accounts defeated all the calculations of the banker, who took out his pocket-book and gave him the sum demanded.

> FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. TRUMAN AND Co.'s BREWERY .- On Tuesday morning a fatal accident occurred on the premises of Mesars. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, the extensive brewers, in Brick lane, Spitalfields. The flooring of the storehouse on the south side of the brewery ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, AND OFFENCES, being out of repair, a man named William Turner, was engaged to put down some flagging in the parts so out of repair. In this warehouse vats of immense More Specimens of Poon Law Mercies AT size, and capable of holding b50 barrels of beer each, are ranged on each side, resting on a metal girder, or beam, of immense depth and substance, extending the length of the building, and supported by strong pillars of the same material, about six feet apart, and about five feet in height. At the hour before mentioned the unfortunate man Turner went under one of these vats, for the purpose, as it is supposed, of taking from thence some of the flags which had been placed there so as to be out of the way, and at the instant the metal girder snapped in two, and the ponderous vessel, which, with its contents, must have weighed upwards of 20 tons, fell upon his body, and crushed it to pieces. At this time a workman belonging to the cremises stood opposite, but fortunately at a sufficient distance to escape instant destruction, not, however, far enough to escape serious injury. A portion of the metal beam fell upon his right leg, and severely fractured it close to the knee. An alarm was instantly given, and Messrs. Gow and Davidson, the gentlemen who have the principal management of the immense concern, were quickly on the spot, and instantly gave direction to have the contents of the vat drawn off. could be effected, and the enormous vessel itself lifted up, upwards of an hour clapsed. The body of

MIRACULOUS CHANGES.

JOHN EDWARD TAYLOR, OF THE "MANCHE-TER GUARDIAN," ACKNOWLEDGING THE PROPLE'S BIGHT TO HAVE ARMS, AND TO MEET FOR PURPOSES OF DRILLING, &c.

There are few men against whom the Radicals of Manchester have of late years had more to say than against J. E. Taylon, of the Manchester Guardian-and perhaps few men so richly deserving of their censure. He is to all intents and purposes the DANIEL O'CONNELL of Manchester, as the fellowing quotations from a pamphlet of his published in 1819 will amply prove. In the following quotation he defends those who advocated Radical Reform, and challenges their opponents to refute then:-

"To enterinto the great question of perhamentary reform would here be out of place. But certainly the cottine of 'Annual Parliaments, Universal Sallor, and Election by Ballor, from the strong had which it has obtained in the minds of the people, deserves to be better related, if it can be so, than by the flippant common-place assertion of Mr. Phillips, 'that the first is madness, the second child's play, and the third roguery and intrigue." Holding the conviction that a much less Radical Reform would secure the objects of most Reformers, and give the people an effective control in the House of Commons, I must yet say, that I have never yet seen what appears to me to be valid reasons against the abstract propriety of the most extensive scheme; and I certainly think it would be far more becoming in those by whom the doctrine of 'Annual Parliaments, dc.' is opposed, to furnish us with arguments against their eligibility, than to content

In the next quotation he compares the utmost violence of the Radicals with the ignorance, the inhumanity, and the rancorous bitterness of such men as those in whose company he will now be Tornd:—

I would also exferce as strongly as I can the propriety of putting the most favourable construcpossible upon the general demeznour of the people. There are sufficient furious and upreasoning zerlots on each side. Moderate and sensible men, therefore, ought to discriminate between individuals guilty of personal improprieties of conduct; the mass from which the former should be considered as the excrescences. I have not a word to say in defence of the presumption, vulgarity, and violence, of some self-styled Reformers, on one hand; but I certainly do think the inhumanity, the ignorance, and the rancorous hitterness of many anti-Reformers, equally inexcusable on the other. Indeed, there is no class which exhibits such a compound of injurious and anamiable qualities, there is none less fit for public business, or more fond of interfering are human hearts; and let us perish to a man, and to a in it, than a plebeian aristocracy. With mere pride woman—are, and to a child, rather than perinit our fellow-beings thus to suffer, and by wanton avariee to endure such in it, than a plebeian aristocracy. With mere pride than the Extural aristocracy of the country, they have less knowledge and less liberality. With a rank that commands, and a character that deserves, less respect, they are far more intolerant and assuming. and there are few, very few of them, to whom power is entrusted, that 'bear their faculties meekly.' If I had given as many proofs of this assertion as the transactions of the last feur or five months would have enabled me to adduce, my demands upon the patience of my readers would be too great; but they are nutrely devoid of truth.

There will be found in the ensuing pages sufficient. examples to testify the truth of my semerk.

He shows that men may "train" for a very different purpose than to overturn the Government:-"The depositions with respect to training, as I have before shewn, exhibit no motive for it, except that of attending the Manchester meeting with good erder and regularity; yet in spite of their concurerder and regularity; yet in spite of their concurwithout any elsewhere being mentioned.

3: Two Borough Justices cannot grant the use of the
Town Hall. without the possibility of consert, taken by different persons.

Without the possibility of consert, taken by different places, Mr.

Noris speaks of their arowed purpose as an affected one, and concludes by saying a more alarming object is so palpable, that it is impossible not to feel a moral conviction that Insurrection and Rebedion is their ulterior object. This moral conviction, in their ulterior object. This moral conviction, in a Mr. H. says it extinguished the Union, it must, indeed, diverse the possible possible as Mr. H. says it extinguished the Union, it must, indeed, when he was the most of the convertion direct opposition to evidence, may sait Lord Sidmosth's potions of justice, but will be appreciated as it deserves, by the enlightened inhabitants of England."

Henry Hunt without any definite charge against

"It seems the magistrates could not tell what to do with Mr. Hunt, when they had got him. Why, then, this breathless haste to apprehend him? Why, then, place the safety of so many thousands of persons in jeopardy, to take into custody a man, of whose escape from the reach of public justice, they will not pretend to have been afraid? Why was he all hazards, to be seized and committed upon some undetermined charge, the evidence to substantiate which was subsequently to be sought?"

He shows, after quoting a letter of the late Mr. Norris to Lord Sidmonth, in which it is stated that hundreds of low-priced pistols have been sold in Manchester, that it is perfectly natural the people should arm themselves after being attacked by Capt. Birley's yeomaury:-

much it may be to be deplored. And let it never be forgotten, that we have no zuthentic proofs of the providing of arms by the people, until after the 16th of August."

He defends drilling and pike-making:-"These four affidavits, like those with respect to drilling, prove the publicity with which what is now represented as an unlawful pursuit, was carried on. represented as an uniawist pursuit, was curred.

T. U. speaks of about five or six other persons.

T. U. speaks of about five or six other persons. bew a number of persons standing near Miller's smithy. X. Y. and Y. Z. sepose that Morris said, It is of no use to go to the Bolton meeting without they took these tools with them to defend themselves, and referred to the Manchester meeting, which he called Peterloo.' They also state that Knowles and rejerred to the Manchester meeting, which he called Peterloo.' They also state that Knowles drank 'Revenge to Peterloo meeting.' U. V. deposes that when Knowles was apprehended, he said he had made several pikes, 'and would make for any boly who came to order them. He was only working for wages, and work was scarce.' I am therefore fully borne out in my assertion, that the making of pikes was not by these persons considered to be illegal. Nor in itself is it so. It is only when they can be proved to the satisfaction of a plary, to have been made in contemplation of an unlawful purpose, that the making of them becomes an offence. But it is also important to remark, that the circumstances which occurred at Manchester on the life, are constantly referred to, as the inducement to precure arms for self-defence. The magistrates, therefore, are the persons to whom all the blame of the degree of arming, which there has been since that period, ought to attach."

Finally, neither Stephens, O'Connor, nor Oastler, mor any other leaders of the Radicals area said.

Finally, neither Stephens, O'Connor, por Oastler, mor any other leaders of the Radicals ever said more about the people arming themselves than is contained in the following quotation:-

"Provided their meetings be peaceable, and for a legal object, there can be no doubt that hitherto the people have a right to carry arms for the purpose of defending themsel es a gainst the disturbers of their meetings. Few will den, either that they have, or ought to have, that right."

The men of Manchester will know quite well how to value the information we have given them

bute, with as many of the sermons of our beloved Stephens,—they would created a not easily allayed ferment in that ill-fated country's stagmant social pend. I, however, established a correspondence with some of the artisans; they will engerly disseminate them far and wide. They are the bitter snewler of O'Cornell, because of his treechery in the affairs of the Trade Unions; and I shall, therefore, speedily cause some of your papers to be sent over.

But, oh! Ire'and, thy wretchedness what ren can depict—
what tongue describe? I had seen—I had felt poverty in
England; but never shall I believe that we endure a theusandth part of the misery here undergone. Thousands of

them, it is well known, heave their country to hunt for em-ployment amongst us. On the vessel in which I crossed to Dublin, at least a hundred of them were returning, a great part of which were women and children. Yet for these, shelter—no accommodation is afforded. On the deck, expos to the cold, with nothing but an old blanket or tattered cloak to caver them, huddled together like so many shivering, spiritless brate snimals, they remained through the whole of the night. In the morning, the scene was nauseating. The vomited matter, expelled from the stomach during the night, vemited matter, expelled from the stomach during the night, covered the deck, in the midst of which, many lay, almost incapable of moving, from the severity of the sickness. Why cannot these poor beings be rendered equally comfortable with those in the cabin of the vessel? and, if so, what have they done, that they should not? Clothe them well, make them equally independent, and they will feel equally desirous to appear ascleanly and respectable as those proud things that strut on the after-deck, and never deign to notice their stffering fellow-beings, now lying prostrate with the full tide of huran wee. There they remain, none to aid, nor even seek to console, unless one of their own order, who has felt, or feels his liability to suffer like them, should kindly lend on helping hand.

end on helping hand.

The multitude of miserable beings which swarm through the streets, craving charity as you pass, must surely draw a tear, at least, from every stranger. The aged female, often barefooted and barelegged, and the old man in rags, which no Englishman, however poor, could ever think of putting on his person; together with the mental as well as bodily depres-sion which you never fail to observe amongst the Irish poor, when passed the meridian of life, notwithstanding that boasted elasticity of spirits for which the people are said to be proverbial. The great numbers of children who are evidently themselves with abusing that large portion of the conscientions decision in its favour."

The previous of the distribution of the conscientions decision in its favour."

To the previous of the previous decision in its favour."

To the previous decision in the favour of the previous decision in the favour. To the previous decision in the favour of the previous decision in the favour. To the previous decision in the favour of the previous decision in the favour. The previous decision in the favour of t melt not into tears, a volume of curses upon the heads of the authors of all this woe, unconsciously rolls from the tongue. That wretched hevel, to be an habitation for a human That wretched hovel, to be an habitation for a human being!—aye, and reuted at from \$22 to \$24 per year. What, you will ask, can any man find in his heart to take any such sums, or any sum at all, from the poor inhabitant forced to shelter there? Yes, and take the blanket—the only piece of covering on their straw bed, too, in default of payment, and be embled to do this by our wise laws. That apparently angelic being, who wings her way on the soft-cushioned vehicle through the streets, and that lordly looking personage on horseback, they it is who take from that poor being—that miserable wretch—that man of toil and care, those sums with which to precure their carriages, their heres, their mansions, their wine, and rich array. Shall it longer be personage, and the transions, their wine, and rich array. sions, their wine, and rich array. Shall it longer be permitted? Shall injustice, shall robbery be tolerated, amidst laws having for their avowed object the prevention of injustice and the punishment of robbery? Shall Englishman allow it, till the situation of the Irishman becomes deservedly their own? See a land visiding an amazing abundance!—but beheld it torn from the hands of the producer to feed, with the excurse of foreign climes, the idle, abomizable, accursed

villains that infest society.

Destroy, Englishmen, in one fell swoop, the hateful, the detestable vermin. Rouse from your slumbers, if in you there

bl-ding wrozgs. Your insertion of the above will oblige Yours, &c. RICHARD MARSDEN.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-I regret to have again to intrude myself on your notice; but some remarks made by a Mr. Hawkes

pose of obtaining place and power; what place or power have I chrained? If being alderman er magistrate is what he means, I pity his ignorance; both offices causing much trouble, without 227 other remuneration than a fair share of

2. The notice to which I referred, and which was the only one with which I was connected, was that to which my name was attached, and which named the Bull Ring

have been according to his own showing, pery powerful, or the Union not pery rigorous; one of the two is self-evident. The real cause of the rain of the Union was that the midreland."

Gis classes left it as soon as the physical force cry began.

6. The charge of deserting Mr. Attwood is very amusing.

Mr. Attwood having been the first to condemn the condent

> that the Journal goes upon the principle which actuates me, "that tyranny in any shape is insufferable:" and that it ceased to advocate the cause of a party, whose leaders and orators denounced every man as an enemy, if he differed in the slightest degree from their dections. the slightest degree from their dectrines.
>
> I have again to apolegise for tronbling you with these explanations, but atter having exposed Mr. Hawkes's claim to verscity, I shall have no further occasion to address you.
>
> Any observations he may, after this, think preper to make,

will be understood by the public, and appreciated accord-I remain your obedient humble servant. P. H. MUNTZ Birmingham, June 5, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Birley's yeomany:

"Mr. Norris surely can feel no surprise at the facts he enumerates in this letter. Up to this period Eoglishmen have lived unarmed (notwithstanding their unquestionable constitutional right to carry terms for self-defence) because they were confident that their lives and liberty were under the protection of the law. But when one class of the population is armed avowedly in opposition to another,—above all, when a part of that armed class have at the point of the sword dispersed a meeting peaceably, and which, at least supposed itself legally assembled, maining, cutting, and trampling upon hundreds of the individuals, who composed it; and legal redress has been sought for in vain; and the people should think it necessary to provide themselves with the means of defence, cannot be surprising, however, much it may be to be deplored. And let it never GENTLEMEN,-Allow me to congratulate you and the able degree, all our intercourse with each other. This, Gentlemen, yeu will allow with me, is a serious injury to our cause; and one which, if it cannot be prevented, will, it is to be feared, subject us to very great inconvenience, even if it does not ultimately disorganize us altogether. The evil appears to me to be one of serious magnitude, and I propose by your indulgence, to submit to the working men of the West-Riding of Yerkshire, what appears to me, not only to be a remedy for the evil, but which will contribute greatly to strengthen the tone and action which you have succeeded in establishing. I shall not endeavour to follow out the idea, in all its bearings, but shall content myself with merely giving the outlines. The detail to be filled up by any meeting which may be called for the purpose. I propose, then, "That a common fund be established by all the towns and considerable villages in the West-Riding, and have regular public discussions; and transact all the people's business."

"That the different places contribute in proportion to the amount of population, and expense of building required."

sell his share."

ind in them we might have political or general libraries, public news rooms and reading rooms. We should not then have the "great unraid" threatening to take the publicans' license for allowing us to meet; and what is, perhaps, of quite as much importance, we should not have the temptation to be "importance," be "immoral," consequent upon frequenting public houses.
By this means, Gentlemen, we should have public opinion always concentrated, and brought to bear upon public questions the moment they were mosted. When the collective had been spouting their nonsense by the hour, we should not had been spotting their nonsense by the usur, we should not have to run, bewing, and scraping, and cringing, and "praying," for liberty to hold a public meeting to counteract it; no, the place is ready; the nunsense is met and exposed on the instant, and the people of the country enabled to appreciate the sophisms and falsehoods of the "collective" before

they have had time to produce their intended impression, which was to enable them to ride roughshed over the country a little longer.

And then, Gentlemen, we should be in the high road to

TO P. H. MUNTZ, ESQ.

Birmingham, June 3rd, 1839. SIR,—Your coadjutor, the editor of the Birmingham Journal, having "burked" Mr. Donaldson's unanswerable letter of the 27th ult., in reference to your slanderous communication to the editor of the Northern Star, and which appeared in the Journal of the 25th ult., we deem it our duty to state that the untruths contained in that document are so palpable, and well known here, as to render it unnecessary to trouble the people of Birming am with any remarks on the subject; but for the information of our Radical friends at a distance, we have, through the medium of the Northern Star, to inform you that we are prepared at any time, and in any way most congenial to your own wishes, to meet you, and prove that congenial to year own wishes, to meet you, and prove that your statements in reference to the Birmingham Political Union, and the affairs of this town, as stated in the letter, are a tissue of falsehoods, evidently concocted to mar the hopes and prospects of the working classes, and by way of apology for the base, treacherous, and unmanly conduct of the clique of political adventurers with whom you have been co-operating for selfish purposes, beneath contempt in the estimation of every honest patriot. Five meetings have been held at Holloway lieal since the 1st of April, attended by the tens of thousands of brave arrisans of Birmingham, and yet. timation of every honest patriot. Five meetings have been held at Holloway Head since the 1st of April, attended by the tens of thousands of braw artisans of Birmingham, and yet neither you not any of your tribe have ever had the honesty to come forward and explain your unjustifiable conduct, or offer one word of advice to the patient, trustworthy, and generous fellaws whom you and your gang had so shamefully deserted the moment you obtained your own ends—viz., the incorporation of the town and perfidious Whig patronage, &c. No, neither you nor any of the Council of the Union could muster stificient effrontery to come to any of those meetings, or contradict the straightforward, incontrovertible statement of facts laid before the public by this observational committee; every one of which gives the lie to your calumnies. No, no, but now that you think those facts are forgotten, assassin-like, you skulk into a dark corner of the Jaurna office, and with fancied impunity you assall your innocent victims with the poisoned and malignant weapons of slander untruth, and sophistry, well knowing that the Editor of the Jaurnal would shield you, as far as he could, from the retort of the insulted and much-injured working men, by closing his Whig-paid columns against them, as he has done. The poisoned dagger of the assassin could not spare even one victim, hence, the stab at poor Brown's private character, reekless alike of the injury inflicted on his sorrowing wife, and six helpless children, as of the creelty and injustice committed by exciting an unwarrantable prejudice against the man previous to his trial. Let the guiltless cast the first and six helpless children, as of the cruelty and injustice coin mitted by exciting an unwarrantable prejudice against the man previous to his trial. Let the guiltless cast the first stone at that man! but not you, nor those with you, who have been for years using every means is your power to excite the public mind, and whose instructions and advice has led Brown into his present situation. But what are the facts of the case? Why you and your clique have gained yeur ends; your patriotism has found its sepalchre in the Birmingham Corporation; and the poor tools which you employed for the purpose are no longer required; but, mark! you have assisted in conjuring up the ghost of Frankenstein which now you are so anxious to destroy; but whether it be an angel of light, or a demon of darkness, you are responsible for its birth, and may yet be called to a serious account for its death, which it is evident you are conerious account for its death, which it is evident you are con templating with malice prepense. The Council of the Union have long since signed their own death-warrant; and well it becomes you to sound their funeral knell; but the moral tur pitude that prompted you to prognosticate the fate of the Convention, affords a still further manifestation of the malignant spirit that would blast the hopes of the suffering millions whose confidence is unshaken, and who are resolved to maintain that body, or perish with them, in the cause of suffering humanity.

The intelligent working classes are no longer to be cajoled

by such men as you; measures, not men, shall henceforth be their metto; and should any of those whom the men of Birmingham have lately chosen desert their cause, and treacherously forsake them in the hour of necessity, as you and your clique have done, then shall they be hurled into obscarity with contempt, and have nothing to expect but the execuation of every honest patriot.

Signed, on behalf of the Birmingham Observational Committee, CHARLES WILKINSON, Chairman.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP, LIVER-POOL-LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM | new much oftener than they used to do. THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, PERU, BUENOS AYRES, MEXICO, &c. The steam ship, Liverpool, Licutenant Fayrer, R.N., arrived at this port, on Monday, after a beautiful passage of fourteen days and ten hours from New York, whence she sailed on the after-noon of the 18th ult. She brought eighty-six cabin passengers, the whole number for which she had accommodation, having refused many who offered. Among the passengers were the Hon. Daniel Webster, the celebrated American Senator, and his lady; Mr. John Moss, charged with despatches from the Government at Washington to the American Ambassador, at the Court of St. James's : and Lieutenant-Colonel Townsend, and Lieutenant Colonel Head, bearers of despatches from the Canadian Governors for the British Government. The Liverpool reached New York, on the afternoon of the people; and his letter which was read to the Union in March, was ridiculed and groaned at.

7. I am not responsible for the Birmingham Journal, being neither editor nor proprietor. As far as regards its ceasing to advocate what Mr. H. calls a nation's liberties I presume fields of floating ice, which retarded her progress, We need scarcely add, after so successful a voyage and loud in their praises of the nautical skill of her gailant commander. Eighty-four of the passengers. on their arrival at New York, presented Lieutenant Fayrer with a complimentary letter.

STATE OF TRADE—EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED

GOODS. In the United States the condition of trade and commerce was healthy. Though there was not any extraordinary activity at New York, there was every promise of business being extensive and profitable. The accounts taken out by the Liverpool had caused a flutness in the cotton market, and prices had declined. The rate of exchange for the steamer closed firm at 9½ per cent. premium on England, and 5f. 15c. on France. A large amount of British Government Bills, at thirty days' sight, were taken, two days before, at 93 per cent. premium. The shares in the United States Bank were quoted, on the 17th ult., at 1171, and, on the 18th, at 118. The export of British manufactures from Liverpool to the ports of the United States would seem to be brisk, judging from the cargoes of the ships for New York. The Independence, the packet of the 25th ult., was quite full; and the Virginian, the packet of the lat instant, refused goods. The Carroll, of Carolton, and the Troy, transient ships, are crammed full, having shut out merchandise. The first Baltimore spring ship, the London, will carry out about 1400 tons measurement goods. Even the Philadelphia packet of the 8th has more goods awaiting for shipment than she

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT. An awful steam-boat accident occurred above

can take.

New Orleans on the 6th ulc. The George Collier, when within one handred miles of Natchez, exploded, by which twenty-five persons were scalded death, and nineteen others severely injured. The piston-rod, it appears, gave way, breaking the forward cylinder head, and carrying away part of the

LOWER CANADA—NUMBER OF TRIALS, EXECU-TIONS, &c.

From Lower Canada we learn, that the Court Martial, which had sat during five months and a half, had closed its session. The last prisoner tried and found guilty was a man named Mott. The number of prisoners tried had amounted to 110, of whom twelve had been executed, and nine acquitted. The remainder were in gaol under sentence of death. The Montreal Herald, of the 8th ult., says, so abundant had last year's harvest been, that, notwithstanding the greatly increased consumption of grain in consequence of the presence of so many additional troops, the quantity of flour which would be shipped from the Upper Province for Montreal would be far greater than any former year, and that considerable portion of it would be exported to Great Britain. Seven of the eight American prisoners taken at Amhertsburg, in January, 1838, and who had been imprisoned, in the Citadel of Quebec, for the last sixteen months, had been set at liberty on the boundary line, at St. Regis, by Mr. Sheriff M'Martin, of the Eastern District, U. C. Mr. H. W. Tucker, of Hogansburgh, Franklin county, attended to receive them. On delivering them over to that gentleman, the sheriff made to them a short address, pointing out the enormity of their offence against both law and right, and signalizing the clemency which had been shown them

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLETCH—Thing that I could be for service to the first service of intelligence which or mortically be in the high and the real beautiful to the country of the service of intelligence which or mortically be in the high and the property of the service o

would be opened during the siege. A naval combat at Casma, had terminated in favour of the Chilians, who had destroyed the enemy's squadron of four vessels under the command of Commandant Simp-

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST BUENOS

AYRES. From the River Plate the dates are later than those received direct. The blockade of Buenos Avres continued. Accounts from Montevideo, of the 14th of March, state that the Government of Montevidee had formally declared war against the therefore, proposed the revival of the select committee Buenos Ayres Government.

MEXICO. The advices from Mexico are to the 16th of April from the city of Mexico, the 23d from Vera Cruz,

and the 17th from Tampico. The accounts from Tampico anneunce that the Government troops the second reading of the County Courts' Bill, but did not show any hostile disposition. The Pre- Bill, &c. sident ad interim, Santa Anna, had issued a manifesto, which occupied much of the attention of the Mexican journals.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

(From the Times of Monday.)

The continued absence of news from the East was beginning to revive the fears suggested by the first announcement of the movement of the Turkish army in Syria, and to create much anxiety for the next arrivals; but the letters and journals received in Paris on Saturday only repeated the information already known, being in fact derived from the very

same sources. The Turkish Ambassador in Paris continued to express his utter disbelief that the movement had any other object than a mere change of quarters, induced by the exhausted state of the country. The French Government had not, however, relaxed any of the measures issued.

The two aides-de-camp of Marshal Soult, (Captains Folz and Calliez) who left Paris early in the last week on missions for the East, would in any event proceed, and the naval preparations ordered in Toulon, Brest, and Cherbourg, were still going

"The affair would," it was expected in Paris " have one important result at least-a serious and determined demand of the great powers for the definitive settlement of the question between the Sultan and Viceroy, and which would, even in the most pacific view of it, require to be backed by a very powerful demon stration."

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS-Thursday, May 30. Lord STRANGFORD inquired whether the Go-

vernment had received any intelligence respecting the collision between the British Government teamer Medea and a French vessei? Lord MINTO explained the circumstances, and said that the affair resulted from "mistake," for which the amplest apologies were made as soon as t was discovered. Lord STRANGFORD thought, although the ex-

planation was full, that these "mistakes" occurred Lord BROUGHAM, in answer to the Marquis of Westminster's inquiry, said that nothing should induce him to defer the second reading of the Beer

Bill beyond Monday next. Lord BROUGHAM then brought forward his motion for papers regarding the conduct of Colonel Prince, in ordering certain American prisoners to be shot.

The Marquis of NORMANBY availed himself of the opportunity to enter into lengthened explanations of the conduct of Col. Prince, urging that it in a great degree grose out of the peculiar circumstances and nature of the service.

The Duke of WELLINGTON also spoke of the peculiarities of the service.

Their Lordships afterwards adjourned. Friday, May 31.

Lord Melbourne, Lord Brougham, the Duke of preceding evening, regarding the union of the Cana-Wellington, and the Marquis of Normanby took part in the debate. Their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

Monday, June 3.

The Duke of RICHMOND, on presenting petitions for the uniform rate of postage, expressed a hope that, as the Government was about to adopt the plan, they would put in practice Mr. Rowland Hill's plan, and not that of the committee of the House of

Lord LYNDHURST, at Lord Brougham's request, said that he would postpone his motion fixed for to-day, regarding the Court of Chancery, till Friday.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of Beer Act, which called forth considerable conversation, and the support of the Duke of Wellington, &c as far as regarded its principle.

The Bill was eventually read a second time, and arranged that it should be considered in a committee

Tuesday, June 4.

The royal assent was given by commission to sundry public and private Bills. Among the former were the Seditious Meetings Act Amendment Bill, Designs Copyright Extension Bill, British Museum

The Marquis of NORMANBY, in answer to Lord Lyndhurst's inquiry, said that there would be objection to laying on the table of the House resolutions, &c., passed in Upper Canada regarding the 'Union' of the Canadas.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second

reading of the Church Discipline Bill; the discussions on which extended to considerable length. The Bishop of EXETER opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

The Bill, however, was eventually read the second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Thursday, May 30. After much Private Bill business, and the presentation of many petitions for uniform postage, Lord ASHLLY moved that the House be "called over," when the education scheme was brought forward.

Lord J. RUSSELL seconded the motion. It was afterwards ordered that the orders of the day should have precedence of notices of motion on Tuesdays and Thursdays (as well as on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.)

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Sir J. Graham, said that he would, on an early day, state the means the Government intended to propose to secure purity in the printing of the Bible in Scotland. It was not intended to renew the patent.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved for leave to bring in

a Bill to provide for the enactment of certain laws in the island of Jamaica, in consequence of the abolition of Slavery. His object was, now, to have the House of Assembly called together, and to afford the House of Assembly catted together, and to anothe that body an opportunity of passing laws on the subject of vagrancy, &c., and to renew various annual acts, the expiration of which would be productive of dear. Other articles unaltered compliance, to empower the Government to continue them.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his approbation of this mode of proceeding; but reserved to himself the right to discuss the details. He said it would be the bounden duty of the British Parliament to see that the just expectations of the people, after the again a brisk demand, both on Saturday and Tues-magnificent sacrifices made to abolish slavery, were day, at the Coloured Cloth Hall, for low descripnot disappointed.

The motion was eventually agreed to. Mr. O'CONNELL moved for various returns regarding the coal-meters of Dublin, &c., which were ordered; but one regarding the sittings of the houses. Recorder of Dublin, on an observation from Dr. Lefroy, was not pressed.

Mr. CRESSWELL called attention to a petition

Mr. LABOUCHERE brought in his new bill regarding the enactment of laws for Jamaica, which was read the first time, and ordered to be read the

second time on Friday.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL called attention o the decision of the Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard," and said that as Lord Denman and the other Judges had unanimously decided in favour of Stockdale, and against the right to cover with parliamentary protection the sale and publication of the Commons' printed papers, it was urgent to ascertain what course ought thereupon to be adopted. He, on this subject.

Considerable conversation ensued; but Sir R. PEEL, and other members, admitted that not a chased at a reduction of 1s. per sack, whilst supermoment ought to be lost in the institution of inquiry. The remainder of the sitting was occupied with

were encamped about twenty miles from the town, the consideration in committee of the Prisons

Monday, June 3.

The SPEAKER stated that in consequence of the number of petitions on the subject of Education, Postage, &c., he proposed to take the chair at three clock on Wednesday. Petitions were afterwards presented from the University of Oxford, from all parts of the country, and from all classes of her Majesty's subjects, against the Government Plan of National Edu-

Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition from Mr. Burge, praying to be heard at the bar against the new Bill regarding Jamaica, and gave notice that he would to-merrow move that its prayer be com-Mr. FRENCH directed the attention of the

Government to the dearness and scarcity of provisions in Ireland. Lord MORPETH stated that attention had been mmediately directed to the subject.

tensively as ever.

Lord PALMERSTON answered, that it was the

intention of the Government to propose a strong Bill on the subject—it was already prepared; but previously to submitting it, he wished to have the correspondence that had taken place on the subject laid before the House. Sir R. INGLIS expressed himself satisfied with

this answer. Lord MORPETH, in answer to Mr. Sergeant Jackson's inquiry, stated that he had received intelligence that the payment of the clergy arrears in Ireland had just commenced.

The Dean of Exeter's, &c. Appointment Bill was the Government plan for the future conduct of Canadian affairs, and moved resolutions declaratory of his Lordship having dwelt at considerable length on have been raised 1d. per bushel; 4s. 3d. per 45lbs. tinue till 1842. After some remarks from Mr. HUME, &c., the

The Metropolitan Police Bill and the Metropolitan Courts' Bill were severally read the second time, after much desultory discussion, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole House. instead of a select committee, as some Members wished.

further consideration of the subject was deferred till

Tuesday, June 4. Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer, presented his

notes of the judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case, "Stockdale v. Hansard." in the case, "Stockdale v. Hansard."
Mr. D. W. HARVEY gave notice of his intention to move, Jone 18, for a Bill for the better administration of Public Charities.

Mr. PAKINGTON deferred the further proceedings on the Beer Bill till June 19.

Mr. GODSON gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move that the merchants, &c. interested in trade with Jamaica, be heard, on Friday, against the Sir ROBERT PEEL inquired whether there would The Earl of WINCHILSEA put the questions of be any objection to produce information to which

> des, &c. Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the information would be produced at the earliest period, and in a great bulk of free consisting of middling and ordinary printed form

printed form.
Sir STRATFORD CANNING gave notice that, to-day, he would put a question to the Government regarding the blockeds of Buenos Ayres.
Sir HESKETH FLEETWOOD moved for leave to bring in a Bill " for extending the Qualification of Voters for Members of Parliament, representing

English and Welsh Counties, to the occupiers of a house of the clear annual value of Ten Pounds, the same as in Boroughs."

Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion brought forward as it was at so late a period of the session; at the same time he could not hold out any reason

his Beer Bill, for the repeal in part of the Sale of that would lead to the belief that he should support such a measure on another occasion. Strong debate ensued, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Wakley, &c., telling Lord J. Russell that by such

opposition he had sealed the fate of the Administration. The House divided. The numbers were—for the bill, 81; against it 207—majority against the mo-

tion, 126. Sir H. FLEETWOOD obtained leave to bring in a Bill to limit the time of taking the poll at elec-tions of coroners for counties to one day, and for increasing the number of politing places. Mr. WAKLEY moved for copies of any correscondence which may have passed between the

Poor Law Commissioners, the Board of Guardians of the Union of Dunmow, in Essex, and John Barnard, Esq., late vice chairman of the Board, concerning the erection of a workhouse in the Union of Dunmow.
Lord ASHLEY moved that the House be called

over on Friday, the 14th inst. Lord J. RUSSELL seconded the motion, agreeably to promise; but said that it might not be so requisite as the Government did not intend to press the education plan to the extent originally contemplated.

This led to warm discussion, and loud complaints gainst Lord John Russell; but, as his Lordship said that he still had papers on the subject to lay on the table, the motion for the "call" was eventually agreed to, Lord Ashley undertaking that, if there were nothing objectionable in the papers, he

would move the discharge of the call.

General JOHNSON moved for a series of returns regarding the building of werkhouses, the expenses of the Poor Law Commissioners, &c. They were ordered, and the House shortly afterwards ad iourned.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We are only moderately supplied with Wheat. Buyers anticipating better supplies on the liberation of Foreign buy sparingly, and last week's prices foreign Wool trade remains in an exceedingly lan-

PRICE OF POTATORS IN LEEDS .- Cheshire Whites, 2s.; Scotch reds, 1s 10d; Short Top Reds, 1s. 8d.; and Shaw's, 1s 8d per weigh of 48lbs., wholesale prices.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- There has been tions of goods, and such have been very freely bought up; prices, however, are very low. A slight improvement is also very visible in the ware-

OTLEY WOOL MARKET .- This market which commenced a few years ago, has greatly increased

LEEDS CORN MARKET .- The arrivals of wheat. barley, and beans to this day's market are smaller than last week; oats larger. Fine English wheat has been sold on the same terms as last week, but the secondary and chambered samples, also Foreign has been very dull sale and rather lower. There has been scarcely any alteration in the price of barley, oats and beans.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JUNE 1 .- There was a very slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and prices of Wheat may be noted fully 2d. per 70lbs. below the currency of this day se'nnight. Flour was also in hut moderate request, and middling runs were purfine qualities maintained the late quotations. United States Flour was 6d. per brl. lewer. Oats and Oatmeel were more inquired for and rather dearer. In Beans or Mult no variation can be stated.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, June 4th .- There has been little alteration in our market since last week. Fancy woollens of a good quality are in demand; broad and narrow cloths are not much enquired for, although the stock in the Hall is light, and there appears to be few who will speculate. The wool market is very dull scarcely anything doing; prices remain stationary.

Newcastle Corn Market, June 1 .- The greater part of this week has again been remarkable for very cold and ungenial weather, the long-continuance of which, and the very backward state of the crops, commences to cause more animation in the corn trade, and the business done to day to both town and country millers was much more extensive than for several weeks past. We had a fair supply of farmer's wheat, the greatest portion of which consisted of very inferior samples, and the Sir R. INGLIS spoke of the alarming increase of better descriptions sold freely, at an advance of 1s. the foreign slave trade, and inquired whether per qr ; foreign was in good demand at fully last Government proposed to adopt any steps to check that traffic, which appeared to be carried on as exfreely, and is likely to be dearer. - The arrivals coastwise from the 1st March to the 31st May, this year, were 5,161 qrs. wheat, and 12,643 sacks of flour, whilst during the same period last year they amounted to 15,889 qrs. wheat, and 18,750 sacks of flour, being about two thirds less of the former, and one-third of the latter.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- Monday, June -The supplies of British Grain, Meal, and Flour continue on the most limited scale; but of Foreign Wheat we have again to report a fair arrival since Tuesday, chiefly from the lower Baltic ports. The read a third time and passed.

Lord J. RUSSELL, after her Majesty's message the millers and dealers have been enabled to make regarding Canada had been read, brought forward purchases on rather easier terms. On Friday, Wheat was noted 2d nor hysbal lower and Flynnian and Flynni Wheat was noted 2d. per bushel lower, and Flour 6d. to 1s. per sack. Of Oats the market has bethe expediency of uniting Upper and Lower Canada, come very bare, and having a fair demand prices the evils that had resulted from forming them into is the value of best mealing, and other qualities down to 3s. 11d. The stock of Oatmeal, too, is light, and good cuts command 36s. to 37s. per 240 lbs. Barley for grinding has sold at 5s. to 5s. 4d. per 60lbs. Beans and Peas as last noted.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 3.—There was a moderate supply of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, for this day's market, with a very limited quantity of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from all these counties, and the fresh arrivals of English, Irish, and Scotch Oats, were very trifling, but of Foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, the imports since this day se'nnight have been pretry good. Fine English Wheat met a good sale to our town millers, with a few other buyers of choice quality, and the prices of this day se'nnight were obtained for all descriptions; a few picked samples of white obtained rather more money, but not sufficiently so as to alter the currency; with the exception of about 143 grs. of inferior parcels and tailings, the leading Essex factor had sold all his supply before ten o'clock this morning. There was also a good steady demand for the better qualities of foreign, both to town and country millers, and fully as much mone such. The new importations of Dantzic Wheat are far inferior in quality to those of the by-gone season, so that there is little really choice now on sale, the sorts, and the recent supplies not being generally effered duty paid, but mostly in bond. Oats were held at high prices; the falling off in the supply of this article during the past week from Ireland, and trivial additions this morning caused more disposition to buy on the part of our leading dealers; but as yet they give any advance reluctantly, and although the trade must be considered firm, yet it cannot be quoted dearer generally, a few heavy parcels to the consumers only being quoted rather

LONDON SMITHFIELD MARKET, MONDAY .-A considerable falling off took place in the arrival of beasts up to this day's market from Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, and our western grazing districts, viz., Herefordshire, and Devonshire, they exhibiting a decrease, compared with those of this day se'nnight, of upwards of 500; but from most other parts of England, as also from Scotland by steamvessels, the receipts were for the time of the year very good. The attendance of both metropolitan and provincial dealers being on the whole numerous. the Beef trade was considerably renovated, at an enhancement on last week's quotations of 2d. per 8ib., the primest Scots readily producing 4s. 6d. per 8lb. There were very few Beasts offering from the lairs in the immediate vicinity of the market; indeed, stock of all kinds is scarce amongst the cattle lodgers, particularly as relates to prime Beasts. Owing to the number of Sheep on sale being large, together with the somewhat unfavourable state of the weather to slaughtering, the demand for Mutton was very dull, at in most instances a decline of 2d. per 8lb. Clipped tegs, the supply of which was tolerably good, sold readily at late rates. From the Isle of Wight, by the Southampton Railway, 210 large Lambs were received in excellent condition, whilst they were disposed of at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per 8lb. Essex, Surrey, Sussex, and Hampshire, the supplies were fair, but the sale for them was in a sluggish state, at drooping currencies. Complaints are general amougst the butchers that the Lambs do not carry so large a quantity of internal fat as in many previous corresponding periods of the year. Prime small Calves supported their quotations, but with the inferior kinds of Veal the trade was dull. Pigs were in good supply, and heavy inquiry at Friday's prices. Abour 50 large Hogs came by sea from Dublin.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET. -- Net the slightest improvement has taken place since this day week in the demand for Scotch wools, prices of which must yield to a great extent before business can be transacted, as the consumption is very much reduced at present. Imports this week 32 bags; previously this year, 2917; total, 2949. The guid state, with scarcely an inquiry for any description. A few sales were, however, effected in Peruvians, for which a slight reduction was accepted. Imports this week, 876 bags; previously to this week, 26,870; total, 27,746.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, JUNE 3. - The supply of cattle to-day has been somewhat smaller than the preceding week, and the quality generally pretty good, but we cannot note any alteration in the prices from our last quotations. There has been a considerable increase in the number of sheep and lambs, but there being no disposi-tion on the part of the butchers to make large purchases, the holders were obliged to give way, consequently there has been a great reduction in the prices of both mutton and lamb, and there have been many left unsold. The first quality beef may be quoted at 71/2d. second ditto 7d., middling and ordinary from 61/2d. down to 6d. Good wether sheep in the morning realised 63d. but the general price was 6½d., and lamb at about 7½d. per lb. sinking the offal. The market upon the whole may be considered rather heavy, but more especially for mutton and lamb. - Number of beasts, 851; sheep and lambs, 8,302.

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