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SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1839.

PRICE POURPENDE HALFPENNY Five Shillings per Quarter.

REASSEMBLING OF THE PECPLE'S PARLIAMENT. BIRMINGHAM.

On Monday, the Representatives of the People reassembled in Birmingham. They held a preliminary meeting for the dispatch of business at twelve, at the Golden Lion, Aston-street, and at four a general meeting was held at the same place, Mr. O'Conwon in the chair. The attendance of Delegates was very satisfactory, and the large room was thronged with visitors, who appeared delighted at seeing amongst them for a second time the Members of the Convention.

The Secretary, Mr. Leverr, read the list of Delegates, also the minutes of the last meeting.

Mr. NEESON introduced Mr. Robert-Tilly, the

Mr. NESON introduced Mr. Robert Anly, me newly elected Delegate for the Borough of Lambeth. This gentleman is one of the persons who were imprisoned for the notations California free affair. His suffered four manths incorceration for it. His handed in 21 National Reat, from the Juryey Folitical Union. Mr. Lovers handed in 5s, rent from a few men in

Birmingtame. Mr. Colaims handed in a similar sum from a few Radicals of Montrese, who had travelled fifteen miles with it to him.

Mr. Loverr deemed it advisable for the Convention to take into their consideration the National Defence Fund. (Hear.)

After some observations from Mr. Caaro, as to the expediency of the Convention adjourning forthwith Mr. Mere gave notice of the following motion:-

"That the situation of public affairs is such, that it demands the sittings of the Convention be immediately adjourned to London."

Mr. O'Connon gave notice that he would move as

an amendment—"The best thanks of the Convention to the people of Birmingham, for the kind reception which they had received, and that they will continue their sittings in Birmingham." (Hear, the majority of the Convention shall desire to Mr. WARDEN having dilated at great length upon

the watchfulness with which the public eye viewed the proceedings of the Convention, moved the appointment of a committee to adept the best plan for having those proceedings faithfully reported in a

The committee, consisting of Messes, O'Connor, Craig, Hartwell, Warden, and Pitkethly, was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Case handed in 17s. from a few individuals of Navigation-street. He observed that if the Delegates wrote out their reports, they could be relied on for their accuracy. Mr. O'Cexxon suggested that it should be optional

with the Delegates to give oral or written reports. Messis, Craig, Burns, Moin, Newson, and other members having urged the propriety of the several committees reporting on the state of the Charter, National Petition, Accounts, &c., it was resolved that they should do so immediately.

Mr. Bunnersaid, that in consequence of the wardly war which the Whig Government waged against the post who needed defence, while it avoided all collision with the rich, they should call upon Mr. O'Connor to state what progress he had made in the matter. (Hear-)
Mr. O'Connon would gladly give a succinct ac-

count of his progress in advancing so desirable an object as a Defence fund. He saw that the Government was determined to carry on its persecution, and to select for its victims the poorest, not only of the people generally, but of the Convention also (Hear, hear.) He consequently felt it to be his duty to make a tour of Ergland and Scotland, in order to test the people upon that subject. With that view he held public meetings in Newcastle, Carisle, Edinburgh, South Stields, Sheffield, Mans. field, Nottingham, Longhborough, &c., &c., and in every instance he found the people determined to support the Defence Fund. (Hear, hear.) After one meeting a middle man put a sovereign in his hand for that purpose. The mal-administration of previous funds, especially that collected for the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, rendered it necessary to remove unjust pr. judices that consequently followed. Those funds had been abused through shallow lawyers and hedge attornies. However, means will be adopted to guard against the recurrence of such abuses. (Hear, Lear.) He was satisfied that the

magistrates in their committals had acted illegally, and that they will be put aside by a superior Court. He was equally conscious that the magistrates would not have dared to commit Vincent, Brown. and M. Douall, if a Defence Fund had been in existence. (Hear, hear.) He had opened a subscription het in the Northern Mar Office, and had himself contributed £20 towards it. (Hear, hear.) In cenclusion he pressed upon the delegates to identify themselves with the people, and in all their reconmendations to warn the people against the slightest act that might expose them to the least persecution.

The SECRETARY could give a report of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Attwood, and report the progress of the Charter, but preferred delaying it to a future day, until there was a fuller attendance of delegates.

Mr. O'Connon said that they ought to advise the people as to their right of possessing arms. At the late trial in Mansfield, on Friday, he was Counsel for the Crown against several shopkeepers and middle-class men for drilling and training to arms. under the superintendence of the Metropolitan Police and the High Constable of the place. He proved that thirty men had been supplied with fire arms, bayonets, &c., and were hired by the Dake of Portland, while twelve of them patrolled the streets every alternate week to the horror, disgust, and the terror of the inhabitants. (Hear.) They were under the uncontrolled power of two solicitors, were regularly drilled by a soldier named Sisson, and had at their command sixty stand of arms. The trial lasted three hours. Two of the three Magistrates who were on the bench when the case was called on for a hearing, refused to act, and acknowledged its injustice. On veritable authority, he proved that the Town Constable kept the ground clear while a corps of sixty men was drilled. The women of Mansfield have adopted the exclusive dealing system, and will not spend a shilling in any of the shops belonging to the men who were thus armed, so much so, that one man who received £15 a-day, will, in all probability, shortly see grass growing up in his shop. (Hear, hear.) This showed that the people have sufficient moral power to remove those oppressions. (Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Conner having, with his usual power, pointed out the flagrant violation of all justice, in refessing to the poor the means of defending themselves, while the rich were armed to oppress them—that it was the duty of the Convention to petition Parliament, and lay befor it the whole proceedings connected with the Mansfield outrage. In conclusion, he alluded to the state of Birmingham, and to the fact of three hundred special constables having been sworn in

A very interesting discussion took place as to the legality of holding meetings in the Bull Ring and the streets. Messrs. Lovett, Neesom, Craig, O'Con-Dr. F nor, and others took a share in the debate. It nitimately appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the Convention that all excuse for the Magistrates legally or illegally exercising their authority should be awided, and that it would more successfully attain their objects, if the people would go in procession through the streets, and hold their meetings in the

Tuesday, July 2. At 12 o'clock the Convention met, and Mr. Frest

was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Loverr Secretary, There was a very full attendance of delegates and strangers.

Mr. Collins handed in 5s. from a few poor men at Luth muir, County of Mearns, Scotland. Mr. FROST, with great pleasure, had to announce the receipt of £1 from the Juvenile Association of Newport, Monmouthshire; and £1 6s. from the Women's Association of Abersychan. Mr. Chaig reported £3 from the Working Men's Association at Eagleston, and observed, that at that place the Magistrates and Town Council were all Charnite; and also He. 3d. from Carnock

Mr. Warden, as chairman of the committee ap-Pointed to consider the best means of securing a he had taken than the men of Birmingham did. daily report of the proce dings of the Convention, stated that Mr. F. O'Connor was empowered to correspond with Mr. Young, the proprietor of the Sun, on that subject.

Mr. Layerr mad a letter from Mr. Powell, soliciting, and enquiring if pecuniary assistance could be afforded to the thirteen men now confined in Montgomeryshire gaol, on the charge of training and chiling, and also of having used seditions language.

Mr. Harrwell then read a letter on behalf of Leicester, Liverpool, and Kersal Moor sixteen fishnel weavers now under arrest at New-town, recommending to the Convention the neces-

sity of supporting them at their forthcoming trials for drilling and training. The letter stated, that if they were furnished with good Connsel they might have said been appointed to the Mr. Canno said he had been appointed to the manner of the manne they were furnished with good Connsel they might be successful. A subscription had been set on foot, and the people had the will to contribute, but they had not the power. They wished the editors of the London press to be asked, whether they considered Political Unions illegal? whether the election of delegates was illegal? and whether it was an illegal act At Carnbourne there was a protest issued against. to contribute money towards the support of the de-

After a little conversation, Messrs. Collins, Dean, Burns, Marsden, Bussey, Mcir. Lovett, Nesson, Inch. opposition had been inscifasted, and the Frost, Warden, Hicking, Pitkethly, and Dr. Fietcher Wesleyan Methodists had placarded bills throughout were appointed.

The CHAIRMAN said that £100 had been subscribed at Merthyr Tydvil, for the Defence Fund. and £50 had also been collected from Newport, Pontypool, and the neighbourhood. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Moin called the attention of the Convention to the state of public affairs; and moved for the immediate adjenrement of the Convention to London. He thought that they should return without delay; for Government was in the greatest difficulties, with a majority varying from two to ten, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they stood their ground. The financial state of the Government was in a very critical position, and he hoped they would be in Landon to avail them of their embarrassment.

Mr. Deegan seconded the metion. Mr. O'Connor said, that as yet they had not been long enough in Birmingham to warant them in hear.) Still he (Mr. O'C.) would go wherever the adopting such a resolution. They had at present only been giving advice to the missionaries. There had been occurrences taking place nightly, that demanded them to remain in Birmingham, and in no place could the Convention protect and guard against danger, better than in the spot where it wataking place. He moved that the Convention should proceed to London on Monday next.

Dr. Fletchen supported Mr. Meir's motion, for he knew that the commercial world in London was

in a state of complete agitation with reference to them. (Hear.) Mr. Chaig also thought that the Convention ha better ass mble in head quarters. Dr. TAYLOR agreed with Mr. O'Connor's view of

the case. Mr. PITEETHLY cordially supported their removal.

than Birmingham, or any other local town. Mr. Moin urged his motion, and quoted from the Sun of Monday a statement showing that from the 20th to the 26th of June, 49,090 oz. of silver bars; 247.344 oz. of silver coin; 11.750 oz. of gold coin, and 6.570 oz. of gold in bars had been lately sent out of the country, and he (Mr M.) thought it questionable whether the Bank of England was able to pay more than 18d. in the pound, and such being the case, he wished to proceed to London as soon as possible.

Mr. Cando seconded Mr. O'Connor's amendment, and upon the sense of the meeting being taken. there appeared for the amendment 13, and against Mr. Bussey t'en moved that the Convention remain in Birmingham until replies were received

to the qu stions contained in the Manifesto. The motion was secon'ed.
Dr. Fletcher and Mr. Richards both opposed the motion to wait in Birmingtam as Mr. Bussey's resolution required, the latter gentleman (Mr. Richards) observing, that the people were waiting

for instructions from the Convention, when they were to commence upon the ulterior measures. They were anxiously awaiting the orders of the Convention upon that point. If they a journed to London as speedily as possible, the Government being in such a position as they were, they should be near the House of Commons and ready to step in whenver they stepped out.

Mr. O'Connon said, that it had now become the duty of the Convention to recommend, and not to receive instructions. The question was whether their instructions would be more effective if given from London or Birmingham. They had not as yet performed the work which they came to Birmingham o do, and by remaining in Birmingham uli Monday n xt. much good might be done. Mr. Loverr said that he did not see the advan-

tage of being near the Bank; as was urged by Mr M ir, they could convert the paper-money into col by merel; stating their wish to their constituencies to do so. Their first would be obeyed just as well as though it were to come from London, and besides f they removed he thought it would show an indecision of character, and that they did not deliberately consider their plans previous to adopting them. Surely, if it was necessary to come to Birmingham at all it was necessary to stay longer than they had as yet done.

Mr. CARDO said that the people of the country were waiting in expectation for the time when they should be called upon to carry out the measures which had been recommended to them, and the people were of opinion that London was the place from which the Convention should issue its orders, and that London was the most proper place in which to beard the Government.

Mr. Negson said it was his opinion that the Conrention had greater confidence repesed in them by the men of Birmingham than by the men of Lindon, and he thought that they could recommend the ulterior measures as well from Birmingham as from any other place. Their worthy Chairman could bear him out when he said that the people were determined not to wait long for their political rights. and they would have them in sincerity, peaceably if they might, forcibly if they must. Mr. Neesom stated that he knew the general feeling of the country was for having the ulterior measures acted upon immediately.

Mr. Collins said he was of opinion that the crisis had now arrived, and that the banks were in the greatest difficulty. He was of opinion that they should be wasting a deal of time if they did not direct their attention to one or two of the ult-rior measures in the manifesto and he was for bringing affairs to an issue, and that speedily. There ough not many hours to elapse before the whole of England should be placarded, directing the people to ron upon the banks for gold, and at the same time to abstain from all exciseable articles, and that would cause greater excitement than any other measure which they could adopt. Mr. Bussey's motion was then negatived, after

whieh Dr. TAYLOR moved that the Convention should meet for business in London, en Wednesday week. in order to afford time for the gentlemen who had measures, which having been seconded,

Dr. Fletchen brought forward a report of the Committee, which was left in London, to attend the presentation of the petition, and for making such alterations in the details of the Charter as the might deem necessary, the particulars of which have been published, as they chiefly referred to the presentation of the petition in the house, which was received with the most marked respect, and on that occasion the gallery of the house, contrary to custom, was opened. The report having been receiv d, and

the thanks of the Convention returned to the Committee, they adjourned for one hour. Upon business being resumed, Mr. PITKETHLY moved and Mr. CRAIG seconded that the best thanks of the Convention be given to M. sars. Attwood and Fielden for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duty in presenting the National Petition.

Dr. Flerchen supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Donalpson then said that an impression had gone abread that a majority of the Racicals of Birmingham did not fully appreciate the kind feeling of Mr. Attwood towards there, and he rose to remere that impression, for no body of men in the kingd: m could feel more grateful to him for the part

Mr. CRAIG, missionary into Ayrshire and the surrounding district, reported that the men wherever he virited were fully determined to obey the legal

and constitutional orders of the Convention.

Mr. DEEGAN had attended meetings in Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and Sutton-in Ashfield, and at all the meetings the manifesto was adopted, and

Dr. Fletches gave a flattering account of the Leicester, Liverpool, and Kersa! Moor meetings, and they also promised to support the Convention; and he stated that the Mayor of Liverpool and the Boroughreers of Manchester had given them every

At Cambourne there was a protest issued against legates? He then moved that a committee of seven all Chartist, meetings, setting forth that a certain change them; and therefore the people would leave be appointed to nonmiter the application; and, upon party called Chartists were inimical to the peace and their money in the Savings Banks, having no other the suggestion of Mr. O'Connor, shored the resolution there would be an end to all good order to the there would be an end to all good order which was then existing among them. At Redruth, the town containing passages of scripture, such as "Depart I pray you from the tents of these wicked men," dec., and there and at some other places, the people being very much under the influence of religion, these texts caused a great impression to be made to the missionaries' prejudice; but he showed them that the principles of the Charter were ynonymous with the principles of Jesus Christ, and hat the objects of both was to better the condition of the people, and then he had very soon the whole of the people with him. At Penzance the people were withdrawing their money from the Savings' Banks, and the town appeared like a fair. There were two c'ergymen standing on the steps of the Bank endeavouring to persuade the people not to withdraw their money, but it only caused the greater anxiety to get their meney into their own hands. They could get nothing but Bank of England notes, and stepsmight be taken he (Mr. Cardo) felt assured, that would cause a great run upon the Banks in Cornwall. He then stated that hundreds of Cornish miners were in the greatest distress, not being able toget more than 5s. per week, and that all approved of the manifesto, and were determined to carry it out into operation.

Mr. Dean, having visited Brighton and the neighbourhood where they found things going on well. went to Chichester and held an excellent out-door

Mr. NEISOM said on Whit Monday he attended a meeting which was to have been held at Bath, but vention had done, but on the contrary, they were day in reference to the sacred month, till it was in consequence of the opposition of the authorities per ectly unanimous that it had achieved more than known how the Charter was disposed of on the of Parliament of 14th Geo. 3rd, c. 48; 22nd Geo. of that termerly peaceable town, they were obliged | could have been expected. He had attended in all | 12th instant. te meet at a little distance from it. There was not 26 very large meetings in Scotland, and he proposed because he thought that they could send forth their a policeman to be seen without his cutlass by his the questions on the manifesto, which were generally suggestion, and he was of opinion that previous 20,000 Shares of £50 each. side, and the cavalry were riding about the streets agreed to, but with respect to the sacred mouth, they all day long, and it appeared to be the intention of feet it would be nothing that of a physical revolusome to bring the people to a premature outbreak, tion that would be caused by it; but if the Conven- articles, were to be carried into effect, they would bat fortunately they did not sucseed. The most tion gave the word for it to be adopted, they would be equally beneficial, and he also thought that a opposition which they had experienced was from be quite ready to carry it out. Dr. Taylor said committee should be appointed to arge Mesers. the priesthood, more particularly the Wesleyan Methodists, who had expected several persons from their societies only for attending Chartist meetings.

be quite ready to carry it out. Dr. 1 agior said his original design was to fix a day—say Mor—Attwood and Fielden to bring the question to an day, the 15th of July instant, or any other day issue immediately.

Dr. Taylor, wishing to bring forward a motion Dr. Taylor, wishing to bring forward a motion A meeting was attended by great numbers on their orders. But he would then move a resolution tamed Lord John Russeil was the representative, be issued immediately, calling upon the people to and the Yromanry Cavalry were called out. A withdraw their money from the banks, to run for requisition had been addressed to Lord Seagrave to wold, to commence exclusive dealing, to give up all purdown the meeting, but he said it was cut of his exciseable luxuries, and to use their constitutional power to put it down so long as the people were privilege of arming as speedily as possible. seeking redress for their grievances in a legal and and upon being toid, said that he would not take in obtaining a sectional triumph. up arms against his countrymen, and as a poopf of

> that man was in the police force at the present Mr. O'Connon stated that he had attended three meetings, one at Kersal Moor, one at Peep Green, and the other at B:rmingham, and at the three meetings, above a million of persons were present. who were determined to carry Universal Suffrage, morally if they could, but physically if they could not without it. lie believed that they were in the last stage of the agitation. The first stage was the creation of public opinion; the second was the organization of public opinion; and the third was the direction of public opinion. They had created it, and its organization was nearly completed, but he would not be for directing it till they could irreistibly direct it. He was firmly convinced that hey were now in a position to take a bolder stand than they had kitherto been able to do. They now stood in such a commanding position that they could say to the Whigs " you must give us Universal Suffrage or we will take it:" that was really the position in which the people stood, and they might expect that a return would soon be made to them. Dr. Taylos had attended large meetings at

Newcastle, Carlisle, Penrith, Leigh, and several other places, and gratifying results had been Mr. Donaldson sail, though he had not been appointed a missionary, yet still he had been agitating for twenty to thirty mil's round Birmingham, and he had bad a very pressing request from Dudley, Stourbridge, and Lye Waste, that the Convention should, at its earliest opportunity, send some popular person to visit these places. He had held meetings in each place, and the people were all resolved not to endure so much misery 'or a great length of time,

and they were only waiting the orders of the Convention to know how to not. Mr. Marsney said, in North Wales they found it impossible to hold a single meeting. When they arrived in Newtown, they found the place filled with military, the Secretary of the Rudical Association had been arrested, and the people were deteried from coming forward, and if they at il cried peace. peace, the effect would be the total destruction of he cause. (Hear, heer.) In Iraland, he had witnessed the distress, and it prevailed to a mist alarming extent, and if O'Connell were an honest man, or felt the sympathy for the poor which he professed, he (Mr. Marsden) thought that he would tunity. ather have said, " Perish, Irishmen, rather than suffer such a state of things." At Lancaster. Burnley, Chorley, and the other places which he visited, the questions of the Convention were all answered affirmatively, and the people would do all n their power to obtain the People's Charter. Mr. Mois observed that he had attended from wenty to thirty meetings, at which there were large numbers present, and ready to obey the Convention in all that was legal and constitutional.

Mr. HARTWELL appounced that in the neighbournot got their reports ready relative to the ulterior hood of Hull and Scarberough there were great for Messrs. O Connor and Frost, who had to leave accessions of strength to the Radical cause daily. to state that they even found policemen members of again, the Radical Association, and actively engaged in

collecting the Rent. Mr. Rienakos said he had attended meetings in

Mr. Collins, having attende? various meetings at said, with the exception of the people of Dunfermavour of the Charter as there were men on the field of Waterloo. Several other missionaries also reported their suc-

ess, and the Convention, at seven o'clock, adjourned till Wednesday. Wednesday, July 3rd.

Mr. Burns thought that it was necessary that the doscowing the country, and on the following day he | he had stated. (Mr. Burns) was not to be 1 u.d. He merely

Dr. Taylor did not think himself responsible for into operation, and if the Charter was not passed any reports in the Northern Star, and requested into a law by the 20th of July, that there should be Mr. Burns to apply to him, (Dr. Taylor.) rather an entire cessation from labour. than to the Convention. Here the conversation

Mr. Corlins moved, and Mr. James Taylor

seconded, "For the appointment of officers, as a considerable number of new delegates had joined sirce the first appointment." Mr. O'Connon moved, and Mr. Contins seconded, an amendment, "That the present officers be continued in office until the Treasurers shall settle their

accounts." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Carro moved, and Mr. O'Connon seconded. moting For a Committee to ascertain the best security to losk for Committee Means Moir, James Taylor, Peter Bussey, Carde, and Dr. Fletober.

propriety of fixing a day for recommending ulterior

Mr. Woodhouse reported the success of his our. He said he went to Bingham, and there he found some opposition at the out-door meeting; but at a meeting held within doors, there was a great spirit manifested, and exclusive dealings were re-commended, and egreed to. At Redford he formed on Association, and he virited Newark, and several under by the High Church party. At Mansfield exclusive dealing was agreed to, and the Duke of Portland, understanding that the people were providing themselves with maskets, had thought that something should be done for them, and he had allotted small gardens to the poor people; and ection as it was at Mansfield.

Mr. James Taylos garean encouraging report of the meetings held at Saddleworth, Oldham, and and Rochdale, and observed that they were deter- on the Char er on the 12th instant, and the 1st of

Dr. John Taylor said when he went to his constituents, he required of them answers to the questions of the Convention, contained in the manifesto, meeting, and the people were most anxious to carry of the Charter, and were determined to carry out stituents upon the subject, said that they were for and the people were agreed on the great principle. that Charter, whatever might be the consequence. withdrawing their money from the Savings Backs, clsly Hill, two miles from the place of which the far- to the effect that an address to the country at large

constitutional manner. In addition to those and sidered the measures the most important subject the Convention for the order to adopt the ulterior they had a sacred holiday, they should never have measures, and he (Nr. W.) could tell them that Universal Suffrage. The Convention was now the law of the land. they were disposed not to wait long for them, for to a man they were convinced that nothing less than thought they should not press the power which was been instructed by his Mr. Frost stated that a policeman at Bath upon had now gained a great importance in the country, in their hands too suddenly upon the people. It

the feelings of the magistrates with respect to them, constituents to urge the ulterior measures, and he get a single meal from, and if they delayed thought that they had not waited long enough after the presentation of the Petition to have obtained an Mr. Bussey said, that the opinion of his constituents was, that they should take their money out of the bank, and they were doing so. With regard

to arming, that good old English spirit was among them, and they were provided with Chartist candidates, and were ready to deal exclusively to the full extent that could be wished, and were convinced of the necessity of not going for any other measure than the one that embraced the principles of July, 1839.

he considered that a run upon the banks would indiscretion, for the Government was sinking lower be quite sufficient to bring on the general holiday, and lower every day, while the people were rising in their dignity, and if they were only a few days becarry their views into effect. His conviction was them 20 years back. that the people could not lay up anything agains: such a time, and a run upon the banks alone would refuse it them? If they did not kave it granted to them from a principle of justice, and from a principle of husanity, they would have it granted from

Dr. M'DOUALL stated that with respect to exclusive dealing, the people had the power to carry t, and the people of Ashton had adopted the plan of providing themselves with arms. He wished the sacred month to be adopted as speedily as possible, and as July was a celebrated month for revolution and reformation, he would recommend July, for they had then a good harvest before them, which they

could reap. Mr. WARDEN supported the proposition of Mr. Bussey, to act upon all the resolutions of the manifesto, because he thought that a national holiday was tantamount with a national insurrection. Mr. Collins strenuously supported the original resolution, and said he considered it better to leave the question of the sacred month to a future oppor-

Mr. Brown said, if ever he felt pleasure at regaining his liberty it was at that time, because he had then an opportunity of supporting the amendment of Mr. Bussey. It was impossible that the present movement could go on much longer, without something was done in the way of fixing a definite period for the sufferings of the much oppressed working classes to be put an end to, and in fact, he considered it absolutely necessary that such should be done.

Leave of absence was then asked and obtained Mr. Bunns stated that Mr. Hartwell had omitted then a journed for an hour. Upon their assembling Birmingham to attend their trials. The Convention

Mr. LOVETT said he perfectly agreed with Dr. Taylor's motion, but at the same time he could not | much pleasantness and good feeling. Cheshire, and there the people were thor ughly determined to take ample vengearce on their opfound to be the only. Rectail remedy for the sufferfound to be the only. Rectail remedy for the sufferhelp entertaining the opinion of Mr. Bussey and pressors, if their grievances were not redressed ings of the people; but while he entertained that opinion he was for testing the House of Commons, up an address to the people, containing the wishes respecting the motion of Mr. Attwood, and as re-Greenock, Bannockburn, Allca, Dun'ermline, Mongarded the Charter, previous to recommending so solemn and serious a thing as a sacred month; and line, he never saw such spirit manifested in the the people before they were ordered to retire from he thought that some provision should be made for appointed on that committee. course of his life. The assembly on Glasgow Green their labours. He thought it would be better to (Thursday) he would move that an individual be was the most magnificent and glorious spectagle appoint a Committee of ten or a dozen to devise appointed to introduce the People's Charter into the that it was possible for the eye of man to look the best possible plan for carrying out the upon, and as many stalwart hands were held up in sacred mouth, and also he thought that one great 1000 after six o'clock. means of effecting the holiday would be to select a few trad s whose cessation from labour would cause all other trades to leave off work, and they should form a provisional fund to support them. That would be a good test of public opinion, for if the people would not subscribe 1s. or 6d. a week against such a time, he should much doubt whether they greatest harmony should prevail. Dr. Taylor is would leave off working themselves. He therefore reported to have said that he (Mr. Burns) had, thought it advisable to carry Dr. Taylor's ruction, perore ten Government London reporters, spoken of and then to appoint a committee for the objects which

Dr. FLETCHER said that he would suggest that the 1st. 2nd, 4th, and 6th propositions, of the Manifesto | ness at Welshpool .- Carnarvon Herald.

Mr. Fnost said he thought all were agreed that: change was necessary, but there was a difference of opinion as to the means to be used to effect that change. If paper was once more to become a legal tender, and notes were to be issued as low as 2:. 61., there would then be the same reasons which induced the Government in 1819 to pass Peel's Bill, to do the same thing again. He agreed with a sacred month being held, but he did not think that they wm. Heley, the Royal Oak Inn, Bomroyd, near were prepared to give advice to the people of Eng-Huddersfield, and stole therefrom one Guld Watch, land to act upon it.

Mr. RICHARDS noticed the effect which had been means of changing Bank, of England notes into produced in the North of Stafford shire and the South gold." In Cornwall the question was—What use of Cheshire, by the more mention of a run on the are Bank of England notes? Trad-amen would not saving Banks, and it had caused the persons change them; and therefore the people would leave without any order from the Convention to withdras their money in the Savings Hanks, having no other ecurity to losk for. Committee Means Moir, giament in the Petteries, and exclusive dealing to the Constables of Newsome fames Taylor, Peter Bussey, Carde, and Dr. was a very powerful engine there. (Hear.)

He was instructed to say that if the Convention the should issue its orders for a sacred month, they would the PUBLIC.—Life An

be responded to, but they would rather that the Convention was not over hasty in appointing it to be held till the people had had a few weeks oppor-tunity of preparation for it before it commenced. Mr. R. then bore testimony of the willingness of the people to adopt ulterior measures until the Charter became the law of the land. Mr. Skevington con-

Messrs. NEESOM and MARSDEN strenuously supother places, where a great spirit prevailed, but at ported the propriety of fixing a day, and that early, Nowark and Redford the trade men were sadly kept Mr. Marsden observing, that he only wished to

House of Commons, and while he would recomhe (Mr. W.) would add, that at no part of the mend a run upon the banks, he was altogether country was exclusive dealing carried to such per. opposed to any day whatever being fixed, for the sacred month to commence, because it did not appear that they could do so with safety. Mr. Loverr said that a division was to take place

mined to pay implicit obedience to the Convention, August might be a proper time to consider the and not lose sight of the objects which they had in matter.

Dr. Taylor recommended that they should see how the Charter was disposed of on the 12th, and then they could meet on the 13th to fix the day

for the sacred month to commence. Mr. HARTWELL in giving the opinion of his con-

on which they could be unanimous, said he would submit some amendment to his original resolution. It would stand thus: "That the Convention issee without d-lay, a request to the country at large to withdraw all money from the banks, and from persons hostile to the l'eople's Charter; to convert all money into gold; to abstain from all ex-Mr. O'Connon seconded the motion, for he con- cusable articles of luxury; to commence exclusive other meetings, there had been meetings held at before the Convention. They were not merely to arming; and that the members of the Convention dealing; and to use the constitutional privilege of Bristol, Cheltenham, and in Wiltshire, Somerset attend to the preservation of the Petition, but to meet on the 13th of July, for the purpose of apshire, and Leicestershire, the men were looking to carry the Charter, and he was convinced that until pointing a day when the sacred month shall com-

Mr. Dean said he had been instructed by hi constituents to vote for immediately fixing a day for having a citlass given him, asked what it was for, and it would not be well to hazard a general defeat the holiday to commence, for many of them were in a state of starvation, not knowing when Mr. Chaig said he had no instructions from his they rose in the morning where they should for the people to make provision for it, they should not be any forwarder than they were at present The masters of mills in Ashton and the neighbourhood had stated that they would either reduce the wages of the workpeople and ron the mills three or four days a-week, or they would close the mills for

a whole month, and he (Mr. Denn) felt convinced if a day was not named, that the people would come to a collision with the authorities. Mr. PITKETHLY said, he believed there was not a member of the Convention but what was anxious for the consummation of that business, but he of Universal Suffrage. If the Convention ordered a would have them recollect that if the people made sacred month to be held, they were willing not to a struggle when they were unprepared to sustain it, renew their labours till the Charter became the law | they would only rivet their chains the faster, as the of the land. He would move, as an amendment, French people did in the two struggles which they that the Convention recommend to the public the had made. It was their daty to do all they possibly necessity of acting upon the manifesto on the 15th could, and that appeared mest essential for the safety and progression of the cause, and they had Mr. Carpo seconded the amendment, and said all chances in their favour if they did not act with

would be the best plan that could be adopted to forehand with any measure, it would very likely put Dr. FLETCHER stated that at the meetings which he had attended, the people did not attach so much be sufficient to cause a holiday, and if that tim importance to any of the points of the manifesto, as came, they must have food, and who would dare to | they did to the run upon the banks, and the national sacred holiday.

> necessary to do so, and they should gain the confidence of the people more than if they fixed a day rashly and injured their cause.
>
> Mr. SMART said he was decidedly of opinion that they should not come to a hasty decision in the matter, and the motion of Dr. Taylor, in its amended rm, met with a hearty and thorough concurrence.

and stated that his constituents were ready to back our desire to see these Engravings well framed, the Convention by keeping the holiday, or by adopting any other of the ulterior measures which in advancing the common Object we all have in adopting any other of the ulterior measures which they might order; and no further stated that many sick and secret societies who had funds in the Savings and other banks had begun already te act upon the advice in the Manifesto, and were withdrawing their money.

Mr. Deegan then rose and spoke at considerable length, and stated as his opinion, and the opinion of his constituents that the best plan would be to leave the holiday out of the question, and to recommend the other parts of the manifesto for the adoption of the country.

Dr. M'Douall said he was authorized by the colliers of Stockport to state that as a body they were prepared to defend the Convention, and to follow their orders, and further that they were prepared to do it with something in their hands. Mr. Bussey then consented to withdraw his

imendment, and Dr. Taylon made a few remarks, and concluded by observing that he was delighted with the great ununimity which was manifested, and he said that never had he heard any debate carried on with so The CHAIRMAN then put the resolution to the

meeting which was unanimously carried. Mr. Skevington said he conceived it was necessary that a committee should be appointed to draw

Drs. Taylor and Fletcher, and Mr. Lovett, were House of Commons, and the Convention adjourned

THE WELSH CHARTISTS .- Four other of the Chartists were taken at Llunidloes last week; one of the number was a "prize" of £50. They were conveyed to Montgomery gaol, to await their trial increases. It is said that Sir F. Pollock has been retained. Much business is expected, but the Judges have arranged the circuit accordingly, in allowing mentioned it to show that he was always in his people should be called on immediately to carry the the unprecedented number of ten days for the busi-

B. SMITH, No. 6, Hamilton-Place, L. Spencer Street, HULL, respectfully inti-mates to those Persons who wish to possess the Splendid PORTRAIT of the Rev. JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS, that having a few to Dispose of, they may secure one by applying as above. N. B. An early application is indispensable.

ON FRIDAY night, June 28th some person or persons feloniously entered the house of Mr. Huddersfield, and stole therefrom que Gold Watch, maker's name, James Forbes, London, No. 2281; one Cask of Brandy, one do. of Whisky, one do. of Peppermint Cordial, together with several other articles. Whoever will give information of the offender or offenders to the said William Heley, or to the Constables of Newsome, shall be handsomely

TMMEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED to L the PUBLIC.—Life Annuity rates calculated on Equitable Principles .- For example-for every £100 deposited, this Association will grant the annuity placed opposite the age of the party de-positing; from £50 and upwards in proportion. Age 36 to 40 to 45 to 50 to 55 to 69 to 65 to 75

75 to 80

Life Insurance Kates reduced 30 per cent. per

20 0 25 0

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age 20 to 25 to 30 to 33 35 to 38 to 45 to 50 Frem. &1 Ft | &1 15 | #20 | #26 | #2 10 | #2 15 | #35 This Company make to charges for intermediate

ages under 50 years. FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Common Insurance.—Private houses and shops (not hazardous) 1s. per cent; hazardous. 2s.; double hazardous, 3s. 6d.; farming stock, 1s. 6d. INDEPENDENT and WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY, opposite the Baznar, Baker-street, Portman square, London; South St. that Charter, whatever might be the consequence. Withdrawing their money from the Savings Banks, They did not disapprove of any act which the Convention had done, but on the contract their money from the Savings Banks, but on the contract their money from the Savings Banks, but he was not instructed to vota for any particular gram-street, Glasgow; and Sackville-street, Dublin. 3rd; 53rd. Geo. 3rd, c. 141; 3rd. Geo. 4th, c. 92; Mr. Woodhouse said he agreed with Dr. Fletcher's and 1st. Vic. cap. 10. Capital, One Million, i

MANAGERS.

James Alexander, Beq. James Drummond, Laq. Samuel Kyre, Esq. Robert Ferguson, Esq. Thomas Hape, Eng. J. D. Hustler, Esq. Thomas Knowles, Esq.

H. R. Perkins, Esq. Thomas Price, Esq. William Reid, Esq. Wm. Edward Taylor, Esq. John Wilson, E.q. William Whittaker, Esq. George Williams, Bso

Auditors-Samuel Eyre, Esq.; John Wilson, Esq.; G. E. William, Esq. Secretary-Mr. William Hole.

Bankers - The Bank of England, Bank of Ireland, and Western Bank of Scotland. Surgeon-James Devereux Hustler, E.q., Parkstreet. Surveyor—Simon Thurston, E.q., 9, Southamptonstreet, Bloomsbury-square.

Solicitors-Messrs. Williams and Son, 2, Hartstreet, Bloomsbury-square. Leeds-Mr. WORNALD, Albien-street. Hull-Mr. C. Phillips, Hatter. Great Driffield-Mr. A. HALTBY, Middle-street.

Halifax - Mr. T. C. SPENCER, Rawson Court. New Multon .- Mr. F. E. TURNER. Richmond - Mr. T. Jamson. Settle-Mr. G. Dudgeon.

Sheffield-Mr. J. HARRIS, Arundel-street.

ON SATURDAY, 20th JULY next, will be published, the first number of the WORKING BEE.

A weekly publication, intended to be devoted to the best interests of the industrious classes. The "Working Bee" will be commenced by a Society of working men, associated to carry into effect practical communities of equality of duties, rights and means of enjoyments, the establishment of which will give Universal Suffrage, and the whole produce of their labour to all who are now robbed of their Political and Social privileges.

PRICE ONE PENNY. Printed by John Green, at the Community Press, Manea Fen, Cambridgeshire, for the Trustees of the Hossonian Community Society, Published by Hetherington, 126, Strand, London.

CONVENTION PLATES.

THE RADICALS of EDINBURGH, LEITH and the Neighbourhood are informed that Mr. Colling said if they adopted a part of the has made Arrangements with a Brother Charist ulterior measures, it would be a guidantee that they for supplying FRAMES for the CONVENTION PLATES, at the CHEAPEST POSSIBLE RATE, viz. The very best Rosewood Frames, with broad Gilt Slip and Glass, equal to what is usually sold for 10s. 6d. for 5s.

W. P. assures his Friends that these Elegant Frames, a Specimen of which is kept on hand, can only he had at this rate, in consequence of a number Mr. Stowe also supported Dr. Taylor's motion, being taken, and the sacrifice of usual Profits, from

19, Tollbooth Wynd, Leith.

THE THREE CHALLENGES.

MR. CARLILE will maintain his CHAL-LENGES of the 22nd ult. to Chartists, Socialists, and Preachers of every Denomination, in Halifax, on Monday, July 8; Todmorden, Wednesday, July 10; Rochdale, Friday, July 12; Manchester, July 15. Friends may engage him the most convenient Rooms or Theatres in each place, in default of which he will take the most convenient spot in the open air. The intervening Days are left for Discussions that may arise, or for eighbouring populous places. For Leeds, Mr. C. will preach on Woodhouse

Moor, on Sunday Afternoon, July 7, at Three o'clock, and in the Market-place of Belton on the following Sunday, July 14, at Half-past Six.

Askern may be visited about the 18th July, and probably Mr. C. may be able to call at Ardsley, to teach the gulled Simpletons of that Village, who have styled him "A money-grubbing Impostor, &c." that he is a bold, honest, and wise Man, a Republican in Politics, and a Man of Science or Israelite in Religion, ready to meet any man in discussion to stay the plague of humbug that is new so profitably practised upon the people.

N. B. R. C. has with him some valuable Tracts on each Subject. Discussion with Mr. Ashton, at the Music Saloon, Leeds, on Tuesday evening, July 9th, at eight o'clock .- Admission, Twopence. Leeds, July 3, 1839.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP .- All sheriffs ought to take warning from a circumstance that occurred last week at St. Louis, and never seize in person and slept on board for the better security of the property. But, lo! during the night the engineers put the best in motion, and went off down the Missiscippi, landing the sheriff and his assistants in a wild forest, to reminate on the glorious uncertainty

at the approaching Assizes at Welshpool. As the any thing that contains a steam-engine. The sheperiod of trial approaches, the interest and anxiety riff at St. Louis seized the steam-hoat General Brady, of the law .- Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

BY VIRTUE (OF LETTER'S PATENT.



Bated at Westminster the 20th Day of May, 1839.

WHITTAKER and HEATON, Inventors and Patentees of a New and Improved Machine for Uniting or Connecting Leather or other Strape. by which a more Effective and Smoother Joint is made with greater facility than by any other method. and with a saving of Ten per Cent. of the whole

Orders for Machines or Straps on the Patent Principle, addressed to ROWLAND HALL HEATON. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, will meet with due attention.

N. B. The sole right to make use and vend such Machines being secured to us by patent, the patentees think it their duty to guard the public against a firm of the name of "Wallwork and Kirkman," who are attempting to put off a spurious imitation of the above Machine and that sucreptitionally obtained; And to give notice that proceedings will be instiinted against all parties infringing upon the same Belton, May 23th, 1839.

MEDICAL ADVICE

To those afflicted with SCURVY, VENEREAL of SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMA. TISM, and NERVOUS or SEXUAL DE-BILITY.

R. Lia MERT, Sungren, Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, to the spooresful

Freatment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases.

and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, arising from a secret indulgence in a delugive and descructive habit, continues to be consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and en Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at

-No. 273, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

and country patients requiring his assistance, by making only one passenal visit, will receive such advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual Cure, when all other means have failed.

A complete knowledge of the sympioms and treament of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be required by these who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of ME-DICAL INSTRUCTION, independent of the benefit of practical experience; for unfortunately there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the immoderate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medieine, rain the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, where being carried by the the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for it then assumes so many appearances, that he greatest discrimination is often necessary to detect is presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often treated as scurry; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rhenmatism; thus the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. 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 surplising cures, not only in recent gonerrhea, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as where we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to ethers, and the timidity and anxioty which so freouently hannt 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 unhapp, case, where melancholy distante and incapacity for all pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its general attendants, the atmost endeavours should be resorted to on the part of the sofficier to overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, in order to avoid the blank despair, and certain misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently hurries itvictim to the grave, in the very flewer of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, and regularly educated member of the medical profession, can, with the utmost confidence, offer hope, energy vigour, and perfect health; and from the peculia: nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement 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. A nendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicines ean only be obtained, as no bookseller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vender is supplied with them.

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

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.

"SIR,-It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity: but I must confess that a feeling of delicac; has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, however, has been so singularly complete, that I feit it would be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill were I longer to withhold a case as remark. able perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respect. no charge made for medicine after that period; and able public seminary, where, for some years, all in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other pracwent on with prosperity and happiness Unforth. Itiuoners have failed, a proper perseverance in his nately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allurement of which I was, with many chers, unable to resist. Years rolled away and left me an altered man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually tune, about four years since, contract a long-to-be dring of decay-a gradual but certain decay. I lamented most destructive complaint, which no wondered at the cause of this premature debility, doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not nor did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an | been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I say has saved my constitution from atter destruction. Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for saw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. The horror of my situation increased every renewed day with the cause ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted and patients in the country will be corresponded with whose basis is laudanum or other opiates, are constituted been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable skill, which I can safely Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable, and several experience in the least one half the children born in Great Britain in the country is Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable, and the country is Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for your invaluable, and the country is Inn, London, where the physician may perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some who in occurrence in remedies, and the country is in a state of inf situation increased every renewed day with the cause ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted of misery, self-entailed, gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments - the many hours of darknow seemed awful; those of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable. I longed far day-with day I was wearied, and I beheld the approach of night smell, blotches on different parts of my body, with with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety | my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling cituation, or the anxiety yeu manifested in accomplishing my relief (a erreumstance which will ever have a gradually better, my pains on tirely left me, and I grateful claim on my memory), or of the confidence have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, with which you spoke of my recovery.

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

"CHARLES NEWTON."

21%, Albion Street, Lerds.

LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS Y RAILBOAD ARRIVE DAILY MANY HOURS BEFORE THE LONDON EVEN-

H. SMITH, 122, BTRAND, London, begat to inform his numerous Customers, and especially the Postmasters and Newspaper Agents in York,

Sourbro'. Leeds. Malton, Wakefield, Beverley, Market Weighten, Donosster, Barneley, Pocklington, Goole; Howden Pontefract. Hull Selby, Wetherby, &c., Bradford. Huddersheld, Halifax,

That arrangements are made to insure a constant and regular Supply of the Morning Newspapers, when published too late for the Morning Mails by sending Special Expresses (for which no additional Charge is made).

192, Straud, London,) 17th June, 1839.

MANN'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

THE London Morning Papers are now delivered at SEVEN e'clock in the morning, (instead of Ten as heretofore) by Mrs. A. MANN, Agent, Central-Market. Leeds, June 21, 1839.

NOR the Cure of Screfula, Scurry, Scorbutio Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, cation I make to the Eye. and other parts of the Body, Swelling, or Ulcerations of the Neck, Sore Breasts, and all disorders attended with painful swellings, or with morbid and irritating Eruptions of the Skin, open Wounds and Sores, Contraction of the Limbs, Enlargement of the Joints or Glands, Lameness, Morbid Secretions, many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago, hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was Loss of Appetite, Indigestion; or where the constitution has been injured by excesses, or diseases of any kind, Mercury, or other injurious treatment and in all those cases in which Sarsaparilla, or Tonics are of any avail, the following Pills have invariably preved far superior to any other



Have attained apparalleled celebrity, and are espe- 1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two cially sauctioned by the Faculty, as being, without months, after having been discharged Blind from Have attained noparalleled oelebrity, and are espeexception, the safest and best Alterative and Tonic ever discovered, thousands having been radically This soldier will bear out, from all that is now stated, cured by their unerring powers, after all other means his experience for twenty-five years. had failed; whole families, from the child to the adult, of both sexes, have been by them restored to Health and purity of Blood, their strength being renewed after long sickness, and supported under the decay of nature, &c. The following Testimonials will eatisfy every one of their efficacy.

"We have in our practice for many years, wit pessed the unfailing powers of

C. S. CETEDDON'S

Famed Herbal Tonic Pills. In all cutaneous and other diseases for which they are offered, and from their safety, certainty, and superiority over all other Medicines, we can confidently recommend them as the very best Tozic and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all cases we have seen, they have produced their effects with great rapidity, and without requiring the least restraint or alteration from the usual habits.

"Signed by John Palmer, M.D., Walworth; Dr. Thompson, Dr. Brown, Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham; Dr. Bell, R. Browne, Esquire.
M. R. C. S., and other eminent Physicians and

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

Agents .- Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Bookeller, Briggate; Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market-street; the Intelligencer Office, Leeds: Hargreare, Library, York; Whitaker, Sheffield; Harst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook. Anddersfield; Bowman, Shaw, Piccadilly, Manchester: Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Wholesale by Hannay and Co., 53, Oxford-street, London,

Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s. "ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT,"

Prepared and sold by appointment, at Mesers Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnival's Inn, London. This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physician of eminence, is celebrated for quickly caring and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent Chronic, and Hooping-Coughs, Wheezing at the Chest, Croup, and all Diseases of the Lungs, Liver,

and Stomach, which it effects without producing tenderness or other inconveniences. It is perfectly, a half, and is three and a half inches in length, and ordinary is its power in strengthening the Chest, See., that all of delicate habits, or predisposed to Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. With each bottle will be given the E-say lately published, on the new method of coring Dropsy and Consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all Booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, as above; and patients in the country corresponded with until cured, fee 10s. All letters post-paid.

Mr WILKINSON SURGEON

M. Ř. C. S.,

AY be consulted every THURSDAY, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inc. BRADFORD, and every SATURDAY, at 29, Petergate, YORK, opposite the Minster, from ten till six, and the remainder of the Week at his own House, 13, TRAFALGAR-STREET, LEEDS, from eight in the morning till ten at night, and on Sandays till two. Encouraged by his successful mode of treatment, in the cure of a few prevalent complaints, which has been strengthezed by the experience of many years in his extensive practice, sensible of the happy effects resulting to the public by Medical Men confining their attention to a certain class of Diseases, induces Mr. WILKINSON to continue to Mr. W. is regularly educated in the profession, he can with confidence offer a firm, safe, and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health. In recent cases a perfect cure is completed within a week, or plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, well

grounded, and permanent cure. COPY OF A LETTER. Mr. WILKINSON, -Sir, having had the misforfrom patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret larking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your medicine for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell got and am now without fear of any return of the complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellow creatures similarly affiieted, and for their

Leeus, October 4th, 1838. Mr. Wilkinson's Parifying Draps, price 4s. 6d. er bottle, for the cure of the above disease, may se had with printed directions, rendered so plain and easy, that patients of either sex may care themwives without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow Sold as above and by Mr. HAYERAPT, Adversizer Office, Hull: HEATON, Bookseller, Briggate, Leeds: Hartley, Bookseller, Halifax: and Hargeove's, No. 9, Coney Street, York.

good, I request you will publish this in the paper,

Yours respectfully,

only be so good as omit my name.

. All Letters must be Post Prich

BOYAL UNION LIPE ANNUITY AND DEPOSIT BANK. Betablished 1824.

PROSPECTUSES, on a single sheet, for transmission by post, may be had daily from ten till three. Rate of Interest on Deposits, to be with-drawn at eight days notice, 3 per cent. Ditto, at nix months' notice, 32. Proposals for Morigages of £5,000 and apwards on Freehold Estates in England, or for the Sale of Life and Reversionary Intereets, to be made in writing. Office Langaster Place, Strand.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

R. BAXTER, of Loods, late of Hull, (please to observe the name) who has restored to sight so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom has been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and fortyfive years, bega 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 oure 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 nstrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes after the first Appli-

TESTIMONIALS.

MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for tenyears, which originated from an inflammation, and had been under three Oculists in London and made perfect in two months.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for ewenty-five years, after having been under My. 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 himours, which, had they not been drained off would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gusta Serena.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood unrivalled for forty , years. The case last mennested was the first placed under the present Mr.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull.

N. B. Mr. BAXTER may be consulted for the next two months, at the last house but one, in Bridgeman Street, Bolton, near to Cockerhill Spring, and three minutes walk from the Manchester and 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-

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION

OR speedily curing gonorrhoa, gleets, strictures, irritation of the kidneys blodder irritation of the kidneys, bladder, prostrate gland, and all diseases of the urinary passager.



Look at the cut-it represents a Stone expelled by Yoland's Solution on the 25th of October, 1838, and the proprietors challenge the whole world to produce a case in parallel. It weighs one ounce and safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and so extra- is four and a quarter inches in circumference. The patient had suffered for years, and had instruments passed without success; but a short continuance of Yoland's Solution relieved, and finally removed all her sufferings. She was miserable, but is now happy, and desires her case to be made public. Her name and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane, 5, Bedford Street, Blackwall, and the medical gentleman who attempted the operation, Mr. Christopher Tatham, of Poplar. Ifyou doubt, apply to me patient; call, or desire some friend to do so, upon the proprietors of the Solution, at 138, HOLBORN, near Furnival's Inu, London, who will gladly afford every facility to enquiry, also hew the stone, which is now in their possession. YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacious in all the diseases for which it is recommended—it never ails,-read the testimonials, -try it, and you will very soon add yours to the thousands it has already cured; no matter how long you may have suffered, or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually cures when all other means have failed. The proprieters being determined to prove it in every way, repeatedly offered FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD to any one who could equal it, but no one could. It has established itself upon its own merits alone, for the empirical method of puffing has never been resorted to-indeed preparations intrinsically valuable, such as Yoland's Solution, do not require it.

TESTIMONIAL.

Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our public and private practice, for urethral discharges, we readily hear our testimony to its very superior eradicate every species of Venereal infection. As powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects: altogether, we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all urethral diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H, Ley, M.D. Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c. Sold in buttles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Baines & Newsome, Heaton, bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Shetfield; Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Hudderskield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; PALEY, the greatest of moral philosophers, truly chester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; enumerates children as among the principal plaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets. antil cured.

Dropsy and Consumption Cured

By a physician. The new system triumphant!! The most extreme cases being daily oured by it with great rapidity, as reference to patients will prove. So satisfied is the discoverer of the certainty of his success, that he is willing to forego his fee (to all cured. Attendance from 9 till 3 daily, at Mesers. and preventing consumption, aethma, colds, coughs, and all diseases of the lungs, threat, liver, and stemach, which is effected without tenderness, or other in strengthening the chest, &co., that all of weakly ic speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exer- preparation, cise for the lungs. With each bottle will be given the essay lately published, on the new method of curing dropsy and consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all booksellers, or at Mess. Graham',

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE KINGDOM FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SPLENDID SWISS AND SPANISH SUITS, CONSISTING OF FROCK COAT, WAIST COAT AND TROUSERS, FROM 14. 6d., NEATLY BRAIDED. SUPER CEOTH, HUSSAR SUITS OF JACKET, WAISTCOAT, AND TROUSERS OF ANY COLOUR, FROM 21s.

TAILORING, WOOLLEN BRAPERY, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.

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LION HOUSE TO COMBRIGATE LEEDS;
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PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE DEPOT, MINORIES, LONDON.

TIME following are the advantages of purchasing at our Establishments:-FIRST-The Certainty not being overcharged, the Lowest Price being asked, and no Abatement made. SECONDLY-Any Article changed if not fully approved of, either as regards Cut, Quality, THIRDLY -A Choice from an Immense Stock, which for Variety, Quality, or Price sannot be

Equalled in any one House in the Kingdom. B. J. in again presenting himself to the notice of his Friends (the Public,) deems it needless to renew any former professions—his principle and method of doing Business are so well known, and so highly approved of, that he need only revert to the past as a pledge for the future. It is a maxim of old, those

that BUY CHEAP can SELL CHEAP, and on this principle the Proprietor sets his claim to preference. Of the Priority of this Establishment there cannot be a doubt, as the returns of the last year have been many THOUSAND POUNDS more than any one year preceding it. How has it increased? It is from the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the Union took place at the house of Mr. P. Bussey, from the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with.

TO LARGE FAMILIES, and these residing at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the other priety of sending a delegate to the Rochdale at most importance, not only covering all incidental Expenses, and realising a Saving from 30 to 40 per unceting, and other business connected with the Cent. But likewise combining Recommy with Elegance and Durability. smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with.

Cent., but likewise combining Beonemy with Elegance and Durability.

Families requiring MOURNING, no House in the Kingdom can equal. At all times READY MADE, from 200 to 300 Suits of Black, of all qualities; or Suits of Clothes made to Measure at Five

Hours' Notice.

Hours' Notice.

Gentlemen's Spanish, Opera, Walking, and Travelling Cloaks of every description kept Ready Made.

CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASHION.

The extensive and distinguished Patronage this Establishment has been knooured with in making-up Gentlemen's Clothes to Order, on a READY MONEY System, has induced the Proprietor to spare no exertions nor expense to rander his Stock replete with every Novelty, and in order to retain the precedence which this Establishment has stained for the ELEGANCE OF CUT, Superanted delegate from this District to the above meeting. That Mr. John Arran be appropriated and strict Attention, in using every means in his power to make every Article in a superior and unprecedented Style.

None but experienced Workmen, of first rate tulent, are employed, or materials, but of the best Description, used; the whole being placed under the superintendence of Cutters of the first celebrity, from the most Fashionable Houses of the West End of London, on whose abilities the utmost reliance can be placed, rendering almost nugatory any chance of not realising those expectations which any Gentleman, patronising this Establishment, must naturally expect; and in order to remove the remotest possibility of its securring otherwise, he begs leave to state that NO GARMENT NEED BR TAKEN WHEN MADE IF NOT FULLY APPROVED OF.

NO ABATEMENT MADE. Every Article will be offered to one and all at the Lowest Price-in no instance will it be deviated from; but they may rely upon receiving every attention and civility in his power, it being his primary consideration to give universal satisfaction, and retain their valuable custom,

> The following is a brief sketch of Prices:-Splendid Swiss and Spanish Dresses, neatly Braided, consisting of S. D. Frock Cuat, Waistcoat, and Trousers..... Super Cloth Hussar Suit of Jacket, Waistcoat, and Trousers of Beaverteen and Cord Dresses, from...... 5 6 Moderate Quality. Medium Quality. England wool dved. £. S. D. £. s. d.

A complete Suit of Black (Men's Size) 2 0 0 2 10 0 3 3 0 Suit of Saxony Ditto Green or Brown 2 8 6 2 15 0 3 15 0 MOLESKIN AND FUSTIAN CLOTHING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, 25 PER CENT. inhabitants of Juniper Green, where resolutions BELOW ANY OTHER HOUSE.

SEI'ERAL HUNDRED WAISTCOATS, of last Year's Patterns, AT HALF PRICE. MACINTOSH WATERPROOF CLOAKS, COATS, CAPES, &c. 15 PER CENT. UNDER THE

REGULAR PRICES. No Business done on Saturdays until Seven o'Clock in the Evening.-Will remain Open until Twelve.

IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE On every Stage and Symptom of the VENEREAL DISLAGE, in its mild and most alarming forms. just published by MFSSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS,

Great Charles Street, Birmingham; 23, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Bale Street, Manchester; and given grass with each Box of

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box,



CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS-TRATED BY ENGRAVINGS, shewing the different stages of this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure with ease, secrecy, and safety,

without the aid of medical assistance.
PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. nd Ils., are well known throughout Europe and America to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered, for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; they have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe eases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the Venercal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in

the more advanced and invotorate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a meianoboly fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of differate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, meraury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, plotches on the head, face and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with necturnal pains in the head and limbs, till

at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to 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 of renouncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and desiractive habit. but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melanchely, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC

PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the dreadful results arising from these melancholy eases.

MESSRS. PERRY & CO., SURGEONS, may be consulted as usual at No. 4, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and 23, Slater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry & Co. to give such advice, as will be the means of affecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

Letters for advice must be post paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound. Sold by the principal Medicine Sellers in every Market Town in England, Scotland, Wales, and reland; alse on the Continent, and North and South America. Sold at the Intelligencer Office, Times Office, and by Heaton, Leeds.

N. B .- Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other Shopkeeper can be upplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the trade, by Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all other wholesale Mdicine Houses in London.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION. "Opifer per orbem dicor."

and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in sources of human happiness .- At no period is human the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, the kingdom, wholecale by Hannay & Co., 63, Ox- life so precarious as in the early stages of infancy; &co., it is a pleasant, innocent, and efficacious carstantly administered to tender infants, especially among the poerer classes. These dangerous compounds allay pain for a time by stupefying the senses, but ultimately leave the agonised little sufferer in a worse state than before. Theignorant and deluded. though anxious, well-meaning, and affectionate mother, thus procures herself a little more ease from nursing, but her darling child either shortly perishes. who personally apply) for advice until after they are or, if it survive, it is only to pass its mortal pilgrimage (from its constitution having been thus enervated GRAHAM & Co.'s, 188, Holborn, near Furnival's and undermined) in a state of lethargic insensibility. Inn. London, where may be obtained the Anti-con- Deeply impressed with the magnitude of these serious semptive Liniment, so eelebrated for quickly curing evils, and animated with a truly philanthropic zea to arrest their progress, it was that the late Mr. Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skilinconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and ful chemist and apothecary) directed his best eneris applied by gentle frietion, and its power is so great | gies to the formation of a compound suited to the

ATKINSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATI E which has now stood the test of analyzation, the test of trial, and above all, the fiery ordeal of public York; and retail by J. Hobson, Star Office, Baince opinion for nearly half a century, and of which fifty and Newsome, Reinhardt, Heaton, Smeeton, Bell thousand bottles are annually sold in Great Britain I and Brooke, Allen, Bean, Clapham, Bilbrough, The Arti-consumptive Liniment may be obtained In short, whether this medicine be destined to enter Humble, Land, Marriott, Perring, Stanley, Tranter, of the Agents for Yoland's So' zion, Price 4s. 6d. the palace or the humblest cottage, the proprietor Tarbotton, Townsend, Carter, &c. &c. Leeds, and alike feels an honest conviction of its power to as- by most Medicine Venders in England.

that pain into gladness that suffering into balmy

ford Street, London. Prepared and sold retail by for it is a fact no less lamentable than true, that a during the progress of the hopping couch the Colors Bridges, who resides near the premises, Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holborn, near the least one half the children born in Great Britain during the progress of the hooping cough, the

Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. I, Market- Ward, surgeons, of Ewell, were sent for, and they place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at la. 13d did all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. 28. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most re- The injury done to the premises is most extensive, pectable druggists in town and country, and may and the boundary wall is completely destroyed. be had wholessle of the proprietor, and at the usual Two of the injured persons were millwrights, who



HEALTH AND LONGEVITY

DENNIS'S CELEBRATED FAMILY PILLS for Bilious, Liver, and Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, Sick Head Ache, &c. at to establish a sirgle lodge. The like holds good 1s. 1 d. and 2s. 9d. the Box, duty included. It is a fact, that some of the most dangerous, as

various complaints of infants. His laudable efforts well as the most painful Complaints, which the habits, or predisposed to pulmenary diseases, should were at length crowned with the success they so well human body is subject to owe their origin to the apply to it wishout delay; as also all vocalists, pub. merited, in the production of that most invaluable stomach and bowels being overcharged with bile. &c.; and these Pills being so well adapted to carry off these complaints, having deservedly gained the esteem they are now held in.

Prepared and sold wholesale by Dennis and Son,

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of A preserving health and the domestic treatment of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the fadustrious classes:

BY MATTHEW FLETCHER.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, de Bury, Lancasbire. Published by A. Cobbett, London; and William Willis, Manchester; and sald by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leedt and by all Booksellers and News Agents.

EMPLOYMENT.

DERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agenus continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church Yard, Bishop'sgate Street. They are packed in Leaden Canisters, from an Ounce to a Pound, a plan found exceeds ingly convenient. The Licence is only Eleven Shillings per Annum; Excise Permits are abolished, and many during the last Fourteen years have realised considerable incomes by the agency without One Shilling let or loss. Application to be made to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

DISTRICT MEETING .- On Saturday evening week, a meeting of the Bradford District Northern lowing resolutions were brought before the meeting and carried unanimously : -1st. "That Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Peacock be requested to wait upon Mr. of the Bradford District to carry out the manifesto of the General Convention, as far as possible." 5th. "That this meeting is of opinion that any village in the neighbourhood shall be attended by speakers, on application being made to the Bradford Central Committee, and that in consequence of this arrangement, the places named on the plan are hereafter expected to apply in the same way." The Committee meet at Mr. Bussey's every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock.

EDINBURGH AND ITS LOCALITY .- The committee of the Elinburgh and Midlothian Universal Suffrage Association have been exerting themselves in arousing the people of the country districts of the county. The Radicals of Musselburgh met lately on the Links, and were addressed by Messrs Wilson, Duncan and M'Lean from Edinburgh. This borough has been out of organization for the last four or five months, owing to a dispute that arose out of the Calton Hill resolutions. The people themselves now most heartily regret their folly; they have again re-united, passed resolutions declaring their confidence in, and determination to, support the Conwere also passed declaring their determination to have the Charter at all hazards. The same evening the people of Laswade were addressed by Messrs. Cumming and Smith. The men of this village are Radicals to the heart's core; no opposition can stop these men in their resolve to have Universal Suffrage. The men of Dalkeith (the Dake of Buccleaugh's burgh) met in their large hall on this evening, and were addressed by Messrs. Douglas and Ranklin. There is an excellent association in existence; in that burgh similar resolutions were passed. Judging from the spirit that prevailed at these various meetings, it is impossible that the people's rights can be long withheld.

THE PRINCES-STREET MURDER-FURTHER REWARD. - This horrible transaction being still shrouded in mystery, Mr. Pearce, the friend of the unfortunate Mr. Westwood, has, in addition to £200 already offered by him, caused bills to be published, promising £100 more; making, with the reward (and pardon) offered to be paid by Government, the large sum of £500.

HISSING THE QUEEN.—At the last A scot races (says a Morning paper), we have reason to believe that the Duchess of Montrose and Lady Sarah Ingestrie received an intimation that her Majesty was impressed with the idea that they were among the persons who had hissed at a moment when no sounds but these of applause, gratulation, and loyalty, ought to have been heard. It was, we believe, further intimated to the noble ladies we have mentioned, that the Royal ear had been abused, to the effect already stated, by Lady Lichfield. The ladies, who had reason to think that they had been thus unjustly and ridiculously accused, applied immediately to their supposed accuser, who denied that she had made any such communication. On being urged to give this denial in writing, she declined to do so without first consulting her lord. But, on the application being renewed at a subsequent period, her ladyship, as we understand, explicitly and in writing denied that she had given atterance to the calumny in question. Here the matter stood, until from some incidents connected with the late ball at Buckinsham-house, the two ladies thus impeached saw reason to believe that the erroneous impression communicated to her Majesty at Ascot had not been entirely removed. It was an impression, however, which they could not permit to remain without employing every means of removing it; and accordingly the Duchess of Montrose went to Buckingham Palace and requested an audience of her Majesty. After waiting for a considerable period (two hours, as we have been informed), her Grace was informed by the Earl of Uxbridge that she could not be admitted to an audience, as none but peers or peeresses in their own right could demand that privilege. Her Grace then insisted upon Lord Uxbridge taking down in writing what she had to say, and promising her that the communication should be immediately laid before her Majesty. In this state, we believe, the matter remains substantially at the present moment, although it has taken a new form, the Duke of Montrose having, we understand, though it necessary to open a correspondence with Lord Melbourne upon the subject.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MIDL AT EWELL -On Wednesday forenoon, between twelve and one o'clock, the inhabitants of Ewell and the neighbourhood were greatly alarmed by a dreadsuage maternal pain for infant suffering; to convert ful explosion which took place upon the powder words of Sir Henry Bridges, at that place. As soon as the confusion had in some degree subsided, it was discovered that one portion of the premises had been completely destroyed, and three men who were at work there were very seriously injured, so much so, indeed, that they are not expected to recover. Sir Coleman, the constable of Ewell, and several other had come to the premises for the purpose of making some improvement in the machine. The explosion was a most terrific one, and its effects were felt for several miles from the spot. At Streatham some of the houses were shaken by it, and the inhabitants were very much alarmed in consequence. It is not known to what cause the disaster is to be attributed.

THE CHARTISTS. - It is a curious fact, that in the parts of the Scottish Highlands, where Gaelio alone is spoken, the Chartists have not been able with regard to Cardiganshire and Merioneth, and those parts of Wales where the people still confine themselves to the language and customs of the Cymri. Kenlish Observer. [It never occurred to the sage Tory commentator, that the Chartist agitators are all intelligent English mechanics, who know nothing either of Welsh or Gaelic dialects, and that both the "Cymri" and the Gaels who de not speak English, form the most ignorant population in Great Britain. Had these pets of despetism retained their Cymris customs in all their original purity—we believe they wear clothes and do not paint their bodies they would have been even farther from becoming converts to Chartism, which is merely the assertion of equal rights for all men, than they are at present!

GREAT REJOICINGS .- The Globe of Friday says, "This being the first anniversary of her Majesty's coronation, the day has been observed with the usual loyal rejoicings." We wish the Globe had told as where these loyal rejoisings took place. We saw none of them, nor did anybody else,-Charler.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY-TRIP TO YOUGHAL The tee-totallers have carried their partiallity to "water" to such as extent that they have comm need a eries of aquatic excursions. On Tuesday about 450 persons, of both sexes, members of the Temperance Society of Cork, embarked at the carly h us of six o'clock, on board the river steamer that of the female was inscribed the words "domestic happiness," and upon that held by the male figure, "sobriety." A very excellent band was on

progress of the war in India. According to one and who consequently have an interest in its of being enrolled. letter :- "The India mail has brought intelligence promotion. See, Sir, what the effect of a section of of Runjeet Sing's army having gained possession of this gang has been in this neighbourhood; they Beveral important towns of the Cabool, and of its found it in peace and have left it at war - a war in the of magistrates was an extraordinary meeting, not a the case with the Court. being in full march for the capital." Another corsuppression of which every gentleman in the counday when sessions are holden, was not an open
respondent of the same paper says—"Positive intry is equally interested as the poorest individual. court. Will not swear that any of the defendants formation has been received, that the war for I well remember, Sir, when similar practices were were present upon that day. The order to drill was set up for these particular descentants, the order of the sea. No, it would have been an over large a portion of the community should be exempt from replacing Shah Sonjah an the throne, has been allowed to exist in Ireland. The first to stop agi- not given to Sissons by him, nor does he remember the Magistrates was intended to cover them, and larder for one man, an over large farm for a single the punishment, which they themselves have declared brought to a conclusion sati-factory to the East tation was the possession of arms—the next was the shat Sissons was present. Did not mention sixty in India Company, by the submission of Dost Mahom- shelter of the barrack, and the consequence was his examinations. med Khan.

novel manner:—It appears that she went to bed that there is one law for the rich and another law be able to unloose the strings, and was in consequence strangled.

VERY REASONABLE.-A musical reviewer in that the air "Every Valley" "was exceedingly well sung by Mr. Bennett, who threw considerable energy in o those passages which Braham used, (why does he not do so still?) to give with such unperalieled effect." Now, when it is recollected that Mr. Braham has nearly attained to the ripe

pected to contain contraband goods, and sent to the Queen's Warehouse to be examined. They were found to contain a considerable quantity of tobacco, cigars, brandy, and cordials .- London paper.

THE PRECURSOR SOCIETY. - The Precursor Society heid a meeting in the Corn Exchange, loss of respect. Gentlemen, of the character of the Colonel WILDMAN.—It is not authority, men in the room. The members of the press!

not kill him, and he was in the act of throwing there it is as a law, and one under which poor men himself out of a window, when some neighbours, have been incarcerated at Manchester. I have now attracted by the report, came in and prevented him. done my daty, and though an unpleasant one, yet

MANSFIELD.

CLASSES OF WOODHOUSE, NEAR fecation. MANSFIELD, AND TRIAL OF THE OFFENDERS.

On Friday week, notwithstanding the wetness of the day, the most extraordinary excitement we ever witnessed prevailed in this town, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, at nine colock in the morning, from Sheffield, whither a deputation had been sent to request that he would conduct the prosecution against five of a corps which has been raised under two attorneys of Mans. field, by the direction and with the authority of said county, on the twenty-eighth day of June, in chair. Mr. Hall, one of the Deputy Lieutenants and that gentleman refused to accept, but the donor it as full, and at the same moment. [Cheers, and drilling and training. Colone: Wildman, the ma- and thirty-nine. gistrate who issued the summonses, did not arrive till nearly one o'clock; shortly after which Mr. O'Connor said that he appeared upon the part of the Crown, at the prosecution of five persons, under the Act of 60 Geo. Chap. I., and he trusted that the magistrates would allow the case to proceed

Col. Wildman, J. Coke, Esq., and Mr. Unwin; cottonspinners, were the sitting Magistrates; and Messrs. Waikden and Benn, solicitors, appeared on

hehzlf of the defendants.

After Mr. O'Connot had made his application, Mesers. Walkden and Benn severally contended against the jurisdiction of the Court, and decied its competency to interfere, arguing that the Act only applied to persons who might be arrested in the act

Mr. Unwin was quite clear as to his incompetency, which Mr. O'Connor would not deny, while at the same time he must uphold the jurisdiction of the Court , he said the argument of the solicitor would at once render the Act inoperative, if would require to do to evade the provisions would army more than eight years. I purchased my be to drill upon an eminence, watch the approach discharge. of the magistrates, and then scamper away. He also showed by the 7th section that informations may be laid within six months after the offence, herein charged. Col. WILDMAN was of Mr. O'Connor's opinion, that the Court had jurisdiction.

Mr. COKE would wish to be clear, but did not wish to commit himself; while Mr. Unwin was positive

informal, inasmuch as it did not set forth the nega- persons in a field practising military exercise, movetive that the parties had not the sanction of two magistrates as directed by the act.

but such allegation could not have been set forth, as the facts could not have been known by the proseentor, that the appearance of the defendants which is, to the right face, front; left face, front;

arranged, as no more than one magistrate was re- they all obeyed that command. Then he brought

Mr. O'CONNOR observed that, however one gentleman may declare his own incompetency, he trusted that Col. Wildman, at all events, would remain unanimous. (Laughter.) After a long argumezt and much nonsense, Col. Wildman determined upon going into the case, when Mr. O'CONNOR proceeded-Sir, 1 rejoice that

you have preserved your dignity and have decided upon hearing the case, one perhaps of more importance than has ever been tried in this neighbour- NOR .- Becollects the evening of the 10th of June hood. I regret, Sir, not that it has fallen into my Saw the five persons, whom he now identifies hands, but that it has fallen into any hands to be drilling upon that evening. Siston gave the word obliged to vindicate the law by taking vengeance of command. Saw the same party frequently before upon the dupes of others, instead of against the principal, who remain sheltered, while they hire drilling them. The Town Constable, Birgen, was mercenaries to do their work. Sir, the many attempts with them, and upon one occasion Brooks, to whom made by the gentlemen who are engaged for the the drill ground belonged, saw him [witness] looking desence, have fortunately failed in making one over the wall, and told him that if he did not leave the only consideration of the Court. I merely wish Has heard them called the Duke of Portland's ore fit for a rivice? Is this, or, the manner in which ford had shis above, you will there find a condition to furnish an example which will equally operate as corpe.

preserving peace, while they have areated all but one they had just heard from Mr. O'Conner. evil; and, Sir, bear in mind the constitution of this

arthority of the civil power, and has taken the June, the Duke of Fortland and ten or twelve of arms long before the loth of June, place of the posse comitains of this country. Magistrates met to take the state of the country. That force, Sir, lookek upon any disturbance in the inte consideration, in consequence of the letter of Lord neighbourhood, as a mere family jar, which every J. Russell. Had not time to consult the Lord Lieus. individual had an interest in allaying. Neighbour and the magistrates then deputed Mesers. Hall and dir, for the purpose of proceeding on a pleasure knew neighbour; his influence was great, and his Unwin two of their body, to take such steps as they trip to Youghal. The flag of the Air was a very interest in the preservation of order was still should think proper, in order to make the necessary ever, and I mention previous acts, to show that tasteful ensign, upon which were described two large greater, his physical aid never being required arrangements for drilling and training a corps not there is some authority here behind the law greater or ased till his moral influence over his neigh- exceeding sixty. In compliance with this order, and more powerful than the law itself, for if poor bour fail of its effect. In this state, Sir, Hall and Unwin had commissioned him, Walkden men had thus violated this penal statute, peace was equally dear to all, and equally and Benn to raise the corps, which they did, and they would not be allowed first to have preserved by all; but when a system grew into gave authority to drill and train. The Duke of committed the offence, and then have received inexistence which requires brute force for its support, Portland had authorized Hall, and they in pur- demnity for the past and authority for the future. THE Augsburg Gazette publishes apocrypbal in for this moral corps was substituted a corps of ruitelligence received from Alexandria relative to the fians, whose occupations depend upon civil discord,

that the gentleman having abandened his home A WOMAN STRANGLED BY HER BONNET STRINGS. | Which should have been his centry-box, in his absence An extremely dissipated, drunken, and disorderly his home and his centry-box were turned into ashee; woman, of the name of Elizabeth Kenchen, met take care, lest such a license in England may not her death on Wednesday night last in the following | lead to a similar conflagration. If the poor once find with her bonnet on, but in that restlessness which for the poor, they will have an equal contempt for intoxication often creates, she fell out of bed. and all law, and will very soon subvert all order. her bounet becoming fastened between the bedstead While the system continues, you must not linerease the privileges of the wealthy, or you cannot punish the poorer, for seeking for the same. Recollect, Sir, the warning voice of Lord Byron, when treatthe Murning Chronicle, recording the performance ing on those very outbreaks in the House of Lerds, of the "Messiah," at the Foundling Hospital, says which gave rise to this act. He said, my Lords.

you have created the system, and now would destroy they please, to give what orders they thought passed through. In case of a conviction before the rural communities broken up. Then war, pestilence, its victims. You may erect your scaffolds and fill proper, to select the men and depute authority. you must have a Jefferies for a judge, and twelve but knew that the men were to have arms. They speaking of outrages which took place in this by their orders. age of three score years and ten, we think it must be acknowledged that the question is somewhat to prevent a recurrence of those disasters, at the and that the order was previous to the leth of recollection of which humanity must blush. No; I June? An Insensors Mode or Shudgling has been laked to abandon this prosecution, and Witness.—You keep puzzling me so that I cannot detected by the fide-waiter stationed on board the lam told that I may proceed by indictment. My say whether I said sixty or not; but I think the Long Strangford, arrived from Hamburgh, and now answer is, that I cannot promptly nor legally, so order was before the 10th of June. discharging at Brewer's Quay. Eight square logs as to produce the desired example upon the spot. 1 Mr. BENN said, that in addition to what had fünber, sixteen feet six inches long, and each am aware that I might proceed against the magis- fallen from Mr. Walkden on behalf of their clients, perforated like a pump, the bore being 6% inches in trates in the Court of Queen's Berch, and I beg ail he begged, in the first place to hand in his protest diameter, and plugged, so as to rend r discovery magistrates who doubt their jurisdiction and their against the jurisdiction of the Court, denying i almost impossible, were, in consequence of the wood competency, that their court is the palladium of competent to try the case. He also mentioned his British liberty, that it is the source from whence former objection to the warrant, insenuch as it was prosecution ought to issue, and therefore it is a source informal, not containing the negative of the defen-

you will soon find that loss of life will follow the of L.ra John Russell. men now on trial, I knew nothing, but I regret that power have no authority. present amounted to nearly the same number. The ing violated the law themselves, while they have had room has been newly painted and improved, no the felly to allow the improdence of others thus to doubt in preparation for renewed agitation when the have entrapped them, and of others who are for the trates, and it will be seen that the defendants not tremendous. The court was soon found to be too his untimely pressing of their suit may deprive him operation. Wilkes was expelled from the House ANYPLE DEATH. — journeyman cabinet maker in law's controll; as there is no excuse for them, the Act, by eriling "clandestinely," that the which was also inad quate, the street in the rear of be in an equal state of wretchedness. (Cheers.) AWPEL DEATH.—2 journeyman capture manager in the secure is no saccess of the saccess of the secure is no saccess of the secure is no saccess o tions at what happened, and their apprehensions of was only applicable to the time for which it was the consequances. Their commiseration, though not peculiarly enacted, while I tell them that a partial addressed to him, had such an effection his nerves, that | construction of it will very soon cause a recuron Saturday he shot himself with a pistel in the rence of those times; but a more general answer breast. The ball passed through his body, but did perhaps may be that while it remains unrepealed

He is still alive, in an hospital, but is considered will I never flinch from the protection of the rights to be in an hopeless state.—Galignani's Messenger. of the poor man, and from you I expect such a jaige. ment as will not balk the law of its triumph in order to deprive me of a victory. Mr. O'Connor, during his address, of which the above is a mere sketch. EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DRILLING was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the AND TRAINING OF THE MIDDLE people in the Court, which was crowded to suf-

The Learned Gentleman then said that he would either have the witnesses sworn to their depositions, or proceed to examine them viva vocc, when Coi. Wildman recommended the former course, and the witnesses deposed as follows:-

County or Depositions taken on oath before Nothingham. me, one of her Majesty's Justic's of (To wrr)) the Peace of, in, and for the county of Nottingham, (whese names are hereunto subscribed in the margin hereof.) at Mansfield, in the John Wass says-I am a frame-work-knitter,

residing in the parish of Sutton-in-Ashfield, in this county. In the evening of the teath instant, I was at hiansfield. Woodhouse, in this county, along with William Newton, Samuel Marsball, and Henry Da Courcy. I saw there above a score persons in a field, practising military exercise, movements, or evolutions—amongst them I observed the five persons now present, whose names I understand are John Sissons, Joseph Shippam, John Pogmore, the younger, William Booth the younger, and William Naylor. He put them through their facings, which is, to the right face, front; left face, front; right about face, front. He then gave them the words of command to form four deep, and all the persons obeyed his commands in all these movements or evolutions; then as they stood four deep, Sissons gare the words of command, right face, and they all beyed that command. Then Sissons brought them quick march, and they all obeyed that command. the men? Than he formed them into sub-divisions, and his law was sound; and, in fact, all that men formed them into a line again. I have been in the

> Sworn and subscribed before me, in the presence of all the persons

William Newton says-I am n frame-work-knitter, residing at Sutton-in-Ashfield. I have been nearly who was a magistrate. four years in the army. In the evening of the with the witness, John Moss, and Samuel Marshall rantably so. Mr. BENN then argued that the warrant was and Henry De Courcy. I saw there above a score ments, or evolutions. Amongst them I observed the five persons now present, whose names I understand Mr. O'CONNOR replied that the production of such a document, may be a good ground of defence, but such allegation could not have been set forth, as William Naylor. Sissons was practising or drilling and Naylor. He put them through their facings, ments or evolutions. Then as they stood four deep, Mr. Cone observed that the matter were easily Sissons gave the words of command right face, and order. them into a line, and gave them the words right | The case for the defence here closed, and face, quick march, and they all obeyed that command. Then he formed them into sub-divisions, and formed them into a line again.

Sworn and subscribed before me,

in the presence of all the persons herein charged. Samuel Marshall and Henry De Courcy deposed to the same facts as the other witnesses. Samuel Humphrey examined by Mr. O'Con impression upon the Court. I say fortunately, that he would give him a sair [20re] head. Berbecause the principal nature of the case is gen, the Constable, wanted to turn them away on such as to demand prompt investigation in the the 10th, and drew his staff upon them, but they locality where the offence is committed. If any had got leave from Mr. Harvey, the owner of the thing is necessary for the protection of your life and | ground to be there. The Constable came from the property it is that there shall be equal protection for drilling party and returned to them. Has seen the life and property of the poor man. You cannot, many of them with fire arms, Booth in particular. under the act proceed to a summary conviction, and Has seen him with his musket, cross-belt, and carif you could, I should not press for a larger smount tridge box. It is quite notorious that they drill, and of punishment than would tend to prevent a recur- are trained to the use of arms, and that twelve are offence? Was there ever such an expose, arms pro- stolen. (Chieff) Yes, if you could examine the rence of the crime, which, in my mind, should be sent week'y to do service at Man-field by night.

Mr. WALKUEN was accordingly eworn, and suance did upon the same day appoint several per- Sir, this is a case which cannot rest here. I have sons who were then in attendance for the purpose now shown you that none of these men are covered

Cross-examined by Mr. O'CONNOR-Cannot recollect the date of his commission. The meeting

Mr. O'CONNOR-You positively did Mr. Unwin-He did not, what he said was that stances he would say, that there was no other course the authorities were present. Mr. O'CONNOR -He said that too; but he said sixty were the number.

Mr. Benn - He certainly did not. Col. WILDMAN-The witness did say sixty. Mr. Coke-Yes, he certainly did. Mr. Unwin-Well I did not hear it.

Mr. O CONNOR - Se it appears, but I did. It is immaterial, and only shows the necessity of having a sharp ear.

Cross-examination continued-Full authority was given to witness and Mr. Benn to uppoint whom your jails; but before you can insure conviction, Did not know where the arms were to come from, burchers for a jury." Recollect, Sir, that he was then were drilled with his and Mr. Benn's consent, and

which should be kept pure and undefiled. Once let | dant's authority under the statute. But the case of the people know that in this court there is for them his clients was, that he held in his hand their no protection, and for the wealthy no censure, and authority, and he also begged to hand in the letter

cheers in the Court.]

two n. He was quite sure that the order was deuse crowd. given before the 10th of June, his reason for being ositive was, that it was rendered necessary by the withdrawal of the police, and the order was given

Col. WILDMAN-Certainly not; for I was always

prosed to it.

avows!.)

speeches? Mr. O'CONNEB-Now, Sir, stand up, and I fers. By your oath, Sir, what arms did you mean. into a line, and gave them the words right face, where were they to come from, and who was to pay

The witness commenced answering this in a long

Mr. BENN thought that Mr. O'Connor was using

of Parliament, would find that the preamble of that toolish document went to suppress arilling and training of all classes of society, however it might afterwards have diverged into a more favourable compliance with the statute in this case should be as perfect as possible, to silence complaint and full n his hand, yet entire reliance is placed upon the viva voce testimony of one of the Magistrates conferring this luminous, extensive, and anomalous commission. But, Sir, that, even that would not be a defence for the present defendants, for we have upon the path of all that not one of the defendants had any other, dimetly or indirectly for the commission of the act charged against them, and if so liberal a construction is given to this penal statute as to come general checked by terror, not restrained by virtue—(checks) rolly neder a Particular authority, may not this general commission be pleaded by any man, or any body of men, who may be charged with a similar come reservations, for those from whom it was cired and examined, to see whether or not, they grant or the patent under which the Duke of Bed-

petrated. I shall prove to you, Sir, that a secret proved, but pleaded for the defendants a perfect proved whole corresponds to the provisions of the perfect proved the perfect proved the pleaded for the defendants a and that that corps of shopkeepers, and raided of the Act of Parliament, having received the mark with my condemnation, similar practices upon limitation against a nation's will, and the filles and trained to military evolus sauction of two Justices of the Peace, as directed the part of show who are thought to be better lives. The possession is in the Duke, but the right mitted by the Parliament, and if he had refused the part of show who are thought to be better lives. The possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke, but the right of the possession is in the Duke of the possession in the Duke of the Duke that they were drilled by the metropolitan police, his statement after be had been sworn, as it would being claudestine, I have presed the contrary, for I sestors were not in those days so very culpable, for Judges. However, the advice of the peaceable who were sent here for the ostensible purpose of be presumption in him to make a speech after the baye shown the interference of the local anthorities there was a surplus of land above the wants of the most unconstitutional force; it has usurped the deposed as follows: -- Some time before the 10th of Humphrey has sworn to the drilling and to the use land has become valuable, and the fools have lost

to do with suy other act.
Mr. O'Connen.—I admit it as far as regards any who might have been drilling under the commission, by this order; that the order was not as satisfactory as it might have been; and that to preserve peace, equal justice must be done to the rich man and to e poor man. With these remarks, I now leave Col. WILDMAN said that Mr. O'Connor must con-

cur with him in thinking, that as the defence was earth, all the birds of the air, and all the fishes of the provisions of the Act. Under these circum- Shakspeare were most applicable open but that of dismissing the complaint.

Mr. O'CONNOR said, that he was satisfied that the case had had a fair and impartial hearing, that We want it now. ("Aye, and we'll have it.") ple, who remained outside the Court during the castles, rookeries, and stone walls, to send reprerain fell in torrents, and upon his leaving town for forth. (Loud cheers.) They obeyed the summons, Nottingham, the streets were literally lined with the stone walls had ears, the works cent back the the working men, to engage Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, on Monday last. [Mr. O'Connor has done his duty, the people have done their duty, and Col. Wildman has done his duty, but the matter must not rest here. No, no, we must have this matter out and speedily too, or we must have a shocking state of things in this country.—En. N. S.1

MR. O'CONNOR AT LOUGHBOROUGH.

(From our own Correspondent.)

in the rear of the Pack Horse Hotel, occupied by by the committee, and even as early as five o'clock, dition we have also a powerful barrier—the poverty Mr. BENN. - Weil, Sir, I mercly exhibit it as many places were occupied, and as soon as Mr. of the most poor, may act as an imprudent protrates who issued the order being present, he Skevington, the delegates from Loughborough to the the worst. (Cheers.) But would you have confi. Mr. Benn then tendered his evidence, and was and many of the middle classes were among the the fate of all upon the faith of a part. [Cheers,

After the CHAIRMAN had opened the meeting, Mr. O'CONNOR was introduced by the delegates, and received with the most enthusiastic cheering. about the time when the Inspector left, which was He addressed the meeting for nearly an hour and a about the 5:n of June. This witness fully corrol haif, and was most enthusiastically cheered, and his and so would you if you ceased to live from hand to may invade the liberties of England, and may break Cross-exumined by Mr. O'Connor-Would not having given rise to a report of the Tories that he How many thousands are deterred from joining, say that he had given anything to any of the de- dared not come, he levelled them with a battering fendants to drilli-is pretty sure that not one of ram of heavy sarcasm and cutting invective. He wages of coercion, and others from a dread that Some may say the Commons represent all, and the defendants was present, when the first calist- seemed perfectly acquainted with all the local tran- dismissal would follow attendance on their political ment was made. Did not depute Sisson as driller sactions of the place, and appeared to understand duties. (Cheers.) Good God, how brave you must Mr. UNWIN, a magistrate, sworn-Recollects plaints of the working classes, but as I think his machinery may substitute your place, and leave heing at the meeting of magistrates, when the for- speech subsequently delivered in the large room of the you a starving wife and imploring children. [Loud] power within certain, defined bounds; for we are the step had the unanimous concurrence of all the ever heard, and lest you should not have space for all, and discretion, not to have committed you or myself Mr. UNWIN-Well, Sir, I think I had the duced was the most unanimous we ever witnessed worthy your acceptance. [Cheers.] Yes, and in honour of transmitting the decision to you myself. in this town. The whole meeting followed Mr. my anger I have never forsaken those who joined [Colonel Wildman—That may be, but does not O'Connor to his hotel, and one of the middle in the gift. [Cheers, and "No," from the Irish.] prove my acquirecence.] The thing was done with classes made his way through the dense crowd and the Lord Lieutenant's consent, and he was in the forced a sovereign into Mr. O'Conner's hand, which you never shall have freedom till Ireland receives myself, were deputed to raise the men, and we ap- rushed off and refused to give his name; upon which pointed Messrs. Walkden and Benn to perform all Mr. O'Connor said he would add it to the Defence the meaning of national faith, and the machinery The best guarantee that we possess for the enactthe necessary preliminaries. I was DEPUTED TO Fund. At ten o'clook, the reom at the Pack by which it was upheld, and cencluded the most EXAMINE THE ARMS, AND REPORT WHETHER Horse being crowded, a deputation was sent to splendid speech we ever heard with the following will affect those by whom they are made. Laws awfol groan fixed the Court, upon this blood thirsty hour, to meet the working people, which he cheerfully accepted, and upon his arrival was received Cross-examined by Mr. O'CONNOR-He did not with deafening cheers. When introduced he spoke estrict Messrs. Walkden and Benn to any particu- nearly as follows :- My friends, in the prosecution lar duty; will not say whether he gave a written of your great cause, it is right and proper that you have ever heard in this town, and will give a great power or not; the act says, or otherwise, and be should be placed not only in a defensive but in an spur to the good cause, and Mr. Editor, you will did it otherwise. It was before the 10th of June. offensive position; so that while you defend your say we required it, when I inform you that the Whig Navior. Sissons was drilling or practising these He neglected his own duty, he did not examine the persons, including Shippam, Pogmore, Booth, and arms, he deputed Walkden and Benn to do so. arms, he deputed Walkden and Benn to do so.

Mr. O Connor was repeating this answer, when the witness said—Will you examine me, and not make you should be able not only to prove your love of Hoad Inn, but I am happy to inform you that imshall give you in my cross-examination the full be- is more injurious to the cause of patriotism, than its and another sent for; thus you find that two can their force he wears the crown. He takes an oath, nesse of all the privilege which my profession con- ranks being joined by men who declare themselves play at Whig Government games. Mr. O'Connon said, come, Sir, no speeches, mencing at that period when you were robbed, and confine yourself to answers to my questions, and no bringing it down to the manner in which you were a liberty which his profession did not warrant in the to be the basis of the constitution, while the Ballot, rough manner in which he was handling the witness, which alone they selected, is an incovation upon the Col. WILDMAN - Certainly Mr. O'Connor has for required, when love of liberty was a virtue and tenth instant I was at Mansfield, Woodhouse, along been most rough with the witness: I think unwar- deceit was a crime. [Loud cheers.] The open and

ready to fight for mere moonshine, and agitate from The people here, sir, thank you for your noble robbed, but you neither know when or how. (Hear.) be proud of a visit from such a parson. It shall be my duty then to enlighten you, comsuccessfully plundered, showing at the same time the five great principles, for which you so nobly contended Constitution, a mark, which freemen looked not for undisguised exercise of a freeman's privilege was Mr. O'CONNOR-Well, Sir, if such is the then a duty cheerfully discharged by each, all having innocentia, et in ipsis improbis formidato supplicis opinion of the Court, I regret having merited its equal rights to protect, and consequently an equal refraenctur nocendi facilles. interest in the just exercise, of that right. [Great] Cross-examination continued-Knew that Go- cheers.) It was only when self interest guided vernment had not furnished the arms Believes they your representatives that disguise became necessary were, those left by the London tolice after their de- for their constituents. When each formed a comthese persons, including Shippam, Pogmore, Boots, parture. Knew who paid the men, but would not poment part of society, each bore a freeman's front, tell. It was not the Government. Had read the and exercised a freeman's right. [Cheers.] You Act over and over again, and thought that he had had then (taking you as the constitution,) that however had overcome any informality in the sum- right about face, front. He then gave them the fully complied with its provisions. Gave no com- suffrage which you now seek for the restoration of. mons, as if the omission was an error it was currected. In this view the Court, Unwin dissentient,
rected. In this view the Court, Unwin dissentient,
persons obeyed his commands in all these moreany other than Mesers. Walkden and Benn. Mr.
your forefathers, who bere the front of freemen, Hall, a Magistrate, and witness had given the sought not the disguise of the assassin. [Loud The case for the desence here closed, and

Mr. O'CONNOR replied. He said, that in the of the balance of power, which they held, that a Mr. O'CONNOR replied. He said, that in the course of his practice, he never witnessed a more standard was substituted for the neutral the skill and metal of the adversary at a distance, standard of the elector. [Cheers.] In that reign but ere long they will probably proceed to blows, disgusting case. The defence which was set up was most ingenious, and even the letter of Lord John Russell was relied upon, while Mr. Benn, who makes a breach in the rampart, the bedy soon quarrel when divested of legal refinement and Russell was relied upon, while Mr. Benn, who enters; so with your rights. In that reign the first Sessional Parhaments were abrogated, and your SARD publishes certain proceedings, which contain representatives proclaimed their own longevity, and a libel on a Mr. STOCKDALE, who thereupon construction on behalf of the privileged orders. The compliance with the statute in this case should be suspicion. But though we have been threatened tuency said an extended tenure to his nominee, en-Harry, the combined power of a limited constiabled that murderer to commence his plunder (loud cheers.) He required provision for those who would sanction whoredom, lust, and murder, and that prevision he amply received at the hands of the representatives of the new fangled constituen. eice. (Cheers) But you will observe that though be

the prople's land upon certain conditions, and with

and Metropolitan police, in keeping off spectators people. Then land was valueless, and people portion has been followed, an and insulting those who looked on. Then, again, were valuable, now as population has increased remains for future decision. sight of the fact, that it is population that has made present case of libel, we shall see on the one hand, Col. Wildman, yes Mr. O'Connor, but that being it so (loud cheers); but they can manage without the day land in the intermation, we have nothing you by the aid of machinery; and the proud owner The land then was not of so much value. In those cleared, she hovels razed, and the inhabitants transported. (Loud cheers.) You see then what we the land, at a fair rent, to the most beneficial vilify all men. purposes of the state. (Continued cheers)

We have now, according to Ged's wise injunction,

"He who is robbed, not wanting what is stolen, Let him not know it, and he's not robbed at all .:

acted otherwise, and that he bowed most respect- ensure the possession of its "kindly fruits, so as vantage; that they should make laws, and break fully to his just decision. Mr. O'Connor then left in due time they may enjoy them," and to that the Court, and was followed by a dense mass of peo- end subsequent tyrants issued their writs to whole of the proceedings, not withstanding that the sentatives in aid of King's defenders of the faith, and so persons, shouting and waving their hats as he answer with flighty speed, and then were the small magistrates the sum of £20 was at once raised by contagion, and disease centralized in unbeatthy towns; then did man lose his station in societyfor the prosecution at the Sessions, which took place | then, did character become valueless, and vice lose its shame, when Government began to live upon immorality. (Loud and long centinued cheers.) In make a woman a man, and a man a woman." olden times the steward returned to his large family These were the arguments adduced by Sir John and received their smiles as a reward for virtue, or their frowns as punishment for vice; but now alas how changed, he receives the orders of the few to make laws for the subjugation of the many, and is power of Parliament to be undoubtedly limited; rewarded by a share in the plunder. (Loud cheers.) It is to subvert this order of things and produce a perfect model out of chaos, that I am and have me. I cannot at eve present you with any portion whereby it was established in 1763, that "writing Saturday last being announced as the day on of my work, for it cannot be shown in parts. You which Mr. O Connor would address the people of must wait for the full-length figure of liberty. Loughberough, upon the necessity of raising a (Cheers.) My opponents can make their power Defence Fund, although the meeting was not daily manifest in acts of tyranny and oppression, that case proceeded, extended equally to every into have commenced till half-past seven, at an early while my work must go through a process of three dictable offence." Now, all libels are indictable hour the inhabitants of the surrounding villages for stages. (Cheers.) The first is accomplished; it is offences, and therefore by the admission of the Le-The meeting was held in the large Ball Court, plete; it is the union of opinion. The last is most gislature itself, they have been revolved to be ex-Mr. Somerfield. A penny admission was charged (Enthusiastic cheering.) In the disparity of con- stands, is a blot upon our code, but surely the the chair amidst loud cheers. Messrs Smart and (cheers); while, for myself, I am hourly ready for Convention and the committee were on the platform, dence in my judgment or discretion if I hazarded and "no, no."] Aye, but they cannot wait, poor fellows. When your forefathers had the land to fall back upon, the value of labour was made manifest, by the contrast with idleness. Your forefathers forced what they sought for from unwilling rulers, absence from the Demonstration on Whitsunweek, mouth, and had your inheritance to fall back upon. some by the petty plunder which they receive as the minutely the condition, position, usuges, and com- be to come here to-night, when you know that Pacz Horse, the most masterly and unique I have cheers.] Have I not, then, acted with judgment convinced that the people can always assert their I send you the latter. At the open air meeting, a reso- to the vengeance of our foes? [Loud cheers, and intion was unanimously passed for the formation of a "you have."] O'Council has made me a present fettered authority of any branch of the Legislature, Defence Fund Committee, and the satisfaction pro- to you, and I hope to prove myself in every way than giving it boundless power, to put faith in the No, I have told others, and I now tell you, that If the statutes of their own making he just, they "Wedon't wantic." Mr. O Connorthen explained

The nation's debt will be the nation's cause,

The two meetings were the most enthusiastic we peace, but also to charge your enemies with the mediately two shops were opened for the sale of destruction they have created. (Cheers.) Nothing arms, and one large lot was instantly disposed of

a love of turmoil rather than from regard to prin-spirit, and for the upright and alented manner in ciple. (Cheers.) You know that you have been which you conduct their ergan, and will at any time him, and has no longer any right to that situation,

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JULY 6.

PRIVILEGE versus LAW.

Factæ sunt autem legis, ut earum metu humana

ISIDORI. ETYMOL. LIB. 2, c. 10. Laws are enacted, that through fear of the punishment awarded by them, human audacity may be checked, innocence may be secure from the attacks of the wicked, and even among the wicked suffered, with impunity, to violate the laws made for

Our legislative and judicial worthies have for cheers.] No, it was not in consequence of the some time been engaged in an important sparring feel that he will not be deterred from doing his duty. breach was made, and in the subsequent one useless argument, is very simple. A Mr. HANtheir first Act was to give to the proclamation brings an action. Mr. HANSARD pleads the privilege of Parliament, under whose authority in the following roign, the reign of the bloody he published the papers, and the Attorney-General is ordered to defend him, or rather to defend the privilege of the House. Notwithstanding the awful grandeur of the plea, and the no less awful address of the Attorney-General, Lord DENMAN and the other judges of the Queen's Bench, think proper to decide in favour of the law, and against plundered the monasteries and robbed the poor, yet the privilege, HANSARD being condemned to pay even this tyrant in the first blush of his new author damages of £100. The Parliament flies into a rity did not exercise his sway to the full, but he was passion, says that it will do as it likes, and forms checked by terror, not restrained by virtue - (cheers) a Committee to patch up some case for a kind of plaster to its wounded dignity. The peaceable members of this Committee say, our privileges have been invaded, but let the fine be paid, and let the question be left open for after consideration. The warlife is to be protected? Once let the supposition go that he should keep hospitality and farm house for like heroes begin to storm, and swear that they will

THE TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS engaged in the last insurrection in Paris commenced, in the Court of Peers, on Thursday, in the produced shall be, as I believe it, unimpeachable, of the little interest generally. There was no crowd a more gross violation of law has never been perportion has been followed, and thus the question

If we regard this contest as merely relating to the the Commons enraged because they are not allowed of the seil never reflects, that machinery has no to cast foul imputations on Englishmen according to power of consumption; however, it may by an un- their fancy; and on the other, the Judges deterlimited use create an over production. (Cheers) mined to show them that they shall not violate the days, the question asked upon the sale of an estate laws with impunity. The Legislators desire to have was how many freemen there were upon it; but, how | the power of destroying the fair character of any changed the times, and especially in Ireland, for now that may be obnoxious. The reputation of man, the first question asked there is, whether the estate is which is generally dearer to him than life, is to be sacrificed at their pleasure. They claim a right to want is not to steal she land, but to appropriate libel, and declare it their own especial privilege to

What is the common sense, and what is the law multiplied and become fruitful, and such was his of the case? Reason tells us it is absurd that any intention, as in his wisdom he never intended that class of mankind should be invested with the power Adam should have devoured all the beasts of the of blackening the fame of their fellow-beings; that one of the Magistrates and both of the gentlemen gentleman. [Great cheering and laughter.] Harry against libellers; that they should prohibit offences, deputed by them had deposed to a compliance with robbed us, then, at a time when the lines of and yet reserve a right to be the offenders; that in fact they should declare that to be a crime in others, which they hold to be innocent, when committed by themselves; that they should declare actions to be as a magistrate he (Col. Wildman,) could not have When they get the plunder, the next thing was to lilegal, and yet legalise them for their own adthem.

> Established law supports common sense on this subject. It is true there are a mass of decisions, formed in the reigns of tyrants, and in the times of obsequious, cringing lawyers, which declare the Parliament to be almost omnipotent, and De Lelme, only looking at one side of the question, has most unwarrantably asserted that the English Parliament "can do everything but CAMPBELL. But on the other hand, there are also the dicta of upright judges, who have declared the and what is much stronger, all former decisions of a contrary nature may be looked upon as overruled been struggling, but mark the frightful odds against by the resolutions of the two houses themselves. and publishing seditions libels were not to be entitled to privilege, and that the reasons on which present dispute, however, should be also regarded in a much more extensive view. It is a struggle between the privileges of a particular body, and the laws of a whole nation. On its issue depends whether the House of Commons shall be allowed to declare itself above all law? If this be admitted, Parliament, under the mask of privilege, down these barriers, which have been raised for her defeace by the patriotic among our forefathers. therefore that their privileges are the rights of all. We deny that they are a national representation, but even if they were, we would rather limit their own rights, and that it is better to trust to the generosity, with which it may be used.

Why are the Commons to be exempt from law? surely need not object to be ruled by justice unjust, the faul: is theirs, and they deserve to suffer. should not be made for a few, but for the whole nation, and their violators, of whatever rank or class, should be equally punished. What respect or obedience do law-makers expect to be paid by others to their statutes, when they themselves are the first to break them?

Wherever a power is conferred above the laws despotism exists, and birth is given to the strangest anomalies. The Monarch is not above, but is subjeet to, the laws, for by them he is made, and by that he will rule according to law, and whenever he violates this oath, he breaks the trust reposed in which he attained on condition of being faithful thereto. The Judges are not above the laws, for they swear that they will be guided and ruled thereby. The Parliament is not superior to the laws, and it is the essence of presumption in them to advance so monstreus a claim.

Let no one ever forget the admonition of the great and patriotic Chief Justice Lord Helt, that "the coerceatur auducia, tutaque sit inter imprebas authority of Parliament is from the law, and as it is circumscribed by law, so it may be exceeded; and if they do exceed those legal bounds and authority, heir acts are wrongful and cannot be justified any more than the acts of private men."+

We have no fear for the result of this question; we feel assured that no class or individual will be themselves the pewer of injuring may be restrained. all. For Lord DENMAN we entertain the highest respect. However much we may dislike lais politics, we consider him one of the most consistent, straightbut that, if necessary, he will imitate his illustrious predecessor, Sir EDWARD COKE, who, when asked before the privy council, whether he would resist the supremacy of the Royal prerogative, boldly raplied, in the presence of JAMES the FIRST, " That he would do that which should be fit for a Judge to do." The duty of a Judge is to render justice equally and impartially to all; to be biassed neither by party nor by power; to be independent in principle and determined in courage; not to be dazzled by authority, nor awed by threats; to punish ALL violators of the law, whether rich or poor; and to adopt for his motto, the words of Magna Charta- "Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum vel justitiam." To no man will we sell, deny, or delay, that which is just and

The liberties of this country can never be entirely destroyed while trial by Jury exists, while the Judges maintain the true spirit of justice, and w by their power, over the oppression of privi the extortion of prerogative.

. Com. Joar, 24th Nov. Lords' Jour, 29th ? † 1. Salk, 505.

Mr. O'CONNOR WILL ATTEND THE BLICKBURN MEETING ON SATURDAY, (THIS DAY.)

MR. O'CONNOR WILL ADDRESS THE RADI-CALE OF BOLTON, ON SATURBAY (THIS) EVENING, ON HIS RETURN FROM THE BLACK-BURN DEMONSTRATION.

THE GLASGOW ELECTION. WHO IS THE MEMBER?

"They are wise to do svil, but to do good they have no knowledge."

Whenever the statute and common law come in contact with each other-when the written dictum of a small section of the community countermands the imprescriptible rights of the whole - the tram. mels of absurdity from which oppression never can escape, generally become manifest. Honesty of purpose needs neither disguises, fictions, nor multiplicity of forms. Its operations are ever simple. and, when unimpeded by the wi'es of villany, have fittle of doubt or difficulty about them; while on the other hand, those of faction -

4 Seeking a semblance to assume of that

striving to put the appearance of honesty upon works of wickedness, are constantly placing their sperators in the most ludierous dilemmas. Under the good old Constitutional system of electing membors of Parliament, by Universal Suffrage, the whole people of an electoral district were required to assemble on the day of an election, and choose their representative by show of hands; he, or they, out of the whole number of candidates, for whom the greatest number of hands were exhibited, being declared elected. Under these circumstances, a poll could never be necessary, unless for two opposing casdidates the show of hands should be so equal, termine which of them had the majority.

will be jealous of their rights, so, in all ages of the end or motive in connection with the conduct of world, that description of tyranny which has not been established by the sword of a conquering enemy, but has sprung up amongst the people around whom it has thrown its coils, has ever proeceded cautiously. Ancient rights have been invaded by degrees. They have been rather en. they see, or think they see, them descending on a eroached upon than abrogated; until, in many instances, the form has remained, and been rendered subservient to the purposes of the oppressor, after the reality had been entirely filched away. This is pre-eminently the case with regard to the exercise of the elective franchise. When the nominee of wealth or facrish meets with ne opposition, it is elearly as unnecessary as it would be unwise to patriot - a honest and good man-whose motives insist upon the restrictions with which dominant, interested, and oppressive sections of the community have fettered the franchise. They would rather that their representative should appear to be the marked out as a victim; upon whom the fangs of -representative of ALL; and hence, at all uncontested despotism had fastened in any way, who did not him capable of doing much good. We say, let him elections, the mode of voting remains unaltered. It find both these amiable characters united in the keep his seat. Let him join the Convention, and is only when an opposing candidate appears in the conductors of the factious press. We do not wish let us see whether any physical-force ruffian knave necessary to have recourse to that narrowing ral rule. If we did, we should immeof the constituency which has been provided as distely suspect either his talent, or his honesty, the means of preserving its accordancy. Hence or both. It was rather, therefore, with pleasure the Reform Act, in the true spirit, as well than otherwise, that we read in the Port of Type of the Whig harries, by a hom it was concected, as Pilot of the current week, the following editorial of the Tory harpies who had previously, by other comment:means, moulded the Constitution to their purposes, recognises two distinct grounds on which a Member can be returned to Parliament; by Universal Suffrage, evinced by shew of hands, or by a majority of course of agitation which Mr. U Connor keeps up throughout the land, warrants as in couning to the couclesian, that the voters evinced by the poll-books. This has given agitating tours have some relative bearing upon the circular rise, in the case of the late Glasgow Election, to a beautiful illustration of the manner in which commen series is outraged by the statute law, whenever that law regards party instead of Universal interests. The intricate machinery of the Reform Article the intelligent manner in which it is a rought by the Whig and Tory political engineers, have the land," before the establishment of the Northern shaced Glasgew in the condition of a city from which a member has been returned who does not thing of public events, or of Mr. O'CONNOR's :legally represent anybody. This has afforded matter of speculation for all the ingenuity of the Waig and Tory babblers ever since; some contend- the comfort of personal case; that he travelled ing that Mr. O'CONHOR is the member—some that | many thousands of miles "throughout the land" Mr. Oswald is the member; and some that there at his own cost, and laboured as never man laboured is no member at all. Much nonsense has been before him, without either fee or reward, other than talked about it by all the Glasgow papers, none of the gratification derived from the doing of it, long whom seem to understand the merits of the case. before the Northern Star was thought of; that, in . We shall, therefore, lay them before our readers as fact, the Northern Star would never have been they really are.

form of elections; it has only added thereto an un- whole press, both metropolitan and pravincial, constitutional mode of procedure in cases where being in the hands of mercenary hacks, at the nemination, or by a majority of votes the sun drop from the firmatnent as to see a truly the shew of hands at the nomination - he had not a discovery that Mr. O CONNOR's agitation is for the single vote was polled; therefore the return of gan and has been continued since years before Mr. Oswald not having been made upon either of the Star was thought of ! the grounds recognised in the ac: is invalid and declared by the Sheriff to have been duly elected. has resigned: and there is no law to prevent a member of Parliament from resigning his seat. The por can have one, without a new election,

The Glaszow papers, as we have said, are all finendering in the mud; all belabouring the poor Sheriff for having "put his foot into it;" while

Some blame the Sheriff for not having opened the | Star; referring to which, he says--poll, and say that if only a single vote had been . polled for Mr. Oswald, his return would have been ilegal, because Mr. O'CONNOR had declined to go to the poll; others say that the Sheriff ought, on Mr. O'CONNOR's withdrawal, to have considered Mr. Oswald as the only candidate in the field, and to have required a second shew of hands for that gentleman, which would, as they think, have made - the return legal. The Sheriff himself gives the following account of the affair :-

" On the show of bands being taken, though a large numbwere held up for Mr. Uswald, the telance was in favour of Mr. O'Couner, and so'l declared. Mr. J. Fleming, who proposed Mr. Oscald, upon this demanded a reli upon the part of that gentleman; and I immediately asked Mr. O'Conner whether the newstand in its using second idea. he persisted in standing as a candidate or withdrew. He replied that 'he withdrew,' and would interfere no larther in the matter. Upon that, considering that the only re-maining candidate in the field was now left without an opponent that there was only one vacancy to fill up, and or-person proposed, that there was no authority in the Aci sither for taking a show of hands taker, or declaring a pol-with one candidate only, and that the show of hands already taken would have been in Mr. Uswald's favour but for Mr. O'Conner's oppositive, which was now withdrawn. I de-cinred that Mr. O'Connor having retired, Mr. Oswald was

Now, nothing can be clearer than that no second uld be taken, and we conceive it that as Mr. OSWALD was not be be equally

elected by the show of hands—se, having polled no than once that Mr. O'CONNOR knew nothing of R. Dolhere .- We can send the Portraits, if they desire it; rotes, he was not elected by the pell. The Glasgow Argus closes a most rubbishly dis- venting its publication—and was not, in fact, aware

play of ignorance upon this subject, by observing, that it had been published, until made so, nearly that "Mr. Oswald, as the sitting member, can half a-year afterwards, by the Attorway-Ganeonly be unseated upon petition." This is at least tantamount to an acknowledgment that if a petition that for which he cannot, by any principle of equity, were presented and prosecuted, he might be un- be held responsible? We repeat that Mr. seated; and it must be very gratifying to Mr. O'CONNOR never saw the paragraph till after the Oswald to know that, in the opinion of his best commencement of the prosecution, and we may friends, he holds his seat illegalty as well as un-

Meantime. Mr. O'CONNOR is better occupied than in wasting his time and money in petitioning the ordinary news of the week, at a time when he that the blundering oligarchs may have leave given | chanced to be confined to his room by sickness. them to amend their botchery. His energies, leading | And yet the gentlemanty Editor of the Port of those of a brave and determined people, shall restore | Tyne Pilot thinks proper on the very eve of the that to its onginal ground of reality which the corruption of modern times has made a mere legal fiction, and establish a state of political right in which the Sheriff shall no longer be made to tell an official lie, by declaring a man duly elected whom he knows not to be elected at all.

he made the instrument of a petition, by which there is no doubt he would be seated; but that Gentleman having resigned would not revoke his word for all the seats in the House.

MR. O'CONNOR'S CALUMNIATORS.

THERE are some men so thoroughly vicious that virtue is a mystery to them: they don't understand it: they don't know what it is: and, if an instance of it foreibly attracts their notice, they are puzzled with it. Bound and blinded by the innate selfishness and villany of their own character, like a borse that the Returning Officer should be unable to de- in a mill, they ever plod round the same circle; unable to perceive anything beyond its limits, As it is naturally to be expected that a people and unable, consequently, to contemplate either others but such as they themselves are acquainted with by experience. Others there are, so perfectly fiendlike, that nothing so much pleases them as to lend any effort, however puny, to the pointing and sharpening of the arrows of ill fortune whenever victim. In the full devilism of their hearts, they chuckle over the small fi:lips they can give to what they may suppose to be a "bruised reed," and head of the movement, and the mighty mass of rejoice in the little drops of fifthy water which. from their foul stomachs, they can belch upon what ther suppose to be "smoking flax."

There never yet was a useful and consistent were not misrepresented, and the tendency of his best actions perverted by villains of the first class, There never yet was such a man, who had been that each section of the oppressors finds it to find Mr. O'CONNOR an exception to the gene-

> "It strikes us that Mr. Feargus O'Connor has more per-sonal interest than is imagined in keeping up a continual course of agitation among at the working classes. He is the tion of the Star, doubtless to the proprietor's pecuniary ad-

TABIBRE. Now, if the petty villain who wrote this, be not as thoroughly ignorant as he is thoroughly despicable, he must know that Mr. O'CONNOR'S exertions on behalf of right, were quite as strenuous-that he kept up quite as active a " course of agitation through Mar, as since. He must know, if he knows any career, that he sacrificed the blandishments of "society," the emoluments of his profession, and started had not Mr. O'CORNOR found his patriotic The Reform Act has not abrogated the ancient efforts unseconded, from the fact of almost the there are more quadidates than vacancies to be filled, like him of the Tyne Pilot, who live by, and write and where a pell is demanded. No man can there- for, the factions that subsist upon the plander of the fore be levelly returned under the provisions people. The soulless Jew, judging of every man's of this Act, otherwise than by about of hands constitution by his own, would as soon expect to see recorded on the poll books. Mr. Oswald had not disinterested action. This accounts at once for his majority of votes on the poll-books, because not a purpose of keeping up the Star-though it be-

So much for the sordidness of character erinced illegal. Mr. Oswald, though sitting as member by this worthy specimen of the hireling tribe. Now for Glasgow, has no right to sit as member for any for his fiendishness. The "snabby," despicable place. Mr. O'CONHOR was elected, and was imbeciles who are permitted to seale the page of history, by leaving for record the fact, that the desti-Mr. Oswald was never elected at all. Whe then nies of a great nation were for a season committed is the member for Glasgow? Is Mr. O'CONNOR? to their controll, have manufactured out of a four-Certainly not. Mr. O'CONNOR was elected but line paragraph in the Northern Star an opportunity of subjecting Mr. O'CONNOR to expense and inconvenience, with the hope, doubtless, fact is, that Glasgow has no legal representative, of being able, through the medium of a picked jury, to make it the means of still greater annegatice. The names of the jury have been already published. They are all men of the middle and higher orders, and consequently men who ate none of them are good enough to tell him how he linkely to come to the deliberation with feelings any. thing but favourable towards Mr. O'CONKOR, Who The fiers were these A show of hands was has ever denounced unsparingly the rapacity of their taken, which being in Mr. O'CONNOR's favour, the order. This was just such an opportunity as a Sheriff declared that gentleman duly elected. A reptile like him of the Tyne Pilot could not afford was demanded for Mr. Os WALD, and Mr. to pass. Through the spectacles of party, in the O'CONNOR immediately resigned; whereupon, the littleners of his soul, he saw the suspended shaft, Sheriff, without formally opening the poll, or and hastened to contribute his "wee mite" of staking any other steps, declared Mr. Oswald duly venom. Hence his other notable discovery that Mr. O'CONNOR is the principal editor of the Northern

"There was one thing in his address on Friday night, which struck us as being very Jesuitical. Speaking of the in-therment which will be preferred against him as the chaning Yorkshire Assises, for a libel on a house of Poor Law Guardians, he said that gladly would be seeder any trial or say imprisonment in a righteons cause, and he assured the people that he would not, in the coming trial, withdraw any inciple which he had advocated. This declaration was redived with cheers, but we think there were governl persons present who sow that Feargus had left himself a hele to creep out of. He would not withdraw a principle which he had advocated—no, but he will, or we mus ske much, by he will-draw the language which he used, and the charge which he much against the Poor Law Gua atoms allucted to."

Now we have no doubt that this respectable eatleman is perfectly aware that he has here written a deliberate falsehood, that he might give his puny aid to a work of villany. He knows perfectly well that Mr. O'CORNOR is not the principal editor of the Northern Star-that Mr. O'CONNOR's time and energies are otherwise employed—and that he is not, is fact, an editor at all. OUR AGENTS must send sooner: there is no use in a pile of At all events he knows, or eaght to have known before he presumed to write about it, that the "language used," and the "charge made," against MR. Wood.-The Plates, with his order, shall be sent the the particular Poor Law Guardians in whose name the cowardly Government are now prosecuting Mr. O CONNOR, was not his language or his charge. It has been distinctly stated in the Northern Star more

the alleged libel—that he had no means of pre-RAL. Why should be, therefore, seek to withdraw, now add, that the principal editor of the Northern Star did not see it till after its publication-it having been cut from another paper, and inserted among trial thus covertly to insinuate that he knows Mr. O'CONNOR to be conscious of having merited a verdict of guilty in this infamous prosecution.

In the same track and close upon the heels of his insidious co-mate of the Pilot, comes the scurrillous blackguard of the Gateshead Observer, with a We happen to know that many applications have distribe which would have been infinitely disgracebeen made to Mr. O'CONNOR to allow himself to ful to anybody else but is, in him, all consistent and " quite the thing."

> We congratulate the public, and Mr. O'CONNOR most cordially, upon these evidences of that gentleman's value to the community. We shall never despair of seeing liberty accomplished, while we have one man whom the reptiles find it necessary to

VICTORY | VICTORY !! VICTORY !! THE NOBLE ATTWOOD!!!

WE cannot remember the time when we experienced more delight than we now do. in communicating to our readers, upon the best authority, the intelligence that Mr. ATTWOOD has signified his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament and joining the Convention for the accomplishment of Universal Suffrage. We do glory in the nobleness of soul which this evinces. Here is a surrender of mock station to public duty-a sacrifice of class distinction for the general good. This is indeed a sen of whom our country may be proud, and who will shine in history as the brightest political star of his age. This will make ATTWOOD the first man in Europe. He will take his legitimate station at the men, banded together in the holy ties of freedom. will surround him, to use his own expression. with sound hearts and bold arms."

Mr. ATTWOOD has signified his intention of obeying the public voice in this matter. As a portion of that public, we say, that we can see many reasons why ATTWOOD should join the Convention, but none why he should, on that account. resign his seat in Parliament; in which we think will dare to make that a charge against him in the House? We suggest this to Mr. ATTWOOD'S indement; but in either case we glory in the boldness and magnanimity of this noble act. We hail which, were there no other, is of itself a host. ATTWOOD and Birmingham carried Reform. ATTwoman, and child who loves liberty address ATT. be struck, which will level oppression to the dust. and unrivet the chains of British slaves.

SEIZURE OF ARMS.

In another column will be found an account of

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

WE MAVE received a splendid letter from Mr. O'Conner t Lord John-Russell, which we regree being compelled postpone till next week. LATE BIRNINGHAM CHARTIST .- We thank him for the

H.-His verses on Peterloo are too tame and common place for publication. WM. WHITELEY.—The notion of Convivial Meetings on the 20th of June is rather state: accounts of such things

"thould be sent immediately, or they are worth nothing. JOHN FINCH .- We curtainly agree with him that the appointment of paid chaplains to workhouses from the es-tablished Clergy is intended by the Commissioners as a bribe to the Clergy, wherewith to presure their assistance in working the New Poss Law. There is no principle upon which it can be justified. It is in every instance, and especially in that of the West Derby Union, to which his letter refers, a "Mameful robbery." We commend the firmness and honesty of Mr. Finch in protesting alone against this intamess robbery of the ratepayers. tter and protest would occupy too much space in the present grawded state of our columns. M. Q., ASHTON.—His midnight musings, with some little

emendations, next week. ATRICK HOLDER.-We do not know whether there be any agent for the Dublin Munitor in England. Let the fool Hurphy, alone.

OHN BATHER requests u to say, that he has received the aum of £2 is od, for Mr. Stephens's Defence Fund, being a subscription by Hampden and friends, M. S. C. ETER SALMON.-It is a fixed principle of the Northern Star to admit of no religious controversy into its columns.

insertion. We take no blame for this,

I'WO ULTRA RADICAL LADIES .--- We have received their Auch pleasure to be thought worthy of their commenda-tion. We shall not forget the hints about Wilts-ire. O'C. about the letter: he get it; and says it was acknowledged in the Ster.

BATTM - In the desertion Manstield drilling case, on our 3rd page, for cotton spinners TO AGENTS.-Notice is hereby given that no papers will be sent to any sgent who does not immediately settle his halt-yearly accumuts up to the end of June.

will find the letter at Heywood's. STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.

Bills printing..... 5 0 Chapel keeper 2 0
Thornton's expenses 5 0 0 12 0 Balance 1 12 9

NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. From a friend, an operative, at Wakefield Is. PATON AND LOVE, GLASGOW .- June 22. 320. The letter was too late last week.

MALLATEAP .- Received -- and they can. R. NASH .- The papers were sent to Mr. Hall on the 15th. of orders coming after the papers have gone.

MR. EDWARDS, NEWPORT .- Correct. How are we to send

first convenient opportunity. MALTON -The Subscribers at this place can have their Por traits by calling at the office, or desiring some person to eall for them.

HOWARTH .- We will see Ibbetson

J. FINLAY.-12.

but the carriage will be very high. Cannot they be sent to some person in London who could forward them by some of the booksellers' pareels? RANCE, NEWCASTLE .- His letter was too late last weekthe papers had been gone two hours.

AYB, SCOTLAND. -- If our subscribers at this place will in struct us how to send their Plates, we will ferward them immediately. WATSON, BOSTON.-Do not know where he is. Bend

to the Convention Rooms, at Birmingham.

LEEDS AND WEST RIDING NEWS

THE BOROUGH SESSIONS.—These sessions terminated on Saturday afternoon last. The following are the sentences which were passed after the time at which our last paper went to press :-Transported Seven Years .- Samuel Longbottom, 8, stealing woolien cloth, the property of Joseph

Penistone and another Imprisoned Twelve Months .- Joseph Wainwright, 26, stealing an oil-case cape, the property of Wm. the imprisonment to be in York Castle. - John Ogle, 22, stealing money, the property of Jones Middleton. James Parkinson, 16, stealing a box and money, the property of William Jowett .- Joseph Horner, 16, stearing a shoe, the property of - Platt.

Imprisoned Six Months. - Patrick Copolly, 12,

stealing a box and money, the property of William Jowett Imprisoned Three Months .- Ann Walle. 24, stealing a gown and a pair of shoes, the property of James Hudson.-Jeremian Sowery, 16, and Patrick Davin, stealing a box and money, the property of

William Jowett. Imprisoned Two Months .- George Tempest, 23. for stealing, and George Sugden, 30, for receiving ter pounds weight of clay, the property of Mr. Samuel Petty.-Ann Barker, 19, concealing the birth of her child

Imprisoned one Month .- Sarah Sunderland, 25, stealing two pairs of shoes, the property of James Whiteley .- Ellen Coleman, 22, stealing a watch, the property of William Price.-Isabella Granger 28, stealing a cap.—Thomas Joseph Simple, one month in York Castle.

Imprisoned Six Weeks .- Michael Taylor, 42, stealing iron, the property of Kirkby Fenton, Esq. Imprisoned Fourteen Days .- John Stannings, 42, stealing braces, the property of William Wade.-Edward Dalton, 38, stealing a cask, the property of John B.ook.

Acquitted.-Francis Cecil. 22, stealing money, the property of Jonas Middleton.-Elizabeth Hoggins. 20, stealing money, the property of John Judson.-William Smith, 36, stealing two pairs of shoes, the property of James Whiteley.—George Alfred Beard, 19, stealing a pair of screwing stocks, and other articles, the property of William Rose.

Conviction .- On Monday last, Howden Shaw, of Armley appeared by summons at the Court House, to answer the complaint of the bar keeper at Armley bar, for having driven a team through on the previous Friday, for which he refused to pay the toll demanded. The charge was proved, and the man convicted in the penalty of 40s, and costs. The half | enable the Magistrates to convict under this clause. of the penalty due to the informer was given to the har-keeper and the Infirmary.

ROBBERIES .- On Thursday night or Friday morning, the Fleece Inn, at Upper Wortley, was entered by thieves, who stole a ham, some bacon, a quantity of silver and copper coin, a barrel of black beer, some whisky, brandy, and other articles; no tidings have been heard of the depredators. A few nights ago, some thieves broke into the shop window of Mr. Keighley, draper, &c., at Stanningley, and contrived to steal a number of silk handkerchiefs, some printed calico, &c., with which they got clear off; and on Monday morning,

it as a prognostic of success to our glerious cause celebrated by the members dining together, at two o'clock, in the Steward's Rosm, adjoining the old of such obstruction under the said Act, must prove chapel, in St. Peter's-street; the Rev. S. Walker preached an affectionate and faithful sermon to them wood and Birmingham will carry Universal Suf- in the evening. The number of members is 109, frage. They are a people worthy of the man; he is the amount of stock, £153 3:. ld. exclusive of about £40 due from benefit members, and most part of

STEALING PRINT .- On Monday evening, a dewood, and let all jealousies cease. "The cause of cently dressed young woman was observed by a freedom is the cause of God." The blow will now person standing in the screet, to take away a piece of print from the shop door of Mr. Sqhofield, draper, at the corner of Boar-lane; information was immediately given, and the woman was pursued and apprehended with the goods in her possession. She was placed before the magistrates on Tuesday, and

A WANDERING THIEF. - On Monday evening, Mr. NEWTON'S robbery of Mr. THOMPSON'S a man, who gave his name John Ross, and stated property, in custody of his agent, Mr. Hiddins, of that he came from Hull, was taken into custody by policeman Fox, for pledging a quantity of ciothes Ashton. Those arms were in a case, and Higgins under suspicious circumstances: Fox could de was preparing his sign-board to announce his nothing with him; but Sergeant Hepworth coming agency, when NEWTON, without a warrant, en- to his assistance, he was secured and lodged in gaol, tered and seized the property. Had Higgins shet information was received at the Police Office, of him on the spot the law would have called it justi- two suits of black clothes having been stelen from fiable homicide, as NEWTON was a robber. Mr. the house of William Groundwell, of Woodhouse of Ashton under-Lyne, and is about taking the neger John Uileart, police clerk, after writing a few punishment of the thief. Mr. Thompson's first brokers, it forcibly struck him that the above- other good night. named prisoner auswered the description of the question was, Of what use is it that I am enabled supposed thief, and immediately went into the to make arms, if the magistrates can prevent the prison yard to have a look at him; his person and dress answered exactly, with the exception of his trowsers, which were stated to be light coloured. whereas those the prisoner had on were black with a rib in them. Af er viewing him a short time, the Police Clerk ordered him to take them off, and charged him with stealing them from Woodhouse Carr, they answering the description of the stolen man's pair, and sent immediately for Groundwell. who, on his arrival, identified them as his own. The information he has furnished, and will try to turn it to other cluthes were found pledged, and on Wednesday account for the good cause. he was committed for trial at the next Sessions.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday afternoon, a little boy, eight years of age, named Henry Bates. met with his death under the following circumstances:-He went into the shed adjoining Mr. Ambler's male mill, on the Dewsbury road, where horse goes round with a wheel, for the purpose of taking a bird's nest, which was in the roof of the building, and which he thought he would secure in time to avoid a collision with the large wheel on its revolution; in this he was mistaken, for after having attained the roof, the wheel caught him, and forced his head with such violence against a beam, as to crush his brains out, and he fell down dead. before John Blackburn, Esq., and a verdict was returned of " Accide tal death.

EMBRZZLEMENT .- Jno. Hill of Lower Wortley, and Jonas Langley, of Pudsey Little Moor Bottom. have been each fired £20 for having been found with embezzled materials belonging the woollen manufacture, in their possession. The latter has given notice of appeal.

DARLINGTON.—The report of the Darlington Charter Mosting on Friday week, the report of the Darlington Branch
of the Durham County Charter Association on Monday,
and the report of the Darlington Female Meeting on
Tuesday, all came to this office on Thursday too late for
Chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. LEEDS NORTHERN UNION. The members of chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. White at some length on the injustice of the present letter, for which they have our best thanks. It gives us state of society, and drew attention to Mr. Ward's panacea for the miseries of the people. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. James Illing. The songs shall appear in our next. We shall be very happy to receive further favours, light, gay, or grave, from the same fair contributors. We have saked Mr. delivered a very able and eloquent speech on the necessity of energy and determination amongst the people, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Chas. Conner made a few remarks on the shameless lying of the Leeds Mercury, with regard to the late public National Convention, and to watch the movements meeting. A member gave notice that three of their present sitting, and to organize our friends sermons will be preached next Sunday, in the to be ready to act to any suggestions or orders in the shop, which was at the top of the house, but Association Room. The collectors have com- which may emanate from that body, tending to they were insured to a certain amount. What may OHN CAMPBELL.—We have written to him privately. He menced their duty, and the subscriptions promise to benefit the labouring millions, and in chtaining be the ultimate loss to the young man is not known, should state their wish to the collector, that the Chairman, and the meeting separated. amount may be kept separate from other monies.— The Committee of the Leeds Northern Union met on Wednesday evening at the Association Room.

COURT HOUSE .- The sitting Magistrates for the month, according to appointment, should be Messrs, Smith and Pawson; the latter gentleman, however, had not, up to yesterday, taken his seat upon the bench.

SICK SOCIETIES .- The annual meetings of some

of those useful institutions were held on Menday

last; - the Patriot, at the house of Mr. Eli Tetlow. the Red House, in Meadow-lane; the Franklin, at the house of Mr. Wilton, the Parret Inn, in Calllane; and the Franklin, at the house of Mr. Varley. the Saddle Inn, in Briggate. The accounts of the efficers gave satisfaction to the members assembled. SERIOUS ROBBERY .- On Monday last, during the momentary absence of Miss Lassey from the dram-shop of her father, the landlord of the Black Bull, in Land's lane, a cash box, containing £72 in money and various memorandums, was stolen out of a cupboard in the counter, it is supposed by two men, who have been observed to pay frequent visits to the house during the previous few days, and who were generally accompanied by females, the latter Moulden .- Joseph Coleman, 19, stealing a silk going into another room, while the men went to handkerchief, the property of William Thompson; the dram-shop; the party are known to have been in the house about the time the robbery was committed, and as their persons are known to the police we hope their apprehension will be effected. The box and memorandums were subsequently found near the Su-pension bridge, in Knostrop fields, which seems to indicate that the route of the party has been to the South. A reward of ten guineas has

been offered for the capture of the thieves. Mr. CABLILE AND THE SOCIALISTS .- A discussion took place at the Social Institution on Tuesday evening, between the celebrated Mr. Richard Carlile and Lloyd Jones, social missionary. The subject was, whether man formed his own character. or whether it was formed for him; Mr. Lloyd attention by a most crowded auditory.

BRANLEY NORTHERN UNION .- This body held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last, when Mr. James Illingworth, of Leeds, addressed a large assemblage in the open Mr. L. T. Clancy, and appoint him their agent for air, from the Stocks' Hill in a speech of great the same, as, in our epinion, it would be productive length, calling upon the working classes to come of much good to the glorieus cause we are encinate themselves from the present tyrannical system of Government; Mr. George Myers, of Leeds, in he chair.

BIRMINGHAM.

MR. O'CONNOR'S OPINION AS TO THE RIGHT OF MEETING IN THE BULL RING. A clause in an Act entitled an Act for better Paving, Lighting, Watching, Cleansing, and otherwise Improving the Town of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, and for Regulating the Police and Markets of the said Town.

The clause in the above Act to which my attention has been directed, refers particularly to the legality of meetings lately held in a place called the Bull Ring. I am clearly of opinion that in order to it is absolutely necessary to prove obstruction or annoyance offered to any passenger, which annoyance can only be complained of by the person to whom such obstruction or annoyance may have been offered. The word annoyance will, no doubt, furnish the Magistrates with the most plausible pretext for convicting under this Act, but the acts of annoyance are so clearly defined, as to make it absolutely necessary upon a prosecution to prove one of those specific acts intended to be prevented. The word annoyance is subsequently used, and its meaning again defined, by pointing out the mode in which

annoyance or obstruction may be offered. Having fully considered this clause I am of epinion which they contrived to enter, but were disturbed before they hall time to secure any booty.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SICK Society.—On Monday, the third anniversary of this society was celebrated by the members dining together, at two the particular act of obstruction or anneyance, and that the person injured must be the complained. also think that the magistrates have acted illegally in receiving general testimony as to acts of obstruc-

With regard to your suggestion of sending for Mr. O'Contion, if not made admissable thon complaint of particular injury."

July 2d, 1839. Francus O'Connon."

BIRMINGHAM AGAIN.—Notwithstanding the address to the brave Chartists of Kagland, Scotland, and determination of the magistrates to stretch the law against meeting in the Buil Ring, on Thursday night, thousands assembled there; and again on Wadnesday determined to uphold their constitu-Wednesday determined to uphold their constitu-tional authority, rendered more sacred by custom, of which, however, the new aristocracy have had in the different other journals, this will have the two-fold their measure, and would now stop it. Go on, good

ADD LESS TO THE QUEEN. - The Town Conn. cil of Birmingham unanimously adopted an address to the Queen on Tuesday last, requesting her Majesty to dismiss the present Ministers from her councils, and to call those who will redress grievances.

ALMONDBURY.

ANNIVERSARY .- On Saturday, the 29th plt., the members of the Milton Lodge ' Ancient Free Gardeners, held their sixth anniversary, at the house | as a beacon on a rocky shere, and its alvosates as a set of Mr. Matthew Lodge, the Wool Pack Inn, THOMPSON does not intend to allow the matter to Carr, on Monday afternoon, with a description of Almondbury. After the usual lodge business was blood of her Whig and Tory erew. the person suspected to have stolen them, who was gone through, the members partook of a good and rest in the keeping of their sapient Worships of seen coming from the house by a neighbour woman. substantial dinner. The cloth being drawn, harmony commenced, and it was not until a late sary steps for the recovery of his property and the descriptions of the stolen clothes to send to the pawn- hour that the members and their friends bid each

CHARTER MESTING .- The agitating delegates had a public meeting in Tadeaster on Friday last: had a public meeting in Tadeaster on Friday last; street, in the toy and stationery line, I would have no object tion to become an agent for your Chartist Papers, if you whole of the day, they were compelled to take think well of it. helter in an inn : however their was a very respectable attendance, and on the state of the country being made known, several individuals declared that they would immediately withdraw their money from the Savings' Bank. The inhabitants of Tadcaster appear to know nothing of the political state of the country; there is only three newspapers taken in the town. The people were very desirous of the Caledonian buildings, Stack-end, near Halifax,

HUDDERSPIELD.

WESLEYAN INTOLERANCE, We are informed that Mr. Benj. Haigh, a Wesleyan local preacher in the Huddersfield vircuit, was suspended at the

industrious labourer, and is ready to give every the gentlemen dispersed. energy to throw off the yoke of slavery, and hoist the cap of liberty, as the standard round which all honest and upright men should rally. The lying Mercury will have again to mourn for Huddersfield. As the factions now stand, we are quite from them. as they dare not call a public meeting on any public husband, wife, and little one had to make their question. The following resolutions was unani. escape through the chamber-window. It commenced mously passed :- 1st. "A vote of thanks to Mr. in the back kitchen, where a bed had been placed Vevers for his attendance and explanation of the before the fire to air, and which is supposed by Rechdale meeting." 2nd. "That this meeting some means or other to have got ignited, and thus Rechdale meeting." 2nd. "Inat this meeting have spread for a considerable length of time before declares it necessary to use all the influence pos-it was discovered. The whole of the interior of the go on well; and to avoid mistakes, all those who eur rights by an extension of the Suffrage to who was just commencing in life, and industriously intend subscribing to the National Defence Fund Universal." A vote of thanks was given to the

RATEPAYERS' MEETING .- At a meeting of the ratepayers of Huddersfield, on Thursday, June 27th, J. Firth, Esq., Constable, in the chair, for the Mr. Atkinson in the chair; and it was most grati- passing of the Overseers first quarter's accounts. fring to witness the order and regularity with which a bill, amounting to £60 64. 6d., from Mesers. the business was conducted. The present committee, Smith and Kershaw, surgeons, was unanimously by their purctual attendance to business, will, no agreed to be enormous, being larger by from £20 to bers of No. 9 Lodge, 'Royal Charles,' of the doubt, place the cause of Radicalism on a better £30 than had been paid in any former year. independent order of the Golden Fleece, held their footing than it has yet had in the borough of Leed . Accordingly, the following resolution was agreed to: third anniversary, at the house of Mr. Whittaker, MR. ROBERT DIBB. On Monday evening, a -"That 250 copies of Messrs. Smith and Ker- Craven Heifer Inn, Cow-green, when between his splendid silver snuff-box, inclosed in a morocco shaw's account be printed by the Overseers of the and sixty of the members sat down to an excellent splendid silver snutt-box, increased in a more constant of printed of the inspec-case, was presented to Mr. Robert Dibb, the Poor of Huddersfield, and circulated for the inspec-dinner, which did credit to the worthy host and Wharfdale Post, at the house of Mr. Denten, the firm of the ratepayers." After some desultory Leeds Arms, in West-street. It bore the following conversation respecting the New Poor Law, touching manner, with fruits, flowers, and evergreens, and inscription :- "Presented to Mr. Robert Dibb, the the illegality of the present Board of Guardians, the after dinner was left open for the attendance of Wharfdale Poet, by the admirers of his genius in accounts passed, amounting to £848 4s. 8d. Mr. visitors for two hours, after which the brethree Leeds.—1st July, 1839." There was a very large Wilkinson then applied to have some amount of rates again re-assembled, and spent the evening in harattendance of the subscribers, and the box was returned, which he had been overcharged with, mony and social intercourse. On Tuesday evening presented by Mr. Newsem, after an appropriate when a committee was appointed to inquire into the wives and sweethearts of the different members address; the health of Mr. Dibb was then drunk in the matter and settle the case. Mr. B. Clay then met in the ledge room and partook of tea together; an enthusiastic manner, after which he returned brought forward a report which had been appointed after which music and dancing was introduced thanks. The evening was spent in the most pleasant under similar circumstances, which was ordered to which appeared to give great satisfaction to sh

WORSERO COMMON. TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR GENTLEMEN; The members of this Union having seen in the Operative newspaper an account of a Chartist meeting, which was held in Dublia on the second of June, they requested me to write to the Dublin Chartists, and assure them of our cooperation, and that we would assist them by every means in our power. I willingly undertook the pleasing task, and we have received the enclosed letter in answer to ours, which we trust you will be kind enough to insert in your invaluable journal with our request to the Editors of all democratic papers to copy it into theirs. It is signed by Mr. L. T. Clancy, a respectable shopkeeper in one of the principal streets in Dublin, who is willing to secome an agent for the English newspapers, and we trust Mr. O'Connor and the proprietors of the other Radical newspapers, will, as soon as possible, make arrangements with that gentleman, that will be equally satisfactory to themselves and him. Mr. Clancy's address is-No. 155, Great Britain. street. Dublin.

After the letter was read in our meeting, the ollowing resolutions were unanimously adopted. ist. "That a copy of the letter from the Dublis hartists be inserted on the minutes, and the original be sent to the Nurthern Star for insertion." 2nd. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Clancy, for his great exertions in the cause of freedem, and for the hint he has given to those

mean, inconsistent wretches, who pretend to be friends to liberty, and, at the same time, cannot endure to hear the truth spoken of its mortal enemy, O'Connell; but we shall always view such paltry ereatures with suspicion, and consider them a disgrace to their country; and as holy sies shall never bind us to a traitor, we shall never cease to follow Jones maintaining the last proposition, and Mr. the willy serpent in all his mazy turnings and hold Carlile the first. The discussion lasted two hours him up to public odium and contempt, as we case and a half, and was listened to with the deepest for no bad man's frown, and court no bad man's emile."

3rd. "That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is highly advisable that the proprietors of all the English democratic papers embrace the kind offer of

4th. "That this meeting de call upon all good Chartists, who take Radical papers, to send them to Mr. Clancy, according to his address, in order that they may be disseminated amongst our Irish brethren, until a regular agency is established in Dublin."

Chairman of the Meeting, WILLIAM NORTH. The following is Mr. Clancy's letter :-

Dublin, Tuesday, June 25th, 1839. SiR,-I beg to asknowledge the receipt of yours of the loth which I received on the 22nd, but as our meeting did not take place till yesterday (Monday) you will see that it was not in my power to reply to you sooner. I read your letter to the meeting, who evinced the most anxious attention to its contents, and expressed the livelest gratitude for your liberal, generous, and brotherly co-operation; and after its being inserted on the minnies, they requested me to return

you their grateful thanks for the powerful aid which you have been kind enough to promise us, namely, a supply of your all-hallowed democratic journal. I cannot, Sir, impress upon you too strongly the necessity of our mutual co-operation. Your Associations are powerful in your own strength; but you would be invincible with us; in ourselves you are an irresistible tower of strength; with us you would be an extensive and an impregnable wait of granited Dublin is the Thermopole in which the present battle for freedom ought to be fought; rally round, then, the few bold hearts that stand with me, and like the mighty Nile, though small its source, we will soon overspread the land. Rally, then, and burns for the Charter! The preca here is entirely against us; the wealthy and the middle classes are against us; but the sinews of good and true men a

men of Birmingham to do with Universal Suffrage, that is, "erase it from your political vecabulary;" there are holier tice which had us-"Sparts bath many a worthier son than he." With regard to your suggestion of sending for Mr. O'Oce.

effect of saying postage, and giving publicity to our proceeding. Then will Englishmen behold on the Irish humson, the fairly gent beams of the Sun of Liberty bursting from behind the dark shades of projudice; timidity, and corruption; his gladdening beams enlivening, regenerating, and kindling in the bosoms of frishmen, an indissulable typic spirit of harmony, friend

or irranmen, an indissolute typic spirit of marmony, irremo-ahip, and brotherly love, to make England, Ireland, and Scotland, happy, prosperous, and free. Sir,—With regard to myself, as founder of the Association. I swear that I will never relax my exertions while I can hold a determined few together till the People's Charter becomes the law of the land. The people here stand much in need of information on the subject of the Charter; for they are taught to look upon i bloody-minded wretches, whose highest ambition is to destroy

> " Whip me such traitors, lov'd Isle-but for these, Thy sens would be free as the wild waves or breeze I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, L. T. CLANCY. Secretary to the Chartist

P. S. Sir, As I keep a shop in a central and populous Please to address your papers in future to my own residence 155, Great Britain Street; as our Association, like the ster, will soon get too large for his house.

HALIFAX

PRACEFUL DOVE .- The members of No. 18 Lodge Providence of this order, dined together to make arrangements for a good meeting in Yerk, rated with flowers, evergreens, &co., and a number of living doves was seen hying about the room.

CHURCH RATE -On Thursday morning last, a meeting was held in the vestry of the parish church. in this town, for the purpose of laying a rate in district meeting holden at Huddersfield, on Monday in making repairs, &c., connected with that building. The Venerable Archdescon Musgrave, was in the chair. Certain items were read over by Mr. NORTHERN UNION.—At a numerous meeting Pollitt amounting to £190 94.8d. as a sample of of the Huddersfield Northern Union, on Monday what the rates amount to, and it appears that an night, to hear the report of the delegate who had estimate had been made of certain repairs required, An inquest was subsequently held on the body, a tended Rechdale, on the Tuesday previous—Mr. which amounted to about £50 more; and after cer-George Barker was called to the chair. After tain remarks made upon them, it was moved by bearing the explanation of the mission of the dele- John Milner, Esq., that the estimates be allowed, gate, Mr. Vevers, several excellent speeches were and seconded by Mr. Hoyland, and carried; after delivered by Messrs. Barker, Binus, Vevers, and which Mr. Wm. Emmett moved that a rate of a several friends from the out-townships, which gave halfpenny in the pound be laid, and was seconded general satisfaction. Huddersfield is again begin- by Mr. Hoyland, which also passed. The chairning to bestir itself, and show to the oppressors of man made a few remarks in reference to the duties the poor, that where necessity require, the spirit of of the churchwardens, and after receiving the Freedom is deeply suggested in the bosom of the thanks of the meeting and replying to the same, and

FIRE. - About one o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the house occupied by Mr. Morrow, in Back-street, Cow Green, which placed the lives of the inmates in imminent danger, as the building is completely destroyed, and nearly all their furniture and clothing, with the working materials following his business, having laid out considerably in repairs lately. Great credit is due to the soldiere, who assisted at this fire, for their exertions, and the pains they took to get it extinguished, whilst corsiderable reflections were made upon the firemes, who were in a state of intoxication, which quits unfitted them for service.

GOLDEN FLEECE. On Monday last, the mem-

RETURNING OFFICER .- J. R. Norts, Pag. policitor, is, appointed returning, officer for this borough, in the place of G. Stansfeld, Kaq., who has left this neighbourhood, and who so bonogrably discharged the duties of that office ever nince his appointment under the Reform Bill.

SHERIFF'S COURT .- This Court is fixed to be held in this town, on the eighth day of August

ALL'S WELL AGAIN .- On Thursday, the wife of Mr. John Crowther, Queenshead, near Halifax. had the special good fortune to be safely delivered of three fine children. One is since dead, the others are doing well. Hurrah for Malthus.

RADICALISM.—The eight propositions contained by the Manifesto, issued by the Convention, have been taken into consideration by the Radicals who meet at the Labour and Health, Southgate, in this town, and was last Saturday night, brought to a close, all of which was assented to, should they be finally recommended by the Convention, save and except the sacred month, in which case they thought we ought first to try what abstaining from the use of all exciseable articles would do, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, spirits, &c., and such as could be the easiest dispensed with, and if that should fail of obtaining our rights, then at once to adopt it.

HIGHBAY ROBBERY .- As Mr. Robert Hoyle, woolstapler, of Trafalgar, near this town, was returning home early on Thursday morning, from Halifax, he was attacked by six men, near Kingcross, and thrown into the road, and otherwise illtreated by them, when he commenced shouting as loud as he could 'Murder, murder,' for several times, which caused them to desist and run away, taking a knife out of his pocket, his but, and a pocket hand

apprentice with Mr. Lowe, tailor, in King-crosslane, Halifax, was residing in Hopwood-lane, and as the horse was proceeding at full gallop, he was thrown off into the road, pitching his head against a stone which caused his death a short time afterwards. On the same day a poor man who was riding in a cart near Lee-bridge, came in contact with another cart, which can-ed the wheels to get entangled, and whilst endeavouring to release them he fell, when the cart passed over him, breaking both his legs in a shocking manner. He was taken to the Infirmary,

ROBBERIES. On Friday evening, as a poor man residing at Haley-Hill, Halifax, was passing over the North-bridge, about eleven o'clock, he was stopped by four men who speceeded in taking 13s. from him, being the amount of his week's wages that he had that day received. Another man named Helt, living at New Bank, had his house broken into and robbed of nearly the whole of their wearing apparel during their absence from home. On Saturday, in the fair, a country woman, who had accompanied her husband and brought all the cash they had with them, was lightened of £7 out of her pocket, which she had considered to be safer with her than if she had left it at home. A short time previous to this she had been into a shop buying something, and had had her money out to get change.

KEIGHLEY.

WORKING MEN'S HALL-The opening of this valuable Radical Institution, we are informed, is to take place on Sunday, (to-morrow) by holding public of the Institution. The purchase of this building hids fair to do more good to the cause of the labouring class in Keighley and vicinity, than any thing else of a local nature yet attempted, by affording them an opportunity, at all times, of meeting together to discuss their wrongs and grievances. The rapid progress of moral and political knowledge amongst them has rendered suitable places for holding public meetings, lectures, &c., of the first importance—and the want of such institutions must at all times distinguish them in every town and village, where such want exists, by a corresponding degree of ignorance and disorganization. Before the purchase of this building, the working men of Keighley, like too many of their unfortunate brethren, had to meet in the open air, and often under an inclement sky, every place capable of affording mitable accommodation being shut against them. The chapels with which the town abounds, when policed for in cases of emergency, were denied, on he plea that they were only intended for the worship # God, and not to discuss matters connected with te temporal good of his creatures; and the Mechaace' lestitution, the only public building in the twn, was refused, on pretruce that it was only bilt for scientific purposes, and was forbidden by is laws to admit of politics, especially those of a Redical nature. The purchase of this building will ensequently obviate all those difficulties, and give tithe labouring class a place where they can meet without having to wound the feelings of the saints. o retard the progress of scientific discovery. It is terefore to be hoped that the working men of heighley and neighbourhood will come forward with spirit on the present occasion in support of an listitution, the benefits of which are almost incalclable and second, by all the assistance in their wwer, the exertions of their fellow Radicals, who ave ventured on the undertaking for the benefit

Public Appress .- On the evening of Thursday wek, Mr. Collins, of Birmingham, gave an address in the Working Men's Hall, "On the origin, progiss, and prospects of the Chartists' Cause.' btwithstanding the shortness of the notice, the fill was crowded ont, when after two sensible and sirited speeches by Mr. Thomas Knowles, who resided as chairman, and Isaac Constantine, an itelligent working man, Mr. Collins commenced authority.

a address which lasted betwixt two and three hours authority.

Mr. JOWETT. I suppose it is by the authority of his office.

Mr. COBBETT. (To Newton) By what authority did you sture of his remarks, drew forth repeated bursts of splause from the audience, and frequently conshood it with laughter. After the speech, which was so of the plainest and best we ever heard for sening the eyes of an audience, the sum of 2.72. was collected on behalf of the National

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

MEETING.-A meeting of the operatives of the swion Heath Cotton Mill, took place last week. ressurer at Ashton.

STEPHENS'S DEPENCE FUND .- The Central committee, Ashten, respectfully inform their fellow abscribers to the Defence Fund, that the following etter and items have been received from the general Treasurer, by the Central Committee :-

Gentlemen,- According to your request I send bu an account of the money received by me, up to stable of Ashton. te present time, in aid of the Fund for the Defence I the Rev. J. R. Stephens.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully	٠,	
Thomas Fi	ÉL	DEN.
April, 24, 1839.		
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up to April 24th£504	9	5
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Balance in hand, April 24 £354 9 5 Another sheet has been received from Mr. Fielden, and one also from Mr. Willis, beckseller, of Man-

By inserting the above you will greatly oblige the Central Committee.

TIMOTHY HIGGINS, Secretary.

ARREST OF ANOTHER CHARTIST .- On Sunday morning last, about two o'clock, Robert Newtrates, and eventually took him (Higgins) into stated that yet. All he says is that he has not had time to consisting of double-barrelled guns, rifles, fowling pieces, muskets barrelled guns, halls, halls, h pieces, muskets, havonets, pistols, bullet moulds, &c. &c., to the Police Office, and thence to the temporary barracks in the township of Dukinfield. It appears that George Thompson gun, &c., manufacturer, of Whittle-street, Birmingham, had appointed Higgins as his agent in Ashton, and the goods only arrived on Friday evening, and were removed to Higgins's house on Saturday morning; and the Deputy Constable not only took the arms, but every description of books, family papers, &c., that fell into his hands, in the course of his search through Higgins's house, after he had conveyed him to the Police Office. On Monday, he was brought before the Magistrates, and Mr. R. B B. Cobbett, of Manchester, attended on the part of Higgins. and all that he could elicit was, that Newton was of opinion that these arms were in the possession of Higgins for illegal purposes, although he proof Higgins for illegal purposes, although he produced no evidence whatever to support the allegation, except the Queen's Proclamation; and the sapient justices decided that Newton was right, as in virtue of his authority he had a power vested in him to act as he deemed necessary. It was decided that Higgins should find two securities in £50 each, and himself in £100, to answer any charge that may be brought against him on Saturday, July 13.

We wish to ask Mr. O'Connor if such wholesale robberies can be permitted or justified in the eye of the law, as the Constable produced no witnesses, nor yet any proof, except his opinion that Higgins worship. Messrs. Thernton and Arran, of Bradford, was acting illegally, although he produced the are to officiate on the occasion, by preaching three certificate of his appointment as agent, a copy of his agreement with Mr. Thompson, invoices, &c.

Yours, &c., TIMOTHY HIGGINS.

The following is, we believe, a verbatim report of these extraordinary proceedings [before the Magistrates | furnished by our own reporter :-

Robert Newton, deputy constable of Ashton, stated, that in consequence of information which he had received, he proceeded to the house of Timothy Higgins, on Sunday morning last, about half-past one o'clock, and therefound a number of arms, amounting to 17 muskets, with bayonets fixed to them, four double barrelled guns, and six pistels. He asked Higgins how he had come by these arms. He said they had come from Mr. Thompson's, of Birmingham. I told him I considered it my duty to take him into sustudy, and also the

Mr. JOWETT: What business is he? Newton: I do not know what business he is doing now.

proceeded to take him into custody, and also the arms. This norming I appear before you to have him remanded, because we are not ready to get up the ease at present. Mr. JOWETT: How soen do you suppose you will be able

Newton: In the course of a week or ten days. Mr. JOWETT - We can remand him till Wednesday, unless he can find sureties for a longer time; and if so, we can enacted by the British legislature; but he considered the remand him for a longer time.

Mr. COBBETT: I appear here on behalf of Higgins; and before he is remanded, the witness, I presume, should state what it is of which he is accused. It is quite right that a prisoner should be remanded if, when he is accused, there is some reasonable ground to suppose that he is guilty. But I see no charge against the prisoner as yet.

Mr. JOWETT: I understand it is for having illegal possession of arms. Newton: For having them in his possession for illegal pur-MAGISTRATE: Are you apprehensive of the public peace being disturbed?

Newton: Yes: I have great reason to fear it. Mr. COBSETT: Did you apprehend the prisoner? Newton: I did. Mr. COBBETT: Have you got the warrant by which you apprehended him?

Newton: I have got the authority by which I apprehended him.
Mr. COBBETT: Let me see it. Newton: I do not think I am bound to do so. Mr. COBBETT: (To the Magistrates) I claim a right,

Gentlemen, to see the authority by which my client has been apprehended.
Mr. JOWETT: He has no warrant.

apprehend the prisoner?
Newton: I apprehended him under the Queen's Proclama-Mr. COBBETT: Is that your authority? Let me see it—if

you have got it.
Alr. JOWETT: I think he has authority enough. I think he ought not to be questioned in that way.

Mr. COBBETT: Sir, I only ask him for the thing which he says he has got.

Mr. JOWETT: It is high time something should be done. Mr. COBBETT: I do not object to that, but he tells me that he is here under an anthority which he has got. He

says he has no warrant; I therefore merely ask what his authority is, and that that authority may be profter having made arrangements to course were of ad passing the most lively resolutions in favour of done; being a constable i a sufficient authority.

Mr. COBBETT: The fact of his being a constable is not a mocket. [Hear, hear, and mounting to 10s. 7d., and remitted to the local fact which he can carry in his pocket. [Hear, hear, and

Mr. JOWETT: He did not say he had it in his pocket. [Hissing.] Are there no officers there. We are not going to have this work here. The question is, whether he has sureties to appear here at a future day. If not, we must remand him till Wednesday. Mr. COBBETT-(locking at Newton)-May I ask who

this man is? Mr. JOWETT: His name is Robert Newton, deputy-son Mr. COBBETT: The weight of the charge is, that h found certain things in the possession of the defendant. He might as well have apprehended any other man for having a

pistol in his pessession.

Mr. JOWETT—(10 Newten)—Upon your cath what did Newton then pulled out his note book, and having spent some time in turning over the leaves, began to read, Mr. COBBETT said: Stop, stop; this is a document.

Whese writing is that? Newton; It is my own; I found in Higgins's house two chests, or boxes, in his bedroom; seventeen guns, eighteen bayonets, and four fowling pieces in one; in another box i found four double-barrelled guns; four single barrelled guns; four rifles, and three pistols. In another part of the chamber I found one horse pistel, and also a brace of pistols.

Mr. COBBRIT: Should you know them again if you could

Newton: Yes.
Mr. COSBETT: Where are they? Newton: I have them safe enough. . JOWBIT. I suppose you have them in your care. Newton: Yes.

Mr. COBBETT: This is the first case of this sort on which the grods are not produced on the examination.

Mr. JOWRT: The prisoner is not accused of stealing.

Mr. COBBETT: The whole foundation of the charge,
whatever it is, we have not yet heard it—the whole
foundation of the charge is, that these things are in his pos

Mr. JOWETT: With an intention to disturb the public Mr. COBBETT: That is not yet proved; but if it should turn out that they were not in his possession?

Mr. JOWETT: That we have no doubt about. Mr. COBBETT: He mays they are so, but the best evi

Mr. COBBETT. Surely his story is not open evidence is to produce the things.

Mr. JOWETT: I don't think so.

Mr. COBBETT. Surely his story is not corroborated without his producing the goods when he says he has got them.
Mr. JOWETT: That he has got them we have no doubt To Newton: You have found those goods on his premises, and have them in your safe custody?

Newton: Y.s. Mr. JOWETT-(to Higgins)-Yeu have nothing to say, I suppose?

Higgins: I don't see that there is any charge against me. Mr. JOWETT: Are you at liberty to find beil—two sure-ties in £50 each, and yourself in £100.7 Higgins: I'll try; am I to have the goods returned? Mr. JOWBTT; Certainly not.

Mr. COBBETT: You won't have the goods returned at present, 76 the case stands remanded.

Mr. BUCKLEY: I am quite of epinien that the constable is justified, inasmuch as a quantity of arms is found in the possession of an individual without any purpose. The constable is justified in these up he has taken. The bail not being fortaroming caused a little delay. In the meantime,

Mr. COBBETT, in addressing the Beach, said. While-My. COBBETT, in addressing the Bench, said, While you are waiting for the bail, perhaps yes will allow me to make this application. The constable states that he has taken up the prisoner upon the ground that he had, at that time in his possession arms for an illegal purpose; and as you think he ought to be remaided on the presumption that same evidence may be brought forward, you will perhaps order him to state what illegal purpose it is that he means; because it is but reasonable when a prisoner is brought up and remanded, that the prosecutor should state the crime of which he accuses him. Now, a constable stating that, in his which he accuses him. Now, a constable stating that, in his opinion, a man has arms in his possession for an illegal pur-pose does not make it illegal. It does not follow that the constable's notion of an illegal purpose must make the purpose illegal; and even if he were the best lawyer in the world, he might be mistaken. He might, as I said before. world, he might be mistaken. He might, as I said perore, upon equally good grounds, make the same accusation against any man who has a gun or a pistol in his passession. He ought, therefore, before you remand him, to state for what purpose he accuses him of having arms in his possession. And then I think, also, I am entitled to have it ordered by you that Newton should state what evidence it is—evidence of what it is that he relieves he shall be able to produce; because I think I can say it never has yet been the practice anywhere that a prisoner should be remanded, for the purious pose of giving the prosecutor time to hunt up evidence of facts, of which facts he has no knowledge when the prisoner is remanded. If he will state what it is he intends to prove exactly, then I think it is reasonable that he should have

manding the prisoner.

Mr. JOWETT: We consider it is a prima facia case, havchester, one of which will be published every week, until the whole of the subscriptions are brought before the public.

All the whole of the subscriptions are brought before the public.

All the whole of the subscriptions are brought before the public.

All the whole of the subscriptions are brought before the public. mit a breach of the peace.

Mr. LORD: We have all made up our minds to remand

Mr. DURD: We have all made up our minds to remand the prisoner, and giving him an opportunity of finding sureties. With respect to Newton giving the substance of his evidence, it is quite irrelevant—a thing never required in any court that a constable should give the substance of any evidence he is going to bring forth. He stated on outh that he is preserted to give avidence as a further time. he is prepared to give evidence at a future time, and on that

The Magistrates then retired into their private room, accompanied by Newton, the constable, and only witness in the case. They returned in about twenty minutes, and admitted the prisoner to bail.

The bondsmen were John Williamson, printer, and Wm. ARken, schoolmaster, both of Ashten.
The matter passed off without any disturbance, and the people duetly separated, when the Magistrates left the Bench.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, June 28. In the House of Lords, the proposed Amendment in the ills of Exchange Bill were moved and adopted.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in answer to the Marquis of Salisbury, said that he should on Thursday week move the second reading of the Prisons Bill.

cans generally would approve of some such regulation; and he would direct his attention to the framing of a clause for purpose. He then deferred his Education Bill till Tuever. day week, to make way for the consideration of the Jamaica

The Marquis of SALISBURY inquired what Lord Brougham intended to do with his beer Bill.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he should pres as much of it as he sould. He knew nothing about the Beer Bill in the other house; indeed their Lordships had only to do their duty with the measures before them. On motion of the Marquis of NORMANBY, counsel were called in on the Jamaica Bill. Mr. BURGE was then heard at great length, as agent for the island of Jameies, against the Bill.

The second reading was fixed by the blarquis of NOR-MANBY for Monday, and the Committee en it for Tuesday.

Monday, July 1. The Royal assent was given, by commission, to forty public

and private Bills-namely, two public-the Bishops' Residences and the Windsor Castle Stables Bill; and thirty private Bills. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY moved for various apers, returns, treasury minutes, &c., already submitted to he House of Commons, on the subject of National Educathe House of Commons, on the subject of National Education. The most Reverend Prolate intimated, moreover, that on Friday next he should submit a motion thereon.

Lord BROUGHAM observed that, as his Education Bill differed from the Government plans, he should defer its second reading from Friday until Monday, in order that it might be hart distinct from the arch.

might be kept distinct from those plans, and from the Archbishop of Canterbury's motion. The Marquis of NORMANBY moved the second reading o the Jamsica Bnactruents Bil.

The Earl of HAREWOOD opposed the motion, and moved, as an Amendment, that the Bill should be read that day three months.

Lord BROUGHAM urged that the Noble Earl's opposition would be better directed in the Committee on the bill, as it might delegated by upwards of thirty towns and was necessary that Parliament should do something in reviewed to Jamaies. ference to Jamaica.

The Buke of WELLINGTON said that he felt bound to support the second reading, and all measures calculated to arry out that emancipation of the negroes which had been Marquis of Normanby's speech as threatening the destruction of the Hause of Assembly, and consequently as ill calculated to conciliate or circute confidence.

After some remarks from Lerd Glenelg.

The Barl of HAREWOOD consequently the kill was in

amendment, and to reserve his opposition till the bill was in committee. The Bill was then read the second time, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Filday, June 28. Sir W. JAMEs withdraw the Hull Docks Bill, and then moved to introduce a new Bill in its stead, but that motion was negatived on a division.

in consequence of a conversation, originated by Lord STANLKY, the several Committees on the Small Debts Bills, now before the House, were postponed till Monday week, to afford the Committee engages in preparing some general measure on the subject, to make their report. Mr. HUME moved for various returns regarding the number of persons now confined for debt in London, Middle. ex. Surrey, and throughout the country, with the view o

ascertaining the working of the Imprisonment for Debt Act. They were ordered.

Lord J. RUSSELL, on the subject of the Canada Bills, said that it was not the intention of the Government to proceed with them, except on the maturest consideration, after affording the amplest opportunity for inquiry; it was, therefore, intended to send the bill for the union of the Canadas, after its second reading, to those previnces, that it might be fully known and discussed. Mr. HUME inquired when it was intended to bring f-rward the question connected with the Bank of Ire-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER answered that he was desirous of submitting his statement on the subject, and he would do so as early as possible.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed that any bill on the subject,

Sir T. TROUBRIDGE said on so important a subject he should not like to trast to memory, no notice having been given of the intention to put such a question, he had not looked particularly at the documents.

Lord INGESTRIE gave notice that he should repeat his question on Monday.

Mr. HAWES inquired when the subject regarding the colection of poor rates would be brought torward.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he would give ample notice of

the day.

The Election Petitions Trials Bill was considered in mittee at great length.

The House then went into Committee on Public Works (Ireland), and a grant of £50,000 was agreed to.

On metion that the Sugar Duties Bill be read a third time,
Mr. EWAR I moved an amendment to the effect that sugar
which was the produce of free labour should be admitted at the same rate of duty as that produced in the West India

The Custody of Infants Bill was also read a third time and pussed. Monday, July 1.

Mr. WOOD (in answer to Lord Ingestrie's inquiry) entered flag on the coast of Mexico. as the last report on shipwrecks had not yet been printed, he could not state whether it would be possible to introduce this

factions with disgust and apathy, but now the spell is broken, and ere many days pass away, the city of York will be able to boast of a Northern Union that will number hundreds of brave and independent men, determined to assist in the regeneration of their common country. Immediately on the arrival which, if put into practice generally by the people, of the delegates, Messrs. Ashton and Bairstow, the cannot fail to secure for the millions a speedy and their common country. Immediately on the arrival their common country. Immediately on the arrival to bring, but merely what he is going to prove. He should give you same reasonable ground for supposing that he is really going to bring evidence, hefore you decide upon reasonable ground for supposing that he is respectable tradesmen and others determined to assist in making known, to the fullest possible assist in making known, to the fullest possible extent, the principles of the People's Charter, and to convene a public meeting for the purpose of considering the prepriety of adopting the Charter, but in consequence of his Lordship being from home, the requisitionists were compelled to call the meeting themselves, which they accordingly did, and the same evening, (Saturday,) large placards were kerchief. He had upon his person £80 and a good patent lever watch, which fortunately escaped the villains' clutches.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS—On Saturday last, and named Edmondson, aged 16 year', spread to search the premises, and named Edmondson, aged 16 year', apprentice with Mr. Lowe, tailer, in King-cross-Radicals would make a grand display, both of number and respectability, as immense numbers of electors, we might say nearly a thousand, declared that they would vote for a Chartist Candidate at the next election. O'Connor is their favourite, and almost every person declares that he would be returned. However, this is a mere matter of speculation at present. At the time appointed, the delegates, and a number of friends, took their station in the large front room of Gibson's Albian Hotel, in Parliament-street, from a window of which the speakers address the meeting. Of the vast number that attended, we can scarcely speak with accuracy, as they were variously estimated at from 5 to 12,000. One gentleman, a reporter for a Tory paper, declared that there could not be less than 10,000 persons present. However, we will leave that point for the Whig and Tory papers to settle.

Mr. WILLIAM CORDEUX was unanimously their own.

Mr. WILLIAM PULLEYN proposed, in a neat and appropriate speech, the following resolution:-That it is the epinion of this meeting that every male adult of this kingdom ought to have a voice in the making of the laws by which he is governed, and this meeting pledges itself to use all and every Charter to become the law of the land.'

Mr. T. PULLEYN, Jun., said, Gentlemen and Mr. T. PULLEYN, Jun., said, Gentlemen and fellow citizens, I raise my voice against the present or steel, but by sound reasoning and undisputed corrupt system, in consequence of the wicked and oppressive proceedings of our present Government, who pay no regard to the Word of God. I raise my founded prejudices-(hear, hear)-to do away voice against that system which consigns so many of with the false and calumnious aspersions thrown Resi. my fellow countrywomen to the tender mercies of the millowners and the local oppressors, without any

making several other remarks on the unjust laws of the country, by seconding the resolution. Mr. WM. ASHTON, then came forward amidst continued cheering to support the resolution. He commenced by referring to the general state of the country. He said, gentlemen, we appear here this purpose of making known the principles of the " People's Charter," and the firm resolve of nearly People's Charter," and the firm resolve of nearly 2,000,000 of men, who have declared in the face of Heaven and earth that this unnatural state of class are regarded as a cipher in importance, save the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the franchise. [Hear, hear.] One party being the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the Bookbinders in all the large to the public—let, therefore, the borrid batcherings, burnings, and devastations that alight upon some eminence in England, surveying

bave lately occurred in Canada. [Cheers.) Let at one glance all the laws and institutions of our them remember Manchester Massacre, and their country, with all the inequality, injustice, paupermore recent proceedings at Westbury and Devizes, with the outrages that occurred in this city, when crime, madness, debauchery, and murder, of crime, madness, debauchery, and murder, of burned, with the outrages that took place at Bristol, Nottingham, &c., and the speeches about Kings heads rolling in the dust, and the greanings for her Majesty, and then say who are the violent and blood thirsty. (Tremendous cheering.) But gen. where millions have resolved to sink all minor some will say we have a " Liberal Administration."

despotism, and this country was cursed with disement of foreign competitors, while destitution in Universal Suffrage will ever secure to the producers the addition of upwards of £600,000,000 of a korrid form stalks through street, lane, and thorough of all wealth the just reward of their toil, or to the National Debt. By this abominable delusion of fare, in all its sickening outlines, all its appalling "no popery" they enlisted your sympathy, and the aggravations, all its emaciated frames, its haggard the present government and its hirelings have stigmatised us as torch and dugger men, for the same
purpose, but this imposition like the cry of "no
popery" is passing away, and they themselves are
becoming exposed in all cruel and unjust proceedings.
The country at large declares that our demands are
inst. let the Whio and Tory press atiffa it an

aggravations, all its emaciated frames, its haggard
features, its ragged clothing, its insufficiency of food, its skeleton-like, ghastly aspect, followed in the rear by heart-rending
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the only sure guarantee of peace, law, and order."
Resolved, "That having the most unqualified confidence in the National Convention, as a body of
men determined to carry out the principles contained
to the only sure guarantee of the only sure guarantee of the labouring classes, will be
the only sure guarantee of the only sure guarantee.

The only sure guarantee of the only sure gua just, let the Whig and Tory press stifle it as they may. But we have a Liberal Government! Look at their conduct relative to Poland: take a retrospective glance at their conduct in the House of Commons! Remember that this Liberal Government has prevented the ancient right of the presenter of a petition speaking in support of the prayer of the petition, or exposing the grievances under which the petitioners may labour. Remember their cursed and abominable Poor Law Bill, with the Tenement Bill, and the intended Rural Police, with their late conduct as to Sir Hesketh Fleetwood's motion for an extension of the Franchise, and the subsequent decision on the Ballot, and Monday, July 1.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from John Thorogood, confined during the last six months among felens in Chelmsford Gool for 5a. 6d. church rates; and asked whether it was with the sanction of her Majesty's Government that such a priconer was confined among such persons?

Mr. VOX MAULK declared that he had never before heard of the case.

Mr. BAINES remarked that this was extraordinary, inasmuch as he had some time ago presented a petition from this entered as petition which had given rise to considerable discussion.

Wood's motion for an extension of the Franchise, and the subsequent decision on the Ballot, and the subsequent decision on the Ballot, and the subsequent decision on the Ballot, and then say are they liberal! (Loud cries of "no, no.")

But they are economical; yes, by granting £70,000 to repair her Majesty's stables, whilst thousands are starving. Here Mr. Ashton brought forward several items in the Civil List, and a list of expenses allowed to her Majesty's attendants. (At this part a drunken Tery attempted to create some disturbance but much to the credit of Mr. into explanations regarding an alleged outrage on the British Pardoe, the chief of the police, he told this black-

Mr. P. THOMSON (in answer to Mr. G. Palmer) said that fine him in the lock-up, for which kind interference he received the cheers of his fellow-citizens.)
Mr. Ashton then referred to the effect that religious sectarian doctrines had upon the cause of general liberty, in consequence of the doctrine of passive Session, any measure on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSKLL (in answer to Mr. Miles) said that he intended to defer the further proceedings on the Summary Jurisdiction Bill until the week after next.

Mr. Ashton then referred to the effect that religious sectarian doctrines had upon the cause of general liberty, in consequence of the doctrine of passive Jurisdiction Bill until the week after next.

The House then went into Committee on the Factorica Regulation Bill.

Mr. BROTHERTON moved an amendment to the second elause. He wished (he said) the prefection of the act extended from the age of 18 to that of 21. He conscientionsly believed that ten hours of labour per day was quity enough for man, woman, or child; and he thought that, by entering into such an arrangement, the trade of this country might be carried on with perfect satisfaction to the masters. He moved that in the second clause, instead "18 years of ago," This amendment was lost by a majority of forty-three.

Other smendments were disposed of, and the sommittee came to the 9th clause, which is as follows.—"And be it exacted that no young person shall be employed in a fastory.

Iliberty, in consequence of the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, together with the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, together with the idea of minsery nad poverty in this world to fit them for Heaven, whilst those who tended from the age of 18 to that of 21. He conscientionsly world to fit them for Heaven, whilst those who the good things of this earth. He then preach this dogma lived in idle dissipation, and enjoy all the good things of this earth. He then explained the five great principles of Radicalism, and pointed out the effect they would have on ing—who draw, as by magic, all the wealth of the matter which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a premature which have consigned its myriads of millions to a prematu Other amendments were disposed of, and the committee came to the 9th clause, which is as follows.—"And be it exacted that no young person shall be employed in a factory more than sixty-nine hours in any week, or more than twelve moral and physical force, and said, I am desirous with disease, description, and untimely death—has withered.

Mr. JUDSON proposed the following resolution :-That this meeting have perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the General Convention of the industrious classes, as shown in the recommendation of ulterior measures, entitled the manifesto. bloodless victory !" Seconded by Mr. Fietcher. The Chairman then called upon Mr. BAIRSTOW,

one of the West Riding Agitating Delegates, who was received with loud and repeated plaudits. clapping of hands, and when throwing off his coat. shouts of laughter burst from every part of the meeting. He spoke nearly as follows :- Mr. Chairman and Fellow Working Men, brethren of the human race, -It is most congenial with my feelings, buman race,—It is most congenial with my feelings, when assembled thousands in this manner meet in solemn convention to assert and demand their rights, that I address you. The hazzas of temporary excitement die away shortly after lingering on the lips, and leave scarcely any impression; but the exposure of a wicked and iniquitous Government in all their treachery, tyranny, and treasonous acts of petty authority, tracing the political and social evils of society up to their original source, with the recommendation of a broad, ample remedy, practicable in operation, salutary and wheelin its influence, will live when the excitement of the instant subsides, and leave behind on the assembled thousands here, an influence, not evanescent, but durable in its permanence, and glerious in its lasting effects. (Cheers.) Met as we are here for the assertion and defence of principles involving the interests, the property and lives of millions of the defenceless of the company in their range the welfare of poor, and sweeping in their range the welfare of the company and physically to the utmost of their power; and the election and honest me to her cauncils; a vote of confidence in the Convention, and a determination to support that body morably and physically to the utmost of their power; and the election and honest me to her cauncils; a vote of confidence in the Convention, and a determination to support that body morably and physically to the utmost of their power; and the election and property and lives of millions of the defence of principles involving the interests, the property and lives of millions of the defenceless. property and lives of millions of the defenceless honest men to her councils; a vote of confidence in the Cenpoor, and aweeping in their range the welfare of and physically to the utmost of their power; and the election of Mr. Smart as delegate to the General Convention for Shilton empires of colossal magnitude, immense wealth, and peaceably separated. ndisputable prowess; but empires, many of whose peaceably separated. indisputable prowess; out empires, many or many at the evening, a large party assentined in the great reliberties have sunk into the tomb, others tottering at the White Hart, and were addressed by the delegates at on the verge of extinction, while anarchy and considerable length, exclanatory of their rights and duties.

It deserves to be noticed, that, at the entrance of Shitten. march of despotism, unless speedily arrested by the elected chairszan, and he opened the business of the last fragments in sepulchral shades. (Trementhe meeting, by reading the requisition convening dous cheering.) With this nation suffering its the same; after which, he called upon all present to liberty and its rights to be remorselessly trampled give a fair and impartial hearing to all speakers, upon by murderous factions, jobbers, and commercial similar manner." potent hand of popular Radical Reform, to enshrine however different their sentiments might be from bloodsucking vampires, the rich unnaturally elevated similar manner." above the proper sphere of mortal man, and the poor crushed beneath the Alpine mountain weight addes, that, on the previous Monday, Mr. Smart succeeded in the formation of a Female Union at Leicester, which, at its commencement numbered more than 200 members; and meet the brave men and fair women of York. meet the brave men and fair women of York, they unanimously declared, that if the males became apa-mustering your thousands to aid the death-struggle thetic, they would, by every moral, and even physical means. between the rich oppressor and the poor oppressed. (Loud cheering.) An agitation, unexampled in its legal means in its power to cause the People's extent and depth, now pervades this "sea-girt isle," and our work this evening is to expound to you our principles, defend them by rational argument, and

facts. Our object is to enlist your sympathies on behalf of this noble cause-to destroy unexertions. (Loud cheering.) Honourable gentlemen, I mean by this name the working class only -(laughter)-it is an undeniable fact that this

country labours under evils, ever increasing in their magnitude, and deepening in their fell malignitythese evils chirfly of a political and social cast arise macy in the state, while the other, the lab uring

which they are the causes; what astonishment must seize their minds, and blind their vision, how must the blood curdle in their veins when taking into account the vast amount of wretchedness and misery, of oppression, of starvation and death, of which tlemen take a clear and dispassionate review of the late unparalleled moral demonstrations that have late unparalleled moral demonstrations that have taken place in almost every part of the Kingdom throned on a pinnacle of elevation, tricked out in differences, and not to petition for the repeal of any and tears of the defenceless poor, unfeelingly exults oppressive law, until Universal Suffrage is the law with infernal malignity, while he sees, as in York, of the land, and I feel confident that the inhabitants the myriads of the labouring class, patient and nonof this ancient city will nobly come forward to resistant under their numerous ills. [Loud cheers] remove this sink of iniquity, and assist in establish. With the starvation, infernal Corn Law, whose ing general liberty and equality in its shattered annual cost to the country amounts to 40 millions ruins. (Cheers, and cries of "We will.") But sterling, which has raised the price of provisions, tion. Mr. Benjamin Huggitt in the chair. The Yes, gentlemen, in name but not in practice; they reduced us to utter impotence and contempt in the Resolved, "That this meeting, viewing the various Mr. O'CONNELL observed that an full on the subject, brought forward at so late a period of the session, would give anything but satisfaction in Ireland. It would, therefore, be made better to defer it till next session

Lord INGESTRIE inquired whether information had been of Englishmen sacrificed their lives in support of recklessly exported abroad for the profit and aggrantic and the subject, and the session of the working man, while home produce is recklessly exported abroad for the profit and aggrantic and the subject, and the session of the subject, and the session of the subject, and the subject of the session of the session of the session of the session of the subject of the subject of the session of the session of the subject of the session of the session of the session of the session of the subject of the session of the sessio like the Tory Government, when liberty was estimation of other nations—foreign productions schemes proposed by the Whigs and Tories for the attempted to be established in France, raised the cry fettered by fiscal regulations and withheld from the protection of life and property as mere pretexts for

"Black, white, and grey, with all their trampery," Numerous and destructive as the swarming clouds of Kastern locusts? Is this a state of things that is to be final? (Loud

moral than sixty-nine hours in any week, or more than twelve hours in any one day, save in the cases hereinafter ex corped."

Lord ASHLEY preposed to substitute "fifty-sight hours" for "sixty-nine." A discussion followed, but the amendment was ultimately rejected by a majority of 32.

The committee then proceeded with the bill to the 18th clause inclusive.

The House then resumed. Several bills were advanced a moral and physical force, and said, I am desirous with disease, descepting, and untimely death—has withered to ashes the energy of the labourer's arm—has unstrung the to ashes the energy of the labourer's arm—has unstrung the tond by moral means alone; for this reason we desire the co-operation of the kingdom at large, and when the whole of this nation shall demand those great and jast principles of legislative government to become tf: law of the land, that government of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disease. to become t? : law of the land, that government must be ins. ne that would dare to refuse; and for princing appointments to dignities in eathedrals, which had been necessary in consequence of a former bill having been dropped.

The House then adjourned.

The House then adjourned.

to become t? : law of the land, that government must be ins. ne that would dare to refuse; and for this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of the must be ins. ne that would dare to refuse; and for the mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of this mortal stage, consign his last remains to the disearch to skife, and erects itself on his temb, spening its earth of the same of the sam

GREAT MEETING AT YORK FOR THE are we to yo on pendioning to eternity in poverty and the common and the people of the parties through the people of the peopl [The questions at the end of which Mr. Bairstow here read, and commented upon at considerable length] We leave you now to adopt that course which the Convention has paved out, being assured that this will secure a " speedy and bloodless victory." Onward, Men of York,—whether in peaceful gales, or in billowy storms,—enward, enward to victory or to death. (Loud and tremendous cheering.)

After the conclusion of this speech, which lasted nearly an heur and a half in delivery, three cheers were given severally for Feargus O'Connor, Eeq., Joseph Rayner Stephens, the National Convention, the arrested Delegates, and to Messes. Ashton and Bairstow, and each was responded to with tremendous cheering.

dous cheering.

A vote of thanks being given to the Chairman, Mr. Cosdeux, he briefly returned thanks, when
The immense meeting dispersed in the most quiet and or The resolutions were passed unanimously.

TRIUMPHANT MEETING AT HINCKLEY IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

In the evening, a large party assembled in the great re a deputation from the female Chartists of that place presented a boughet of flowers to each of the delegates, with the following written address:—

Let it be further remarked, to the credit of the midland endeavour to arouse their sleeping patriotism.

THE PERSECUTED LONDON BOOK. BINDERS.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -The sufferings of persecuted virtue calls aloud for justice, but also for this once happy but now sench injured country, the great principles of justice and equity are defeated by the withering influence and wealth of monopoly. The Bookbinders of London are living witnesses of this lamentable truth. Sixteen journeymen have been indicted for consideracy by an association of prosters of the lamentable truth. conspiracy by an association of master conspirators. Their upon us as anarchists, firebrands, revolutionists, trial has been pending for the last five months, and time after millowners and the local oppressors, without any regard to the divine injunction of our Saviour, who said, "protect the weak and innocent." I raise my voice again, against this abominable system, in consequence of the wicked and diabolical Poor Law Amendment Act, which separates the child from the mother, the husband from the wife, and the children that is commanding in philanthropy, and thus be enabled to call upon the whole population of this ancient city for their adherence to our principles, and untiring the demands for the last five months, and time after time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster Wealth has been traversing it each successive time up to the present moment. Two of the men have fallen martyrs to the monopolists, and that is hillowed and honourable in patriotism, and all that is commanding in philanthropy, and thus be enabled to call upon the whole population of this ancient city for their adherence to our principles, their indefatigable and untiring that it was not probable it would take place this truth as no probable it would take place this truth and to demonstrate that our principles are deducible time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on, but the monster time has been stated when it would come on to the monster time has been stated when it would come on to the monster time has been stated when it would come on to the monster time has been stated when it would come on to the monster time has been stated wh that it was not probable it would take place this term. Such base proceedings, such unheard of cruelty as this, is without a parallel. The intentions of the monopolists plainly appears to be the protracting of the atruggle to such a length as to completely drain the funds of the journeymen, and thereby render them incapable of employing Counsel when the day of trial does come. If they can accomplish this, as it is evidently their object, they will sacrifice the defenceless victims to the tnesse evils chiefly of a political and social cast arise shameful gratification of their vile passions. Already has this from one source—class legislation. (Cheers.) One class, and that the richest, being exalted to supremen of other traces, who have nobly made common cause with the Bookbinders. The whole case is now fairly before civies of giving support to the cause; but let them not de-ceive themselves with such a miserable delusion. The working men of this Kingdom never will tamely look on, and let them sacrifice these innocent men. Every thinking operalet them eacrifice these innocent men. Every minking operative is watching the proceedings of the associated masters; their deeds neither can nor shall be put under a bushed. Thanks to the Liberal press, the country is ringing with their attempted suppression of a Trade Society, which object they never will be able to obtain. Again, then, we say, let the Trade Societies render the Bookbinders every support; and the independence of labour will soon be triumphantly estab-

I remain, Gentlemen, Vours Yours in sincerity, AN ENEMY TO OPPRESSION. Manchester, July 2, 1839.

LONDON.

ELECTION OF A DELEGATE FOR LAMBETH. -A public meeting was held on Thursday evening. June 27th, on Kennington Common, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the National Convencontinuing their tyrannical usurpation of the Rights of the People, is of opinion that nothing short of possessors of property, that protection which, based on the contentment of the labouring classes, will be as an earnest of its fraternity, do agree to elect a Delegate to represent the democrats of the berough of Lambeth, in that assembly." Mr. Robert Tilly, of Lambeth, was then elected unanimously. Resolved. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Attwood for the very able and spirited manner he evinced on presenting our National Petition. and also to Mr. Fielden for seconding the same. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated after having stood firm for full two hours, netwithstanding the rain fell very hard the whole of the time.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, the wife of Mr. John Stowe. (overseer of this paper) of a daughter. Un Thursday week, the wife of Mr. William Simmons, printer, of this town, of a son.

On Monday last, Mr. John Briggs, boot and shoe

maker, to Miss Ann Stowell, both of Adding. hem. On Monday last, at St. John's Church, Wakefield, Mr. John Naylor, to Miss Martha, eldest daughter

DHAYES.

bury.

of Mr. Joseph Armatage Club Houses, all of Hor-

On Monday last, aged 37 years, Hannah, wife of

Mr. Thomas Holey, upholsterer, &c., and eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Waterhouse, all of this town. On the 30th ult., at Newtownbarry, of consumption, aged 26 years, Mr. Jeeoph Kennedy, of the firm of Higgins and Kennedy, Manchester. On Saturday last, Robert Sugden Darby, youngest son of J. S. Darby, of this town, butcher.
On Monday morning last, highly respected, Mr.
William Runton, timber merchant, and one of the
Radical Town Councillors of Hall, for the Holderness Ward.

On Sunday, at Cheltenham, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, J. B. Le March, Esq., morchant, and one of the Town Councillors of On Monday last, after a lingering illness, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. John Jackson, painter, of

this town.

On Tuesday last, aged 53, greatly respected, Hannah Morrell, the wife of Joseph Morrell, of

now been unemployed for about eight weeks, in consequence of their refusing to have their wages reduced 9d per man per day. The meeting was announced for four o'clock, but it was not until after ax o'clock that there were any signs of a meeting. At that time, a cart was placed in the middle of a field, and the people began to assemble in consider. able numbers. Shortly afterwards a body of colliers exme upon the ground, amounting, perhaps, to about 2.500, headed by a band and two large banners. On their arrival, the number of people increased very

rights. They were met tegether to advise with each of the colliers who had struck work. other touching those things whereby they might obtain freedom, and as a body of colliers, he believed if they would all unite together, their special rights and their political rights would never be withheld from them by any Parliament or any other body of men. Unity was one of the chief characteristics of the monied tyrants of England that opposed them and stood out against their rights. They (the colliers) were a bedy of men who were the main-spring of the commerce of the country. It was by supplying them with feel to drive their mills. Without colliers the mills must stop; and seeing this, and knowing the danger the colliers have to undergo, it was nonsense for them any longer to bear their insults, but as men to assert their rights, and be determined to get their liberty. For his part, he would sconer live in his native green fields, which God had given us, or live as Klijah did, depending upon the providence of God to be fed by the ravens, sconer than submit to the tyrennies to which they had hitherto been subjected. He concluded by recommending the speakers to be as moderate as possible, and couch their language in such terms as would prevent any parties from taking hold of them. (A voice, "there

are three constables behind;" cries of "let's have at 'em," and "order, order," from the Chairman.)
Mr. J. Brabley, of Hyde, was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. He said he was proud to see so many of his fellowcountrymen together as were then assembled. If there were any spies in that assembly, if there were any constables there, he hoped they would take particular notice of what he said, so that if they wanted him another time, they would take him for something else than merely advising them to be peaceable, and at the same time to be determined to have their rights. He hoped the spy heard that. For what was it that they were assembled there? It was for the perpose of creating a public feeling in favour of their oppressed fellow-workmen. It was for the purpose of showing the workmen of this neighbourhood the necessity of supporting the cel-hers of Poynton. If they were not supported both by the colliers and dressers, and spinners and weawars, and mechanics, they would be obliged to give way to their oppressors, whereas if they supported them their cause was sure to triumph. The same trannical and oppressive system was going on be-

low as was practised above. The tyrant of the coal-pit was as wicked in his tyrannies as the tyrant of the factory. They were every one of them a mean set, and must be stood against by the workmen of this country. He recommended the colliers to form find that the masters, because they imagined the colliers would be tyrannised over in consequence of their going perhaps rather more to the public houses than other classes of workmen; he was glad to find

that in this attempt the mesters were disappointed.

And when they heard tell of this meeting, when

they heard that not only vast numbers of their fellow colliers, and thousands who were not colliers, were supporting them to the utmost of their power, they would find they could not oppress them see much as they had done. It was all alike with the capitalists. The manufacturers and the coal-pit masters were evidently agreed, and united in a firm band to oppress the working men. There was not one of them that was not in that compact; and that compact was to reduce wages at all hazards But he hoped the colliers would deceive them for once, and render their efforts unavailing. There consider that body entitled to the confidence of the was one cotton master, not three miles from that people; and we pledge curseives to support is by place. who was not merely content with gaining every means in our power." profit out of the people, but he had actually built a pays so much a year for driving the engine on a Sunday, and he lets the pews to the factory people, and no doubt makes a very good thing of it.
There are men who are compelled to go to that and so they did. They had been prevented from selling flour and bacon upon the truck system : but if they began to build chapels and set pews, they would begin to send people to hearen or hell, just as it might please them. (Hear, hear.) He hoped. bowever, none of thers (the meeting) would go their road, for, if they cid, he was apprehensive they would find it somewhat dangerous. It was plain that so long as the laws were made by the present

said about Stephens, or what the Tories said about told her he would give her a pass to Ireland, and Donall; if they would only stand by each other that he would send her and the whole crew to hell. they would all have their rights; and even should (Cries of shame.) the Convention leave them, they would find others rise up in their places. He would again recommend them to stand by each other, and support every set of men who turned out for the purpose of protecting their wages, po matter who they were, or what they

Mr. Hessler, of Stockport, Mr. Robert Learn, and Mr. James Hollinhead, subsequently addressed the insult they had just received.]

On arriving at the place of meeting, Mr. Birtimpress upon the assembly the importance of supporting the turn-out colliers.

The Rev. W. V. Jackson was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with lond cheers, He said he trusted they were not come together en that occasion merely to look at each other, or to ter-described, in language of the highest elequence, hear what each ether had to say; but that they had come together to augment each other's interest, and by saying, that rather than submit to tyranny, he more especially to help those who stood in need of would put on a red coat, and die in the battle field their greatest assistance. He conceived that the (Loud cheers.) cause of the celliers was the cause of every individeal; and that while the strike was on their part. and r these circumstances it was a case that might very soon become connected with other branches of business. They ought therefore to take the same interest in this case, as if it was immediately their tyrants, then he maistained that the Raiicals of no more representatives of bricks and mortar, hypocrisy, if these brave men were not supported by them, and without that, with all their professions, they had little or no love for their countrymen; fer every collier was their brother, and every collier's were expected to perform for nothing; something rightshad been said by one of the colliers about the dirt in the pitz, and the plans to be adopted in order to the removal of the dirt as easily as possible. "Why, my friends," said the speaker, "was I a collier, and connected with such brave men as the colliers are, I should not hesitate in devising a pian as to where the dirt should go, or as to how it should be removed. I should consider that the master, the tyrant, let him be found where he will, is but a heap of rubbish; and if there was a hole that would nicely hold the tyrant, I should say heap the rubbish

that whenever you go to demand your places and day—they were not like bars and owls who fluttered your former waters, that you will do your work like about in the twilight. (Hear.) The land of the Englishman, and do honour to the cause of the colliers. Knohsticks are not quite so hard as colliers' the lazy few. The Clergy professed to teach the picks; and if knobsticks and colliers' picks come in doctrine of Christ: he (Mr. F.) would tell them, contact, I know that knobsticks must give way. that God had made the earth for all. God had said. Now, my friends, do what you intrad to do as Englishmen. Let your cause be a credit to you here to-night, so that you may leave them proofs in future | trine ? Because they were the priests-not of God of the danger of meddling with your cause, with your on their arrival, the number of people increased very considerably, and must have numbered several thousands.

Mr. James Crompton, a collier, was unanimously called to the chair. In opening the business of the meeting, he thanked them for electing him to the mitnation of chairman, and though he was but young he had youth and vigenr on his side, determined to describe the cheers for the whigs. A collection was made and four nounds in aid the struggle could not long se doubtful. Labour to he was the fountain from which flowed the golden was the warm and the warm and the warm and the conqueror and Henry the Eighth had despoiled the Conqueror and Henry the Eighth had despoiled the people of their right to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best to perpetuate the rebbery. This was a struggle to perpetuate the rebbery. This was a struggle between property and labour. (Hear, hear.) Provided, the people of their right to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best to perpetuate the rebbery. This was a struggle between property and labour. (Hear, hear.) Provided that life should be destroyed; the people of their right to the land, (hear, hear.) Provided the rebbery. This was a struggle between property and labour. (Hear, hear.) Provided the rebbery and that life should be destroyed; the people of their right to the land, (hear, hear.) Provided the rebbery. This was a struggle between property and labour. (Hear, hear.) Provided the rebbery. The result of the rebbery. The result of the rebbery. The many and though he was but young the business of the people of their right to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best to the land, (hear, hear,) and the clergy of every denomination id their best the people of their right to the heart, the people of their right to the heart, interests, with your rights, with your enjoyments, amounting to between three and four pounds in aid was the fountain from which flowed the golden is on the wane, and that the Charter is on the de-

> GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT WIGAN. [From a Oprrespondent-received too late for our

on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst. The meeting was originally announced to take place in the Com- the devil had so much right to the rents as those mercial Hall, which had been engaged for the purpose. The shopecracy, who have poseession of that became destitute, he would not go as a crouching place, on second consideration, determined not to supplient for relief—he would throw himself on the allow the people to meet there. The Chartists, laws of nature—if any person attempted to separate however, were not to be so easily discencerted, and determined on holding it in the Market-place. Mr. degger to his heart, or they would both sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degree of the sink in a degger to his heart, or they would be a sink in a degree of the sink in a degr Fenney, delegate for Hindley, Westboughton, and Wighn, and Mr. Warden, delegate for Bolton, attended on the occasion. This meeting was the most imposing display ever made in Wighn; and a spirit has been excited which neither force nor fraud made again, he (Mr. F.) would raise the cry of "To will be able to suppress. Upwards of two-thirds of the adult population were in attendance; and by their enthusiastic responses to the sentiments of the to Ramoth-Gilead. Mr. F. sat down amid lend speakers, showed that, though they had for some time been sunk in apathy, they had risen with renewed strength; and that they were determined to establish the liberties of themselves and their children, or perish in the attempt.

About eight e'clock, Mr. Dixon was unanimously

called to the chair. The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings by re-marking, that their meeting of that evening had given the lie to these who said they were a ragged and insignificant crew. He hoped that the display they had made was not a merely ephemeral onethat their exertions would henceforth be continuous, and that they would soon be enabled to recover their leng-lost rights. (Hear, and cheers.) The Whigs (Cheers.) He congratulated them on the spirit blamed them for their violence; he (the Chairman) which they had that evening displayed. It gave the would tell the Whigs that the meetings of the Chartists had been orderly and peaceable; but had they been otherwise, they would have been only following the example of the Whigs in 1832, who had excited the people to violence in order to promote their own superfluous for him to follow them. Every feature aggrandisement. (Cheers.) He could mention a of section told eloquently of the vices of the Govern-Member of the Senate who now declaimed against ment. The effects of tyrany were to be found in Member of the Senate who now declaimed against the careworn countenances of their wives and childas though I was agitating in Ireland's people everywhere. It would not do to preach assiduously rendered, we are left to meditate on your ren—in their streets filled with prostitutes—their violence; if I were to speak in violence if I were to speak in violence and opinious, and we thereby discover that (Groans, and cries of "Toe greatest liar in the goals filled with felons, and the bastiles filled with this country. He recommended the colliers to form themselves into unions, and to be determined to support their fellow workmen who had engaged in support their fellow workmen who had engaged in support their fellow workmen who had engaged in support their support their fellow workmen who had engaged in support their fellow workmen who had engaged in support their fellow workmen who had engaged in this noble struggle for the protection of labour against capital; and if they supported them now they make the protection of labour against capital; and of they support them in return perhaps on some occasion when their support would be equally called for. (Hear, hear) He was giad to support would be against on the acid of the Avistance of the acid of the Avistance of the said of the Creater who discuss of the said of the content to the one stay and endered your attention to the said of the creater would not bestow upon them the epithes a correct report of their proceetings. After and endered your attention to the outcome, the response as one of the said of the creater would soon stay the number of the number of the most power teaches men low of the energy, their determination the would such that paper would not bestow upon the number of the said of the creater would not bestow upon the make an exame and endered your attention to the occurrence of the number of t Wigan Gazette, he said he hoped that paper would cheers.) But he hoped that by their unity, their almost universally on the side of the Aristocracy and the middle classes; but they would establish the liberties of the people in spite of the baseness of the press. Let their motto be-Trath, Justice, and the People. (Cheers.) Let them leave the factions to fight their own battles; let them abandon the parties who had heretofore made tools of them for the basest of purposes-parties who would take them at last to make roads with, if they could not do Mr. Dickson, weaver, rose to move the first reso-

lation :-"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that with union amongst the people, the Government would

Mr. BIRTWHISTLE rose to second the resolution, cracy preyed on the vitals of the people, he would chapel, called in a parson, and was now reaking and was received with loud cheering. He asked say "perish the aristocracy in order that the people profits of religion. What did they think about why they had been compelled to assemble in the may live." (Loud cheering.) The time had arrived that's all.") He has built a factory—a parson's the Commercial Hall? That hall had been let to all bered in the peasant's arm had been awakened—a the Commercial Hall? That hall had been let to all bered in the peasant's arm had been awakened—a parties. (Hear.) It had been let for the werst-the s; irit of intelligence had been diffused through the pasest of purposes. (Cheers.) It had been let to masses, which if wisely directed would lead them Aciand, the advocate of the Devil's Law. God on to a speedy, perhaps a bloodless victory. (Hear.) had said, "Thou shalt not affict the fath riess and Mr. Warden then asluded to the differences which chapel. He lets pews to them; and, for any thing I (Hear, and groans.) Although that man had set the widow;" but Acland said that God was a liar. had previously existed amongst the Rudicals of new, he stops the pew rent the same as he stops the God's Law at defiance, the middle classes had let witness a happy and a permanent reconciliation. house rent (Groans.) They had long thought that the hall to him; but when the working classes these men had intended to have all their own way, wanted it for the holiest of purposes they were refused. (Hear, and cheers.) They wanted not the property of others; but if the rich continued to oppress them, by God they would destroy the rich. (Loud and long continued cheering.) He would wage an eternal war against the moneymongers. (Cheers.) They had made the people into helotsthey had crushed them under a worse than Egyptian bondage. (Hear.) They were not met there that set of men, and administered by the present set of no"); but they were mot to support two members that scene would be the herald of future unity, not Magistrates, so long would the working classes be of their own parliament (cheers)—they were met to only between Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants, evening to support Kearsley (laughter, and "No. oppressed. Except they could change the form of support a shoemaker (cheers) and a tiller of the Government, and the law makers of this country. soil (continued cheving), who were more useful they would never have any chance to stand a centes: men than any Members of the House of Commons. with the oppressors of the labouring man. Unless, (Cheers.) Mr. B. related an instance of oppression therefore, that they substituted a brain franchise for under the New Poor Law, where a poor Irishweman brick and mortar franchise, they would for ever went for relief, and although she was starving, the remain sistes. It was no matter what the Whigs overseer had treated her with insult (shame): he

> Here the ringers at the Parish Church set up such peal as completely drowned the voice of the speaker, which was answered by lond groans, and cheers of defiance, from the vast assemblage. It was proposed to adjourn to the "Circhard;" and the

whistle resumed. He commented with indiguant hoped its effects would be to sumulate them to further exercion. He contrasted the haughtiness of sympathics of the women in the cause of freedom. the Clergy with the meekness of their Divine Masthe present pasition of the people, and concluded

The resolution was then put, and carried unani-

Mr. GRIME moved the second resolution. He commented on the insuit they had that evening received. He said that they would bring forward a Chartist candidate at the next election. He would own case. He conceived that if the brave colliers give the middle classes notice of that. Perhaps were heaten in this struggle, then, he thought, every another election was at hand. One of their Members other cause would sink and die in de pair. If these might die-indeed, he thought they were both dead brave men were overcome by a few individual already. (Laughter and theera.) They would have Hyde, and its adjoining places, were acting in mere (cheers.) He recommended exclusive dealing. The only way to the brains of the middle classes was through their bellies. (Cheers.) He contrasted the liber lity of the Government to the state purpers, with their conduct to the poor; alluded, in indig-

> "He would victor exult, or in death be laid low, With his back to the ground and his feet to the foe; And leaving on earth here no bio-don his name, Look proudly to Heaven from his destabled of fame." (Cheers.) Mr. G. concluded by moving the second

resolution:-"That this meeting pledges itself to carry out the principles of exclusive dealing; and to propose and

elect a Chartist candidate at the next election." Mr. FEXNEY, delegate to the Convention, setogether. (Cheers.) I think this would be a very conded the resolution. He was in some degree a effectual way to remove rubbish of both sorts. I stranger amongst them, although their representahave heard there are some things that go by the tire—not in the rotten House of Commons, but in mame of 'knobsticks' in those pits which you have Boir Court. (Cheers.) Had they taken any notice left, and into which you are determined, by the help of the calumnies of the press, they would have exof God, by the help of your countrymen, and by the pected to find him a devil-net a man. He came help which I trust will be afforded to-night, hever not amongst them to raise animosities, but to im again to enter until you have the money oficred you press on them the necessity of using their best which you have had before, and pray God to help energies to destroy the corruptions of this modern Ton in your determination; and as there are 'knob-Babylon. (Cheers.) He had heard they had Operation in the fit. I know what the colliers will do rative Conservatives in Wigan—men who were willwith them. I learn that you intend by some means ling to conserve their rage, their misery, and degrato have a walking stick a-piece, and I trust that dation. (Hear.) He hoped even these parties whenever you go to the pits you will make good use would come out and assist the people. (Hear, hear.) of your walking sticks, and it would be no bad plan if you were to make them into bat sticks, and the knobsticks into knots. (Cheers.) Whenever you go the Church is in danger; but he (Mr. Fenney) would ask, who put the Church in danger? Why, these who had in-

that all should eat by the sweat of their brow. (Hear.) Why did not the clergy preach this doc-

stream that enriched the aristocracy, who still went on to rob the people of their right to the common lands, in order to make fine walks, parks, and foxcovers for fine lords and fine ladies. (Cheers.) The Irish people were living in places not worthy of the travelled over one thousand miles, and addressed the name of pig-sties. He urged the Irish people to men of Newcastle, Sunderland, South Shields, assist the Castists in taking their affairs into their Edinburgh, Glargow, Sheffield, and the men of A grand Demonstration in favour of the Convention and the People's Charter took place at Wigan, terms to the New Peor Law. The landlords said determination is to be found as in areas held and the people were swallowing up the rents-who the who created them. (Cheers.) If he (Mr. Fenney) supplicat for relief-he would throw himself on the common grave. (Loud cheers.) The middle classes made again. he (Mr. F.) would raise the cry of "To your tents O Israel." (Cheers.) He would advise them to gird on their armour, and come up to battle and prolonged cheering.

Mr. WARDEN, delegate for Bolton, was then inpeculiar pleasure. Twelve years ago he had left Wigan a young and thoughtless boy—he had left it with a heart buoyant and joyful—he was unconscious of the widely diffused misery under which his country groaned—he had never anticipated that he would feel a portion of that misery himself. But he had now seen the safferings of the people—he had himself felt the pangs of privation, and having their social evils at such length that it would be proved to be conducive to the public welfare. (Hear.) He was for the Threne and the Altar, if the Throne dispensed justice to the people, and the Altar maintained its pristine purity. (Hear.) Bus be unable to continue its career of tyranny and plunder; and believing that the Convertion is taking the best means to effect so desirable an union, we instead of being the footstool of God converted tae laws to be just, so as to render to all, what they irrelf into the mercenary creature of Mammon, he would say "perish the Altar." (Cheers.) He did not wish to destroy the aristocracy, but if the aristo-Wigan, and said he hoped that evening would (Hear.) He had witnessed at Bolton on the previous evening a rare union. He had seen on the boards of the Bolton Theatre, a union between an Irish Catholic and an Irish Protestant. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering from the Irishmen who were present.) He had seen them swear on the altar of freedom, in the presence of their fellow-men, asunces. Bid accomplish their country's freedom or but between working men of all sects. (Cheors.)

> dom, which was the cause of God, by petty differ-ences which were destructive of the happiness of all sects? (Hear.) He would say to the Irishmen present, with one of their own poets-In the cause of mankind if our creeds agree?
>
> Shall I hate the brave man I have valued and tried, If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
> Shall I turn from the heretic girl of my soul
> To seek somewhere else a more orthodex kiss?
> No! perish the kauds and the hearts that would try
> Truth, henour, and love by a standard like this."

Why should they attempt to ruin the cause of free.

(Loud and prolonged cheers.) Let them sink all multitude began to more in that direction, mutter- sectorian differences—let them neither pin their ing curses loud and deep against the authors of the faith to the sleeve of Daniel O'Connell nor Feargus O'Connor, but show their indomitable attachment to principle, nor cease till they had established the People's Charter as the law of the land. (Hear and eloquence on the insult just offered them, and cheers.) Mr. W. alluded to the principle of exclusive dealing, and said is was necessary to enlist the Let the women case to take their pennies to these who opposed them-let them leave the middle classes to jugle their empty tills on a Saturday evening, and see how they liked the music. (Cheers, laughter, and "We will.") Mr. W. concluded by again impressing on them the necessity of union, and sat down amid loud cheering.

The resolution was then put and carried by accla-

After giving three cheers for Warden and Fanner. three for the Convention, and three for the Chairman, the meeting separated, higaly pleased with sively the work of the Tories, that party having the entire control over the bell. They have since endearoured to exculpate themselves by saying that it was not preconcerted-that it was done by a few

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. AT NOT-TINGHAM.

notice being given by the common crier, and alplace, and there waited till eight o'clock. When Mr.

vention for Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, was then, amidst unanimous applause, called to the chair, treat him so, because he does not come in a direct

mouth pieces on such occasions, I trust you will vossel of Democracy through the rocks of prejudice. I shall not tell you to keep order, for your enemies out of these common necessaries five-sixths go to litear, hear.) I have now some able conditions (Rec incid to falle for our last number.)

In Mountay evening, the 24th ult, a meeting of colliers and others was convened in a field near Hyde, for the purpose of raising subscriptions in Hyde, for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the furn-out colliers of the furn-out colliers of the furn-out colliers of the furn-out colliers of Poynton, who have heen unemployed for about eight weeks in the face of the furn of the described the pointers in which the Convention think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you are two orderly, and on account of our think you will see orderly. I have described the position we are two orderly, and on account of our think you will see orderly. I have described the position we are two orderly, and on account of the described the position we are two orderly, and on account of the described the position we are two orderly, and on account of the described the position we have described the position we are two orderly, and on account of the described the position we have described the position we are two orderly, and on account of the described the position we shall get the Charlest and the money-monger. That is, the described the position we have described the position we shall get the described think you will understand what our enemies mean; at the position we are now placed in. I got up this acver been ashamed of it; but now it has arisen to a within ten miles of this place, had it not been for the women, the farmers and yeomanry cavalry would have mardered me, in the town of Bingham. But of the middle class, who had been found drilling of the National Debt, the destruction of the have murdered me, in the town of Bingham. But I live, and I trust I shall live to see the day when not only the men of Neitingham, but of the whole country, shall have a vote, and a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour. (Cheers.) I have nothing Unwin, a cetton spinner: we had these three gen. (Cheers.) For what has been may be again, and

chine, were now present to witness your enthusiasm, which is but the forerunner of your determination. (Hear, hear.) Within the last ten days, I have determination is to be found, as in every hole and corner of this vast sea bound dungeon. (Cheers.) The only astonishment that now prevails is, that the lion of England has not arisen before from his slumber, and in his majesty shaken the dew from his mane. The astonishment is, not that the Charter has gone on so far, but that the Charter has not been acquired sooner; the Charter contains those principles, every one of which, except Vote by Ballot, were arming—he would advise the working classes | belongs to the institutions and constitution of the country. We had, in former times, not Annual Parliaments, because they were too long, we had Sessional Parliaments, we had Equal Representation, Universal Suffrage, and the Payment of Members troduced, and was received with loud cheering. He your enemies; they will give you the shadow, but drop of soup in it. (Loud cheers.) They know the present electors, the present constituency only want the Ballot, to render null and void the nonelective influence of the people. It is not three years since I told you on that site (pointing to the Exchange Hall in front of him) that I would go on mer ages alone, did not give birth to patriots, but opened the eyes of the deceived and deluded to a alone, until I had raised an host, as neither even in this land of sycophants, there are many just sense of their rights as citizens and men; you had himself left the pangs of privation, and naving felt them himself he had learned to feel for others. (Cheers.) He congratulated them on the spirit which they had that evening displayed. It gave the lie to those who said that the men of Wigan were mere automatons in the hands of faction. (Cheers.)

The speakers who had preceded him had depicted speakers who had preceded him had depicted speakers who had preceded him had depicted speakers. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the ranks of the aristocracy to a commission in the democracy. (Cheers.) I have the minimal form the ranks of the solution and distress. You are exciting an injured nation to demand the full stepped from the aristocracy who require no pre- a great deal of talk about moral force and physical restitution of their ancient privileges, while the tection but law, to join the ranks of the poor of this force. I have never blinked that question, or hesimoral effect must and will be felt in the remotest country, Soutland, and Ireland; you find I do not tated giving my opinion upon it; and I will now corners of the earth. In contemplating your chaforget my ewn country. Ireland is as dear to me give it in the same way as I have given it to the racter and valuable services, which you have republic. I shall never consent to you receiving should have the Shopocracy flanking me for the ser- you have avoided all idle speculations or wild North.") After making some severe remarks on the Paupers, in spite even of Whig water-grael. (Loud liberty, without Ireland partaking of it at the same mon. Moral power teaches men how to reason, theories, that you have directed your attention to the who wished to see his country made a scene of parties, we are present the right of all anarchy and bloodshed; but rather than the people ignorance, and a change will be effected by an the aid of the Creator who formed us—He will go men to assist in the choice of representatives. The should still be condemned to incipient starration enlightened people, as if by magic; we cannot be and premature death—he would make every field a bept in bondage much longer, for our craft is better that the people's blood. (Cheers.) It were better that is the craft of judgment, matured by the long their souls should with one pang, one bound, escape control, than that they should submit to toil from the people's blood and overy ditch overswell its top with than Whig craft, or King craft, or Tory craft, for it is the craft of judgment, matured by the long their souls should with one pang, one bound, escape endurance of a world of suffering. Many people say drop of a freeman's blood that, there will be as the control of the court, the extravagance of the mobility, the magnificent palaces, and costiy furniture of their mansions, their numerous retainers, and ostentatious charities are but so many proofs of bad Government and unprincipled exactions, control, than that they should submit to toil from that you would have gained your wishes long ago, much shed on the other side. I shall not enlarge on but for the violence of the demagogues. I am a this topic; you have no right to expect me to tell to the nublic walfar. but for the violence of the demagogues. I am a time topic; you have no right to expect the demagogue; if the foels understood Greek, they you more, than as moral men you must do your would have known it was a term of henour, rather duty. [Cheers.] I am wealthy and can do without than reproach. (Laughter and cheers.) They have your assistance, and I ask for no support; I have got such new-fangled notions, that they don't under-stand the difference between demagogue and buffeon; seek to ger my own ends served. No; I have def instead of dispensing justice to the people, the those fellows who have got all their property by Throne only went to despoil them of their substance, enacting laws against you and withholding justice,

now asked for, a fair day's wages for a fair day's what do you want? I will tell you what we want. whole of the Charter; we want the Charter, the

the evening's proceedings. This meeting has given electors, though few in number, are, like an army the deathblow to both Whigs and Tories in Wigan. Of reserve, able to beat down this battery, and to The Tories imagined that by ringing the bells they could prevent the meeting; but they were mistaken. Starking Harry; I asked a friend how it was they be firm to your own principles, their triumph is gave him that name? he said, why, we have a be firm to your own principles, their triumph is gave him that name? he said, why, we have a momentary, ours will shortly succeed, as we will capital horse in Yorkshire called Stashing Harry, never rest while a man remains amongst us, who is that, if he runs honest, is sure to win the race; but not in that reserve. I was in the House of Com- instead of running so, he generally either throws mons three years, and in that time I never could his rider, runs against a post, or makes a bolt. get a single individual to stand up, and go as far as [Laughter and cheers.] Now, if Slashing Harry wife was their sister, and every collier's child was nant terms, to the conduct of those men who had their neighbour; and while they were administering refused them the use of the Hall; and recommended to arow that they were the authors of the insult, will blishment of liberty. You know when the Irish him a mile, you would see I would give our oppoto their own wants, they were administering strength to keep their pennies from those to their own cause, and were adding first own wants, they were administering strength to keep their pennies from those to their own cause, and were adding from the use of the insult, will to keep their pennies from those only add contempt to the hat-ed which the people already feel towards them. The meeting was the fly off the heads of the Bishops. [Cheers.] When the other department of work which the colliers of the working classes were taken away, the other department of work which the colliers of the units such a brush, that the persons the cause and the people to avoid give our opponent of the hat-ed which the people already feel towards them. The meeting was the fly off the heads of the Bishops. [Cheers.] When the other department of work which the colliers of the working classes were taken away, the other department of work which the colliers of the working upon the first own when the Irish the native of the hat-ed which the people of the hat-ed wh shoemaker, for his exertions in endeavouring to eye upon me, as well as the Irish, the English, and preserve your estates; take care, my Lords, or you the Scotch public, that I stood in opposition to those will loose your pensions and your property.

acts, and during the seven years which have since Harry never thought of any interest except that of elapsed, I have been in the service of the public, and I can defy any man to taunt me with being morrow, and from thence to Birmingham, to be guilty of a single inconsistency. (Cheers.) Let On Friday afternoon last, this distinguished leader us ask about this national faith? At the time you do my duty, as well as those who are paid for it, and of the Radical party arrived in Nottingham, and as were mortgaged you were receiving 30s. a-week for if even they do not discharge their duty, I will disbe had not been able to attend the Whitsuntide Demonstration meeting agreeably to arrangement, he determined upon delivering an address to the people that time wheat was 14s. per bushel, and new it is others form their combinations, and support their at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The 78 so that the aristocracy have the same income as power. The Whige and Tories magnify the virtues weather was extremely unfavourable, the rain have them, but only pay half the price for their bread. Of their friends, and suppress their vices, while the

day, yet, notwithstanding this circumstance, on to pay towards the interest of the national debt, but suppress their virtues altogether. They require the now you are reduced to 5s. or 6s a week, the property though the people had a prospect of being thoroughly tax is taken off, and you are supposed to be capable of wet to the skin, vast crowds repaired to the Market bearing as much taxation as formerly. If you were considered worthy of holding your own money O'Connor took his station in a waggon placed for a single week, and the taxes were direct, when should not have come now, if I had not disappointed platform, not less than from eight to ten thousand the tax gatherer came to your house on a you at your last general meeting. I am sorry that were present, who gave him nine times nine hearty Saturday, in order to support the throne, the conheers.

Mr. James Woodhouse, member of the Con-

(Hear.) Why did not the clergy preach this doctory in the Conqueror and Heary the Eighth had despoiled you. That is all I have got to say. Mr. O'Conproved my case, and what do you think was done? The clergy preach this doctor in the man who invented the present internal system, matter was out of their jurisdiction. Two magisfies there was out of their jurisdiction. Two magisfies the case, but I proceeded and again into existence, unless Universal Suffrage proved my case, and what do you think was done? The arms were given to two miserable attorneys, a be satisfied then, till all our rights are conceded to Mr. Walking and a Der Benn, and upon these us, till we have protection for our lives, and protections, was conferred the honour of retaining the arms, one of the magistrates, saying he have got that, we may defy our foes, who will then should direct an inspection of them to see if they be a laughing stock to the nation. I must now conwere fit for use or not. I addressed them for an clude; (ories of "go, on, go on.") I cannot hour and an half; I told them in the language of Lord Byron, "they had a corrupt system," and us speedily Liberty, Glory, and Freedom. (Prothough they might fill their gaols with victims, longed cheering.) though they might his their gable with violine, they must have a Jefferies for a judge, and twelve butchers for a jury, before they can consider a single individual. (Hear.) I told them soul, and with all my strength, I move the followthat the people would begin to arm against the ing resolution :- "That this meeting pledges itself government, if the government armed the higher to support the National Defence Fund, for the proclasses against them. The middle classes were tection of those brave patriots, who are, or may drilling to-day under the superintendence of a con- be victimized by the hired mercenaries of a correct stable, and his Grace the Duke of Portland sends them by twelve at a time for the purpose. What chance have you against a force drilled in this in seconding the resolution. Men of Nottingham way? Give me 50,000 regular disciplined troops you will do your duty; it is now, or never, death or rather than 1000 merciless rural police to contend victory. [Cheers.] against, and we should have more humanity exercised towards us, and a greater share of consideration. The object of those who make the law is to get armed, and when, in addition to arms, they and then broke up. get the ballot, what protection will you have? We will never rest then, till we have a vote as well as themselves. (Cheers.) They asked me why I counsel the people to attempt that they cannot Universal Suffrage, and the Payment of Members of Parliament; therefore, those men who call us revolutionists effer us an innovation, while we hold to the principles of the Constitution. They will be people to meet the cannon with the shuttle? If they begin to try their destructive means, we will give you the Ballot, because it is a mask to disguise they begin to try their destructive means, we will country from the fron grasp and destructive means, we will country from the fron grasp and destructive means, we will country from the fron grasp and destructive means, we will they will give you the shadow, but throw a light on their system of warfare, ere we tyranny and oppression, we feel assured that it is the sympathy of your mind, and the justice of your heart: these noble sentiments combined with intel-

"Come he slow or come he fast. It is but death that comes at last." (Cheers.) We shall find that former days and for- and ignorance from dwellings of the poor, and voted seven years of the prime of my life to the pablic, and have agitated more than any man ever agitated before, and I have gone ou a straightforward course, not swerving either to the right or to the left. (Cheers.) You are now in a different position to what you were when I first entered labour? (Cheers.) Gad creased man, and gave upon the work. (Hear, hear, and "we are.") to him the fruits of the earth; God gives us meat, but You have a Convention, and I am proud of the the Devil gives us cooks. (Laughter.) They say appointment of my excellent colleague to preside over this meeting. (Cheers.) Perhaps it may not We want no more bondage, no more bit-by-bit be amiss at this moment for me to say something Reform; we want the whole lump, we want the relative to his conduct; search his votes, and you will find be has not dishonoured the men who have whole Charter, and nothing but the Charter! placed confidence in him. He has had practical (We will have it, and cheers.) I do not want any experience of poverty, and knows how to feel for his thing of the ill-gotten gain from those who possess fellow-man; he does not go with a full belly to it under a bad state of things, but I want to better legislate for a starving population; he does not the system, and to prevent a recurrence of the evil. fasten the chains upon those who sent him to unrivet You are told to let the grievances exist till the law them. You have sent men to the Convention to do is altered, but instead of altering the law, they their duty, and they will do it, but when you have would send you to Kamschatka, that you may see placed them in the post of danger, you must not the mountains there rather than the mole-hills abanden them. (Cries of "Never, never.") That before you here; they will not say a word about will not do for me; it is easier to talk at a public a hundred and fifty lawyers, barristers, and bishops | meeting than to act afterwards; if you had disreceiving a sum of money from the public, amount- charged your duty, I need not have appealed to you, sembled to promote the cause of liberty—that ing to more than one-fifteenth part of the interest of as I now have to do, not for myself, but for others, henceforward they would sink all sectarian differ- the National Debt, and more than twice the sum though I have to stand my trial on Thursday next; that would maintain all the paupers in this country. I have been served with a list of forty-eight special Are they not right to keep up national faith? Who jurymen of the aristocratic class, amongst whom is a amongst them would not talk of national faith, while sor of my Lard Wharncliffe, with a direction that I the Bishops and one hundred laymen are receiving can strike off any twelve that I object to, but I told a million a year, and the Bishops are preaching them they might keep the whole box and dice in it, damnation here, and torment hereafter, if you do not submit yourselves to the national faith? You fashion with some men, to strike off jurers to pave may hear a noise about the National Debt, but not the way for an casier sentence, and perhaps other a word about that fraternity who take more money men would preach submission and respect, and tell annually from the people's pockets, than would you to obey the laws, but my dectrine is that so support all the paupers in the country. Where is faith to be found in the nation, that would subject you to such a state of things? I confess my faith but the Whigs and Attorney-General will be upon is excessively weak, and I think yours is the same. (Cries of "it is.") I never yet found a man who and I will see whether I cannot give them could support political principles, except Radical surfeit of their tyranny. (Cheers.) Many have principles, upon anything but vituperation and abu-e. been arrested from your own ranks, therefore, it is I have asked our enemies from time to time, to meet me your bounden duty to come forward and join in the before the people-I have asked them to summon establishment and the production of a National their best men, men of talent and experience, to Fund, for the protection of life and property, against meet me before an honest, intelligent, and discrimithe Whige and Tories of the present day. We must nating jury, and on Monday last I travelled 340 oppose the justice of the law by the quibale of the mating jury, and on Monday last I travelled 340 oppose the justice of the name of the escape from being sent to York Castle to take is crats, the aristocracy, and the middle classes face to face, and at last I did meet them. I went to Giasgow, to attend the nomination for a member of expense of the law, let not yourselves be taunted driver being in the act of talking to a person on the Parliament, in the room of Lord William Bentinck, with not baving laid on a helping hand. (Cheers.) deceased; the Tories merged their power into the I was not here at your last meeting, but I find I the whole length of the child's body. Hopes at power of the Whig, but single-handed I attacked gain strength as I go on, and every public meeting, entertained of its recovery. them, and when the show of hands took place, out as it gives new light, adds new strength to your of the forty thousand present, I had a majority of humble servant. (Cheers.) I find, as Lord twenty to one of the non-electors. (Loud cheers.) Brougham says, that the Charter is so deeply en-From this circumstance, my friends, see your weak- graven on their minds, that it is impossible to be ness, and the source from whence it arises. I have obliterated; there are greater foels upon the Bench been returned to this Parliament by the people of Of Bishops than Harry Brougham. (Cheers) If Preston, and the people of Glasgow; and yet the Harry had been an honest man, you would have ing descended coplously during the whole of the When your wages were 30s, there was a property tax Radicals magnify the vices of their friends, and organization of the Portland-drill system, and oright to act as one body, until they have full liberty and equality under the law. (Cheers.) I thank you for the attention you have paid me; I

"Happy is the corpse, that the rain rains en; Happy is the bride that the sun shines on."

if you were to make them into bat sticks, and the knotsticks, and the knotsticks into knots. (Cheers.) Whenever you go the Church in danger? Why, those who had in sulted them in the Market place. (Hear, hear, and not trouble you with a long speech. You have cheers.) He conjured them to endeavour to allay all heard me a many times; you know my sentiments. There is no eccasion for me to vay anything at all.

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The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was

The meeting gave three cheers for the Charter

ADDRESS TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESO.

thousands. (Tremendous cheering.) Let them begin with their military slaughter, and we will say, nward in freedom's cause. The object of your political and ardent labours are worthy of the patriot and the senator. You have almost banished apathy when contra distinguished with the appalling destitution and poverty of those whose ingenuity and industry have produced all. The prosperity of a nation can only and fairly be estimated by the degree of comfert and happiness enjoyed by the working classes. The only sure and effectual means to avert he dangers of anarchy and confusion, and to establish order, justice, and tranquility, will be to restore the people their ancient constitutiona rights; then we may defy the shocks of time and circumstances. We b g to conclude this epistolar testimony, by expressing our highest esteem, and warmest gratitude, for your unremitting and talented exertions in the cause of justice, truth, and humanity, hoping you may live to see shortly our county restored to its primitive state of happiness and

By order of the Association, DAVID ROBERTS, Chairman, ANDREW MELVILLE, Secretary. G. H. SMITH. Treasurer.

IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, on Wednesday day, several Ministers spoke strongly in favour of aiding the Queen of Spain effectually.

MURDER. -As a tailor, named Kennedy, was eterning home from a borfire at Pallasgreen, Limerick, on Sunday evening last, he was followed by two men of the name of Spillane, with whom he previously had some dispute. One of those fellers truck him a blow with a stone on the head, which ractured his skull in such a manner that the unfrtunate man died in two hours after. We are gad to be able to aud that several friends of the deceard pursued the Spillanes to their own houses, whree they made prisoners of them, and gave them up to the authorities. They will abide their trial at to approaching assizes .- Limerick Standard.

Accidents.- On Friday se'nnight, whilst plaing on the road near White Abbey, Bradford, a little girl about two years of age, daughter of M. Lawrence Whitehead, butcher, was run over by cart partly loaded with sand, and was so severe injured that she died the following day. An inque was held on view of the body at the Durham & Inn, on Monday, when it appeared on the evidence of several witnesses, that (Dawson) the driver f the cart, was riding on the shafts at the time te accident happened. The jury consulted togethr for some time, and retained a verdict of Accident Death, with a decound of 30s, upon the horse, al 30s, upon the cart. Dawson was then called and received a severe reprimand from the corone for riding on the shaft through so populous a neigbourhood, and told him he had had a very name SINGULAR ARREST OF A MURDERER .- (

Friday, a man named Peter Bolton was arrested fr a riot and affray in the streets of Belfast. He we brought before a magistrate and fined £2, or imprsonment for two months. On leaving the court he gave a leap, uttered a yell, and shouted, "Heres sweet Tipperary and the sky over it." The chie constable, who was present during the trial, thought he recognised in the prisener's features, figure, and form, a person not unfamiliar to him, but he could not bring to his recollection any connecting circumstance of identification. The exclamation of "Sweet Tipperary" operated like the touch of Ithuriel's spear upon the memory of the chief constable; he sent for the Gazette, and discovered that the description of a murderer exactly corresponded with that of Bolton, the only difference being in name, calling out, "Are you there, John Quinn?" Belton answered, "Here I am." "Why do you call yourself Bolton?" said the constable. "That's my travelling name, your honour," returned the prisoner. "Oh, then," rejoined the chief constable, "you must travel back to Tipperary under the name of John Quinn now." And so Jack did, for he was transmitted to sweet Tipperary to abide his trial for murder.

NATIONAL RENT. The Bradford Committee have during the week received the following note, in which was enclosed the sum of 74, to be appropriated to the National Rent Fund. "Gentlemen, -We area few friends that are no situated in life. as not to have an opportunity to take an active part in that great struggle for liberty which some persons are doing; yet we wish most sincerely that their labours may be crowned with success, and that finally they may overcome all the machinations of their enemies. Although we are not personally able to aid that glorious cause ; yet we feel it our duty to render all pecuniary assistance possible. It is true we do not suffer the most severe pages of misery from our political degradation which falls to Therefore happy are the Whig and the Tory, that ing we cap only just support life amids: increant we are now burying under this storm. (Cheers.) toil. You may rest assured that we are determined the lot of some in human society; yet notwithstand-

Beetrn.

We have been favoured with a sight of a collection of we have seen hybered with a sight of a conserion of their meetings there? But he would not. The best which as which are intended, as we understand, to be published, shortly, in advolume, by Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull; as these meetings to sign their names to a list, advising the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that a policyman came and told him that the meetings to sign their names to a list, advising the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that a policyman came and told him that the meetings to sign their names to a list, advising the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that a policyman came and told him that the meetings to sign their names to a list, advising the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that was understand, to be published, shortly, in advolume, by Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull; as policyman came and told him that the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that was understand, to be published, shortly, in advolume, by Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull; as policyman came and told him that the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that was understand, to be published, shortly, in advolume, by Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull; as policyman came and told him that the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that was understand, to be published, shortly, in advolume, by Mr. T. B. Smith, of Hull; as policyman came and told him that the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that was understand, to be published.

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Mr. S. Smith, of Hull; as policyman came an win mental powers has compelled the resistance of adverse firetimesances so far to give way as to enable it to east forth in occasional gleam in evidence of its existence and of its mulity. Our poet's corner has been on several occasions aluably occupied by his effections, and we have much plea-

THE SEALS.

inggested by reading some lines in the New Monthly, written by the author of the Hunckleck, at the request of a friend, who inferred the decline of affection in his mistress from her changing the scals of her letters.

- Thrice has my true love chang'd her seal What may the change portend?
- Each dear device, comminging, speaks The lover and the friend.
- How full the cup of bliss must be, When love and friendship join Their richest knes and thoners to form The miproal wreath divine.
- The first impremien from thy hand
- Implied thy constancy; and told my raptur'd heart thy love Would ever turn to me. The seal is chang'd-my throbbing breast.
- What thoughts of rapture fill; As thus assured, "Though lost to sight Yet dear to memory still."+
- Thy second kind epistle brings
- Fresh transport to my breast As on the dear device; I look With hope and love imprest
- When youth and beauty fade away, Nor hope a second spring, Friendship shall bear as down the vale On her unmonited wing.
- But now thy third dear change is some
- T' inspire a leftier flame Of rapture. While I gair upon The crest without a name,
- I fear no rival in the heart; No jestous pangs; and prove he name is there engrav'd: it stands Th' natarnish'd crest of love.
- Not long, my levely fair, thy heart
- Shall like this creat remain; But boar, imprest with holy rises, Thy fatthful husband's name. And each succeeding bour shall bring
- Increasing joys to me; and every threb my heart skall feel Shall be a throb for thee.
- , T. B. SWITH. The sunflower. † Though lost to sight to memory dear. May the wings of friendship never moult a feather.

LIBERATION OF MR. VINCENT.

REMOVAL OF THE 12 MONTHS CONDITION.

On Tuesday, Mr. Vincent was brought before Ir. Justice Pattison at his chambers in the custody Mr. Ford, the gapler of Monmouth, to be imitted to bail. Mr. Boebuck attended as te Mayor and Magistrates of Newport.

The LEARNED JUDGE remarked that it would) decide on the present case.

Newport of no less a sum than £1,000. By the Jungs. -Only £500. n honest man it was in reality £1,000. If, is a coment of excitement, he were to do or say anything hich could by po-sibility be construed into a forsture of bail, it would amount to the sum he had

By the Judge.-Still the amount was in reallty r himself only £500, and two sureties in £250

Mr. ROEBUCK would say that the amount equired was equal to an imprisonment for life, hen demanded of an individual whose earnings

Mr. WHEATLEY -And a composer also. Mr. ROEBUCK .- Now he must find bail among tose of his own class; and as all that is required is reive bail for his due appearance, we have persons ere willing to become bound in a reasonable mount for that purpose. If your Lordship will isk over the depositions, you will perceive that te magistrates were evidently under the influence sing required; and the only thing now necessary as an athidavit as to the defendant's trade and sceme, and I could wish your Lordship to state hat bail should be required for a man in his anoa of life, having only an income of thirsy

illings per week. Mr. WHEATLEY said that the affidavit of the agistrates on outh, in reference to the prisoner, as sufficient why they should demand of Mr. incent £1000 bail. The learned counsel here

ated what was deposed about attending illegal seeings armed with sticks and bludgeous. Mr. RUBBUCE depied that the meetings were so escribed. On reference to the comments, how-Tel, it was there stated that the parties attending arried sticks and light bludgeons.

Mr. Rolbuck would suggest to his Lordship lat the meeting might be harmless in itself at its immencement, and yet might become alarming bere it was concluded. The nature of the present mes is to have public meetings, and no meeting in be got up, which the law might not consider. legal; I therefore humbly ask that your Lordship ill not demand excessive bail in a case of this ind, in which many things may not be true, as zated in the depositions.

Mr. WHEATLEY—We must consider them true Mr. ROEBUCK-Not at all; at least I have no ght to believe them so.

The Learned Judge asked if there was anything) guide him in reference to bail. Mr. BORBUCK-There are persons here of good harzeter, to whom I will direct your Lordship's

Mr. WHEATLEY would not centine himself to by given number of individuals, but would give to esendant the opportunity of providing the requisite all from any number of friends; and he saw many round Mr. Vincent, and was glad to see so many, nd thought there would be no difficulty in getting the street could have passed without the people mov-

be bail required. His Lordship said he should have no objection) take any number of persons the detendant ould procure to make up the amount of bail re-

dagistrates, viz., that he shall give bail to keep the eace for twelve months. To this Mr. Vincent ecidedly objects, and declares he would rather emain in prison than give bail on such conditions. The JUDOE here said that the Magistrates had no ight to insist upon those conditions, and if Mr. Vinent now gave bail, he should only require him to be I good behaviour until the assizes, which would take

lace in a few weeks. be advice of Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Roberts, (Mr. dar month. This announcement was followed by incent's solicitor) he consented to the proposal of the North Roberts and the Roberts of the Roberts and the Roberts of the he learned Judge. Mr. Pargheligen, of Tottenam Court-road, Mr. Pavey, of Holywell-street, nd Mr. Hetherington, of the Strand, then offered attempting an infringment of the law. hemselves as bail. No objection being offered by he prosecution, the recognizances of these gentle-

rarmly congratulated him. Mr. Phillips, the Mayor of Newport, was present nring the proceedings. Mr. Vincent's trial is spected to take place in a month's time.

BIRMINGHAM.

From our Birmingham Correspondent: received too late for insertion in our last.)

PRHALE POLITICAL UNION .- Monday week, the pa riotic women of Birmingham held their weekly mitted to the House of Correction. The defendant | so foolish, as to expect aught from the present House neeting in the public office, which was, as usual, men called to preside, Mr. Blaxland addressed the officer. meeting briefly. He said he was still, as he had mer been, not only willing but most anxious to meet any portion of his fellow creatures, and his lown's people particularly, when they had assembled exether to advocate their rights and liberties. He

in the Bull Ring, some people had asked him (Mr. B.) how it was ae did not advise them not to hold their meetings there? But he would not. The best were to be made out, it would be found that there was not a single Liberal on it. He (Mr. Blaxland) was an interruption to the business of the town, and had a much right to meet in the Bull Ring, as they had a right to block up the footpath with police, and the horseway with carriages, when they had a committed for one meath.

The magistrates inflicted the fine of £5, or to be committed for one meath.

Allea Hewson and Wm. Priddey, street keepers, then charged the defendant with assecond effence was found politic, in 1672, of speaking in are in giving to our residers the following specimes, taken at and taking in his hand the trial of William Penn, andom from among the lighter pieces in his forthcoming who was found guilty, in 1672, of speaking in plants. Gracechurch-street, when the Tery judges found it no crime, and he could prove that the Bull Ring meetings were legal. Was Gracechurch a less thoroughfare than the Bull Ring? No, it was ten times greater. If the decision upon William Penn be the law of the land, let it be so; and let it be krown at the same time, that that law must be waived for the rich, and enforced for the poor. He (Mr. B.) hoped that the people, not of Birmingham alone, but of all England, would, as they had done, continue peaceably, orderly, and determinately to get each laws mude as should apply to all parties slike, and which would remove from the poor the amount of tuxation which at the present they were obliged to bear. (Applause.) Miss Grove, the Secretary, then read the following letter from Mr.

> Glasgow, June 21, 1839. DEAR FRIENDS,-I thank you from my heart for rour confidence, and beg to assure you that I felt assembled in that place, and the policemen never and in order, to perpetuate your overpaid salaries, highly gratified in reading in the Northern Star the stated that they were obstructing the thoroughfare, have handled the Word of God deceitfully, and resolution passed at your last meeting. If anything and the shopkeepers had never remonstrated with poisoned the fountain of justice and worshipped the resolution passed at your last meeting. If anything and who shopk repers and never remonstrated with poisoned the configuration of justice and worshipped the could give increased vigour to any one engaged in a them for committing any nuisance, and therefore if creature more than the Creator? we leave you to public cause, it must be the encouraging smiles and any odium was to be cast upon any persons be judge whether or not the condition of the Christian. public cause, it must be the encouraging smiles and any odium was to be cast upon any persons he judge whether or not the condition of the Christian shears of the fair sex; and while I did not need hoped it would be thrown on those who first drew the world at this time is as we have rapidly and imperthem to induce me to endeavour to ameliorate the people into the mass. consition of my fellow creatures, I beg most carnessly to assure you that I properly appreciate which not being able to pay he stood committed to your approbation, and inform you that your example has been nobly followed by the women of Scotland, of whom I have much to tell you when I eturn. They have bound me to them in strong bonds—sliken ones it is true, but only emblematical of the much stronger bonds of affection that must and shall unite all the Radicals of Scotland and England, which union shall continue till syranny shall fall, and liberty and prosperity be restored to Perhaps it will be said they may go to the Workour believed country. Hoping soon to be among you,

Yours most sincerely, JOHN COLLINS. To the Members of the Birmingham Female

Political Union.

beg to subscribe mysaif,

Collins:-

The letter was received with loud and rapturous applanse, niter which Miss Grove said she had a resolution to propose to the meeting for their approval. and the hoped, she know, they would all concur in it. They would no doubt recollect the excellent peech which Mr. Attwood made on the presentarion of the Petition, and his noble and manly coninci on that occasion, for which he deserved the anaks of every wellwisher of the cause. The resoletion was, "That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Thomas Attwood, Esq., M.P., for his zeslous, unwearied, and unflinching advocacy of the prople's couse, and for his very noble and praiseworthy conduct on the presentation of the National Pention; and also to John Fielden, Esq., M.P., for supporting the same." Miss Grove observed, that junsel for Mr. Vincent, and Mr. Wheatley for the women had been frequently victorious on other Mr. ROEBUCK having stated the nature of the They should follow the example of the Tones in rainly the Tories were very zealous and energetic e necessary to have the presence of another Judge in any caus, which they took in hand. If they were firm, and acted with unanimity, they should paid. Mr. Rolbuck said that as it was merely a fixen be able to show such a front that the Government could not resist. (Approbation.) She then present was an extraordinary case, and the great success which Mr. Collins had the present case.

Item be able to show such a front that the Government could not resist. (Approbation.) She then with having been seen in the crowd on Wednesday be firm, persevere, and the palm of victory is a straordinary case. And the palm of victory is a straordinary case. E; the present was an extraordinary case, and met with on his agitation tour in Scrtland, and reatraged every feeling of justice, inasmrch as marked that he had attended until last Friday ninemiles in Scotland, and, from the manifestations should prosper. (Renewed applauss.) The resolu- was the matter. tion having been seconded by a member of the committee, was carried, without a dissentient voice, with three hearty cheers, and the meeting then adjourned.

THE BULL RING MEETINGS.

Notwithstanding that within the last fortnight, two fines have been inflicted by the magistrates on Mr. Wilkes, for holding meetings in the Buil Ring, the people met erecy evening last week, and again. ere only thirty shillings per week, for Mr. on Monday and Tuesiay last, to deliberate upon incent was a working man and a compositor by and freely discuss the ments of the People's Charter, and the numbers, instead of having been diminished by interference of the authorities, have oven considerably augmented, and the general feeling of the parties seems to be, that they will continue to mest there until they can have a more convenient place provided for them. At the meating, which was here on Thursday evening (the 20th) the Mayor was present, and advessed the people briefly, and advised them not to meet there again, and he promised that ne would use his influence to fear, and benee the cause of so great a sun obtain the Town Hall one evening a-week for such meetings. We understand that the subject will be brought before the Town Hall Commissioners, at their next meeting, and it is to be hoped that they will see the necessity and the justice of the town's people having the free use of the Hall at any and at every time which they may think proper to meet. At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech, the meeting formed into a procession, and proceeded through the principal streets of the town, taking care to visit the Birmingham Journal effice, and Mr. T. C. Salt's manufactory, at each of which places great marksofdisapprepation were manifested. The Mayor it appears has grievously offended many of the Whig and Tory inhabitants by having offered his influence to procure the use of the Town Hall, and it is rumoured about though we cannot vouch for the truth of it-that a memorial is being drawn up to represent to the Home Office his conduct, in having so far given encouragement to the Chartista meetings. On Wednesday week four persons appeared before Charles Shaw, J. T. Lawrence, and J. Webster, Esque, at the Police Office, charged with having cansed obstructions to the public thoroughfare in the Bull Ring. The room was crowded to excess, and many could not even gain admittance.

Wm. Smallwood was first examined, and pleaded not guilty. Richard Harrison, street keeper, deposed: On the 18th of Jane he was in the Ball Ring, and saw the defendant there, standing on the steps by Nelson's inimites past. Some hundreds of people were present and carriages could not pass without the people moving out of the way for them to do so. Wm. Priddey, street keeper, deposed in corroborative terms of Harrison's evidence.

John Barratt was called, and in answer to questions put to him by the defendant, said, he estimated the number of persons assembled at about 800. There was not the least obstruction of the road. Did not see that the people had to move at all to ullow a carriage to pass by. Mr. Lawrence asked if a carriage coming down

ing to make way for it?

Witners: It could, sir. After some unimportant conversation the magictrates retired for a considerable time. Upon their ack, not virtually abstracted from your trade and appearance again in court, Mr. Webster said, that prefits? Would we carry away our money to they had given the case the greatest consideration, squander it on the densers, gamesters, and and they considered the offence with which he was prostitutes of the Continental Cities?—or trached to my client's liberation by the Newport and they considered the offence with which he was charged, completely proved. There had been two fines paid before by one of their own party, and the leniency of the magistrates on these occasions had leniency of the magistrates on these occasions had fit of domestic trade and manufactures? We produced no good consequences. They should therefore fine him in the penalty of £5. Was he prepared to pay it?

> The Clerk said that the magistrates had the power of commisting him to the House of Correction for twelve months. The defendant signifying

The defendant then had a similar charge preferred against him for speaking on the 24th of June, at the sen were made out, and Mr. Vincent immediately same place. The evidence brought forward was sit the court in the cempany of his friends who similar to that given above. He said that there had never been any occasion to stop any herse or cart on account of the obstruction of the road. Was not Nelson himself an obstruction? Could a carriage pass through him? He should consider it a base perversion of the law, if he was committed to Warwick, for three months or twelve months, he cared not. So long as he had a tongue in his head would he continue to secure to mankind their rights.

> The magistrates again retired, and upon their again coming in, Mr. Webster said that they considered it their duty to repeat the fine of £5, and if it was not paid in one month, he would be com- grapes off thores, or figs off thistles." We are not not being able to 1 sy the two fine; was committed of Commons but fruits of wickedness and oppres-

Joseph Nesbitt was then charged by Charles Hewson with a similar offence, committed on the 15th of June, about eight o'clock in the evening. The defendant asked the witness whether he and other policemen had not been in the habit of conhad always been endeavouring to remove the gregating together; sometimes as many as five or of min? Pause ere it be too late, or England will quence of an increasing demand for the Star, they

Thursday when the Mayor went down and spoke to your duty at this momentons crisis; the people, he (Mr. N.) told him that directly that To the reachers and professors of Christianity we

ing the legality of holding meetings in the Bull

The defendant was then fined £5 a record time, said, addressing the magistrates, if I have a helpless wife and two innocent children. I hope you will not allow them to go neprovided for. If you have any spark of humanity-if you have one feeling of tenernose, I hope you will take care of these individuals while I am within the walls of a dungeon. house, (the speaker was here much effected) but I you for bread and have it met to give them your am determined that no imprisonment shall ever gives waste and decay prematurely for the want of banish my principles from me. I am still determined that subsistence which nature craves, that, in short when I am at liberty from that dungeon to which I your existence, instead of being an enjoyment to um going—I am still determined to advocate those you, is a load of pain and sorrow from which even principles, for advocating which I am now brought death itself would be a deliverance? Come forward here, and for nothing also. (Hear, hear, and loud then like patriots and teach your oppressors, that cheers.) I say the evidence brought against me is though sacttered behind a body of tyrannical laws, flimsy indeed, and only intended to defeat the peo- and defended by legions of hired slaves; the voice ple's cause, and principles, and for nothing else. of a mighty and injured people is still sufficient to He was then taken down.

Mr. Samuel Passey was then examined. From wielded only to opprosa; we are surrounded by an the evidence it appeared that he had not taken immense cloud of witnesses watching with intense any part in the meetings, any more than having been present on several evenings around and in the midst of the crowd.

Mr. Honeson, solicitor, who appeared for the defendant, said his client admitted having been present, but the fact was he had lately been robbe!, and he went to those meetings to identify the thief. to ley their hands upon you—they are watching— He went solely for that purpose.

The MAGISTRATES said that in consideration of his not having gone with improper intentionsthough nevertheless he had broken the law by the women had been frequently victorious on other occasions, and why should they not be so now? They should follow the example of the Tories in the mitigated penalty of 20s. (Loud grouns, hisses, and cries of There's justice." A veice in the office: Mr. Scholefield spoke there the other night, why don't you fine him?) The fine was immediately

participated in any way is the meeting held on that evening, and he was far from wishing to take a part Kersive bail had been required by the Magistrates teen public meetings, and had travelled five hundred in such meetings; but on the evening in question a by and a girl had a quarrel, and the boy struck her By the Jungs.—Only £500. which he met with, the cause was going en several blows which killed her on the spot, and he Mr. Rokbuck said that if the defendant was gloriously, and the people were determined that it was drawn there at that time merely to see what The Magistrates having again left the room to

deliberate, returned, and Mr. Webster said, as the defendant lived in the visinity of the Bull Ring, and as an unhappy occurrence had taken place on that hoeds from beginning to end, I trust you will allow evening with regard to a young woman, a doubt had arisen in the minds of the magistrates as to his object in going there, and they were willing to give him the benefit of it, and therefore they should dismiss the information.

Some one announced that there would be a meeting in the Bull Ring that evening at half-past seven | believe that any such information was given, and o'clock, and taree cheers were then given for the I know that no such message was sent me either from office was cleared.

ADDRESS FROM THE RADICAL ASSO-CIATION OF COLNE, TO THEIR in making public. FELLOW-TOWNSMEN AND NEIGH. BOURS.

" For a nation to be free, 'tis sufficient that she wills it."-Lofayette. FELLOW TOWNSHEN, -At a time like the present. when the greatest moral and physical power that has ever been exhibited in England is risen into vigorous existence, at a time when an unity of purpuse, a sternness of determination, and an universthe effort for freedom or slavery is about to be made for the last time-we call upon such o our neighbours and fellow countrymen as are not content to labour the neck to an imperious and profligate despotism, we call upon all who are wishful to remove the brand of slavery from their foreheads—wishful to see the wives of their hearts, and the children of their affections raised to that state of comfort and impoiness an allwise Creator designed them-to oin our noble and patriotic cause, and assist in the great national movement that is now careering on to a certain, speedy, and complete victory! To our brethren of the middle classes we say, are you and your posterity not mortgaged to pay the Borough not, for some time to come. mongers' debt? Are you not compelled to pay Fifthly,—I was not "at ti three times the value for everything you consume, in order that the Jew swindlers may first be satisfied, and the remainder go in places, sinecures. and pensions to an imbecile, extravagant, and worthless male and female aristocracy? Are you not shut out from the manly sports and recreations which once were the health and pride of Englishmenument, reading a newspaper. He got up at a men? If, after your six months' confinement in the quarter before nine o'clock and remained till five ware or counting house you wish five adars's most you persist to assert your natural right over them, are you not purished with fine and imprisonment? Will the aristocracy associate with you—will they endure an aliance by marriage with what they impudently denominate your base blood? Do they of despise and oppress you, as much as they espise and oppress the working men, the only difference being that you are able, and it would appear willing, to bear the yoke, whilst we are unable, and, thank God, neither are we willing to bear it say longer? Is not the money plundered from the people, and spent in the debauch of the Court, or the profligacy of the Continent, is this money, we entreat you, not for our sakes, but for your own -not for the sake of our families, but for the sake of your own wives and children to take up these questions like men, and calmly and rationally dis-cuss their trath or falsehood. Discussed they now must be either physically or merally-one way or the other. You have hitherto remained suiescent A consultation here took place between Mr. Roe- his inability to pay the fine or flud surelies, was observers, are you still inclined to remain so. But uck and Mr. Vincent, and other friends, when, by der month. This approximent was followed by population, assembled in arms from sixteen—(not their own clandestine conduct. twenty-one, murk!)-years of age and upwards. Where is the country on the face of the earth can boast more security for life and property, more absence of crime, more positive virtues, than are to be found in the mountains, vales, and cities of Switzerland? Look at the soothing tranquillity of these democratic countries, and contrast them with the murderous anarchy, that even at this moment desolates Aristocratic Spain. But you say again, that we oppose your agitation to get cheap bread. "Simple men! know ye not that we do not gather

perish of cold and hunger-are you prepared to are

our trade entirely quit our shores, and you and our-

Mr. Nesbitt, in his defence, sais that en the your minds from prejudice, and dispose you to do when it was mess constraint to beingelf; they agree mot and a word. Thursday when the Mayor went down and spoke to your duty at this momentous crisis. defendant's behalf. His only reason, he said, for in their place their own selfish and sordid propenspeaking was that if any odium was to be autributed at the selfish, that it should not be laid to the working men, and he would mention a circumstance that might perhaps induce the megistrates to deal a little more leniently with the defendants than they otherwise would. At a time when the public office was full he (Mr. Brewn) spoke to Mr. Salt respections of the destinate, the poor and defenceless, one means of bread being withheld from the hungarity and the good shings of physicians. others. Now he (Mr. B.) spoke in the Bull Ring obstacles in the way of clothing the naked, and for three months and no remenstrance was made, giving consolation to the sick and afflicted? And and Mr. Salt supplied him with news from the have you not instead of being ready at all times and General Convention, and said "he would act as on all occasions to stand forward in defence of the ricar, and he (Mr. B.) should not as curate." He (Mr. distressed and oppressed, according to the Word of Brown) had read to four or five thousand people of God, have you not shrunk back from your duty? feetly, and yet in the main correctly, sketched out. We implore that Almighty Being who holds the hypocrite and tyrant in derision, and metes out the the House of Correction for two calendar months. destinies of nation, to grant you an arrival at a cha-As he was about to be removed by an officer, he ritable judgment, but still as a true one, of this weighty and important matter, because therein depends the salvation of the Church, and the welfare

of our common country. Fellow Countrymen, - Are you any longer willing to endure hanger, and thirst, and nakedness, which it is unchristian and inhuman to make us endure? Are you content to see your little ones looking up to annihilate a power founded on injustice, and interest our struggle for freedom.

Fellow-men,—In conclusion we implore you to be on your guard. The Sucret Servise Money wrung from you in taxes is no doubt being used to pay police spies to entrap you. Have no secrets—deal openly but cautiously-afford no pretext for your enemies they are ready to pounce on you the moment an opportunity serves-let your conduct be respectful but firm-be coul and determined-allow no police spy to excite you to a breach of the pence-maintain the vastage ground you already possess be not dislodged by fair promises-recede not one inch or you are sold, yes, you and your children are sold as slaves, and generations yet unborn will curse you. Let your motto be-Oaward! Onward! Accept no partial measure-Universal Suffrage. and No Surrender-all for each and each for all-be steady,

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEBEN,-I have read in your paper of Saturday last, an article purporting to be the report of a public meeting held in this town, on the Menday previous, and as that article is a tissue of falsethe Northern Union were informed that the Mayor had sent a message to Wm. Rider, ordering him not to address a meeting at that place." I cannot

Mr. Bottomley is represented as stating that the principal reasons why I refused to address the meeting was, that the Mayer had ordered me not." I have since enquired of Mr. B. and he denies making any such assertion-however, I shall leave that point with those who hatched the story, assuring you, and your readers, that I have had no comality of action are displayed by the people, when consequence of what has transpired as my own home.

Secondly, The people assembled know perfectly well that G. White did not "explain two objects of for an idle and dissolute aristocracy—not content to the Charter"; his address was an incoherent tirade give up the high immunities of their nature and bow of abuse, levelled at the Democrats, and an outpouring of fulsome flattery directed towards the Convention.

Thirdly,-I did not " rise to explain"; but rose to tell he meeting I should accompany them to York-street, and there I would make the sham-Radicals wince.

Fifthly,-I was not "at times interrupted with cries of 'why don't you act up to that?'" I was interrupted once, and the audience forced the man

upon the platform, and, when there, he muttered I've now to ax." Sixthly,-I recollect a simple young man asking why I said there were not more than eight honest ware or counting-house, you wish for a day's sport spending of money only-but to the waste of time over the lakes or mountain, are you not told that -to the discrepancy of opinion existing in Convenpreserved for my lord's use and ammement? and if and to the love of procrastination, alias, jobbing. Seventhly,-The person, named Sowden, read something in the shape of a question; but, neither himself nor any other person understood it.
Eighthly, -I did move an amendment, and it was

lost, yet, it was supported by more than "four the Convention, I suppose.

are to guide the movement.

Yours respectfully, WM. RIDBR.

Leeds, June 25th, 1839.

PERSECUTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR GENTLEMEN,-Information has just reached me, from the head-quarters, that a Mr. Henry Lupton, a manager at Mesers. Woods and Walkers', manufacturers, Bradford, has turned off his work Mr. your brothers and sisters in the humbler walk of

life-if you feel not for the myriads who annually their Stars at the agents in Bradford, but in conseselves at fell swoop hurled into one common vortex were not always able to obtain their Stars so early this was as much a trick of national faith as the encorder was issued; but we are informed that, by the

I have the henour to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant. THOS. CLIPPE. Charlestown, Halifax, June 17, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE MORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN, -In your paper of this day there is an insinuation thrown out that the Whigs of Hull who have publicly pledged themselves to supeffected. As I have been taxed with sending you habit of telling lies in print, or of borrowing an

T. B. SMITH. Hull, June 29, 1839.

I am yours, &c. &c.

MR. O'CONNOR AT SHEFFIELD. On Thursday last, Mr. O'Connor attended a

meeting of the people of Sheffield called together upon very slight notice; when the largest assemblage ever seen in that populous town congregated in Paradise-square, the scene of so many Whig Reform and other humbug displays, and which according to Whig arithmetic used to contain thirty thousand. However the Square was full of red coats, blue conts, and fustian jackets. At half-past seven, the time announced, Mr. O'Connor arrived, accompanied by th committee of the Radical Association, me to make a few brief remarks thereon. First,-It and was enthusiastically cheered. So dense was is stated that " a large number of the members of the crowd that the party found great difficulty in making a way to the steps. Upon our arrival we were astonished to find order kept at the foot of the stairs by a fine hand-ome young soldier, who with his comrades appeared to take the most intense interest in the proceedings.

Mr. J. Westlan, a member of the Association. my friends on the subject; and on that advice I said-Brother working men, I feel the high honour acted-my reasons for refusing to take part in open which you have conferred upon me, but your was voted to the chair by general acclamation. He air meetings arise entirely from circumstances of a character for peace, law, and order, renders the duty domestic nature, and such as I do not feel justified of chairman a very easy if not an unnecessary office. (Cheers.) I anticipate no disorder except it may proceed from some of Lord John's hired mercenaries. -(loud cheers)-and I invest each and every man with full authority to apprehend any such offender, or any one who, by firing a pistol or other insignia of the spy system, shall dare to interrupt our pro-ceedings. (Cheere, and "We will.") We are assembled here as the largest meeting ever seen in ing you, and your readers, that I have had no communication from the Mayer, neither have I told
my "principal reason" to any person; all I have gionsly to gain those rights which the founder of versal Suffrage, which only would give plenty through peace and prosperity, through equality and protection. Mr. O'C. then concluded his speech said is, "I will not address an open air meeting in Christianity conferred upon us, but which infidels and pharisees have robbed us of ;—(loud and continued cheers)—and those of the present day if that mild judge of mankind were to appear as the opponent of their rule, and even armed with the same high commission, would say unto their sanguine followers and slaves seize him, take him hence and crucify him. (Loud cheers, and "aye," and they's crucify Feargus if we'd let them.) Yes, my friends, and they will crucify others who should be dear to you as the apple of your eye, because through their light you have been taught to see the truth, and taught how to estimate it. (Cheers.) I say they will destroy your representatives, if in the day Fourthly,-I did not "enter into all the six of trial you desert them. (Cheers, and "never.") points of the People's Charter." I only spoke on | No it never has been a fault charged upon the work-FIVE; one, I never spoke publicly upon, and shall ing classes to desert their friends, however many may have deserted them; our confidence, rather than our suspicion, has been their rule, and if ever we had a right to confide, it is in those men who keve steed in the front rank of danger. I now make

way for Feargus O'Connor. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connon then came forward, and was received with the most deafening cheers. He ad. dressed the meeting, Mr. Chairman, and brother Radicals. He said the cause of his present visit was men in Convention; but I did not allude to the to do away with the flattering disappointment which his absence from their recent demonstration had caused. Since he arrived, he had learned that the the fish, the fowl, and the wild animal, all must be tion—to the timidity of a majority of the delegates, magistrates attributed his absence upon that occasion to fear. (A laugh.) Fear of what? He had given full notice of his coming now, and where were the valiant gentlemen. (Loud cheers.) There he was to laugh their power to scorn, and dare them to touch a hair of his head. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps one of the greatess curiosities of steam production was the manner in which it generated hands" or yet forty, and one half of the assembly magistrates from the dunghill, or spun them out of were neutrals, not having any confidence at all in a bale of cotton. (Cheers and laughter.) How brave they were in his absence! but, said he, they Ninthly,—Your informant, I find, wilfully are not worth more of your consideration. neglects to say that I opposed the election of any (Lond cheers.) He did not see the use of agidelegate for Leeds. It was whispered that I should tation for any other purposes than two; firstly, allow myself to be nominated; but many, as well as to point out the errors of the system complained myself, knew that I was sick of the affair; and, were I not, I know that the Chartists of Leeds by which the cril can be remedied. (Cheers, and were I not, I know that the Chartists of Leeds "That's it.") Their suffering was a branch of national faith which he would simply explain, while delegate; and knowing this, and being desirous that their remedy was in union and improper application. the poor should keep their money (when they get it) (Cheers.) The direct suffering under national to supply their own wants, I therefore told them to taith was nothing when compared to the indirect send no one to the Convention-the plan is in a manner in which that faith was upheld. (Hear, consumption, and will soon end, if empty talkers hour.) National faith meant the mortgage of the handloom weaver for his portion of a debt which he never contracted, (cheers) and let it be observed that when the mortgage was made, he carned 30s, per week, while a property tax was laid upon the profit of the land, and on the wealth made by P. S.—I should be obliged to any person who genius and other means, while he is called upon to Jour hands, there would be no security for life and preperty; look to the mercantile states of America, all power is in the hands of the people—their will is meeting, as I believe him, or any other of our National faith was then but the nest-egg upon which have and the two home. The person who saved the people—the was saved to save the people will be not saved the people will be not saved to save the people will be not saved to save the people was the people will be not saved to save the people was the people will be not saved the people was the people was the people was the people will be not saved to save the people was magistrates, shood upon the table and briefly addressed them, arging upon them the impropriety of dressed them, arging upon them the impropriety of dressed them, arging upon them the impropriety of dressed them. The property of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them. The impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them. The impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them. The impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them. The impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them are the impropriety of dressed them. England? Why, the very fault of American society in regard to convening a public meeting on the ques. The national debt he contended was but as a drop is the over-encouragement and importance that is tion of the Ballot; such trickery I detest, and in the even, compared to the herrors of the average which its appropriance and which in regard to convening a public meeting on the ques. The national debt he contended was but as a drop well-timed exhibition of courage and humanity. given to its trades; look too, to Saitzviland, whose due time shall expess. I am surprised that men the system which its support engendered, and which laws must receive the sanction of the whole male should resort to such palpable imposition to conceal required a false and an artificial state of things to correspondent of the Journal de Francfort writes uphold. Let him inform that meeting, that twenty- on the 16th instant :- "We have received the folfive English barristers, and twenty-ave Irish barris- lowing fact direct from the War Office. A few ters, twenty-five English actornies, and twenty-five Irish atternies, bagged under the system more than one million annually. (Cheers and "Shame.") To this crew, only necessary to make social strife fashionable, let them add about they infidel Bishopscheers,) - whose only service was to make a hell of God's earth, in order to insure a place in his celestial dominions. (Lord cheers.) The fifty Rishops, with their monied revenues and their landed poswith their monied revenues and their landed pos- the French envoy, Baron Serrurier, accosted M. sessions, and taking into consideration the cote-Robert Winterburn, a woolcomber, one of the rioration which that property suffered from its said, a cannot conseal from you, Sir, that your quietest men about the works; and one of the best imperfect mode of being leased, and the souse- late report has caused high displacaure to Marshal workmen. And for what, think you, gentlemen? quent abstraction from national purposes, it Soult. Is it to me that you address venerall? neeting in the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to asy the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to ask the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to ask the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to ask the two nuc, was committed of the public office, which was, as usual, not being able to ask the two nuc, was committed to be trampled and spat for selling the Northern Star. Now this is not positively and negatively and negatively

agent, could obtain them for each and sil. Well, because they did not believe in the articles of their he went our about this honest calling for the space own faith. (Cheers.) He called them insidely beof six months, when the above Henry Lupton told cause they preached peace and caused dissention him, Mr. Winterburn, that he was to bring in his among men, (Cheers.) In their conversation they him, Mr. Winterburn, that he was to bring in his ask would you be so unjust as to leave those parties a mbs, as he, Lupton, understood that Winterburn wholly unprevided for? no, he would not, he would was in the habit of selling to his shopmates the leave the market equally open to all, and would find Northern Star, and that they, Woods and Walkers, employment, wholesome and weeful employment for all: (Chests.) The law gentlemen would find any then charged the defendant with assecond effence committed on the 18th of June, in which they stated the road was completely obstructed.

Mr. Brown wished to say a word or two on the defendant's behalf. His only reasen, he said, for a speaking was that if any odium was to be auribated to those meetings, that it should not be leident and especially the fatherless sion of the stery, and yet may make of it what you like. I am told that the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have like. I am told that the same prime "and in their manufacture bites as well as they have like. I am told that the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have like. I am told that the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have like. I am told that the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have will soon have the trade to themselves.

(Uprossious laughter and cheers.) "The judges from make the place thair own selfish and sorded propents."

The law gentlemen, I have given yet a true verified to the same prime to the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have will soon have the trade to themselves. (Uprossious laughter and cheers.) "The judges from make the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have will soon have the trade to themselves. (Uprossious laughter and cheers.) "The judges from make the same prime "and if their manufacture bites as well as they have will be point of duty to do the same by all those who it is point of duty to do the same by all those who it is point of duty to do the same by all those who it is point of the stery, and yet may make of it what you and if their manufacture better the same prime "and if their manufacture better to the point of the stery, and yet may make of it what you are the same your may make of it what you are the same your may make of it what you are the same your may make of it what you are the same your may make of it what you are the same your may make of it what you are Now then, gentlemen, I have given you a true ver. selient employment in teething saws at Sheffield. notions! How far such consuct with improve such serptical part of the labouring part of the community, I will leave you, gentlemen, and the above firm to determine. I fancy it will not prevent the said Puncurum operatives from reading the chief constables and policement upon the principle. Northern Star; and as I have not much time to of set a rogue to catch a thief. (Tremendous laughhave you not by your example and influence been write you a long letter to day, and having fast arter and cheers.) These men have now so long held gry, and the good things of providence rendered the man with whom he works and associates, and hereditary recipients, but before he believed in: Ring, and Mr. Saft stated that if they were illegal abortive through the injustice and selfishness of the latter requested him to entreat me to send this such magic, he must first witness the birth, they could but give them up after they had tried wicked and unfeeling men? Have you not thrown for the benefit of the Star; and as yes, like the of a Bishop with a mitre on his head, and what the profession would for the benefit of the Star; and as yes, like the of a Bisnop with a mitre on his head, and a ether gentlemen of the press, are in want of news crosier in his hand, what the profession would betimes, I thought I would do this small job for yeur interest, and for his honour, because PERSE. CWTION in this cause, ever has, and ever will, for crimen. He must see a parson make his first appearance with a manuscript copy of the Scriptures, covered with a surplice, and helding his hands a patent for idleness and title, to have preserved to his use the fruits of the carth, so as, in due time, he may enjoy them. (Great laughter and cheers,) He must see a barrister, flying into existence with a Coke upon Littleton under one arm, and a Blackstone under the other. He must understand that their respected solicitor, Mr. Palfreyman, made his appearance, with an inkstand in one hand and a skin of parchment in the other, and a steel pen behind his ear. (Tremendous laughter, and theers.) No, no. port Colonel Thompson in connection with James continued the Learned Gentleman, you may believe port Colonel Thompson in connection with James continued the Learned Gentleman, you may believe the whole thing is a humbug, and one which the continued the Learned Gentleman, you may believe the whole thing is a humbug, and one which we must sweep away root and branch. These were treacherous; by whomsoever this may have been what he called domestic abuses, the removal of sent to you, it is calculated to damage the cause which would give domestic free trade, while the of the excellent Colonel to a considerable extent. money-mongers and economists would point to I have the most certain means of knowing that on foreign lands, and tell you to commence with the this subject there is the most perfect good faith on regulation of distant matters, over which you could the part of the Whigs, and they intend, unless have neither a position nor a permanent controll. treachery shall be found amongst the Radicals, to (Cheers.) He was informed that he had another use their influence equally for the Colonel and their good natured friend besides the magistrates, who own man. But it will be by instantations such as took advantage of his absence to publish his own this inserted in the Northern Star that, if a breach be made in the Reform came, such breach will be Lycurgus present to point out his error to those who this paragraph, I wish most explicitly to deny fallucies & (Cheers.) Mr. Elliott had full notice a his coming, and where was he? (Cheers.) Let the cord where concord exists, and not to be held ac- people always doubt the judgment if not the sincountable for the mischief done by other parties. cerity of crotchet mongers. (Hear.) They merely As thousands in Hull still suppose me to be the cor- look upon Universal Suffrage as a post-boy, who is respondent of the Northern Star, I am compelled to drop their own parcel at their own door. (Lond te request insertion for this, in justification of my cheers.) They only want such a fragment of the ewn character. I take this opportunity also of principle 2s will furnish their ewn house, and there stating, that the account of the Hull Temperance they stop; whereas, he (Mr. O'Connor) would never rest satisfied until it equally formished the cottage censured, was not written by me. I am not in the member, was unother of his pigmy fees. (Groans account of proceedings in one place, and by changing the names of persons and places, representand hisses, and he is none of our member.) Mr. ing them as having taken place in another. I am come to battle under a masked battery, and notneither fool nor rogue enough for tricks like these. withstanding the shield which the Master Cutler's obtuse vision threw round him, he fell an easy prey scarce worth the beasting of the victor. (Cheers.) This gentleman would give the enlightened, the brave, the conscientious constituency the ballot, while he would withhold the vote from the ignorant men who olad and fed him. (Chests.) Ignorant, ed; why? said Mr. O'Connor. ignorant to-morrow they would get the Suffrage for the asking, for the ignorance of the people is the tyrants' best title to power. (Lond cheers.) Anther, and a more dangerous, and a more inimical foe with which they had to contend was the apathetic trades of Sheffield. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The system of Government was cowardly, and always commenced with the poerest and the weakest; but let us see when the class under them are reduced to the last stage of beggary, whether or not their rules, their regulations, and bye-laws will protect them or save them from the tyrants' visit when their turn comes. (Lond cheers.) Why not follow the noble example of the brave trades of Manchester and Newcastle, who preferred general protection to class distinction. (Lond cheers.) He had pointed out the evils; the remedy was union first, and then resolve-(cheers)-and who would either resist or impede their united demand. But so long as one body look for one thing, or remained satisfied with half the thing, so long would they be an easy prey to the united faction, which move with one intelligence at will. Mr. O'Cosnor then gave a most cheering account of his ecent tour, and his triumph at Glasgow, after which he holdly sefended his comrades now in jail, and appealed to the meeting on their behalf, for the means of their restoration to the people and their

> vice, and act upon it. Remember the old adage, "God helps those who helps themselves," and I say God help our foes when we begin to help ourselves. (Cheering and waving of hats, which lasted for several minutes.) Mr. Gill, our worthy townsman, and late delegate to the Convention then came forward, to move a resolution, pledging the meeting to the formation of a fund committee, and to its support, and was received with loud cheers, and every mark of respect. Mr. Gill addressed the meeting very briefly, pointing out to the people the mode by which they would be sure to conquer, and that was by a reliance upon their own powers. The resolution was secended by a member of the Association; after which the whole meeting linked arms, formed a procession, and fellowed Mr. U'Connor and his friends to his hotel, amid the mest enthusiastic cheering. After the meeting broke up, the greater part of the com-mittee and movers in the agitation remained with Mr. O'Comportill a late hour, and the reports from the deputation from Mansfield, Rotherham, and elsewhere, of the spirit of the people, and their determination to persevere was most encouraging and gratifying.

cause. He enlogised the Convention, and implored

them to hold fast by them, and never to interfere in

party or s. ctional disputes, but to keep their eye

strongly fixed upon the one giant question of Uni-

thus:-Now, my lads, before we part, hear my ad-

An Address was presented to her Majesty by Robert Owen, Esq., from the " Congress of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists," at the Levee held on Wenesday, June 26th. Mr. Owen was presented to the Queen by Lord Melbourne.

GRNTLEMANLY ANUSEMENT.-At Greenwich Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Henry Warner, was charged with putting out one of the gas lamps on the Greenwich-road. The defendant, who stated that he resided at Cumberland-terrace, Regent's park, was one of a party which had been spending the afternoon at Greenwich; on their return home they commenced a system of breaking and putting out the lamps; the defendant was detected in performing the last-mentioned worthy exploit. Not being prepared with any defence, the Bench sentenced him to pay a fine of 20s. and costs. The fine was immediately paid and the defendant discharged.

LAUDABLE AND COURAGEOUS CONDUCT. correspondent writes us that, on Thursday morning week, as he was passing up Water-lane, in Leeds, his attention was drawn to the river side, by a number of people, and on looking into the water, he saw a man whom they were endeavouring to get out with boat hooks. The poor fellow seemed nearly lifeless. He slipped twice from the hooks, and must have been lost, had is not been for the humane and courageous manner in which a young man came and SINGULAR DIPLOMATIC FRACES. A Brussels

days ago the Minister of War suddenly received an order to suffer all French officers in the service of Belgium to return to France. This order gross from the dissatisfaction expressed by the French Government at the new law relative to foreign officers; and the affair was preceded by the following ineident : -At ' the dansant' given by the King, hearsay news, but a fact from the said Robert Winlion per annum. (Cheers, shame and true.) They
then had the incontrovertible fact, that 150 men
only made necessary by a false system, received annually as much as would pay one-fifteenth part of
South—and you may tell him so the Marchal the national debt, and more, much mere, than was Soult)—and you may tell him so. M. de Brouckers "bona fide" expanded upon all the paupers of Eng. is a Counsellor of the Court of Appeal, as well as land. (Great sensation and loud cheers.) Now a deputy. Four days after the above mentioned birders which pressed upon the people, and at was not take a obstruction?

whatever post he might be placed, whether in the kirs ranks or in the rear, he would and was deternized that they sometimes stood to kirs ranks or in the rear, he would and was deternized that they sometimes stood to with a sum of the rear and the personal desired that they sometimes stood to a wision, leave not a wision, leave n

PALL OF PART OF A FACTORY AT HOLBECK.

TWO MEN KILLED.

On Saturday last, inquests were held before John Blackburn, Esq, at the house of Mr. Zebedes Copt, the Foundry Inc, Holbeck, and at the Court House, on view of the bodies of Richard Higgins, and William Moss, who were killed on the day previous, by the fall of part of an erection intended for a new factory, for Messra, Marshall, the eminent flax spinners. The building is of a novel construction, covering two acres of ground; it is to be only one story high, and the roof, which is to consist of a series of groined diagonal arches, is supported on pillars, of which there are fifty, at twelve yards apart. The arches, consequently, are thirty-six them. The arches, consequently, are thirty-six them. A second inquest was held before the same republics, and the happiness of the human race. the centre. Twelve of these were already turned, and from six of them the centres had been removed, and so secure were they deemed, that on Friday morning, Mr. Combe, the architect, was over the whole of them. Scarcely, however, had he left them an hour, when three of them came down with a tremendous crash, and we regret to say that two men were buried in the ruins- one of whom died almost immediately, and the other, having been removed to the Infirmary, died in about an hour after the accident. Four other men were more fortunate, three of them having escaped out of a window, without injury, and the other with only a lew slight bruises. The three other arches, from which the centres had been removed, fell at a subsequent period of the day, but fortunately there was no one near them. The whole affair has caused a very strong excitement, and we therefore give the whole of the material parts of the evidence adduced, and which are as follow :-

John Burn.-I am a stonemason, and am em-Marshall. I am doing the mason work; Mr. Combe is the architect; I work under his direcfield yesterday when the arches fell; there were three fell at that time, and three have fallen since. The deceased was found under the bricks, which had Afteen yards from Higgins; he was removed to the generous, and joyous "fair," egging their husbands Infirmary, and, I believe, is since dead; there was another man also lamed, but not seriously; six men have nothing to do with the brick work; I believe serfectly sufe had it not been for the recent heavy went the effects of the rain, and I cannot think been one. The arches were wedged, previous to the centres being struck; the first arch was not considered strong, and after partly striking the centres they were put up and again the groining was removed, and fastened again with cement.

second arches, but have not been at the building few more observations, the Chairman sat down man stranger and therefore an intruder; but I come regularly since the arches were wedged by the bricklayers; it is usual to wedge, in order to fasten the crown of the arch; they were not wedged because they had given way. I cannot account for their laid down in Lord John Russell's proclamation to trates, God is over me, the cause is under me, and they had given way. (Renewed cheers.) My friend giving way except in consequence of the wel weather.

In agistrates; and, in accordance with the privileges

of the Emporary roof had only been covered the day

of the Bill of Rights of Sixteen Hundred and your friend, Frost, is also here—(enthusiastic earlier. I was only there when the centres of the first and second arches were struck. The centres were struck. The centres of arms, accountements, and ammunition, in order week for the first arches; the span of the archis large; to enable us more effectually to protect the Crown, and the lives and property. The horizontal property of the first and second arches were struck. The centres of the ciaticn of Bedington, lese no time in petitioning will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon other subjects also. (Loud cheers and waving of hats, and "We'll follow you anywhere.") Then week for the others; the span of the archis large; to enable us more effectually to protect the Crown, said Mr. O'Connor let us show our strength and our quarter to nine o'clock, when the banksman was with most and happens. The horizont archives on brautora and neighnour need the ciation of Bedington, lese no time in petitioning of will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon other subjects also. (Loud cheers and waving of hats, and "We'll follow you anywhere.") Then week for the first notice of the explosion of arms, accountrements, and ammunition, in order to enable us more effectually to protect the Crown, said Mr. O'Connor let us show our strength and our quarter to nine o'clock, when the banksman was with most and happens. The horizont archives on the ciation of Bedington, lese no time in petitioning out of the will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon could be coals known by the name of the 'St. Hilda's Walls-out of the will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon coals known by the name of the 'St. Hilda's Walls-out of the will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon coals known by the name of the 'St. Hilda's Walls-out of the will discuss your rights, and I shall address you upon coals known by the name of the 'St. Hilda's Walls-out of the will discuss your rights, and I shall address to her Majesty, on an open piece of ground and neighbour of the will discuss your rights, and the measurement from the diagonal corners is 48 feet. our ancient Constitution, and the lives and property

ander them on that day. Another joiner gave similar testimony. Geo. Taylor.—I am manager for Mesers. Marshall, and superintend the erection of the new building, (Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) Surely it was time under Mr. Combe, the architect; I was present the people should arm; when, in an obscure village when the centres of some of the arches were struck, like Bedlington, the people were overawed by a arches gave way in my opinion more than ought to have done, when the centres were struck; this I around him. (Tremendous groaning.) Once armed, have done, when the centres were struck; this I he promised them they would on one of those fine mornings sie the Bow-street worthies taking the mornings sie the Bow-street worthies taking the mornings sie the Bow-street worthies taking the road for London with locomotive velocity, and for fear of being turned into a pillar of salt, not one of these striled, respectively, 6½, 6, and 7 inches; these were the three that fell first; the lord Johnny prattle as he will about the governative of the meanth boys who were priety of disputing every inch of ground with the enemy. (Loud cheers.) He explained that during the anti-tithe meetings in Ireland, the strangers who left their own localities were punished. One by oue the sufferers were brought out from as intruders, while the inhabitants were adhered the strangers were the shaft, presenting in their relaxed frames, dull mitted a greater latitude; he had not read the shaft, presenting in their relaxed frames, dull eyes and features in which life seemed perhaps still the act under which the worshipful reformers laingering, objects of deep interest. As they were claimed the right of tyrongy, but he pledged himself carried by their comrades down to the carts which arches gave way in my opinion more than ought to away the lives of every man and woman he saw upon the necessity of perseverance, and the pro-72 inches; it is always necessary to wedge archeva for the repeal of the Bill of Rights; but the Ministo do so on Tuesday, and to give the people his sequence of their having settled so much. I cer. who should dare to propose to restrict it who should tainly did not think the arches would have fallen, dare to trample on the laws of the Monarchy, debut have recommended Mr. Combe to strengthen serves death by those laws which he attempts the groinings; I cannot say if my recommendation to destroy—he should be impeached as a traitor had been followed that this accident would have been prevented. I consider that with the exception of the backing up, every thing that was necessary had been done. I never saw groined arches of this without this right, the road to absolute tyranny is

is not the principal cause. James Waite.—I am a joiner, and am employed at the new erection; I have been present at the the first time, he beheld English cannon pointed at striking of all the centres; the last were struck on him from the walls of Hull. James II., (or Jemmy striking of all the centres; the last were struck on him from the walls of Hull. James II., (or Jemmy trates would have removed; but that was not all, for the coward, as they call him in Ireland) was very just as O'Connor and his party were marshalling which is generated by the combustion of the inflammore than usual; the centres to the first likely to think it an abuse. Aye, a grievous abuse of this right, when his eyes were dazzled with the glittering and drawn swords of his subjects, who wedging is necessary on all occasions. I am not able to form any opinion as to the cause of the accident; on Monday, we raised the centres of one arch four inches after they had been struck, and the arch head eattled, it sattled rather more than the judge of that matter themselves. They are not now arch head settled; it settled rather more than the

James Combe. - I am architect, and am employed in the erection of a new factory for Messrs. of their liberty, and surely the time is come that the Marshall; I am responsible for the work; all the bravery of Englishmen should be shewn. Mr. workmen are under me. I have been with Messrs. Cronin sat down amid deafening cheers. Marshall about two years, as their architect, but The CHAIRMAN put the resolution, which was was educated as an engineer in London; I never carried amid the most thundering applause. had anything to do with a similar erection to this. The space of the arches is thirty-six feet; the resolution as follows:-"That this meeting deem it diagonal measurement nearly fifty feet; the founda- absolutely necessary, that the General Convention tion of the base of the pillars is seven feet square; we are now going an with the thirteenth arch; the first arch gave way when the centres were struck, rather more than I expected; it was raised up men is completely exhausted and outraged by a vule productions of nater and art? valk up, valk again and wedged; I attribute this to the circum- banditti of middle-men employers, who coerce their up, valk up and zee the steam justasses, the Reform stance of the bricks not having been laid close workmen, for their political principle. Their lives justasses, and his Vurship the Mayor. enough side ways; it settled seven or eight inches; are jeopardized by a host of Government spies now the second time it settled about five inches, which prowling about for prey; and in our representatives, is what such an arch might be expected to settle; G. J. Harney, Dr. Taylor, and R. Lowry, we renew the rise of the arch is seven feet six inches, which I our confidence and will support them." consider is sufficient; none of the other arches settled Young then said, The sooner the Convention met more than they ought to have done. We had three the better—and the sooner the people locked to centres at first, and, not finding them sufficient, we got three more. The centres remained a week after bound, rally round and protect every patriot who the arches were turned before they were removed; it is necessary to wedge before striking the centres, and there was rather more wedging required in this case than in common ones, on account of the arch pressing both ways in the groining. I think the lime being suffened so much by the rain as the immediate cause of the fall. Mr. Taylor has men.

Mr. John Browne briefly seconded the resolution. tioned to me that he considered there was not sufficient backing to the arches, but I did not think taken to prevent the wet getting in; this was done by Taylor's orders: I considered this was an advantage, though I had no idea that the rain would

The jury accompanied their verdict with the folowing recommendation :-

there should be a greater quartity of backing; that Let them never cease to proclaim that sublime truth the centres should remain until the arches are to the world, "For men to be free it is sufficient securely set; and that prompt and efficient means that they will it;" and that the power to will and to should be used to prevent the rain settling upon act lies slumbering and sleeping in the besoms of

coroner, at the Court House, at two o'clock in the Mr. Harney proceeded at great length, discanting afternoon, on the body of the other unfortunate man, on our national ills—explaining the manifesto—adnamed William Moss, when the jury returned a vised the people to get umbrellas and toeth-picks: verdict with the same recommendation as the above. and, continued Mr. H., the misfortune is—the

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT BED-LINGTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

Despite the malice and virulence of the vicious and rampant Whigs and Tories of the village, agreeably to previous announcement, the true democrate met on Friday the 21st inst.

A commodious hustings was erected by a number of operative masons and joiners on the green opposite the bastile workhouse and the black-hole "lockup" (all one concern.) The weather during the greater part of the day continued extremely unfavenrable. A little before the time of meeting the evening cleared up-and the horizon looked de-

Shertly after six o'clock, an immense body of the gaol-ridden and persecuted enginewrights from tions; I know Richard Higgins; he was one of my Messrs. Longridges' works, marched in regular men, and about fifty-five years of age; I was in the procession from the "iron works" in their fustian jackets, &c., to the place of morting. (We should observe here, that Longridge and Sons appeared on this occasion more liberal than usual by distrifallen upon him; he was covered with the bricks, to the workmen—the bait was readily seen through, buting several barrels of fourpenny home-browed ale except his head, and was alive at that time; he was not a soul stopped behind, except the minions who get out as soon as possible, and removed to this live by tyrannising over their fellow-workmen.) house, where he died. Mr. Ashforth, a surgeon, Immediately after this, were to be seen several was sent for. I can form no opinion as to the hundreds of the over-wrought and hardy colliers weight of the materials which fell apon him. There | winding their way to the green. Intermingled with was another man injured, who was at work about the mass, we recognised many and many of the

No doubt but the importation of those wretched in all were under the arches that fell, but the other imbeciles from Bow-street, greatly contributed to three escaped. The arches are groined, and are rouse the spirit and energies of the people. The thirty-six feet span; I do not know the height of the London scamps with all their power of "face," did arches; I never built any similar arches before; the not "pluck" on this occasion, deeming it no doubt arches settled a little when the centres were struck; I more safe to keep at a respectable distance. It O'Connor, who was then in Birmingham, having was well.

a temporary roof was erected to preserve the arches J. Young, Mr. Henry Morrison, an intelligent from wet. I should think they would have been enginewright, was nuanimously called to the chair. On the motion of Mr. H. CRONIN, seconded by The CHAIRMAN then rose, and was received with rain; every necessary precaution was taken to pre- cheers. He said, if working men were true to one another, tyranny would speedily fall. It is for want there has been any carelessness; there might possi- of confidence in one another that working men are bly be more danger in the number and extent of trampled, kicked, and cuffed as they are. But let in the event of any appearance of the authorities he arches erected together here, than if there had only working men once unite and abandon, for the present, all connexion with the unprincipled will-o'the-wisp Whigs and rabid Torics, and toke their magistrates were in one of the upper rooms in full stand on the rock of principle, and he promised them Universal Suffrage would be the law of the land in O'Connor, accompanied by Mr. Frost, imme-The Chairman next adverted to an anonymous the former gentleman mounted the tempo- sledge-hammers, and the posts of the gates sawed John Maw.— I am a labourer, employed at the letter which had been sent to his employer, Mr. porary hustings which was a step laider, and was coff and carried away. On Saturday night last a the feelings of the Irish people, during the progress Bew factory, and assisted in getting the body of Higgins out of the ruins; he died in about a quar-Higgins out of the ruins; he died in about a quar-higgins out of the ruins and higgins out of the ruins are ruins ruins people, auring the progress of the ruins are ruins ruins people, are ruins ter of an hour after he was removed here; it was the present, frustrated—thanks to the may be join in any defiance, but I come to throw the after the firing off of several guns, set to work to a plan for the immediate co-operation of the people courage of the enginewrights, and thanks to Mr. shield of my protection over you. (Cheers.) You have destroy the said gate, &c.; and in a short time there of Ireland with the English Radicals. Doors will Wm. Musgrave. -I am a joiner, in Mr. Mar- Longridge and his sons for their co-operation with a right to meet here, I have not, and therefore, shall's employ; I struck the centres of the first and the men of the factory on this occasion. After a though there is protection for you, there is none for

amidst great applause. Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, joiner, moved the first rea precantion for the roof to have been covered subjects, the members of the Radical Reform Asso-

I considered the arches safe up to the time they fell; I was afraid the rain would injure the arches, heartily greeted. He commenced by saying that he rose to second the resolution, which he heartily concurred in. It was high time to ask the Queen for arms, and if she felt not disposed to confer them as a reyal gift, she would perhaps lend them for a time. little, but more has been done in this case, in con- ter who should dare to tamper with this privilegeto his country, and hanged like a dog. Note down that, ye Bow-street "spies," for your masters (Vehement cheering.) Eveny British Subject HAS A RIGHT TO HAVE ARMS POR HIS DEFENCEspan before, and think the backing is the principal easy and certain, since the law would then leave thing; the foundations are all recure. It is three every man at the mercy of a few hireling scoundrels, weeks or a month since I first mentioned to Mr. who would readily keep them in subjection. "Oh, Combe the backing up of the arches, and I have but," says Lord John, "this is an abuse of the right." done it several times since. He has always resisted There has been no abuse of this right-certainly no it, and said he thought they were sufficient. I abuse of it that calls for other laws to remedy. Doubtless King John thought it an abuse of this right when he beheld the barons of old, assembled in war-like armour around him. Charles I. prothink the rain may have done some injury but that bat'y thought it an abuse of this right, when, for judge of that matter themselves. They are not now about surrendering it to the keeping of Lord John. or the House of Incurables. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) A brave people will never be bullied out and hurling defiance at ail opposition, and then sepa-

Mr.C. B. Young, of Cleeswell-hill, moved the next absolutely necessary, that the General Convention he turns mad." The bench is already cracked. of the industrious classes meet immediately to carry The railroad now passes through Birmingham, the the wishes of the people effect, in order that they the wishes of the people effect, in order that they visitors should see the Lions, and above all we (the people) may know what remedies to apply; invite them to an inspection of the Right Worshipthemselves the safer. And let them, as in duty suffered in their cause, either at home or abroad; he should at all times be found ready to contribute his mite, and seize, if called on, the monster of corrup tion by the horas. He deemed Mr. O'Connor's plan, for a National Defence Fund, absolutely necessary.

Mr. John Browne briefly seconded the resolution. The Chairman then introduced G. J. Harney to national petition. Mr. Attwood expressed his most the meeting. He was greeted with several rounds of applause. He congratulated them on the noble display they had made that evening, though he understood some had intimated that they should not ation.

[Here the little Lord has jockeyed the member of the congratulated from time to time, surrounded by groups of agonised mothers, sisters, wives, and daughter, screaming, and blind with grief. One poor woman, the wife of the poor man of whom we have just spoken, as being detained from risking his or dare not meet. (A voice "We never shall ask" the little Lord has jockeyed the member of the poor woman, the wife of the poor man of whom we have just spoken, as being detained from risking his life the third time down the pit, attracted particular than the meeting. There are had been at the it essential to their safety. Precautions were of applause. He congratulated them on the noble or dare not meet. (A voice "We never shall ask for leave.") Aye, (said Mr. H.,) that is the way to have injured the lime. In my opinion this has been do it; never bow or scrape to the scoundrels—the out at assize time, to give grand jurors, jobbers, an accident, and is not attributable to any caselessis widdle classes. O Lerd! how I like them. (Loud country gentlemen, barristers and attornies and country gentlemen, barristers and country ness or negligence on the part of any person. If I laughter.) Political writers say that there are three opportunity of attending to these several associahad the building to recommence, I would not alter forms of Government-Monarchy, Aristocracy, and fions.—Ed. Northern Stor.] the form of the arch, or the size of it. I have had Democracy. Monarchy is the government of one previous practical knowledge of other descriptions of buildings, but not of a building like this. I do not the government of the governmen the top of the arches an hour before they fell, and did not consider there was any danger. When the arches were raised again by the central the interval of the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, these liberty is excluded. The only form in which did not consider there was any danger. When the arches were raised again by the central the interval of the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, they did not consider there was any danger. When the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, they did not consider there was any danger. When the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, they did not consider there was any danger. When the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, they did not consider the second and the second, many tyrants. From both of my confinement for six weeks that I anticipated, they did not consider the second and the second a cracy the community is its own master. The will of ladies, how cheering to me, how credit; ble to you, which burst from her heart, few who heard will

under all circumstances everything practicable was man to a participation in the Government of his who now wan to take part in our proceedings, and some of whose circumstances we have related, will done to preserve the brick-work from the weather.

It would have been a safe measure to have backed the arches up more. I attribute the cidententirely to the wet.

This being the whole of the evidence, the jury retired, and consulted together for half-an-hour, retired, and an honest Press. to be once and for ever views can new find favour in the eves of our former.

The seign the whole of the evidence, the jury retired, and consulted together for half-an-hour, retired, and consulted together for half-an-hour for the consultation in the Gove a race of freemen. (Great applance.) Let them unite-energetically unite, as no believed they were doing, on the first principles of freedom, the greatest The jury recommend that in rebuilding the arches happiness to the greatest number. (Cheera.) people have been for centuries subjected to tyranny, in consequence of their placing that reliance in others, which they sught only to have placed in themselves. Yes, we were born as free as these men who pretend to be our masters. He might become conspirators. For

> "Come he slow, er come he fast, It is but death that comes at last." Mr. Harney concluded an address of upwards of two hours amid the greatest applause.
> The CHAIRMAN proposed three cheers for the Convention, three for Mr. Harney, and three awful

grouns for the Concluve and the Bow-street thiefatchers, The meeting quietly dispersed. Mr. Harney addressed, on Monday night, a large

meeting of the females, who enrolled themselves

members of the Union. BIRMINGHAM BESIEGED.

Indomitable courage and manly conduct of the men of Birmingham who carried the Reform Bill. By reference to our recent numbers it will be found that the dispute, between the people of Bir-mingham and the steam justices, was not likely to terminate so successfully as the renegades and deserters at first anticipated. Custom is perhaps the best legal index, and to it the men of Birmingham look for their present right to meet in the Bull Ring. For several nights, tens of thousands of the working men have paraded the streets with banners, and ultimately took up their station in the Bull Ring; as the renegades increased in their determination to suppress those meetings, the resolution of the people to hold them became daily strengthened, until Monday last, when their worships thought of blocking up the way, with a limping, hopping, hobbling set of old pensioners, and special constables, to the number of 400. At half-past seven o'clock, Mr. heard of the determination of the magistrates. walked alone to the Bull Ring, when he was instantly recognised by the people and loudly Union, a report of whose interesting proceedings will be found in our columns. Moor-street is close to the Bull Ring, and Mr. O'Connor requested that should be sent for. After he had addressed the women, he was called out and informed that the conclave; and had sent for the military. Mr. here because I understand an armed force is here, at the head, and proceeded, cheering enthusiasti- down cast shalt. cally, to the appointed place. The procession great length, yet so great was the excitement and to dense was the mass, that the end of the procession had not arrived till the meeting broke up; however the rear was as important as the advance, be-

opinion. (Loud cheers.) Mr. PROST was subsequently introduced, and was sumption of the authorities would tenfold increase. and the people's misery would increase with it; he, might otherwise have terminated fatally. like Mr. O'Connor, never would desert the people, but the people also must work hard. Mr. Frost concluded amid loud and hearty cheers, and again

the procession, a detachment of cavalry moved towards the ground, but on witnessing something or other, we know not what, they were counter-manded, and thus by prudence and judgment, were vampires once more baulked of their repast. After the meeting on the Green, however, so determined acl was s are those brave fellows to uphold a right, that remains. several thousand took possession of the Bull Ring, when many addressed the meeting, and remained in possession of the ground till nearly eleven o'clock, rated without the slightest damage to person or property, whereas, if the steam justices had put their resolution into effect of setting the military or the fate which their presumption and ignorance had prepared for others. "Quos Deus vult perdere dementat." "Those whom God wishes to destroy

> ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE

FEMALE POLITICAL UNION OF BIRMINGHAM,

Mrs. Lapsworth in the chair. Mr. O'Connor was honoured with admission to the meeting, upon which the ladies waved their

handkerchiefs. Miss Grove, the secretary, read the minutes of the by force. preceding meeting, and a letter from Mr. Attwood in reply to a resolution of thanks from the ladies for

the spirited manner in which he had presented the readers. Carts containing three or four dead bodies

[Here the little Lord has jockeyed the member for Birmingham, as the House is generally whipped When the minutes were read, the fair president

views can new find favour in the eyes of our former friend; but ladies, we have a substitute, and a good effected.
one, in our own Northern Star. (Cheers.) We look The wi upen that organ of Mr. O'Conner, as the leader of this most directal catastrophe is 50.

public opinion. (Cheers.) I should like to know we understand that six horses how many thousand of that journal now circulates which were in the pit were also kil in Birmingham, enough to give countenance to a cause, supported by men and espoused by women. (Cheers.) Ladies, a place has been found sometimes difficult to obtain, but we seek no gilded mansion, or decorated hall, for if driven to the necessity, we will meet under the canopy of the broad blue sky, till the song of liberty shall coho from hid to bill. (Loud cheers.) [Here Mr.Collins, a deservedly groat favourite with the ladies, entered the room, and was loudly cheered; and when he introduced Mr. Frost, he was most enthusiastically received, as was Bailie Craig, and a few more of the delegates.] The President resumed-Ladies, no doubt, you are glad once more to see our old and steady friend, Mr. Collins. (Cheers, and "We are.") the victim of a conspiracy, but never the slave of In his absence we have been obliged to practice the art of speaking for ourselves, for no man's mouth was opened in our behalf, during the absence of our friends, (Hear.) Ladies, I am quite sure that called to the chair, who, after making a few whatever may be the strength of female resolution, appropriate remarks, read the placard calling the and the bent of the female mind elsewhere, that in Birmingham we have resolved to brave all danger Carlton, to move the first resolution, which exand defy all opposition for the acquirement of woman's title to freedom. (Loud cheers.) Ladies, introduce. It is impossible to convey any notion of the effect which the speech of the worthy lady had hand held up against it, and that by a gentleman upon her audience. We give a mere outline. Mr. Frost, in particular, seemed to have lost himself in admiration, which was manifested in the enthusiasm of his cheers, and the delight of his countenance. Mr. Collins, and several others, addressed the meeting, and we have never witnessed any meeting more calculated to inspire the lovers of the cause with hope. Mr. O'Connor spoke at great length, and was loudly cheered, and was then compelled to attend the meeting at the Bull Ring.

SERIOUS RIOTS .- About a fortnight since, in the night, a mob set fire to and destroyed nearly the whole of the Toll-house, at a place called Evelwen, near Llandiseilio, in the county of Pembroke. A short time after handbills appeared on many public which both Whig and Tory continue to fatten on which were only of a middling quality, but, from the tain place (fixing the day to meet, near Llandissilio, but the refuse. Mr. Collins's method of pointing aforeraid), to take into consideration the propriety out to the lowest capacity the glaring profligacy, of a toll-gate, &c., at Evelwen. Information of the meeting being given to the magistrates of the neighbourhood, with a statement that it was expected the the minds of the men of Skipton. Thanks being rietous mob would proceed from the same meeting to Evelwen, for the purpose of destroying the tollgate and toll house, several special constables were sworn inand sent to Evelwen. About ten o'clock, on cherred, he passed on to Moor-street, in order to the evening expected, a mob of about 400 men, witness the proceedings of the Female Political some dressed in women's clothes, and others with some dressed in women's clothes, and others with their faces blackened, marched to the toll-gate huzzairg for free laws, and toll-gates free to coalpits and kilns; and after driving the constables from their stations, and pursuing them to the fields ad- Mr. Bussey, and others will be in attendance. The joining, they returned to the gate, and most outrage- meeting to take place at six o'clock. ously set to work in demolishing the toll-gate and toll-house; and in the course of three hours the house was torn down to within three feet of the a very short time. (Hear, hear, and great cheering.) diately proceeded to the Bull Ring, when ground, the gate shattered to pieces with large

> COAL PIT EXPLOSION AT SOUTH SHIELDS. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

A most dreadful and lamentable explosion, at upwards of three hours. tended with a vast sacrifice of human life, occurred EIGHTY EIGHT, we, her Majesty's loyal and dutiful cheering)—and my request to you is that for the subjects, the members of the Radical Reform Assopresent you fellow me to Gosta Green, where we W. and J. Brandling, (from which are procured the union by going in procession. The procession was alarmed by seeing the smoke from the pit furnace, then formed, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Frost walking mixed with fragments of small coals, ascending the

A short time after, the men and boys to the seemed to have no end, and although Mr. O'Connor number of about a hundred were brought to the cid not commence his address until un ountable mouth of the pit; but the only thing they could tell thousands were present, and though he spoke at | was that an explosion had taken place, in what is called the west working of the pit. Meny of these were nearly exhausted from the effects of the choke. damp, but those who were sufficiently well again, in a short time, descended the pit, accompanied by but I have not had any thing to do with them; Mr. ruffian gang of London "spies" from Bow-street— cause display of courage, and not speeching was, some other of the men who had not been down, for barbarians, who were ready at any time to swear the object. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting the purpose of making what exertions they possibly

other three that fell afterwards settled 41, 31, and ment introducing a bill into the House of Commons claimed the right of tyranny, but he pledged himself carried by their comrades down to the carts which were in waiting to convey them away, they were recognised by a brother, a wife, or a child; and the recognised by a brother, a wife, or a child; and the cessary articles of subsistence. And do terribly agony that was exhibited it is impossible to solemply declare that henceforth we are Mr. Problem was subsequently introduced, and was terribly agony that was exhibited it is impossible to received with enthusiastic cheering. He encouraged describe. The most earnest and unremitting the men of Birmingham to persevere, assuring them exertions were made by the medical men present, but within that week he had addressed 50.000 but generally in vain; not one instance having october that within that week he had addressed 50.000 but generally in vain; not one instance having october that is impossible to determined to give support to those persons only who are friendly to the principles of justice, for which we contend." Seconded by Mr. Arran that within that week he had addressed 50,000 but generally in vain; not one instance having oc-Welshman, who were unanimous in looking to Birmingham as their great leader; he observed that was successfully resorted to. The judicious appliant on the expediency of exclusive dealing. Mr. Hodg-son moved the 3rd resolution, "That it is our opinion have reason to believe, useful in some cases which

The bodies of the sufferers were not much burnt or mutilated, as is generally supposed. The hair in concluded amid loud and hearty cheers, and again the vast assemblage marshalled under their banners and followed Frost and O'Connor to their destination.

Shortly after the party had left the Bull Ring, the Shortly after the party had left the Bull Ring, the accordingly they occupied the vasant space with accordingly they occupied the vasant space with 400 ruffians, who impeded the passage and became trespassers, committing auisances which just magistrates would have removed: but that was not all, for the deaths which occurred in the present and the passage and became trespassers, committing auisances which just magistrates would have removed: but that was not all, for the deaths which occurred in the present and the bodies presented no unusual appearance. The simultance and the immediate presented no unusual appearance. The simultance and the present of the People's Charter, by which alone the peace and prosperity of the kingdom and except to those will be established." Seconded by Mr. J. Jackson, who may be caught in the midst of the flames; and most of the deaths which occurred in the present of the passage and became trespassers, committing auisances which just magistrates would have removed: but that was not all, for the deaths which occurred in the present of the people's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the present of the present of the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Charter, by which alone the principles of the People's Ch many instances was singed and the skin here and mable gas.

After two or three and twenty had been brought to the bank, however, in the state described, the

Although there are said to have been only about sixty persons working in the neighbourhood of the explosion, yet as there were upwards of 150 men down the pit, the general distress and anxiety were much increased. As the scene of the explosion was nearly two miles from the shaft, and the choke damp must have extended to a considerable disany force upon the people, they would have shared tance from the point where it occurred, the difficulty of reaching the sufferers, and the danger and gallantry of those who sought for them, will be in some measure evident to the common reader. It is true most of those engaged in the arduous duty were inluenced by purental, fraternal, or filial affection in their dangerous task; but many of the noble fellows were instigated only by common humanity and sympathy, and many of them, after having been brought almost lifeless to the pit mouth, and being revived a little by the fresh air, again d scended to the scene of death. Brothers, pale and quivering, staggered from the corf to the outside of the crowd, for fresh air, and with a few brief and simple words of affection and agony, again, scarcely yet recovered, entered the vehicle, and returned in search of him the insupportable grief that preyed upon him, again attempted to rush to the fatal spot, whence, as from the tomb, he had just issued, but was detained

But our pen fails in the attempt to convey some faint imagination of this deplorable calamity to our attention. Three of her children had been at the fatal spot, and one of them lay dead before her. Her grief for a time over this poor little boy was terrible. But gradually she stole up to the door near the pit mouth, through which the dead bodies were borne. She still had another boy, whose fate was

serrows of the bereaved relatives, will be cheerfully

The whole number of human lives sacrificed by We understand that six horses and two penies which were in the pit were also killed.

SKIPTON.

Public Meeting.-A public demonstration in favour of the People's Charter, to k place in Skipton, on Friday, the 28th ult. Messrs. Bussey, (Bradford) Collins, (Birmingham) Stowe, (Colne) Members of the General Convention, attended. The meeting, considering the shortness of the notice, and the heavy rain that fell during the whole of that day, was a very good one. The hustings were erected in front of the Church gates. At seven o'clock, the people began to muster pretty strong. The speakers, accompanied by the Committee, were heartily cheered on their arrival. Mr. Benjamin Knowles, one of the most active and zealous friends the cause can boast of in this part, was unanimously appropriate remarks, read the placard calling the meeting. He then called upon Mr. Whitham, of pressed entire confidence in the Convention, and full concurrence with the Pcople's Charter. It was perhaps you will now be pleased to hear some of briefly seconded by Mr. Spink, of Skipton, ably our friends—and Mr. O'Connor is the first I shall supported by Mr. Stowe, M. C., from Ceine. The Chairman, on putting the motion, found but one surrounded by a batch of respectables, who had evidently come to sneer and laugh at the representatives of the "rabble," but after the moving and seconding of the address to the Queen, Mr. Bussey, M. C., made these very genteel meerers laugh at the other side of their faces. Mr. B. commenced with the Whigs, holding them up to the meeting as imbecile, hollow-hearted, canting hypocrites, con-trasting their late actions with their former professions. This seemed vastly to suit the Tory respectables, who laughed hearfily at the Whigs; but alas, how short-lived are all earthly joys, for

when Mr. B. turned to the page of Tory misrule, the Whig gentlemen paid the Tories back their laugh with interest. Mr. Collins, M. C., then came forward, and in a most impressive and explicit manner, gave the people to understand the way in The number of Lambs has been large, many of their toil, while they (the working class) had nothing church and state, will leave a lasting impression in given to the Chairman, the meeting, 1,500 in number, peaceably dispersed.—The Committee sit every Monday evening, at the house of Mr. Thompson, Miln Fields, to enrol names.

BRADFORD.

NORTHERN Union .- We understand that a public meeting of the members of the Bradford Northern Union will take place on Saturday evening, (this day,) on the Thornton New-road; Dr. Taylor,

IMPORTANT POLITICAL LECTURE.-We are informed that Mr. Martin, from Dublin, will deliver a lecture on Monday evening next, in the Chartists' had been, for heard. He said, Brother Radicals, I come not here to a toll-gate, near St. Clears, Carmarthenshire, and the failure of the Precursor scheme, and lay down was hardly a vestige of either toll-gate or toll-house be opened at half-past seven; lecture to commence to be seen.—Carmarthen Journal.

Public Meeting.—On Monday evening last, a public meeting of the Idle branch of the Northern Brook, from Bradford, addressed the meeting for

Public Meeting.-A public meeting of the Radicals of Bradford and neighbourhood took place on mencement of the meeting, the town was paraded with music and banners. The business commenced by appointing Mr. Clarkson, as chairman, who pened the business in a neat and pointed address, at the conclusion of which he called upon Mr. Joseph Brook to move the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that class legislation is the sole cause of the evils inflicted upon the labouring classes of this country. and that nothing less than the representation of time country being placed in the hands of the entire people, will render our kingdom prosecrous and happy, and the people contented." Seconded by Mr. G. Flynn; supported by Mr. Collins, M. C. in show of Barley, Beans, and Peas, from all these a very able speech, which occupied upwards of an hour in the delivery, pointing out the manner in which the people's money was expended, &c. Mr. Thomas Cliffe moved the second resolution as follows :- "That we view with feelings of regret the apathy and indifference manifested by the middle classes of this country towards the interests and welfare of the working classes, seeing, as we do, that they derive their subsistence from the profits arising out of our dealings with them in the nethat the present government have violated all their pledges to the country, and are incapable of securing or determinately opposed to the granting of the rights of the people; we therefore agree to address her Majesty, desiring her to dismiss from her coun-Stauhope for presentation to her Majesty." The address was similar to that agreed on at Peep Green. Messrs. Frost, Dr. Taylor, and O'Brien were expected at the meeting, but business of an unforscen bodies began to be shockingly mutilated, the skin coming off at the touch,—so that a quantity of flanate managed at the managed in time for the meeting. He, however, addressed several friends in a private room.

BARNSLEY.

NORTHERN UNION .- The members of the Northern Union met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Monday, the 1st inst., Mr. Joseph Craetree in on Monday, the 1st inst., Mr. Joseph Crastree in the chair. The room was crowded to excess. The chairman addressed the meeting on the necessity of bers of most descriptions of sheep were considerably redoubling their exertions in supporting the people's more than adequate to meet the wants of the buyadvocates in obtaining Universal Suffrage. The ers, an abatement on last week's quotations, of from advocates in obtaining Universal Suffrage. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Widdop, Collins, Daley and others; after which a very spirited letter was read from the Chartists of Dublin, which was received with great applause, and the following resolutions were unanimously carried. Moved by Mr. John Widdop, and seconded by Mr. J. Haigh, Ist. "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and small Porkers appropried their previous rates, but, are hereby given, to our Irish brethren in Dublin, who have formed themselves into an association for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the posed of 600 Scots and homebreds, from Norfolk; People's Charter." Moved by Mr. Peter Hoey, 200 Scots, homebreds, and runts, from Suffolk; 50 of affection and agony, again, scarcely yet recovered, entered the vehicle, and returned in search of him they had lost. An old man, whose three sons were missing, who had been twice brought up to the light of day almost dead, and who, in his pale features, feeble frame, and quivering lips, displayed the effects of the poison he had been inhaling, and the effects of the poison he had been inhaling, and the inappropertable wief that prayed upon him, again.

People's Unarter.'' Moved by Mr. Peter Hoey, Scots, homebreds, and runts, from Sutiolk; and runts, from Essex; 50 Devons, and runts, from Cambridge; 200 shortherns and runts, from Lincolnshire; 100 shortherns and runts, from Lincolnshire; 100 shortherns and runts, from Lincolnshire; 200 beyons, from Leicestershire: 80 shortherns and Irish Beasts, from Marved upon him, again seconded by Mr. A. Collins, seconded by Mr. Thomas Lincard 2.4 (That the seconded by Mr. Thomas Lingard, 3.d. "That the Operative newspaper be given up, and the Northern Liberator be taken in its place."

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The arrival of Wheat reported this morning is chiefly Fereign. The little choice English offering fetches 2s. per quarter over the rates of last week, whilst all other fresh qualities sell readily at 1s. per quarter more money. Foreign only in limited request; the best qualities of which also realise ls. prices. Other articles without alteration.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, July 2 .-- We have had a very large show of all descriptions bf arches were raised again by the centres, the interstices between the bricks were filled by cement.
Geo. Oates.—I am doing the brickwork at
Messra. Marshall's new factory; I think the rait
has been the earse of the accident, and I think,

been the earse of the accident, and I think,

cracy the community is its own master. The will of the sovereign power. In this form alone is traly recognized the sovereignty of the people. (Loud cheers.) Democracy is an universal find that not withstanding the frown of soorm and the political equality of all men, and a right to every of our common country. (Cheers.) Ladies, those

cracy the community is its own master. The will of the people is the sovereign power. In this form alone is traly recognized the sovereignty of the sold up, at good prices. The show of the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your resolution unshaken, and to the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute will firm, to see your forget.

We do not relate these sad details merely to gratify the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute of the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute of the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute of the curiosity of our readers; still less to contribute to your forget.

The will provide the provide to your feel of the provide forget.

The curiosity of our readers is the sover fo

LEEDS CORN MARKET .- The arrival of Wheat is rather larger than last week; other kinds of Grain small. Fine fresh English Wheat has been in good demand, and let to 2st per quarter higher; other descriptions and Foreign 1s. per quarter. In Oats, Shelling, and Beans, scarcely any alteration.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. The demand for lew goods still continues, while fine cloths are scarcely at all inquired for, and business, both at the Coloured Cloth Hall and in the warehouses, is very languid, and stocks are on the increase. In the White Cloth Hall, on Tuesday, rather more business was doing.

TALLOW, 4s. 9d, per stone,

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, JULY 3. We have a good average show of Stock, of all descriptions. at market this morning, and a pretty numeron attendance of buyers; the demand is consequently by no means slack, and the whole has been sold up Beef 7s. to 8s, per stone; Mutton, 6d, to 7sd. per lb.; Lembs 18s. to 22 each. Number of Beasts, 276; Sheep and Lambs, 3,400; Pigs, 125, Price of Hay, 6d. to 7d.; Straw, 4d. to 41d. per stone. HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, JULY 2, -The market to-day is similar to last week, scarcely any business doing, what is doing is small orders for home trade and the manufacturers anticipate no mends for sometime. The Wool Market we may notice a shade lower, and as coon as the new clin arrives it is generally expected to be considerably lower unless there is a great revival in the general

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, June 29.- We had a toleaable supply of Grain in our market to-day, but the sale was rather dull, and a quantity of Wheat was taken out of the market unsold. Wheat sold from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 9d.; Oats, 3s. 9d. to 4s 9d.; Barley, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; Beans, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, July .-We have had an simple supply of Beasts at market to-day, and the quality generally middling. The market was pretty well attended both by country buyers as well as butchers, but the sales were rather flat, in consequence of the helders of Cattle looking for high prices, and the purchasers not disposed to accede to them, therefore a good many Beasts have been left unsold. The supply of Sheep has been rather limited, especially for those of good quality, which were sold readily at about the prices of last week, but those of a midding and inferior description, were sold at a little less prices. increase in number, the prices have been lower, but not to any extent. The very best Beef sold at about 61/2d, second and ordinary qualities varying from that down to 6d. Good Wether Mutton was sold at 7d, second quality 61/2d, ordinary and Ewes 6d. Lambs may be quoted, the first quality at 71/2d varying from that down to 61/2d per lb. sinking the offal. The principal part of the good Sheep were sold up; but there were a good few Lambs left unsold. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts

1058, Sheep and Lambs 9203.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 1 .- We have this week had a fair arrival of Wheat from abroad, but the supplies of British Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, have been very small. Duty has been paid since the 24th instant, on 7000 quarters of foreign Wheat, and 4780 quarters of Barley. There has latterly been a firmer feeling in the Wheat trade, and during the last two or three days a good business has been done-the millers have brought more freely again, and several parcels have been taken for shipment; the best runs of Dantzic have brought 10s 21 to 10s 4d, Baltie red 9s 6d to 9s 9d, Odessa soft 7s 10d to 8s 2d, and hard 6s 10d to 7s 3d per 70lbs. In sweet harrel Flour a large business has been done at 34s to 36s per 196lbs. Oats and Oatmeal have both met a limited demand, and are rather easier to buy; 32 9d to 4s 2d per 45lbs are the general quotations for Oats; 35, 61 to 37, 6d per load for Oatmeal. No change in the value of Union, took place in the open air at that place. Barley, foreign selling slowly at 4s 9d to 5s 2d which was numerously attended. Messrs. Cliffe and or Peas: nothing more than a retail demand for Barley, foreign selling slowly at 4s 9d to 5s 2d or Peas; nothing more than a retail demand for either. One or two parcels of Oats in bond have changed hands at 2s 10d to 3s 41 per 45lbs.

> MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, June 29 .- At our market this morning there was a much firmer feeling, and holders of all descriptions of Wheat demanded the full rates of this day se'nnight. Superfine qualities of English Flour were readily disposed of at prices barely attainable last week, but nferior parcels were neglected, although offered on lower terms. In the quotations of foreign Flour ne alteration can be made. Oats were dull sale, and ld per 45 bs lower; and for Oatmeal there was only a limited inquiry at a reduction of 6d per 240ths. Beans and Malt were in steady request, and the previous currency was maintained.

counties, with a moderate fresh arrival of Oats since Friday. Since this day se'nnight the importations of foreign Wheat, Barley, and Oats, have been tolerably good. Owing to the shortness in the supply of English, combined with the cold, wet, and unseasonable weather since this day se'nnight, there was a good demand for all descriptions of Wheat at this day's market; fine Euglish at an improvement of 2s. per qr., and all descriptions of foreign have advanced 1s to 2s. per qr. There was a fair sale for fresh made Flour at rather more money. Barley was fully as dear, and good samles met a steady sale. Beans and Peas realised last week's currency, and both articles were in moderate request. The trade for Oats was mostly confined to the consumers, who bought only for their immediate wants; prime fresh and heavy English at about the rates of this day se'nnight, whilst light Irish must be quoted 1s. per qr. cheaper, if sold from vessels coming on demurrage. Linseed and Rapeseed were unaltered in value. There was

have to repert the fresh arrival of moderate supplies of Beasts up to this day's market, both from Scotland and all parts of England; whilst there was a material falling off in the quality of the whole of the breeds; indeed, this may be considered one of the worst markets for Beef, with respect to general appearance, symmetry, and size, held for some time past. The attendance of Metropolitan dealers was, on the whole, numerous; but very few were observed from distant quarters. The primest Scots, runts, Devons, and Herefords, commanded a steady, but not to say a brisk, inquiry, at the prices noted on this day se'nnight, viz. from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; but with the secondary and inferior Beasts the trade was dull at, in so ne few instances, a decline of 2d. The supply was good, and for the most part of fair aversupply was good, and for the most part of fair aversmall Porkers supported their previous rates, but, otherwise, the trade was dull. The fresh arrivals of Beasts up to our market, this morning, were comvons, runts, Cows, and Irish Beasts, from Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; 20 Pembroke runts, from Wales; 30 horned and polled Scots, by steampackets, from Aberdeen; 76 Oxen, runts, and Devons, from Sussex; 30 Devons, Cows, and runts, from Surrey; 20 Devons, runts, and Heifers, from Kent. The remainder of the Bullock supply came from the neighbourhood of London.

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