## GENERAL CONVENTION.

Friday, Sep. 6. Mr. Frost in the chair.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CONVENTION. The motion of Dr. TAYLOR for the dissolution of the Convention, which he had moved on Wednesday, having been read, together with the amendment, proposed by Mr. Harwell.
Mr. O'Brien said he believed the rule laid down for their discussion was that a second amendment could not be proposed until the first was disposed of. In the meanwhile, however, the Convention would perhaps allow him to state the course he wished to be pursued. He was decidedly in favour of half Dr. Taylor's motion; he was decidedly in favour of an immediate dissolution of the Conven-

liked it or not. (Hear.) With respect to leaving a council there, he thought that ought to be made the subject of separate consideration, and as soon as Mr. Hartwell's amendment was disposed of, he should bring the subject before the Convention. Mr. JAMES TAYLOR contended that as the Convention was not self-elected, it had no power to dissolve itself,—(hear)—therefore he should oppose a dissolution. He was, however, in favour of an adjournment, but was against the appointment of a Committee to act in the interim, for he would not dele-

gate the powers of the Convention to any man. Mr. Hartwell was opposed to the dissolution of the Convention, because no one could tell what events might turn up in the mean time. He also proposed, as an addition to the amendment he moved yesterday." That the Convention, on receiving and adopting the above Report, adjourn its sittings." Mr. Neeson concurred in the views expressed by

Mr. James Taylor. Mr. Lower thought it was absolutely necessary that a Committee should remain in London.

Mr. O'CONNOR was in favour of an adjournment. Since yesterday he had read a speech of Dr. Taylor's in Carlisle, in which the Doctor denounced the minority of the Convention as being traitors, spies, and cowards. That certainly was a most insolent way of treating the Convention, and he did not wonder, therefore, at the Doctor's moving the resolution he had. If anything could tend to destroy the Convention the Convention, it was making such charges, without bringing forward any facts to substantiate them. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was most ungenerous most unfair, and most cowardly, for any member of the Convention behind the backs of other members, to take advantage of their absence, and endeavour to bring the whole body into disrepute. He thought the better way would be to adjourn the Convention, but certainly not to dissolve it; because, if they established electioneering clubs, a body with administrative powers would be required to sit in London. He, therefore, entirely approved of Mr. Hartwell's amendment. If that was carried, he should then support the proposition for leaving a small Council in London, composed of such delegates as those from Hull, Nottingham, and other places, who had just been sent up, because their constituents would think it an insult to have them sent back the moment they arrived in London to join the Convention.

(Hear, hear.) Mr. O'BRIEN intimated that whether the motion or amendment was successful, he should move an amendment, the object of which would be to dissolve the Convention, and put forth an address assigning their reasons for such a step.

The amendment of Mr. Hartwell, for the ad

journment of the Convention and the appointment of a Committee of several was then put in the first instance, when there appeared,

For the amendment...... 10 Against it..... 10 One member did not vote.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Frost) gave his casting vote in favour of the amendment.

The original motion of Dr. Taylor for the disso-Intion of the Convention was then put, when there

Majority....-11

The motion was consequently lost.

Mr. O'Brien then proposed the amendment of which he had given notice, for the dissolution of the Dr. TAYLOR seconded the amendment.

Mr. O'Convon thought they ought to adjourn, and let their constituencies dissolve them if they thought proper. He should, therefore, oppose the amendment, and propose that the word "dissolve" should be struck out, in order to insert the word "adjourn" with a recommendation to their consti-The question was then put, as to whether the Convention should adjourn or dissolve, on or before the 14th inst. And, upon a division, the numbers were-

For dissolving...... 11 For adjourning ..... 11

The CHAIRMAN then gave his casting vote, in favour of the dissolution of the Convention on the

Mr. O'CONNOR said, that the Convention having now come to the determination to dissolve, he trusted that every member would give his best attention to the proceedings during the next week, in order report at eleven to-morrow (Wednesday.)

doing the same, he should consider it to be his duty to remain a member of the Convention, notwithstanding the vote for its dissolution.

The Convention then adjourned till next day, at eleven o'clock.

Saturday, Sept. 7. Mr. Frost in the Chair.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Fox Maule, in answer to one written by Mr. Frost. Mr. Fox Maule stated that he had been directed by the Marquis of Normanby to state, in answer to the several communications that had been received at the Hemeoffice, that the prisoners alluded to had been allowed justice and the regulations of the prison. Mr. Frost said he should undertake the task of re-

# Douthern Str.

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 96.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY, of

Tuesday, September 30- 10

Mr. FROST in the chair; Mr. SMART, Secretary.

REPORT.

to contend with from the slovenly and inexplicable unfortunate man, while on the look out, must have manner in which the several accounts have been slipped off the tender, when the wheels of the train submitted to them. Your Committee beg to remind you that many of those to whom monies have been paid are now in prison, and consequently cannot give an account of the expenditure of those funds paid to them, while the accounts of others not been a man on Friday last having had his foot torn off by accompanied with vouchers, make it impossible for a train, and on the same day, at the Wolverton your Committee to report until a debtor and creditor station, Inspector Watts was crushed in a most account, accompanied with vouchers, be laid before dreadful manner, death terminating his sufferings your Committee.-Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the

Dr. Taylor moved, and Mr. Pitkethly seconded a resolution to the effect that Messrs. Cardo and Hartwell, with Dr. Taylor furnish the items of accounts in the best manner they could, and also that these gentlemen communicate with Mr. Guest, so as to frame an account which could be not only satisfactory to the Convention, but which could also o'clock, and there were upwards of one hundred

Mr. O'Connor said that as that comportunity of drawn, then present, he would take that opportunity of drawn, asking for the minutes by which a sum of £81 had The Chairman said the first toast was the repreolanation.

Mr. Carpenter said that he had given the explana-tions required by Mr. O Connor to two Committees Convention on the 14th inst., with the adoption of an already, and he was ready and willing to make the address, setting forth the reasons which had induced the same explanation to that or to any other Com-

> ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION. Dr. Taylor moved for an adjournment of the Session till Friday next, in order that the different Committees should make up their reports. He left the matter entirely in the hands of the Chairman. Mr. O'Connor seconded the motion, and pro-

> nounced it a salutary and seasonable motion. Mr. James Taylor said that in the meantime something must be done regarding the funds of the Convention in hand; either they should be placed in safe custody, or distributed to the constituencies in proportions exactly commensurate with the contri-Mr. O'Connor said that question might form a matter for the consideration of the Committee.

> After this discussion or conversation,
> Mr. Pitkethly moved that that Convention adjourn, and report at eight this (Tuesday) evening. The spirit of the motion was carried, the Convention resolving itself into a Committee to

Dublin, which rescued the mission to the sister coun-

General Convention, maintaining the integrity of the facts published in these papers, and calling upon a committee, consisting of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. Bussey to be nominated to inquire and report. Any two of these gentlemen he dares and defies to a contradiction of the National funds to his personal purposes by an editorial delegate.

Well-and Convention, maintaining the integrity of the facts published in these papers, and calling upon a to us. Many had been the struggles to correct and self sheltered behind the ægis of the numbers of the and report. Any two of these gentlemen he dares and defies to a contradiction of his facts as to the perversion of the National funds to his personal and gallantly they did it; and where was the knave Mr. FROST in the chair. A letter was read from an influential Chartist in looked to with admiration by all the nations of the Dablin, which rescued the mission to the sister country from the obloquy and want of success attempted to be heaped upon it by the factions in that country; the letter reached London too late in the week for had been carried in advance by the dispersion and the letter reached London too late in the week for use to transcribe its matter to our columns. Our depression of the tyrants who destroyed it. But what reporter obtained possession of it late on Wednesday. A discussion took place as to the prudence of publication of the general virtue of the country. They latter from the tenor of its contents, and latter from the tenor of its contents in advance by the dispersion and derable portion of the difficulties in which this town latter from the tenor of the unrepresented.

The Chairman interrupted the speaker, not deny had been the result of the New Poor ing the propriety of the subject; but he must appeal to every gentlemen about the subject is but he was a position of the difficulties in which this town latter from the derable portion of the difficulties in which this town latter from the tenor of the content is an advance by the derable portion of the definition of the definition in the chair from the tenor of the content is an advance by the derable po office, that the prisoners alluded to had been allowed as to transcribe its matter to our columns. Our depression of the tyrants who destroyed it. But what

Another Fatal Accident on the London and Mr. Frost in the chair; Mr. Smart, Secretary.

The attendance this day was not so numerous as on the last week.

DEFENCE PUND COMMITTEE.

Mr. O'Connor brought brought up the report of the Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the receipts and expenditure of the fundant to the former of the fundant to the fu upon the receipts and expenditure of the funds of some one had been run over. The engineer immediately stopped the engine and the grand the mediately stopped the engine, and the guard and others ran back, when a dreadful sight presented Your Committee find insurmountable difficulties rails, literally beheaded. It is supposed that the passed over his neck. The body was removed to Wolverton, where it awaits a coroner's inquest. The above is said to be the third accident on the London and Birmingham Railway within eight days, almost immediately.

GREAT DINNER TO COL. THOMPSON.

On Monday evening last, the friends of Col. Thompson sat down to an excellent dinner at the Mitre Inn, Old Church Yard, in honor of the gallant Colonel. Dinner was on the table at half past six bear the scrutiny of a public investigation in the persons present—as many as the room would hold—balance sheet to be furnished to the country.— among whom we observed John Fielden, Esq. M. P. Arried.

Mr. O'Connor said that as Mr. Carpenter was Condy, Esq., in the chair. When the cloth was

sentative of the British nation, and the reason why they paid this homage was that they believed that in former times there were some serious attempts upon the rights, and aggressions upon the liberties of the people, which the crown was supposed to protect in return for the protection given to the crown by the people. They were supposed because their name was "Radical," which, by the way, like Methodist, had been put upon them in a reviling sense—and they adopted it with fervour—they were supposed to be the despoilers of this Monarchy, the Church, and the Aristocracy. Now he had been engaged with bodies of Radicals for several years; and he never heard one of them who wished to destroy the Monarchy—(hear, hear);—he had never heard one of them who wished them to despoil the Church; he believed he (himself) was the only Radical with whom he had conversed in Manchester, who ever did join with dissenters upon the delusive pretext that they set up that they were anxious to make the Church rely ipon its own resources and abolish the church rate. he craved pardon of them for having aided in that delusion—(cheers)—but he did it in the simplicity of his heart. He would now propose the general protectress of the realm of Great Britain, and our dominions abroad,

"THE QUEEN."

(Loud and continued cheering and clapping of hands.)
Col. Thompson would favour them with a reply to approbation to these men who broke in pieces the it be said that they shall not have the small return approbation to these men who broke in pieces the manacles of legal control, and placed the power of the people on an eminence on which it had been upon the possession of one vote amongst the millions of their fellow-countrymen. But we must make proearth. The English civil wars were the great birth-

France of the immediate disolption for the Civity and the Civity a

ing sovereign of the country-" Her Majesty Queen Victoria."

The health of the Queen was then drank with all The CHAIRMAN said, the next toost was embodied

imperatively demanded it. Great exertions had been made by the industrious classes in this country to attain to some amelioration of their condition. Through causes which he would not enumerate. they had not arrived at the expected success. Or concocting that measure originally? (Hear, and cheers.) Was it for him, then, to desert it, because it was unsuccessful; to decline assisting it, if he were able, through any false shame or baser fear? No; let us but keep ourselves clear of those causes which brought on ill-success before, and we would see if we could not carry the banner of the Charter, and place it ultimately in a high situation, such as our souls desire. There wanted only a little union, when those fourteen Members of Parliament com-

gress upon that point, and all minor points must be considered as accessory; but there lies the pith of the evil—there we may calculate its totality.

The Chairman here rose and said, the next toast derable portion of the difficulties in which this town of the evil-there we may calculate its totality.

The CHAIRMAN next gave—"The speedy repeal of the New Poor Law," calling upon John Fielden, Esq., to respond.

Mr. Fielden rose amidst great and long-continued cheering. He said there was no one man bid they like best the power of turning the scale, and saying whether a Whig or a Tory should go for tinued cheering. He said there was no one man bid they like best to the power of turning the scale, and saying whether a Whig or a Tory should go for tinued cheering. any others. If they did, all they would do would the New Poor Le now propose that they drank the health of the reign.

The Chairman in the New Poor Le Esq., to respond. The Chainan said, the aext toast was embodied in the language of Charles, James Fox, and had been violated in the language of Charles, James Fox, and had been violated in the language of Charles, James Fox, and had been violated in the softing all legitimate power, and the continue for a short time longer, it would lead to continue for a short time longer, it would lead to continue for a short time longer, it would lead to continue for a short time longer, it would lead to continue for a short time longer, it would lead to vote af, he (Mr. Fielden) would have voted for the continue for a short time longer, it would lead to continue for short in the language of the sentiment. The should be sentiment of time for the learn.) But they might have another the election yet before February. (Hear, hear.)

There has been time for a for the continue for the subject so the sentiment of the sentiment of time for the sent was not one witness before that committee but confirmed his impressions of its effects. (Cheers.) All agreed in saying that the poor were getting into who would act against it, and if they would give passing; that their wages were not equal to what they were before that law was passed; that they upon the subject. He never did bring forward a motion, and would divide the House upon the subject. He never did bring forward a motion, but he divided the House and he had no they had not arrived at the expected success. On the contrary, it appeared that their enemies had attained too much power of depressing and keeping them down. (Hear.) Here, then, was a fitting time to make at least the trial, whether we could not come forward again under the inviolable shield of an election, to raise up the standard of those shield of an election, to raise up the standard of those what might be expected to lead to increased future what might be expected to lead to increased future success. This was our object here—he avowed it—

were suffering under greater distress; that their food was bad; and idea of men talking five or six hours, and then with-drawing their motion. It was the worst policy that the same facts, and Mr. Rawson, of Leicester, said, there were very few who attended to the interests of the public, whom they professed to represent the same to inquire of the cultivators of the soil, there the same manifestations of its effects were visible also. But there was one gentleman they be object to petition and support those who would were suffering under greater distress; that their motion, but he divided the House, and he had no

the New Poor Law had passed, agricultural pursuits as regarded the farmer had taken quite a new turn, and that for two or three years past, since that time, agriculture had not been so prosperous for a great number of years. Now, he (Mr. Fielden) thought it needed but little consideration of the subject a little perseverance, and a little prudence: our to know where it was this great relief for the cause was as just as ever it was; it was as right as farmer had been brought from. (Hear, hear.) bined to give the verdict of their authority in sup of rents had taken place, but that on the contrary, port of it. Where they all were now he could not some landlords had taken advantage of these circumexactly say; he doubted whether they were all to be found supporting diligently the Charter; but that made in real difference in the matter; he for one wages of the labourer before and since the passing The QUEEN."

Industrial the ferry member would give his best attention to the proceedings during the nextwock, in all cleves to-morrow (Wednesdays).

Industrial the plant of the course that would be proper of the for the poor man's tamily. (Hear.) But now did this reduction operate upon the manufacturing industry of the country? Taking it for granted that there were a million of labourors employed in agriculture, and that the average reduction of their wages was 2s. per head, that would amount to £2,500,000 a-year. Now, that sum being withdrawn the Radicals of Manchester if they did not come forfrom the labourer must have an immense influence

of the labourer was at nine or ten shillings, while in Ireland they ranged only at four or five shillings. And it was because they who were possessed of property were not compelled to maintain the poor

property were not compelled to maintain the poor in their poverty, but to grasp the whole produce of the soil. Spring ruce, was now mounted the wings of cagles, said he wished to do good to Ireland. He (Mr. Fielden) should have been glad if he had given them a good Poor Law; but instead of that—instead of assimilating their condition to ours he seemed to have been degivened of reducing ours, he seemed to have been desirous of reducing the English labourer to the standard of the Irish. But, thank God, he could not effect it. (Applause.) However, it was one of those things we could not too often turn over in our minds, or petition against. They might truste mould be the standard of the Irish. They might try to mend it, but he would say, "Petition for the total repeal of it"—(hear)—for this New Poor Law contained something besides a coercing power—it was the foundation of a system of centralization that would uproot every vestige of Existing liberty. (Hear)—But his (Me. Fielder)

Mixemony Appliance Association for the Concell authorizing the payment or resolution of the Concell authorizing the payment of the Concell authorized the payment of the Concell authorized the payment of the Concell authorized the Concellent of the C Monday next.

Mr. Hartwell hoped his account would among the number, as he had waited as long at the Convention then adjourned to Monday at eleven o'clock.

Mespatched to Compwich to procure information respecting making an attack. Much be stated have yet been gained. The men are still in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much inschief has been done by running them on points where they had no interest in making an attack. Much in they had no interest in making an attack. Much in they had no interest in making an attack. Much interest in making an attack. Much in they had no interest in making an attack. Much interest in making an attack. Much in they had no interest in making an attack. Much interest in interest in they had no interest in making an attack. Much interest in interest in making an attack. Much interest inte tinued cheering. He said there was no one man Did they like the man who was opposed to cenamong them that was more sincerely desirous of tralization, as not consonant with the spirit of seeing the repeal of the New Poor Law than he was. (Cheers.) The New Poor Law, as it was now in operation, would lead to very important consequences in this country. He believed if it be suffered vote at, he (Mr. Fielden) would have voted for the continue for a short time language it would lead to success. This was our object here—he avowed it—
to raise and resuscitate so much of what was called
Chartism as was consistent with the common rights
and happiness of the community. We shrunk from
no name, because it might be thought odious; and
why should not he (Col. Thompson) stand for the
Charter when he was one of the fourteen Members
of the House of Commons who, he believed, aided in said that though he occupied 800 acres of land before the law was passed, he had made arrangements they heard him. The Hon. Gentleman sat down
to leave it, and go to Birmingham; but that since amidst great cheering.

The CHAIRMAN next gave "The Radical electors of Hull; and may the inscription on their flag, presented to us, appear in every county and borough at the next election."

Colonel Thompson, in acknowledging the toast, said, the flag had been made by the hard hands of a mutilated sailor, John Stone, of Hull, who, to to know where it was this great relief for the a mutilated sallor, John Stone, of Mull, Willy, to farmer had been brought from. (Hear, hear.) his knowledge, could run faster upon one leg than For on inquiry he found that no reduction anyother manupontwo. Healleged that his last defeat of rents had taken place, but that on the contrary, at Hull was the result of the Whigs and the Tories respectively buying two hundred new burgesses. Hull was now returning to theold system, and would be a rotten borough till the next Reform Bill, which

the Radicals of Manchester if they did not come forward. He thought it was the duty of some who had

Mr. Prost said he should undertake the task of returning an answer to that letter himself.

Dr. Taylor thought it would be advisable, in
any answer that might be returned, to impress
upon the Marquis of Normanby, that the regulations
of the prison were what they waited to upset. (Hear.)

Mr. James Whoo was received with the knowledge of their
against Mr. Lovett.

Mr. James Whoo was received with the knowledge of their
against Mr. Lovett.

Mr. James Whoo was received with cheers. He
and the difference our foreform and to see the mischief it wasworking to themselves,
and that the regulations
of the prison were what they waited to upset. (Hear.)

Mr. James Whoo was received with the knowledge of their
do you say to that, Mr. Wroe!

Mr. James Whoo was received with cheers. He
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B. J. in again presenting himself to the notice of his Friends (the Public,) deems it needless to renew apply to it without delay; as also all vocalists, public by the third the form of the Priority of this Establishment there cannot be a doubt, as the returns of the last year have been thought of the last year have been the same of all their romany 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 heast of Customers and the principle and method of price cannot be a constant of the cannot be a feeded to the Freemason's Hall, of the Guardians Law At Nutringham.—At a meeting inconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and inconvenience of all their romany in the cannot be the sause of all their romany in the cannot be the sause of all their romany is perfectly safe, and the principle and method to dead to the Freemason's Hall, of the Guardians Law At Nutringham.—At a meeting inconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and the sause of all their romany! (Laughter.) Persons, too, who devoted been provided, under the direct don't the chest was ample to persons had been provided, under the direct of the chest was a splicing the chest, &c., that all of weakly an attention of the committees, out of the character is applied by gentle friction, and its power is so great week. Mr. Persons, too, who devoted the themselves to the cause of all their romany! (Laughter.) Persons, too, who devoted the themselves to the cause of all their romany! (Laughter.) Persons, too, who devoted the themselves to the chest the dead on the chest was ample and elegant; pleasing the chest, &c., that all of weakly an attention of the committees, who is a perfectly safe that the dead on the chest weeks and the chest was a specie of the first time last weeks. The committees, out of the chest was ample from the Satisfaction that he has given his Customers by serving them with the best of Clothes, at the be had alone of all booksellers, or at Mess. Graham's smallest rate of Profit that trade can be possibly carried on with. TO LARGE FAMILIES, and those residing at a distance, this Establishment will be found of the

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wer to make every Article in a superior and unprecedented Style. None but experienced Workman, of first-rate talent, are employed, or materials, but on 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 where athlities the utmost reliance Gentleman, patronising this Establishment, must naturally expect; and in order to remove the remotest other Booksellers in the Kingdom. possibility of its occurring otherwise, he begs leave to state that

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Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our

to CHABLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

MOR the Cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affection, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, 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 of Glands, Lameness, Morbid Secretions, General Debility, Nervous Affections, Lumbago, 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 proved far superior to any other



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

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

# C. S. CHEDDOW'S

Famed Herbal Tonic Pills, In all entaneous 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 Tonic and purifier of the Blood ever made public. In all

"ANTI-CONSUMPTIVE LINIMENT,"

Pulmonary diseases, should apply it without delay; public and private practice, for urethral discharges, as also all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who we readily hear our testimony to its very superior necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs: powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects;

Hobsen, Northern Star Office, Intelligencer Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Whittaker, Shei-field; Hurst, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Man-chester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; and by all chemists and patent medicine venders in the kingdom, wholesale by Hannay & Co., 63, Oxford Street, Lendon, Prepared and sold retail by Mesers. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holson, near Furnival's Inn, London, where the physician may be consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily, or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s. and patients in the country will be corresponded with until cared. Bropsy and Consumption Gured

By a physician. The new system triumphant!! The most extreme cases being daily cured 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 who personally apply) for advice until after they are cured. Attendance from 9 till 3 daily, at Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Furnival's Inn, London, where may be obtained the Anti-consumptive Liniment, so celebrated for quickly curing and preventing consumption, asthma, colds, coughes, and all diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, and stomach, which is effected without tenderness, or other inconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and By a physician. The new system triumphant! as above.

The Anti-consumptive Liniment may be obtained

and it is hoped that every Assistance will be afforded

to circulate it as extensively as possible.

The Address of M'Douall is a fine, manly, and eloquent Defence of the Principles of Radicalism, and of the Ancient Laws of this Country.

Manchester, A. Heywood. Leeds, Hobson. Birmingham, Guest. London, Hetherington, 126, Strand;



Lacres so messes suffer and more numerous testimonials have been given. The parties are more numerous testimonials from the understand several theurshals from 10 3 6 Superfine ditto 10 15 6 Fashionable Valencia ditto, from 10 15 Fashionable Valencia ditto, from 10 Fashionable Valen published, as transmitted by, or who can bear testimony to their extraordinary efficacy from Messrs. Smeeton, Leeds, Drewery, Derby, Noble, Boston, Drury, Lincoln, Hattersby, Barton, Hall, Gainsborough, Gardner, Banbury, May, Evesham, Walker, Malmeshury, Ching, Langestone, Ching, Ch Malmesbury, Ching, Launceston, and a multitude of others throughout the Kingdom, particularly in London and its vicinity, too numerous for insertion in an advertisement.

The afflicted with those tormenting diseases, Gout, Rheumatic Gont, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pains in the Head and Face, often mistaken for the Tooth-ache, Tic-Doloreux, &c. will find from the use of this Medicine, that speedy relief for which it is so celebrated. And while its efficacy is unparalleled for the foregoing diseases, it must be consolatory to the efficient with Gout, to be assured that it possesses the property of preventing the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital part. DERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the Kast 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 Ganisters, from an Ounce to a Pound, a plan found exceedingly convenient. The Licence is only Eleven

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London: Price 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per lox, and by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Face, Cameron, Knaresborough; Peace, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denten; Suter, Soyland, Halifax; Booth and Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; and Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the

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

CABINET-MAKERS, CHAIR-MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS. the reopie's Charter. The fundamental rules of the about-to-be organised Political Trades' Union of Carpenters were read for the approval of the meeting. One of these was to the following effect:

"The object of the union shall be Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and all the rights embodied in the National Petition and People's Charter, and that it considers it its duty to struggle for the same. considers it its duty to struggle for the same, by every legal and practical method of agitation." After the different rules had been read, amended, and approved of, thirteen of a committee were appointed to conduct the busines of the association, which com-mittee was to meet on the first Wednesday of every

fails,—read the testimonials,—try it, and you will third daughter, now under 15, waits but the opportown, but to the surrounding districts. The day was less; but, after considerable efforts made by the very soon add yours to the thousands it has already tunity to engage herself by law to another Mr. R. extremely fine, and the details having been com- doctors who were sent for, he was sufficiently res-Frepared and sold by appointment, at Messra Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Farnival's Inn, London.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physican of eminence, is celebrated for quickly curing and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent and preventing Consumption, Asthma, recent and preventing Consumption, as the could. It has established itself upon its own formation of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the Charter, they only wanted to restore the constitution of the name of Orford, sons of the constitution of assisting in the elopement of Mercury.

This valuable remedy, the discovery of a Physical of the Mariner's Church, which had been attacked with a 2t of apoplexy.—Lincoln link them do here and a been attacked with a 2t of apoplexy.—Lincoln link the discovery and the work known, which had been attacked with a 2t of apoplexy.—Lincoln link them do here and the work of a poplexy.—Lincoln link them do here and the work of a poplexy.—Lincoln link them do here and the work of a poplexy.—Lincoln link them do here and the work of the work of the work of the work of the Mercury.

The case of the Lincoln link them do here and the work of the Mercury.

The case of the Lincoln link them d or www bad your case may appear, for it effectually of twelve mouths and nine months, as adjudged by proceeded, two and two, accompanied by the excellent Vicar of Folstan, and some of the district offitence on the road, to find his grandmother, who soned daughter, removed by her mother probably to cers; many of the brethren, in addition to the white lived in a place called Spring-street. The magistrate

was a production of a very singular character. It To lay the tribute of our preise before the King of commenced thus:-

THE AERIAL MESSENGER.

nautic commodities generally.
"The Aerial Bank has thrown out a great number of bills, and paper is at a discount, though it has been tolerably high in the market; whether this festival—a festival, the moral results of which will,

To those afflicted with GOUT, RHEUMATISM, a political kind. We serial editors write in the LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, TIC-DOLOREUX, PAINS in the HEAD and FACE, often mistaken for the TOOTH-ACHE, &c.

There is no medicine to whose praise higher and more numerous testimonials have been given, than to BLAIR'S COUT AND DEFIMATIONED BY AND DEFIMATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

laugh.)
The Under-Sheriff-You see the knowledge of the press is so great that it can instruct Learned Counsel. (Laughter.) Witness continued—A Mr. Fletcher used to look after the money while Mr. Hampton went up. (A laugh.) He told Mr. Hampton that if he paid £2 or £3, he should have the blocks (for the

Mr. Thomas—Did you get it!
Witness—No; Mr. Hampton said he had not a hilling, nor a feather to fly with. (Great laughter.) He then shewed me some copies of writs, and said he had been risking his neck for nothing, and he must John Horam and Edward Beckets proved other

&c., of Edinburgh.—This body met on Tuesday se'nnight. The object of the meeting being to form itself into a committee, for the purpose of agitating, and more fully organizing the trade on the principles of the People's Charter. The fundamental rules of the Under-Sheriff (to Mr. Jones)—How will you

Mr. Jones—I can't get over it at all. (A laugh.)
The Under-Sheriff—The case is pretty clear.
Verdict for the plaintiff for £14 2s., the amount

HULL RECHABITE FESTIVAL To the Officers and Brethren of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

our land, waved a number of elegant silk banners them to be discharged.

Kings."

After tea, Mr. W. Murgatroyd, President of the Hall and East Riding Total Abstinence Society, was of the Agents for Yelana's So' tion, Price 4s. 6d. and 10s.

Just Published, Price Six Pence,

Just Published, Price Six Pence,

A FULL and Correct REPORT of the TRIAL Sessenger.

OF PETER MURRAY M'DOUALL, Surgeon, and Member of the National Convention for Asthon-under-Lyne, in the Crown Court of the City of Chester, on Friday, the 16th of August, for a Misdemeanor. Revised and Corrected by Peter Murray M'Douall.

This Edition is published expressly for the Benefit of Peter M'Douall, now a Prisoner in Chester Castle, billast of this kind will be extramely light, and progressively on the rise (a laugh), but will so much lower ere long. Sand is falling rapidly, therefore ballast of this kind will be extremely light, and there will a considerable fall very shortly in aero-there will be extremely light, and there will be extremely light, and there were received, evinced now warmly they were received now warmly they w was given in a superior style of excellence.

been tolerably high in the market; whether this extraordinary run is caused by the powerful exertions of Mr. Richardson of the Imperial, or the alarming excitement of the Chartists, we cannot stop the press to determine; at all events the holders of these bills need not consider themselves unfortunate in having them in their possession, for they may be got rid of without much difficulty.

All mankind to some loved ills incline Great men choose great sins,

Ascending a mine.—Shakspeare Improved.

[Roars of laughter.]

And the market; whether this interesting and important festival a festival, the moral results of which will sinteresting and important festivals and important festivals a festival, the moral results of which will so which will who is extraordinary run is caused by the powerful exercised and a festival, the moral results of which will shall be numbered with the dust in the Independent Order of Rechabites we have in the Independent Order of Rechabites we have instant necessity for provision being made for a ctively took part in it shall be numbered with the dust. In the Independent Order of Rechabites we have instant necessity for provision being made for a ctively took part in it shall be numbered with the dust. In the Independent Order of Rechabites we have instant necessity for provision being made for a ctively took part in it shall be numbered with the dust. In the Independent Order of Rechabites we have instant necessity for provision being made for a ctively took part in it shall be numbered with the dust. In the Independent Order of Rechabites we have instant necessity for provision being made for a fectively was instant necessity for provision being made for a fectively was instant necessity for provision being made for a fectively was instant necessity for provision being made for a fectively was instant necessity for provision fever-house, that they cost the Union between £1000 and £1100 and £1000 and £1000 and £1000 and £1000 and [Roars of laughter.]

"Beloved Readers—Custom has deemed it necessary in all periodical journals to have a leader; we therefore obey its mandate; but ours will not be of a political kind. We aerial editors write in the plural, be it understood, as well as ye earthly

I am, brethren. Yours most faithfully,

of pride or stiffness; for we freely look down with a respectful eye upon the meanest even of creation. And then, again, who deny our high-minded greatness, when they witness the immense number of persons, who are now looking up at us. What is the patronage of royalty compared with ours, whou it must be admitted we are above royalty itself. What is Lord Melbourne's peerage and premiership to ours! If we shoose to dance 'Jim Crow' in the elevated station we hold, who is to turn us out! Well, here we are pursuing the even tenour of our way, with all the coolness imaginable; our aerial car floating through regions of boundless space, impeded not by saucy toll-collectors—(a laugh)—or turned from pillar to post by troublesome omnibus drivers. We care for nothing, nor do we fear for any awful sollision with other travelling vehicles of our own caste; but, kind readers, we must halt, for shough there are no inns up aloft to stop and bait at, our leader is getting lame, so that we for the present check its progress, and say adieu. (Roars, of laughtor.)" He (Mr. Thomas) would not detain the court longer, but he would leave it to the jury to teach Mr. Hampton that, if he could do as he liked to pabove, he must still pay people on earth. (A laugh.)

John Shirley, the foreman of the plaintiff, was

laugh.)

John Shirley, the foreman of the plaintiff, was then called for the purpose of proving the orders given for the Aerial Messenger, and the bills of the several ascents and descents that have taken place; and he said the Learned Counsel ought to have called another witness before him. (A laugh.)

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—The large number of Temperance Societies established in various parts of the country—the crowded meetings which they hold, and the interest excited at those meetings, evidence that the principles upon which they are based are sound, and that they are moreover, practically beneficial in their influences on individual character, and consequently to society at large. character, and consequently to society at large. Their rapid progress, notwithstanding the difficul-ties with which they have had to contend, argues that they have a staple foundation in truth and common sense, and that the evil, to oppose which they have been formed, is felt and acknowledged. People who at one time never thought, or who thought but little, of the frightful calamities induced by intemperance are now awakening from their listlessness and indifference are seeking information, and are ready to confess their past criminal conduct. Others are uniting their efforts with those of the Societies, and are using the most strenuous efforts, if not to banish the drunkards' drink beyond the pale of social intercourse, at least to check its conquest, and prevent its ravages.

Amongst the recent triumphs of the Temperance Societies may be mentioned one in which we find a distillery converted into a Temperance Hall, on the estate of Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Auchindorrock, Argyleshire, Scotland.

so all Vocalists, Public Speakers, &c., who necessarily have much exercise for the Lungs. With each bottle will be given the Essay lately on the new method of curing Dropsy and Conscription, or the latter may be had alone of all of some Booksellers, or at Messas. Graham and Co.'s, and patients in the country corresponded above; and patients in the country corresponded with number of clegant with until cured, fee 10s. All letters post-paid.

Sold daughter, removed by her mother probably to cers; many of the brethren, in addition to the white lived in a place called Spring streamment effects; amore safe keeping than Culverton House; for sash of the Order, wearing elegant white silk proposed to send them to the House of Correction, searly the whole presenting to the every might be sent to the place from cultivation of sold in a place called Spring stream the magistrate sash of the Order, wearing elegant white silk brooped to send them to the House of the order, who may be send to the place from cultivation to the white sash of the Order, wearing elegant white silk bear our testimony to its very superior of the outenance of correction, who are now placed and premises there have more of the two scape in the content of the whole presenting to the eye an appearance of the two whole presenting to the eye and premises there have more of the unit of the white sash of the Order, wearing elegant white silk bear our testimony to its very superior of the outensemble. The magistrate state of the outensemble, and the magistrate of the unit of the whole presenting to the eye an appearance of the two scapes in the content of the whole presenting to the eye and premises there have more of the unit of the whole presenting to the eye and them to the House of the outensemble. The magistrate state of the outensemble, and the magistrate state of the outensem

SHERIFF'S COURT, LONDON.

(Before J. Burgerell, Eq.)

THE DOWNFAL OF BALLOONS AND PARACHUTES—AEROSTATION AT A DISCOUNT.

This was, an action for work and labour dener.

The procession proceeded through the principal streets of the two, and through the whole of its thought an action for work and labour dener.

The procession proceeded through the principal streets of the two, and through the whole of its thought and the defence ould be study against the slaim of the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Jones for the defence.

Mr. Thomas appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Jones for the defence.

Mr. Thomas spapeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Jones for the defence.

Mr. Thomas spapeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. Jones for the defence ould be study against the slaim of the plaintiff, who was printer; and the defendant, who had formed the principal formerly appeared in that court as a centre and had arrived at great motoriety lately by assending in the sound as the defendant, who had arrived at great motoriety lately by assending in the sound as a centre rand had arrived at great motoriety lately by assending in the sound as a centre rand in a Rechablte. I entry not that man his feelings who could be hold the spectacle unmoved that its ence intemperate father was now a sober man and a Rechablte. I entry not that man his feelings who could behold the spectacle unmoved that great motoriety lately by assending in the sound in balloons, and desending in procession reached the church, which was soon filled in every part and first was rought to enable him to pay this feel with a solemn and impressive man nor, after which the Rev. J. Hill, Vietar of Folstan, for this statiment of our political procession in a column and impressive man and arrived at great motoriety lately by assending in procession reached the church which the reverse in the church, which was soon filled in every part and middle definition. For this statiment of our political control of the principal delivered an excellent procession reached the church proces a trade, we shall never cease or relax our exertions, till every right for which they are contending be conceded." That a committee of twelve, with power to add to their number, (five to be a quorum) be appointed to draw up rules and regulations for the government of the union, and to carry out the objects contained in the foregoing resolutions."

New Poor Law at Norringham.—At a meeting of the Guardians last week, Mr. Payne stated himself to be very strongly impressed with the state of the house, which he saw for the first time last week; his object in going through it, was to find, if possible, some spot where to fix the fever apartments, but in lieu of the slightest chance of such a place, he was completely surprised that any man a paid Commissioner or an unpaid Guardian, should have brought such a constellation of persons together, and huddled them into that house. The Commissioners had refused to sanction a separation of the Union, and he would say, let the consequences rest upon their head. Something must be done, he was sure, or humanity would be outraged; it would be their duty to send a part of the inmates out of the house whether to the limit to the large whether to the limit to the large whether the large was a large whether the large whether the large was a large whether the large was a large whether the large was a large was a large was a large whether the large was a large w the house, whether to St. Nicholas's or to St. Peter's he did not care, but this he did know, that in some parts of the house the inmates could not be said to parts of the house the inmates could not be said to live, they only vegetate. As to the necessity of a fever-house, all must acknowledge it, for if it were not for the great care of the master and of those concerned, it would be nothing but a great congregation of fever. Mr. Payne drew an appalling picture of the paupers, huddled together, as some of them were, in a low room, with a bad atmosphere and without a yard in which they could walk; and with respect to what was called a fever-ward, he declared he would not put his horse in it or even allow clared he would not put his horse in it, or even allow the hay to be put there, for it would be mouldy and unfit to be eaten; if a patient were to recover in such a place, it would be a miracle indeed. There

CHANCERY ETIQUETTE. — Under the Lord Chancellor, there are twelve subordinate judges called "Masters in Chancery." When an account is to be taken before them, the following is the mode of procedure: the attorneys on the one side and the other ought to appear before the master, either alone or in company with sourcel as your hard and the company with sourcel as your hard. company with counsel, as may be convenient. First summons; nobody appears.—Second summons; no-body appears.—At length, third summons, the partics appear, and the matter is put into train. Care. however, has been taken to allow only half an hour,

Charter attended Divine Service at the College. The Conservative press of the preceding day informed their readers that they had heard it was the intention of the misguided Chartists of this city to follow the example of the tumultuous persons of other parts of the kingdom, to the great annoyance of the regular church-goers, and calling upon the civil authorities to be in attendance to quell any disturbance that might be contemplated. Accordingly all was bustle on the Sunday morning atrong musturbance that might be contemplated. Accordingly all was bustle on the Sunday morning; strong mustering of the blue devil "force;" grave deliberations of the magistracy; unruly excitement, fear, and agitation among those fag ends of divinity whose duty consists in marshalling the clerical processions from one part of the College to another, unlocking the pews for the dignitaries, or any others who would cross their palms with silver, ringing the bell, and other important functions. The fears of these worthies were, however, somewhat allayed by the arrival of between 100 and 200 of the beforementioned "force," with the necessary complement. mentioned "force," with the necessary complement mentioned "force," with the hecessary complement of sergeants, inspectors, and superintendents, who were marched through the cloisters prior to the opening of the outer doors, and took their stations near the Communion-table, for the protection, no doubt, of the "service" that graced the table. Then we had the mayor, whom report saith, had the Riot Act in his pocket, expressing the purity of his intentions by the display of a new pair of white kid gloves, supported by his brother magistrates, all looking exceedingly blue. The Chartists continued to arrive in groups of three or four in their usual looking exceedingly blue. The Chartists continued to arrive in groups of three or four in their usual quiet and orderly manner, and having filled the whole of the seats set apart for the public, contented themselves with standing places in the aisles, listening to the service with marked attention, and heartily responding to those parts praying for a deliverance from evil councillors, and false witnesses. The Very Rev. the Dean favoured them with a discourse on predestination, which went to prove that a certain number of mankind were saved from the a certain number of mankind were saved from the beginning through the blood of Christ, and the only beginning through the blood of Christ, and the only liberty worth possessing was that purchased by his blood, which, of course, convinced all that exercised their reason, of the necessity of paying large sums of meney to the clergy. The service being concluded, the Chartists commenced leaving the College in the same quiet manner as they arrived, but the authorities having come prepared for a row, and seeing the Chartists about to depart in peace, thought it their duty to see if they could not get one up. With this laudable intention, one of the magistrates, named Nowman, having observed one of the Chartists, upon leaving the chair, put on his hat before arriving at the outer door, charged with his umbrella the offend-Mysterious Disappearance of the Rev. Mr. Warner, of Rochester, have been plunged into great grief, owing to the sudden and mysterious disappearance of a little boy named Daniel Warner, son of the Rev. Gentleman alluded to. It appears, from information communicated to the police, that he was suddenly missed from his home on the 3d instant, and that, from inquiries subsequently made, he arrived on the same evening in London, by the Mercury steam-boat, from Gravesend, Since then no neares and thorough that before arriving at the outer door, charged with his umbrella the offending skull-cover of the luckless Chartists, which the ing skull-cover of the luckless Chartist, which the first thrust of the magistrate's weapon sent rolling along the tombstone pavement, and with a voice of Christian meekness, that made the sacred place resound, demanded why he had dared to pollute the holy temple by conduct so profane. The trick did not succeed, the worthy magistrate being answered with a silent smile of contempt. He and his collected to the police, that he was suddenly missed from his home on the 3d instant, and that, from inquiries subsequently made, he arrived on the same evening in London, by the Mercury steam-boat, from Gravesend, Since then no repending from mean the mass are breathers. I final make the least restriction or alteration from the ureal habits.

\*\*Signed by Julin Palmer, M.D. Walworth; Dr. Browns, Dr. Darwell, of Brimingham; Dr. Bell, B. Browns, Exagine, M. E. S., and other eminent Physicians and Sirgeons.\*\*

\*\*Numerous Textimonials from persons cured may be a seen at the Agents, and which accompany seen at the Agents, and the Agents and the Ag chester; Gordes and Co., Church-street, Liverpool; and Sold by all respectable Dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom; at 1s. 14d., 2s. 3d., who will gladly afford every facility to enquiry, also afe away, it being the third attempt of the young address the stone, which is now in their possession. Of whom may be obtained, price 4s. 6d. and 10s.

Holdesheld; Bowman, Shaw, Ficcacilly, man, apply with a proprietors of the Solution, in spite of guarded doors, high palings, long spikes, in spite of guarded doors, high palings, long spikes, a pool of water, watchmen, &c., managed to get that place; when accordingly Mr. Johnson sent and pool of water, watchmen, &c., managed to get that place; when accordingly Mr. Johnson sent and the pool of water, watchmen, &c., managed to get that place; when accordingly Mr. Johnson sent and the workhouse to have him admitted into the direction of the workhouse to have him admitted into the place; when accordingly Mr. Johnson sent and the place; when accordingly Mr. Joh lady, and a license peng read, and thus a second established) was soon effected; and thus a second time has a Miss B— married a Mr. G—! The third daughter, now under 15, waits but the opportant to engage herself by law to another Mr. R. G—, she being ostensibly already engaged, for she wears a ring, put on by the young man of her choice, and will not suffer it to be removed. To prevent this third daughter taking herself off, as the others have done, the mother has thought proper to remove have done had been attacked with a fit of apoplexy.—Lincoln light the five points, shew have done, the mother has thought proper to remove he expired the following day. A report was prevalent to the town that the deceased had died from the town that the deceased had died from an amount of the methylate had been attacked with a fit of apoplexy.—Lincoln light to five points, she

> lege of Englishmen, namely, the discussion of their political grievances, and, at the same time, their sympathies for those patriots now suffering in the cause of freedom." This was ably supported by Mr. J. Lavender, of Bristol, who held up "Little John" to the meeting in his true column and contended to the meeting in his true colours, and contended that more sedition had been spoken by him and him colleagnes in their struggle for place in 1831 and 1832, than by Lovett, Collins, Vincent, and others now suffering imprisonment. Both resolutions were carried unanimously; after which several persous enrolled themselves as members of the association.

### Foreign and Domestic Entelligence.

FOREIGN.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.—TERMINATION OF ME WAR.—The Paris papers of Thursday bring the important intelligence of the termination of the war by a treaty of peace entered into between Maroto and Espartero. The summary of the telegraphic despatches, communicating the event, goes to say, that the Queen opened the Cortes on the 1st inst. and that the Spanish authorities had received official information of the treaty, which is highly favourable to the Carlist troops. It is called the treaty of Bergara, and concedes the privileges of the provinces of Biscay, Guipuzcoa, and Castile, but makes no mention whatever of Don Carlos, or provides for his safety. The Pretender had retired on the 2d to Leeambery, after being deserted by 8,000 men, and that strong position is now covered by Elio with six battalions, which, however, must, in their own defence, speedily surrender. The latest account says: - The Christinos now occupy Andoain. The bells are ringing merrily, and the entire population are in for. The aspect of the country is entirely changed."

FRANCE. Court of Assizes of the Air.—Trial of M. ham for plating, and, therefore, for ever lost as and when the coating is removed the letters remain PETTEL FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND bullion. Servant.—Our readers will remember our having stated at the time (with many particulars) that a horrible murder had been committed on the 1st of November, 1838, on the wife of M. Peytel, a notary of Belley, in the Ain, which was at first believed to have been done by his servant as they were returning home in the evening, and that the latter was immediately killed by his master in revenge for the assassination. M. Peviel was at first arrested, and afterwards liberated, but circumstances coming to light at a subsequent period to confirm the suspicions generally entertained in that part of the country for a gentleman of a rank not inferior to his own." liant corruscations of the Aurora Borealis, or Northat he was himself the murderer, both of his wife. His address is very appropriately at a gun-maker's, there Lights, which continued for a considerable and his servant, he was again arrested. Examin-! ations of the greatest possible minuteness and sagacity have ever since been constantly carried on by the local authorities, and at last, on the 26th ult., he was brought up for trial on a charge of the failed, double murder before the Court of Assizes at Bourg.

After a very long investigation, the number of Witnesses for the prosecution being eighty-seven, and for the defence thirty. The prisoner was found Guilty.

GREECE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.-A scene, which appears to have excited an extraordinary sensation, occurred at Athens at the mentation of their commencement of last month. The public execu- 500 rank and file. tioner of Lomia had been sent for expressly to execute two brigands, who had been condemned to death, and so great is the horror of that functionary in Athens that, although the government had taken the precaution to surround him with gend armes for his security, he fell a victim to assassination pre viously to the intended victim. The government was much embarrassed for want of an executioner, when a person, who pretended tounderstand the working of the guillotine, which was on this occasion to be used for the first time in Greece as a substitute for decapitation by the sword, made an offer of his services. Early in the morning, on the brought out to undergo their sentence. When they were taken from the carriage in which they had been conveyed to the spot, it was found that no locksmith or tool had been provided for releasing them from their chains, and a considerable time elapsed in victim having ascended the scaffold, it was found that the executioner was not only ignorant of the mode of using the guillotine, but that he was in a state of high nervous excitement Mustering courage, at length he commenced his operations, but without success. The knife fell before the head was introduced. The criminal then entreated the troops to gave it up in despair. No magistrate, or other law child. law officer, being present to decide the course which THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS has was to be adopted, an adjutant set off at full gallop to Athens for orders. An hour and a half of cruel suspense occurred, when at length a detachment of horse, preceded by a white flag, arrived, and a shout was raised that the King had pardoned the offenders. This being found true, the criminals kissed the crucifix, the women who were present wept with joy, and the multitude rent the air with eries of Glory to God and the King!" Every one praised this termination of a scene of such painful negligence, and the crowds returned home blessing their SWEDEN.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are supplied with some interesting information concerning Sweden; a country whose affairs attract little attention, his removal will prove an accommodation to many called upon him, and they went out together for the in England at present, but which on the death of its of his patients. present sovereign will probably become the theatre

Bernadotte, at the age of seventy-five, with wonstill rolling the country almost absolutely according for the last year were double the number of those of and, at the invitation of the "commercial traveller," to his own whims. He has hitherto managed the the year proceding. Representative Assembly, such as it is, with little disregarded their opinions. He has gradually formed a ministry of most insignificant persons; and, being really the eleverest man in his council, he pays not the slightest attention to their opinion or advice. The nation is becoming very much dissatisfied with the management of affairs; but, on account of Bernadotte's military fame, the extreme kindness of his manners in private, as well as his old age, the Swedes will probably, as long as he lives, refrain from taking any violent measures to obtain greatly-needed reforms in the representation in criminal and civil legislation, in education, and in trade. For a quarter of a century no system has been followed-nothing but patching up and getting rid of difficulties for the moment; in which respect Swedish legislation and government very much resemble our own. Disturbances broke out last year at Russians, Greeks, Portuguese, &c. Stockholm, in consequence chiefly of some ministerial tampering with the administration of justice; and articles belonging to the French frigate Amazone, Gibby, the owner of a public-house, to which he is the reporter for the London Chronicle, who has no doubt juries and judges. The Prince Royal, 100, from recovered. Among them are numerous cannons, Prince Oscar was known only as a good husband, a gunpowder. veracions man of pleasing manners, and accomplished in literature and the arts. Few had any idea of his public principles. He avoided political discussions, and had surrounded himself with persons as insignificant as his father's ministers; so the nation could not tell what to expect. Serious alarm arose among the friends of the Bernadotte dynasty; for it was evident that the Swedes would not endure from a young man the misgovernment which they tolerate in the present King. Prince Oscar, however, is now known as the author of two very liberal articles in the Government paper—the only liberal ones which could have been inserted there. One relates to national education, the other to a municipal law for the whole country. When the King was absent last winter for six months in Norway, Oscar, at the head of the Government, exhibited much assiduity and all exceptional laws, the punishment of death, cor- please to bring your jugs and bottles on Saturday again quietly lay down to repose on the pavement. Sir Hugh Evans says, "is a fery discretion answer: pral punishment, and restrictions on commerce. night. le has discarded most of his insignificant courtiers, and replaced them by men of good reputation and infinence in society. The two last Chamberlains are Baron Wrede and Count Sparre, men of great sequence of the presecutions, has set in with learning and unblemished character. Sweden, there- irresistible force. Where there was not one fore, includes in pleasing anticipation of benefit Chartist six months ago, there are now a dozen, and from the reign from Bernadotte's successor; and the feeling of determination and enthusiasm was the only fear arises from the knowledge that the never surpassed in any corner of the island. The fair promises of a prince heir-apparent are soldom writer adds his epinion that the people will have fulfilled by a king.—Speciator.

THIEVES.—The thieves of the metropolis seem of Pepmiere; out the porter, atoused by the noise, not the shoulder, when the than pleased over the fired at them, and frightened them off, but without body, crushing him in a most dreadful manner, but it upside down. The owner of the dog said that sticks, there came wonderers from America, doubters who have Boards of Guardians acting under them and that he must have been pulled about most unmer- In what humour the nations have got home again, we

ANOTHER BOUNDARY WAR.—The Missourians and Iowaians are just now engaged in a most sanguinary war upon paper, about the boundary line between

Madrin, August 27 .- A caricature is published

HOME. THE "TALEIRO CANARY" died at Brighton on Sa-

turday week. The Pickwick Papers are being translated into BOLAN'S TRIAL cost £600, and the whole expense falls on the town of Newcastle.

annually is stated to be 800 in number; most of them are the production of German artists.

the Pope's treasury, to erect Catholic chapels in THERE HAS lately been discovered on the farm of Mr. W. Bellow, of Adderbury, a very fine specimen

of a fossil tree, of considerable girth. AN ARISTOCRATIC POLICEMAN.—The Hon. Captain Hay, brother to Lord Errol, has been appointed Sub-inspector of Police in the county of Kilkenny. A Was once observed that the hop grounds in

EMPLOYMENT.-Whatever busies the mind without corrupting it has at least this use (says John-

IN WORCESTERSHIRE, an entire parish experiences disfranchisement this year, in consequence of the omission of the overseers to publish the list of qualified electors on the church doors.

An Officer advertised lately, that he be happy to execute and adjust personal affairs the heavens were illuminated with the vivid and bril-THE BEST THING for stopping a leak in a cask | time.—Bristol Gazette. is whiting beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it Wednesday last as Head Master of the Oldswinford

THE EXPENSES of the Poor Law Commissioners Mr. Brindley's successor. A purse, containing last year more than trebled those of the year preceeding: in 1837, they were £12,583; in 1838, they inhabitants of Dudley, was presented to Mr. Brindamounted to forty-one thousand two hundred and ley a few days since, in acknowledgment of their fif: v-pounds.

A CIRCULAR has been addressed by the Secretary at War to the Colonels and Commanding Officers of regiments of regular infantry, authorising an augmentation of their respective regiments from 739 to

A Large Trout.-A trout, weighing forty-five ounds, and measuring three feet and a-half in ength, is stated by the Federal of Geneva, to have been caught on the 7th inst., in Lac du Bourget, near Aix-les-Bains, in Savoy.

5th of August, the guillotine was set up, with the poison our own people with gin, and claim the right otamp. red flag waving over it, and the two criminals were to poison the whole Chinese nation with opium.

Queen, and Capt. Campbell is to be her commander UNITED STATES.- In the United States, with a population of about 16,000,000 souls, Nigger, Yan-tradesman of Ripon, in Yorkshire, has been "vickee, and Indian, the annual consumption of tobacco : timised" by some "magsmen" in this city to the tune dressed the meeting in a speech replete with argufire upon him, and the executioner, finding himself is about 108,000,000 pounds, which is at the rate of 2000. It is almost incredible, after the manner ment and humour. He completely destroyed the of nearly seven pounds for every man, woman, and

> bought the house, No. 71, in Enton-square, for his town residence. There are a number of men emplayed erecting a dining room sufficiently large for the Right Hon. Gentleman's Parliamentary

AT THE window of a private house in Clevelandtreet, Fitzroy-square, is a bill exhibited, from which the following is correctly copied:-" A day seminary for children by Jane Maddox. Needel work and tooition taught on new and improved principels. a Manchester house, and was proceeding to Bristol Bonets cleaned and alterd to the prevailing fashion."

A Physician enjoying an extensive practice in a

GRATIFYING FACT .- At a recent annual meeting of the London New Cemetery Company, the chairman "had great pleasure in amouncing to the meeting dependent property;" and the trio having strolled to subjoin anything provoking about it. The account derful vigour of mind and body for such an age, is the gratifying fact, that the burials in the cemetery

difficulty; and when a difference has arisen, he has was to be punished for having published a spurious duced conversation, which, of course, turned upon King's speech, replied that he hoped the punishment, the amount of money possessed by each. The genwould be of the mildest sort, because he had read theman of independent property" produced a roll of both, and, as far as he understood either of them, he notes, as did the representative of the Manchester heads at length permanently disappeared under a coliked the spurious speech better than his own.

> SINGULAR SUICIDE. - A lunatic, named Shea, suffocated himself in the cell in which he was confined, in the Cork Lunatic Asylum, on Thursday week, by secreting a piece of lime on his person, which he his straw bed, saturated it with water.

THE EUROPEAN population of the French possessions is Northern Africa, exclusive of the troops, was calculated on the 1st of the present month at 22,507 individuals. Of these 9,708 were French, 2.533 English, 6.959 Spaniards, and 1,003 Germans,

By MEANS of the diving-bell a great number of the result was so far good, that it is likely to which was sunk in an engagement with several Enghimself a most liberal customer, was brought before caught his death of cold, instead of taking James's that time, seems to have taken his parti. Till then muskets, swords, and what were once barrels of

To Recover Danaged Har.—Let every stack suspected of injury be immediately opened for fresh air, and re-stacked with clean agricultural salt, sprinkled regularly over every layer in its progress, at the rate of from ten to twenty-five pounds per ton. By this but thinking that it would be wrong to break too means hay is infinitely increased in its value- the suddenly through the good old custom of serving gin benefit to the stack amply repaying the expense and at a prohibited time, sat down and gave himself en-

INDUCEMENT TO TEMPERANCE. MORALITY OF GIN- habit of larking when lumpy, Mr. Gibby fixed his Sellers.—Many of the proprietors of gin palaces eyes upon a brother publican's dog as a fit subject in London and the suburbs have placed in their for a little fun, and going up to him, began to shake windows immense placards, with the clause which him by the jowl. The animal patiently bore the relates to the closing of public houses on Sundays, insult for some time, but Mr. Gibby, calculating too-Christmas day, and Good Friday, until one o'clock, much upon his forbearance, shook him with greater printed in large letters. At the foot of the placard appears the following announcement:—" As we are mony, shoved a couple of his teeth into the ear of his into abject insignificance, had alone, for a time, clouded the means of living, is to take away life itself. The ond principle. He declared himself strongly against prevented by law from serving until one o'clock, tormentor, left it dangling from his head, and then [well said] the expectations of the mass." This, as title of the poor to support is (in the words of Sir Versation, and invention, with mouths to speak, with

> with the sight of a letter from a gentleman in Wales, by which we find that the popular reaction, in contheir rights, whatever obstructions may be thrown

in their way. late to have chosen the Faubourg du Roule and the Grant on the London and Birming du Roule and the Grant of the Chaussée d'Antin as the theatre of Han Railway.—On Friday morning, between the quarter of the Chaussée d'Antin as the theatre of Han Railway.—On Friday morning, between the their exploits. During the last month, as our readers hours of ten and eleven, on the arrival of the train lord, I think it will grow again—(A laugh.) The the middle, and being moreover "rounded off at the violated; how existence has been rendered a burden. are aware, they have stripped numerous kitchens of at the Welverton station, Inspector Watts was Lord Mayor—Grow again! You mean that it was end." They were, says one account, "cut across the their meneils without one of them being detected, about to step from the parade on to the carriages, not entirely separated, and will, probably, reunite! grain;" and another describes them as "cunningly poverty a crime, and the name of parent's disgrace. Encouraged by this success, some rogues in the night when his foot slipped, and he instantly fell between Mr. Gibby—Yes, my Lord. The doctor fixed it on enfeebled." All accounts appear to agree in making of the 25th made an attempt at No. 64, Rue de la the carriages and the wall, tearing his right arm again, and stitched it to my head with a needle and them out a sort of conceculated moneticks.

Peniniere: but the porter, aroused by the noise, from the shoulder, when the train passed over his thread. I dare say it will be all right if he didn't To see some dozen people break emas

the course of the same night a similar attempt was. Sunday Trading. On Saturday most of the made at the hotel of the Duchess de Rovigo, in the tradesmen in the Parish of St. Chenent Danes, espe-Rue Miromenil, but it failed. The very same night cially those in and near Clare Market, posted notices some thieves attempting to strip the lead from a in their shops, stating that no business would be house in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, were dis- done on the morrow, or on any future Sunday. house in the Rue Neuve des Mathurins, were dis-done on the morrow, or on any future Sunday. on, and no ness struck with one permitarity, one dieg are assured, the most necessary turbed by the patrol. They effected their escape, A similar arrangement is being made in the but left behind them all their tools and a hand-erat. parishes of St. Ann, Sohe, and St. Martin-in-the but left behind them all their tools and a hand-erat. Fields, and the shops will be closed on the 15th Witness was in the habit of stopping to draw ininstant. Many other parishes are following the example.

THE QUAKERS.—The number of meeting-houses those two powerful empires. It seems that there is belonging to the Somety of Friends in the United a small portion of territory over which the authorities, kingdoms at the present time is 419; they meet in of both claim jurisdiction, and it is very evident that 236 of these twice on each Sabbath day for divine that portion of the world is likely for a time to be go- worship; in 141 they assemble only once on that Terned too much. The fax-gatherer from Missonri day; and in 42 of them that once is occasionally has made his appearance upon it, and the intimation omitted. There are 298 out of these 419 congregais very plainly given, that if he again comes, tions destitute of any minister, leaving only 121 quarters will be found for him in some gaol in supplied by ministers. There are only 232 ministers

CURIOUS, II TRUE. -On Wednesday, two children, here, representing Don Carles in uniform, with his residing in Burley's-lane, Lewester, were left by Eword-belt neross his shoulders, bawling out "I am their parents at home to prepare the dinner, and the penalties for its refusal, are clearly marked out.

The poor doglet them carry me away." One of his
other at the same time blowing the fire) its pinafore lighter then retired. A claimant for the dog again.—(A laugh.) The poor doglet a-geing; let them carry me away." One of his
other at the same time blowing the fire) its pinafore lighter then retired. A claimant for the dog aftertelmineers, having him mounted astride over his
other at the same time blowing the fire) its pinafore lighter then retired. A claimant for the dog aftertelmineers, having him mounted astride over his
other at the same time blowing the fire) its pinafore lighter then retired. A variety and stated that he had lost the bown come the testimated and stated that he had lost the bown come the testimated and stated that he had lost the bown come the testimated and stated that he had lost the bown come the testimated and stated that he had lost the lower come the testimated and the come attacked,

Meening 1 1dee

PROGRESS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING.—There are now twenty-one joint-stock banks in the county of STABLES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE. - The

READING ALOUD.—One of the accomplishments which we wish to see cultivated among females, and THE IMPORTATION OF PICTURES from the Continent | the art of reading aloud. It is a most healthy employment when used discreetly, since exercise is as advantageous to the lungs as to all other parts of spector to have his salary increased from £100 to THE SUM of £30,000 has been granted on loan, by the human frame. The ability to read aloud agreeably is also a truly domestic acquirement; it will be another link in the chain which binds men to their hearths; it will amuse the young, cheer the old, and instruct the ignorant.-Journal of Edu-

Engraving on Marble-A discovery of some importance to the statuary has recently been made by Mr. C. Page, of Pimlico, by means of which engraving on marble is greatly improved. In cutting letters in marble in the ordinary method, the edges Kent presented more extensive views than any other chip off, and the defects are covered by painting place in the world; for there your prospect extends them over; but Mr. Page obviates this difficulty by covering the surface of the polished marble with a FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS worth of gold and coat of cement before the chisel is used. The silver are said to be annually employed at Birming cement effectually prevents the marble from chipping, as perfect as if cut in copper.

EARTHQUARE.- A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and neighbourhood about son) that it rescues the day from idleness; and he that is never idle will not often be vicious.

The sensation was more particularly observed about Kingsdown, and we have been told of several parties who felt their beds rock under them, and doors were thrown open, crockery displaced, and unusual noises heard. The shock was also felt on the other side of the water, in Newport, Cardiff, and other places in South Wales. On Tuesday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Mr. John Brindley resigned his situation on will be found to stop it after everything else has Hospital; and Mr. Dixon, an assistant master in the Corporation School, Coventry, has been appointed as gratitude "for the noble and successful stand he has long made, and continues to be making, against the wicked and blasphemous doctrines of Robert Owen and his emissaries,"-Berrow's Worces-

plays the part of fool to the Kerry king, triumphs

in which the system of "magging" has been exposed in the public papers, that any person should be found when we find that the sufferer is "from York." place he had to by a legacy of £200. When the others, will attend. The meeting, both in spirit and coach upon which he was arrived at Birmingham, numbers, far exceeded the most sanguine expectatives are special time. entered into familiar conversation with him, and having elicited from him the business upon which for the purpose of collecting money and orders When they arrived in this city, the "mageman" took western county, advertises that he has removed his victim to the Angel Inn, in High-street, where, from his old residence to a new house within a few after a bed had been engaged, he left him for the doors of the church yard, and expresses a hope that | night. The next morning, after breakfast, he again purpose of taking a walk and seeing the city. In Queen-square they were met by another well-dressed man, who introduced himself as a "gentleman of inthe Wells, and through Clifton, returned into town, given of the cavalcade going to the lists on Wednesadjourned to the Rummer Hotel, where they had GEORGE THE SECOND being informed that a printer dinner. After dinner came wine, and wine introhouse; and the York draper, not to be out-done by extensive canopy of umbrellas." his companions, lugged the whole of his money (a carried at night to his cell, and, having placed it in in which he carried it, and having prevailed upon paper. We need scarcely add that the "greenhorn" tim .- Bristol Gazette.

obedience to the new law affecting the oppressed body of which he is a member, kept his house closed from Saturday night till one o'clock on Sunday, tirely up to "blue ruin and backy." Being in the It would be supposed that such a calutation would save, the faul' is in the ort to," which sins against end the interview, but there is no knowing the syntax. "His meanings is goot." extent of the operation of a wise law made to put a fatal termination to publicans and to dogs. Mr.

libby's anger at losing his ear was aggravated by the recollection of the clause of the New Act, and he attacked the dog; the dog, on the other hand, no doubt having before his eyes the clause which is to put an end to his career, attacked the publican, the "popular opinion," which he states to have been and the police, armed with their new authority, took the two transgressors into custody. The Lord Mayor—(to the publican whose head was tied up) cifully before he retaliated. The animal was completely under the dominion of the child on his back. no wars against us for this, we may be thankful. Only house, and the woman is to support her illegitimate A person who knew Mr. Gibby said it was true the conceive! people coming three thousand miles across offering. dog had been roughly treated. He (witness) looked the seas to see they know not what but something on, and he was struck with one peculiarity, the they are assured, the most epical, most heroisal, most ferences from the conduct of the brute creation, and of business, even a Yankee merchant, may be justified the conclusion he came to was, that as the publican in discarding the usual rules of prudence and economy, was in the habit of drinking a great deal, the ear to seize on delights that can never again rocur. This had a disagreeable flavour from being too near the was such an occasion an occasion to draw three month.-(Laughter.) The Lord Mayor thought souls out of one weaver," and even more than three hearty meal.—(Laughter.) You shall go without | Wednesday, too, comes; Wednesday-day of days,

in Lauship.

York, and fifteen old private establishments have within a short period become incorporated with them.

STABLES OF THE PLANT TOLICA TORCE.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Polica Force have issued orders informing the officers and men under them, that Government had been pleased to increase their respective salaries in the following manner, viz .: The superintendent of the A division which is greatly neglected or wholly overlooked, is to have £300 per annum, in lieu of £250 a year; the superintendents of the other divisions of the force to have £250 instead of £200 per annum. Each in £118 6s. a year. Sergeants to have 24s. 6d. per week, being an increase of 2s. a week in their wages First class of constables, 21s. a week in lieu of 19 There are to be a second and a third class of constables at 19s. and 17s. a week, and hereafter all persons joining the force will be attached to the latter class, who will by length of servitude and good conduct be entitled to increased pay of the first class.

AVERAGE VALUE OF THE ANNUAL MINERAL PRO-DUCT OF CORNWALL AND DEVON, -If we estimate the value of the metals annually raised in Great Britain and Ireland at about £10,597,000, and consider that of this sum the iron amounts to £8,000,000, the value of the remaining metals would be £2,597,000. of which Cornwall and Devon would furnish about £1,340,300, or more than one-half, leaving £1,275,000 for the value of all the metals, with the exception of iron, raised in other parts of the United Kingdom. The two great metallic products of the district are copper and tin; of the former it yields one-third, and of the latter nine-tenths, of the whole supply of copper and tin furnished by the British islands and alf the countries of the Continent of Europe. - Geological Report, 1839. Tower Hamlets .- Trades' Hall .- On Tuesday

evening last, a numerous meeting was held at this place, on the necessity of organising the district in support of the Charter; Mr. Drake in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Bronterre O'Brien, Feargus O'Connor, and John Frost, Esq., the chairman of the Convention. The greatest onthusiasm prevailed, and the various speeches made a deep impression on the persons assembled. Mr. O'Brien announced his intention of lecturing at this place on Monday evening next — Women's Meeting. On Thursday evening, pursuant to a public notice, issued by Mr. Hartwell, the delegate for this distrief, a large meeting of females took place in the large room of the Trades' Hall. The place was crowded to suffocation, numbers being compelled to go away, unable to obtain admittance. Females only were admitted, excepting those members of the Convention who attended. At eight o'clock, Mrs. Neesom was called to the chair, who opened the business in a neat and spirited address, and concluded by calling on Mr. Necsom to address the PENNY POST ARRANGEMENTS. The Lords of the meeting. Mr. Necsom spake at great length upon Treasury have offered a premium of £200 for the the necessity of women understanding political best method suggested to them of carrying into science; detailed the progress of female associations effect the penny letter stamp. The points to be se- in the country; commented upon the vicious educacured being -1. The convenience, as regards the tion of women; and concluded a long and interesting public use; 2. The security from forgery; 3. The speech amidst great applause. Mr. Hartwell then facility of being checked and distinguished in the rose, and in a speech which occupied about one hour, Tipperary Election. - There is to be a meeting at examination at the Post-office, which must of ne- impressed upon his audience the necessity of their Carrick-on-Suir, to form an arrangement for the cessity be rapid; 4. The expense of the production becoming acquainted with the science of politics. return of Mr. Sheil, free of expense. Monday, the and circulation of the stamps. £100 will be also He spoke of the pleasing feature of the present agi-16th instant, is the day fixed for the election. given for the second best proposal. Artists, men of tation, in seeing the fair sex engaged in the holy Dublin Pilot.

WE SOMETIMES claim to be the most moral and resigning people upon earth; and, to prove it, we cf the Treasury, Whitehall; marked Post-Office went on to describe the moral effect and influence which woman has upon society at large, giving sound INTENSE BOMBAST. -"Honest" Tom Steele, who illustrations from history in support of his assertions; their influence upon the education of children; the THE SOLITARY EXCEPTION.—I never knew but one over the Chartists in a letter, which he concludes in necessity of political freedom to the happiness of nnequal marriage turn out happily; and then, per- the following vein: - "How glorious was the triumph woman, showing that her happiness depended upon Pshaw! there's more poetry in Mollydusta's mop than haps, it owed its success to the short life of the lady, over the emissaries of the incendiaries in the capi- the situation of her husband. He combatted the who died before the husband had time to find out tal of Ireland! How gloriously does it shew our assertion that the mind of woman was inferior to breaking the padlocks with stones, an immense crowd testifying its indignation at the torture of that of the British Queen Company are building another which was thus inflicted upon them. The first of the wast to be seizued and political regeneration - a model to the science and politics be detailed the horrible affects. ther steamer, to be called the President, and which is to run to New York also. The new vessel is to be of somewhat greater dimensions than the British People's Charter; and concluded by urging upon the meeting the necessity and importance of at once THE " MAGSHEN" AGAIN. - During the last week, a enrolling their names in an association. He satdown amidst loud cheers. Mr. Sidwell then adsophistry of those who say women have nothing to do with politics; and stated some very interesting "green" enough to be duped, and surprise increases facts relative to taxation. His speech afforded both delight and satisfaction to all present. About fifty and then by instantly ordering a goose and promptly The circumstances are as follow:-The victim, a of the females present enrolled their names as memdraper and mercer, left Ripon on Monday morning bers, and the meeting then adjourned until Monday for the purpose of proceeding to Devonport, at which evening, when Mr. Hartwell, Mr. Neesom, and

# Dpirit of the Press.

EGLINTOUN PATENT EMASCULATED MOP-STICK MIDDLE AGE RECOVERY SOCIETY.

The Tournament" has proved such a comical as well as unlucky pioce of business—has been so roared at, and so rained on—so pitifully handled by gods and men, that we can hardly find it in our hearts to day, the first day of the proceedings, will long remain one of the most heart-rending narratives in the English language. They went by water.

Shower succeeded shower," says a respectable and soaked witness, "each heavier and of longer continuance than its predecessor; and the boundless expanse of fare."-PALEY, b. 6, c. 5.

It is highly interesting, by the way, to remark the him to allow them to pack it away for him, they difference between the English and the Scotch reporters natural rights, so given up. On the preservation of of their duty. In the reign of HENRY VII. suits were wrapped up the notes, and placed in his fob what in the tone of their remarks on this affair of the wet, he believed to be his money, but which on a subse- While the former, born to drier circumstances, free and quent examination turned out to be a piece of waste chafe themselves into all manner of horrid frames of mind, taking every minute savager views of things in all; their infringement is a crime deserving universal the writs, or of any fees to the counsel. No Eng suffered the "magsman" to get clear off before he consequence, the latter—wet from childhood—are able discovered the fraud of which he had been the vic- to maintain their habitual equanimity, suffering no adhering nankeens to distort the judgment, no saturated A Conscientious Enemy to Testotalism .- Mr. | under-linens to betray them into hasty remarks. Thus and to property. the Lord Mayor, for having kicked up a row be-powders, puts himself into almost as good a perspiration slay another, if he either place our persons in peril cause his car was bitten off by a tremendous New-by the vehemence with which he falls out with the of death, or break into our dwellings during the foundland dog. The dog also appeared in the just whole of his expedition; and the Post's correspondent, tice-room with a fine little boy on his back. The who seems rather of the sarcastic order of writers, publican, it was stated, having determined to yield takes the same revenge in another shape, when he drowningly remarks - "It does not always rain in Ayrshire, they say, for sometimes it snows. Murphy could hardly fail to make out an accurate programme of the weather for this part of the country, and would only be puzzled in fixing the seven fine days which it is reckoned

occur in the course of the year." But the Scotchmen, equally wet in their flannels, are calmer in their minds, and receive the contents of their native skies in their laps meckly. One, with a mixture of religious seriousness and habitual endurance his cold into a text for pious reflections.

"The result," says the moist moralist, "showed that

Many hard words and cutting reflections have been applied to the knights and their performances; more. we think than were fairly proportioned to their deserts, considering the severity of the punishment already sustained. The business generally, according to one witness, was " a magnificent abortion :" another gathers that a greater piece of humbug was never yet practo the "lances;" which are a sort of mop-sticks, such You unfortunate man, I am sorry to see that you as servant girls twirl of a morning before the house

> In what humour the nations have got home again, we can scarce trust ourselves to inquire. If they stir up

you to avoid excess. Mr. Gibby said it was evident | beautiful, of the terrors of mortal combat and the he was not drank, for he had a stand-up fight with limits of human bravery, were exceeded, and a new the dog, and never was undermost in the conflict. and nobler standard established in their stead-a day turned tectotaller, he never should I able to fight for the sequel! "Elequar, an taccam?" With Wed-The part of the season of the Tournament's brown silk umbrella failing "tyrant's plea"—necessity. It is declared the failing "tyrant's plea"—necessity. It is declared by the Bill of Rights, lst Wu and Maners won't we've the same street or dance. The chill we are the failing to the banners won't we've the same street or dance. The chill we are the failing to the chill we are the failing to the banners won't we've the same street or dance. The chill we are the failing to sunding barbe '5 "swallow the cartie" to-day; no a) ing need not be told to the present generation. 

INCREASE IN THE PAY OF THE OFFICERS AND CON- gladiators "biting the dust "-no dust to bite! Alas, alas! Harpers are mute, josters are sad, " feels look wise, and knights look foelish." Mr. M'Ism "of the middle ages won't return—that is decreed. What should they return for; To see themselves burlesqued? To see this sort of historical "high life below stairs ?" collision of emasculated mopsticks !

Besides, my Lord Eglintoun, my good lord of the mopsticks, and my most noble and much splashed norances, there is another procession, or "precession," as it is called, besides yours—to wit, the "precession of the equinoxes," (call at Birmingham, coming home, and ask the doctors what it means.) Now by this other procession, or precession, it comes to pass, that while the turning of lands from tillage into pasturage, your middle-age England had middle-age suns to walk and tilt in, we—in this sear and yellow time of the world's life—have unfortunately got a shove to the presents the means of gaining an honest livelihood North—a cruel poke upwards, not with a pole, but to to but a very few. Our ancestors saw the cruelty of pole-which leaves us only the name of England, but saddles us with the natural debts of Norway, payable in lengthened winters and dwindled summers, and allthe liabilities of a bleaker latitude. Even this, please your ignorances, is not to go for nothing, and the soused chivalry of the 28th ult. should make a note of it; it may tend, with other things, to do away with much of the mystification which, no doubt, at present hangs over their minds, when they try to no purpose to salawful labouring, now there are occasionally two or tisfy themselves how it is that, do what they willthough they furbish up the old armour, and emasculate ever such mopsticks-still somehow they do not and cannot get back the middle ages. This is how it is. This at least is one physical reason; -of moral reasons, much less of political reasons, of course we say nothing to tilting hereditary legislators; or else we believe we incompatible nature of middle ages and middle classes. with other edifying matter of the same kind. But astronomy is hard enough for them-philosophy, we

are sure, would be quite out of the question. middle ages, or prevail on the sun to stand still-to say nothing of the human mind; and chivalry is only disentonibed for a day to be consigned immediately to another grave a watery grave. The knights, if they ever try a second tourney, had better abandon the idea of lances," even mopstick ones, and in future, like the Yankee squad described by MATHEWS, charge umbrellus!" Or if they insist on mopsticks, let these to their legitimate use by mopping up the rain and keeping the grounds dry for the ladies; so that at least "the Queen of Love" need not seek her realms in pattens, nor the "King of the Tournament" come to the joust in, as STERNE has it, "all the majesty of mud." If they do nothing more than this, they shall

be held the gentler knights. It is no mean art, that twirling of the mop; it is quite a mistake to suppose it was easy. It requires strength of arm, and withal a particular knack, not readily acquired. We would not disparage the modern chivalry for the world, but, upon our conscience, it is not clear but the servant girls perform the better feat. Their mopsticks, observe, are the masculine sort-made not to break-stout, strait-grained, veritable mopsticks - and no mistake. These they have to balance on their bare and beautiful arms-and then that twirl, who shall describe it? No hands impart the stroke, no fingers control the action, all is worked by the muscles of those fair arms; yet away goes the mop with the energy of a water-wheel, whizzing round in invisible revolutions, and casting on every side a showery spray in a modern tourney; set aside the merit of the manouvre.

A few weeks ago we noticed, at one of the Policeoffices, the case of a lunatic, a young man who laboured quainted with. He had been mad ever since Michaelmas-day, on which day he inadvertently failed to eat of 2 goose that was brought to his father's table. This omission occurred to him afterwards as unlucky: to eat geose on Michaelmas-day, he considered something operative to human happiness-not to eat goose, a circumstance replete with danger. On this hint he went mad -which was perhaps not far to go; and his crotchet was, that if he could roll back the world, he should in the other, and when an attempt is made to deprive dining, all would once more go well: lastly, it was his belief that thus to roll back the world, though difficult, was not impossible, requiring only the assistance of several strong men, whose co-operation he there and then earnestly bespoke. This case, reported at full length in the papers a few weeks since, is a sufficiently close parallel to the one under consideration, to render it unnecessary for us to point out its several points of analogy; even the goose, sought to be recovered, is not without its significance. And so we bid farewell for the as of old, upon the basis of popular affection and present to the Eglintonn Patent Emasculated Mop-stick popular interest, the legislature may be regarded. Middle Age Recovery Society. - Spectator.

## THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1839.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

what conduces in a greater degree to the public wel-

The first makes it lawful for us in self-defence to night. Life is the immediate gift of the Creator, and is not to be destroyed with impunity either by the midnight assassin or the regal tyrant. " No freeman," says Magna Charta, "shall be destroyed, maimed, or tortured, except by the legal judgment of his peers. that no man shall be put to death of water, alike characteristic of his country, improves without being brought to answer by due the reign of HENRY VII. process of law. Hither may be referred the right M. Hale) "interwoven with our very constitution." This was one of the purposes for which tithes were discuss their wants and grievances, and to devise originally paid, a third of them being set apart for the best remedy? This most important duty, hewthe unfortunate.

The monasteries afterwards undertook their relief and shortly after their dissolution, was enacted the 43rd Eliz.—a statute founded on the true principle of providing a comfortable maintenance for the tised in the open air." Much exception has been taken indigent, unable to work, and employment for the able, supplying, to both, food and labour at their own violated; how existence has been rendered a burden,

By 4th W. IV.—The whole management of the little boys, who carry about Gur Faux, and let off a To see some dozen people break emasculated mop. poor is placed at the disposal of three Commissioners. refused assistance unless they will enter the work

Personal liberty is well protected by our old laws The language of the Great Charter is that no free man shall be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, by the petition of right-3rd Car. I., No freeman shall be imprisoned without cause shown, to which he may make answer according to law. By 16th C. I., If any one be restrained it must be a consolation to the publican that he was (say three hundred) rix-dollars out of the pocket of one of his liberty by order of any illegal court or comnot a tectotaller, for if the dog happened to relish cotton-broker. They come! From all parts, "the cry mand of the King or Privy Council, he shall have a writ of Habeas Corpus to bring his body before the being fined notwithstanding the Act, for you are ever to be memorable in their after lives as that on king's Bench or Common Pleas, who shall deterbiterly panished, added his Lordship, but I beseech which all their previous notions of the sublime and mine whether the cause of his commitment be just, and thereupon do, as to justice shall appertain and by 31st Car. 2, commonly called the Habeas the dog, and never was undermost in the commet. and notice seducing in their second a day le thanked his Lordship, but he knew that if he due to poetry, admiration, and enjoyment. Heigho, Corpus Act. The method of obtaining this writ, and the penalties for its refusal, are clearly marked out. rolunteers, having him mounted astride over his other actively having him mounted astride over his other beam ignited, and its clothes were in a blaze. A wards appeared, and stated that he had lost the Down come the indiscriminate distinguished by that nover should a large his Scientific and this famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and this famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and this famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and this famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by that nover had been attacked, and the famous statute suspended by the famous stat shoulder, ling his Several Majory to the back ground, became ignited, and substitute suspended by that never-boulder, ling his several Tracks in the "King of the Tournament's brown silk umbrella failing "tyrant's plea"—necessity. It is declared the failing the court of the cour

The right of property is one of the greatest impertance, and one which a well-regulated society London stage sports in vain his and bolls; he will ever protect. Labour is the poor man's prohas no humour in him, but much humidity. The perty, which has too often been unjustly and needlessly destroyed by the statutes of apprenticeships by Corporation bye-laws, and by the abuse of machi-To see the desecration of their old iron! To see the nery, all tending to deteriorate the value of manual exertion. No Government displays such anxiety for the protection of property, as that which secures to master. Waterproof Waterford, may it please your igwork.

A great source of injustice prevails at the present day, which deprives thousands of employment, viz. plan, which saves the landlord much expense, and this proceeding, and consequently the 4th HENRY VII. forbids the throwing of lands into pasturage, reciting that-" Idlenesse which is the ground and beginning of all mischiefes daily doth increase, for where in some townes two hundred persons were occupied and lived together by their three heardsmen, and the residue falling into idlenesse, the husbandrie is greatly decayed." \* These words are applicable to the present day; and as it does not appear that the Act has ever been repealed. it may now be put in force against any who attempt could tell them something to the purpose about the to aggrandise themselves by the ruin of their poor countrymen.

The home of an Englishman should in truth be his castle; but its sanctity is frequently invaded by No waving of monsticks, then, will charm back the the revenue searchers and criminal processes. The Great Charter has declared that no freeman shall be divested of his freehold, or liberty, or free customs, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land; and, by a variety of ancient statutes, if any man's lands or goods be seized contrary to the course of the law, the injury shall be redressed and holden be properly furnished, and let the knights turn them for nothing. No subject of England can be constrained to pay any aids or taxes but such as are imposed by his own consent, or by that of his representatives in Parliament. By 25th Ep. I., c. 5 and 6, it is provided that the King shall not take any aids or tasks but by the common assent of the realm; which assent is more fully explained by 34th En. I., s. 4, c. 1, which enacts that no talliage or aid shall be taken without the approval of the Archbishops, Bishops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgesses, and other Freemen of the land. This fundamental rule of our Constitution has been shamefully evaded by depriving millions of their right to vote. and thus entailing the slavish burden of taxation without representation. It is true the Commons still hold the strings of the nation's purse, but they can dip into it, without permission, express or implied, of the unfortunate subject. With respect to fines, by Magna Charta, a freeman shall be amerced after the manner of his fault, saying to him his contenement (that is his immediate means of gaining a living, as leaving a woodman his axo, &c.,) 34rd declares excessive fines and cruel punishments to be illegal.

> For the support and defence of these three rights of security-of liberty and of property, certain auxiliary privileges are vested in the people. These are as important as the former, for each depend upon us of our secondary powers, such as arming and meeting, we may be sure that it is but a prelude to the attack upon our primary liberties, which they

1. The authority and privilege of Parliament ought to form a bulwark against the encroachments of the Crown, and the aggression of a tyrannical Government, but until the Commons are constituted rather as a mask for despotism, than as a shield for

2. The limitation of the king's preregative by our ancient laws is clearly marked out, but at present every demand of the already too powerful is instantly complied with. "They are the best laws." observes Bacon, "by which the king has the justest

prerogative, and the people the best liberty. 3. The application to courts of justice for redress "Civil liberty is the not being restrained by any law, but of injuries. We cannot too often repeat the celebrated sentence of Magna Charta, that justice and remedy for wrong shall never be sold, denied, or de-Every member of a political state is entitled to layed to any one. Would to Heaven that this best "At three o'clock," we learn from the same dripping certain privileges, which are either the residue of of statutes were enrolled, as other acts of Parlia-Bank of England note for £200, and one for £20) authority, "a perfect deluge of rain was descending;" natural rights, whose surrender was not required for ment are said to be, in the breast of every judge, for from his pocket. Upon his exhibiting to them, his and the procession about this time "was seen advancing the public good, or those civil liberties, which then they might pay more regard to the poor man's society provides and guarantees in lieu the appeal, and displaymore impartiality in the discharge these blessings, depend the safety and happiness of given to the poor, suing in forma pauperis, that is, mankind; their defence is a duty incumbent upon they were exempt from the payment of duties for condemnation and punishment. All have an abso- lishman can be condemned for any offence, unless lute right to personal security, to personal liberty, tried according to the course of the law, by twelve of his equals, who alone are to determine upon the facts, assisted by a Judge, who is to apply the law, as it is established, to the facts when found. 25th Ep-WARD I. orders Magna Charta, and Charta de Foresta, to be read in Cathedrals before the people twice every year-an excellent plan, and one well calculated to excite and nourish feelings of honest independence one to teach men their rights, and te animate them with a determination of supporting or by the law of the land," and it is declared by 5th them. Before the invention of printing, each EDWARD III, c. 9.that no man shall be forejudged of statute was published by the Sheriff of every life or limb contrary to the Great Charter and the County proclaiming them at his County law of the land; and again by 28th EDWARD III, e. 3, Court, where they were kept, so that any one might read and copy them; which custom continued till

> 4. The right of assembling is indisputably vested ears to hear, and with hands to act, should meet to ever, has chared the fate of its companions, and been reduced to a suare for patriots. By 39, 57, and 60th GEO. III., Magistrates are empowered to disperse almost every popular meeting by the reading of the Riot Act, and by arresting all who remain on the ground one hour after it has been read. As if these restraints were not sufficiently unjust, the most absurd dostrines have lately been promulgated, declaring that all meetings calculated to excite terrer, are illegal. Now old women are easily frightened, and any assembly likely to excite their alarm, is unlawful! Thus, according to the above definition, cracker, are guilty of felony; a few urchins shouting may be transported, for they are terrorists, and may shake the nerves of some bed-ridden old dame.

> 5. The right of petitioning has been continually violated, though declared by the Bill of Rights to be the due of every subject.

6. Arming is the last auxiliary to be used in defence of our homes, our wives, and our children. On this subject we have but lately spoken at large, and and shall therefore now merely add the words of Lord C. J. WILLES-" As every Englishman has an interest in our constitution, so 'tis every one's duly to defend it when attacked."

These are our primary and our secondary rights; the former being the substance itself, the latter the means of preserving that substance. We have laid them before our countrymen in their plain, unvarnished state, as they will be found defined by our ancient constitution, and declared by succeeding enactments. In conclusion, we can only commit these liberties, so important and so sacred, to the care of our brethren, in the full confidence that they will prize them as the rarest treasures, and hold them dearn than life itself.

\* A statute of this nature passed with regard to Irea second of this nature passed when regard to tre-bridle of verify believe, would find work for its mil-constant parties of the more in their native at a grand of to the whole commu-

When rogues fall out, honest men come by their

Chartism has been long and loudly trumpeted by the saying "bad 's the best." foes to liberty; let us examine into the grounds of their triumph, and look at the sandy basis on which their hopes are founded. Our enemies have done their worst, and yet we are not crushed; they thought that the wig of a Judge, the staff of a policeman, and the bayonet of a soldier would be of themselves sufficient to annihilate our very name. Oppression has succeeded oppression; men, true and honest men, have been torn from their homes and families and consigned to the cheerless dungcon; they have been arrested without cause and punished without proof; they have either been refused bail, or if allowed, it has been of an amount, well known to be beyond their immediate reach; trials for riots -for assemblages-for libel, and for the possession of arms, have stained the annals of the present year; the law has been perverted and has been made the destroyer, instead of the protector, of our liberties; lies of the blackest dye have been circulated; authority has been enlisted on the side of oppression and injustice of every kind has been perpetrated; and yet after all these attacks-after all these specimens of tyranny, are we destroyed! Have our opponents gained their objects, and driven us from the face of the earth! No! We remain, and are more firmly united-more disgusted with tyrantsmore resolved to be free from their iron sway, than ever. Does this look like weakness, or discord, or death !

Our cause is not like the delicate flower, which falls in a day and withers before the passing wind; but like the sturdy oak, which endowed with firmness and with strength, lives through the shock of ages, and flourishes in defiance of the tempests.

## "A house divided against itself, falls;"

While union is strength. Look into our ranks, and greater unanimity will be found to prevail, than in those of any other party of the state. Is the discussion of our grievances proposed! Thousands and tens of thousands flock to the place of meeting; all seem to be animated by one feeling, by one determination, and that is, rather to die in defence of freedom than live in the chains of slavery. Are funds necessary for the fulfilment of our grand objects? Every hand most liberally doles out its share; the artizan contributes from his hard earnings; the widow offers her mite; and even children come forward with their little savings. Is danger abroad ! Behold how readily these men assemble; invincible The regularly appointed Correspondents to the Star courage in their breasts, and defiance in their very countenances. They repel each attack with victory, and if urged on to vengeance, shew by their actions AR Reports of Meetings, Notices of Magisterial that they do not wish for plunder, but for security

Directly the word is given, if their reason approves of the proceeding, they act upon it with nnion, with concord, and with order. Thus throughout the country have they marched to their churches not for the purpose of desecration, but to show how intimate is the connexion between religiontrue religion and liberty. How many at once refused to consume exciseable articles, which enrich a Government opposed to their dearest interests! Even the tale, which has been going the round of the newspapers, of the barbers refusing to shave men adverse to Chartism is an evident proof that all are resolved to show, by every means in their power, their devotion to the cause.

What undertaking ever failed, that could boast of resolution, of firmness, of concord, and above all, of justice! These ingredients will be found in our body, and they cannot be rooted out by threats or by penalties. There is cause, then, for our enemies to weep, rather than to smile to lament, rather than to congratulate. The grievances of the poor and the unprotected are more widely circulated, and more truly understood than ever; the influence of our doctrines is more widely extending; and truth. whose power will claim behinistion from human reason, is already preparing for victory.

But we have also other tests, hawhich we may try To make the "Northern Star" as deserving of supthe value of Chartism, and which indisputably show that it is not yet, as some declare, below par. If a blight has fallen on our hopes, and we are no longer formidable, surely Lord MOUNTEAGLE should not have parted with his name as a commoner, until he received the tribute due to his zeal in procuring the sinews of war for the support of reckless violence; and as surely the Noble Socretary of State should not have allowed himself to be transported to the Colonies until he had witnessed the execution of his armament. The former has been shoved into the House of Incurables, in order to get him out of a bad job, and the latter, with a kind of instinct of what he deserves, has transported himself, in order to save others the trouble of transporting him for "high crimes and misdemeanours." Lord John seminds us of a dog, that seeing preparations made for kicking him down stairs, quictly sneaks down, humbled and trembling.

These two sapient Ministers fancied that they could proceed as they pleased, but have at length discovered that though powder and ball in themselves are of little value, yet when wadded with Exchequer Bills the charge becomes of vast importance. Cocks with their necks wrung crow no more, and dead Chartists pay no taxes.

If the efforts of the worthy Chancellor and Secretary have been so transcendant in the preservation of peace, law, and order, why have they alone been sent to the right about? Is theirs dismissal or desertion? Dismissal for their folly, or desertion from a conviction that neither Exchequer Bills nor deadly weapons can shield tyrants from justice, or save oppressors from a timely retribution ? Punishment, though slow, is sure, and these men have not yet escaped. They stand already convicted, and, if ever condemnation was properly administered, it has been in the present case to the pay-master and Commissariat General. By whom have they been suc-

The Eagle's nest is filled by a new pigeon, whose farte, however, lies in plucking, rather than in being plucked. This new tenant, to show his adhesion to the principles of the present Government, sinks their only open question, hoping that under the mask of moderation he may conceal his immoderate demands upon the country.

The appointment of Lord Normanny to the Home Office developes a principle which must not be lost sight of. Much curiosity is naturally evinced to discover whether, by his gool deliveries in Ireland, he acted the part of a judge tempering justice with mercy, or followed the whims of a capricious nature. By his future conduct we may learn whether he has been carried away by a desire of popularity, by folly, and by the sway of O'CONNELL, or has been guided by wisdom; whether his past actions should be regarded as an honour or a disgrace.

It will be remembered that the Noble Viceroy was defended and justified by the present Government and their supporters for the mild and efficient Robert Robertson.-Next week. discharge of his duties; his general plea being that WEST LONDON DEMOCRATICAL ASSOCIATION.—Their those who obtained their liberty through him, had been incarcerated for political offences. Justice is Robert Hartwell-Next week universal and unchangeable—the same in England THE CHARTISTS GATHERING SONG, is turgid and 25 in Ireland-in Russia as in America-the same now as a thousand years ago. If it was just to release political prisoners in Ireland; it cannot be just to hang them in England. What must be the feeling of Englishmen, if the Viceroy, who has triumphed over the Tory crew in Ireland by his mild administration, should feel himself bound by the fetters of his own faction to continue the savage sway of one, whom incompetency has driven from PATRICK HOLDEN.-We cannot tell. the most important office of the State. God help Tillicoultry.—The address ought to be Jordan, the Colonies if the present Noble Secretary entertain the came hostility to Colonial, that he has disrlayed towards Domestic, liberty. We shall have Observer.—We do not see any good end to be answered nothing Luzbattles and discord with our step-children over the world. To the successor of this man we

ANTICIPATIONS OF GENERAL GAOL say-" Beware 1-The eyes of England are upon The was Ingram .- We thank him for his kind attenyon; to you look the political offenders now incarcerated: and as you judge, so shall you be indged. Normaner, you are the best of a bad The lingering decay and, at length, the death of lot;" do not oblige us to add the conclusion of the

#### NEW CONVENTION.

We have received a long address from Mr. O'Cox-NOR to the Working Classes, which, from its till next week. It is an able and spirited doonment, wherein he enters upon a view of this its financial arrangements he deals most plainly, and we think fairly. He proposes-will the reader believe it !-- to rectify the former error, by convening another Convention, the Delegates to which he proposes to pay out of his own pocket, a salary of £2 per week each, and that ne more funds shall be raised from the Working

#### NOTICE. STEPHENS AND FROST'S PORTRAITS.

On Saturday the 28th instant, we shall be able to present our Lancashire subscribers with Stephens's Portrait, and upon the same day we shall present those of Yorkshire, with the splen- LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS. did Portrait of John Frost, Esq. We adopt this plan, to prevent any delay, which circumstances enable us to overcome. Lancashire shall then receive FROST, and Yorkshire STEPHENS. when ready. The Portrait will be accompanied with an interesting Memoir of Mr. FROST, secution to which he has been subjected, from the moment, as a Magistrate, he dared to administer justice according to law. The other Portraits which have been promised to our Subscribers, are in an advanced state, and in the presentation of which no delay shall take place.

#### TO READERS, AGENTS, AND CORRES-PONDENTS.

The new Machine we some time ago announced, as in the course of erection, is now at work. We shall, therefore, now be able to supply the Agents much more promptly, and much

The facilities which this new machinery will give us, in getting later news into the paper we shall avail ourselves of to the uttermost.

will therefore please to attend to the following instructions:-

- Hearings, or News of Accidents, Offences, &c., occurring on the Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, must be forwarded so as to reach the Office first thing on Tuesday morning. Whatever requires notice that occurs on Tuesday or Wednesday, to be forwarded to the Office so as to reach here by Thursday morn-

The difficulty of getting off the papers for Scotland so as to reach on Saturday morning, will com- delivered in the Radical Association Room, Butterdents. We beg also, that they will send us this country.

Sermons.—We are informed that two sermons will be preached in the Democratic Preaching sending ofterwards.

cannot close this notice without returning to our in considering the difficulties we have so long never been surmounted, or attempted to be surmounted, by any other Newspaper—and in receiving on that account, with cheerfulness and satisfaction, many copies of the Star, of a character far different from that which we could had to contend with-difficulties which have go to-press at an unreasonably early period of the week. Our Machinery was only calculated, at its utwest stretch, to supply a circulation of about 20,000, while the demand for more than eight months, has been greatly more than double that number. This not only obliged us to go to news, but it also not unfrequently caused our agents to have much trouble and inconvenience from an irregular and insufficient supply. Erry exertion that mortals could make was made. by every one, in every department of the paper; and yet were they, in spite of all that we could do, often badly printed, deficient in quantity, and much worse made up than we could all these disadvantages, any one of which might increased facilities which we have now obtained, shall be taxed to their full stretch to give value twenty shillings and costs. and importance and efficiency to the N ationa Organ.

# TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

address next week

bombastic in style; nor do we think its mode of expression a prudent one to be assumed at present. JOHN GOODWIN, BURNLEY.—His letter about a Sacred Month is merely a recitation of what we have said on the subject again and again.

COOPER.—His lines intended for public meetings of us, but have not enough of poetic merit for publication. The sentiment is very good, but the poetry will

Chadwick.

BARNSLEY .- The Barnsley letters have been received.

than eight-fold his number.

J. MURCH, received. JOHN PHILLIPS. WILSDEN.-Will send if he send cash in advance.

length. we regret being compelled to postpone Nottingham.-H. Ingram's letter came last week, when his Papers were in the Post-office.

C. DALES .- Quarterly. Session of the Convention, and with respect to BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Guest will please to give Mr. Hands one Specimen of Frost and one of Mr. Stephens, and one each of all he receives in future

as Specimens. The same to Mr. Cooper. NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND. From the Working Men's Association, Kid-

rom the Calico Printers of Gale, near

Rochdule WILLIAMS AND BINNS.—350 Stephens, full number

Correspondent's packet did not arrive until after the ford the 30th. first form of the paper was printed, in which we had given from the Scottish Pupers, sketches of the very same meetings of which he has sent us more

# LEEDS.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.—This talented company of Equestrians have taken their farewell of Leeds for a season. Their performances closed on Tuesday evening, on which occasion the amusements were for the benefit of Mr. H. Cooke. Mr. Cooke, jun., returned thanks for his father, and on behalf of himself written by himself, and exhibiting fully the pro- and other members of the company, for the kindness and support they had been honoured with whilst in Leeds—a support which we are sure the opinion of all classes of society will justify us in saying has not been more liberal than deserved. We understand that Mr. Cooke, with his talented and most respectable family and company have gone hence to Newcastle, where we doubt not the same scrupulous attention to the character of their entertainments. and the same high respectability of private conduct. which procured for them in this town the unanimous approbation of all parties, will equally recommend them to the universal patronage of our friends upon the Tyne and Wear. Most cordially do we wish Mr. Cooke and his family every possible pros-

> THE WEATHER. - In this quarter, it has rained almost without intermission since Tuesday, and during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, the rain was accompanied by high winds. On Saturday particularly, during one of the heaviest showers that fell but not much, and it is for the greater part confined to land adjacent to the coast. The Oats and Barley so backward that it is thought that even with fine

Whatever occurs on Thursday, to be Strayed or conveyed away from Goodman's End, a forwarded so as to reach the Office by Friday person of the name of Thomas Gill, by trade a baker. Whoever has found him may keep him; for them that's lost him will never seek him.

LECTURE.—On Monday evening last a lecture was pel us to go to press rather early—so early as worth Buildings, on the necessity of abstaining, as to make it imperative that the above regula
sec., in which the lecturer showed that it would be tions be strictly attended to by the Correspon- a means of working out the political salvation of

We shall, of course, be guided by circumstances Room, Butterworth's Buildings, on Sunday next, as to what, and how much, of their several in the afternoon, at two o'clock, by Mr. J. Arran, communications may be inserted; but non-insertion must not be made an excuse for not service, towards paying the rent of the room.

MILKSELLERS v. BUYERS.—The majority of the

we shall regularly publish an edition on that descended let go his hold of the rope before to York Castle, with a suitable guard attending them nation, and gave great satisfaction to the audience. Saturday Morning, containing the London and he reached the bottom, and did not appear to rise for security, and in the course of the forencon a The meeting was addressed by Lieutenant Fabian Provincial Intelligence of Friday; and in which when called on; upon this his comrade called young man named Bishop came to the office who at great length on the propriety and necessity of Town Clerk stated that he had been robbed on the Thornton-road; instructing the children of the poor with a thorough Treasury. we shall give whatever may be remarkable, or same manner. Alarm was immediately given, and watch taken from him. Mr. Prendeville was then interesting, in the "sayings and doings," of our Leeds contemporaries.

Leeds contemporaries.

Several other improvements, both literary and mechanical interesting introduced, tending to the name of the name of Watson, was after him immediately, which overtook him on the lowered, having the rope fastened round his leg; he had not descended far before he cried draw up, possession, which had been found on the person of sons who had been killed in the tunnel of the works. nical, will be promptly introduced; tending to and fell back. He was, however, drawn up by the then thrown down, and whilst this was going on, in every respect an organ worthy of the people, one of the men employed in sinking arrived, and from whom it emanated, whom it serves, and by with a firm resolution, got strapped fast to the whom it is supported. ceeded in bringing up one of the two; nothing readers, subscribers, and agents, our best thanks greater difficulty brought up the other. Life daunted, he was again lowered, and with still for the unexampled patience they have evinced appeared to be nearly extinct, but medical aid being immediately procured, we are happy to learn that

they are in a fair way of recovery. racter far different from that which we could pan containing boiling water, which had only a few have wished to give them; but which we were minutes before been removed from the fire and unable to do from the fect of being compelled to placed in the corner of the fire-place. The accident happened at eight in the evening of Tuesday, and the child survived till half-past ten on Wednesday night. No blame was attached to the mother, and the Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. On Wednesday afternoon, at the house of Mr. Williamson, at the Barley Mow, in Bowling, on view of the body of Benjamin Dawson, a woolcomber. Reports were in circulation that he came by his press carly, to the exclusion of much valuable death by taking quack medicines. The Coroner directed a post mortem examination, and from the evidence of the surgeon who made the examination it appeared that the cause was not as above stated. He had died by suffocation, produced by vomiting. The Jury returned a verdict—Died by natural

# DARLINGTON.

We regret to have to report that Darlington, through the conduct of the police, has sgain become a disturbed town. On Saturday night last, from half-past eleven o'clock, till about two o'clock have wished; but such is the inflexible attach- on Sunday morning, very disgracoful proceedings ment of the people to principle, whenever they took place. The first we noticed about half-past see it honestly and fearlessly maintained, that eleven o'clock. Thomas Henderson, police officer. who has several times been convicted before the magistrates at Darlington, and who not long since have destroyed the circulation of any other paper, returned from Durham goal, had been drinking produced no effect on ours, which continued, and with some of his brother officers, he, Henderson, still continues, weekly to increase, in spite of every beat him in a most brutal manner with his bludgeon. discouraging circumstance. We cannot but feel Several respectable inhabitants went to the spot,

> The next was an attack made by policemen close to his own home, and that he only waited for a few minutes until his supper was ready, when he should soon be in bed. He was directly seized, and dragged to the lock-up, where he also remained until Monday at two o'clock. He was brought before the magistrates, and we were informed by an eyewitness that he was fined five sbillings and costs.

On Saturday evening last, George Shaw, wool-Chartists are better than some poetry which is sent to too plain a manner some insinuations about Inspector Hutton and Mrs. Watson.

Thus four individuals were confined in a small This is most disgrace of to the town of Darlingtor, justice. The premises are insured in the ball transfer of the town of Darlingtor, justice. The premises are insured in the ball transfer of the town of Darlingtor, justice. The premises are insured in the disgrace of the transfer of the cleaning and white-washing of the miserable dwelling, by which he caught the contagion, which is a few days and the contagion, which by the insertion of his letter which is merely a repe no place of confinement but such a hole—all the air gration will take place. The estimated loss is a

Un Sunday morning last, Mr. Marsh Uliver, a tion. We suppose he alludes to the lie copied into respectable inhabitant of Darlington, who had lived the Merlin from a Brighton Paper. We have in the service of the late Jonathan Backhouse, Esq. seen it before, but have not thought it worth special and the present Wm. Backhouse, Esq., twentynotice. The illiterate knave who wrote it know the three years. was waiting the arrival of the Hero be a lie. The lie is very harmless; but supposing it Coach, in front of the King's Head, about four to have been true, it would only prove that we could no clock in the morning, for the purpose of going to afford a decrease of more than an eighth the amount a situation at Sunderland, when Policeman Wardle ever oireulated by our traducer, and yet sell more Watson went up to him, and ordered him to move. Oliver replied that he was waiting the arrival of the coach. A few words ensued, when Watson struck at Oliver, and in return Oliver struck Watson, who called for assistance, and Oliver was removed to the lock-np, where he remained until Monday afternoon at two o'clock, when he was brought up before John Allen, Esq., and Wm. Temple Clark, before whom the case was fully investigated. The magistrates dismissed the case. We have been informed that Oliver intends commencing a prosecution for false imprisonment, which we hope will be the case. as it may prove a warning to those worthies who labours. prowl about our streets dressed up in their blue

REVISING BARRISTERS.—Messrs. Cottingham, Hild. yard, and Henry, the Revising Barristers for the West Riding, commence their labours on Monday next, at Sheffield. They will be at Wakefield on the 20th inst.; at Huddersfield, on the 23rd; Holmfirth on the 24th; New Delph on the 25th; Halifax SCOTTISH INTELLIGENCE.—We are sorry that our on the 26th; Hebden Bridge on the 27th; and Brad-

> BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—On Friday last, at this Board, the return moved for by Mr. Little at the previous meeting, respecting the money paid to the contractors for the new workhouse, which is now building, was produced by the Clerk, and announced as £2250 15s. 0d. which is already paid into their

EXAMINATION AND COMMITMENT OF FOUR HIGH-WAYMEN .- On Thursday morning, the 5th inst., Robert Titterington, from Mixenden; William Barber, from Southowram; Joshua Wilson, from Ox-enden; and Michael Dawson, from High Road Well, all natives of this part, were brought up before J. Waterhouse, Esq., magistrate, at the police office, Jail Lane, in this town, and examined on the charge of a highway robbery, committed by them on the 6th of August last, upon the persons of Messrs. Crossley and Cockcroft of Halifax, who were on their return home from Wakefield on that evening, betwist twelve and one o'clock, and were attacked in their gig, a short distance before they reached bill for £82 12s. 6d., and his watch. From Mr. Crossley, his watch, ten £5 notes, £6 10s. 0 in gold, some silver, and a knife. During this time they used various imprecations and threats of a most Charter." violent character, which placed the lives of these gentlemen in great jeopardy. The above-named four prisoners had been brought over from Dublin, where they were arrested by Mr. Fraser, constable of Halifax, and a Mr. Prendeville, a police officer of Dublin, and reached here on the Tuesday evening previous; but it was thought prudent not to take them through the streets to the Magistrates' office, this year, it blew like a whirlwind, twisting the corn as large numbers of persons were upon the look-out round, and in several places damaging it, we fear ir- to gratify their curiosity by a sight of them. One made little progress. We have had some cutting, terrington, and the other pawned, which was probut not much, and it is for the greater part confined to land adjacent to the coast. The Oats and Barley are very green. In some places they have sprouted, and in others, especially mountain districts, they are gatroyd was robbed the same night, in Godley-lane, and the tit is thought that even with fine so backward that it is thought that even with fine was cut, and 10s, taken from him; ne swore to be weather from this out, they will not be fit for the son kicking him, and using violent language. A place, the magistrates, acting under the influence of the son kicking him, and using violent language. A prejudice and intolerance, have treated with continuous tempt the bail which has been tendered on Monday body, and gave three cheers for the Charter, and three groups. sickle before December. There is a great deal of hay still uncut, and much of that which was in cock from Burnley, with having broke into her house on for every one of them, with two exceptions; and cheers for the Charter, and three for every one of them, with two exceptions; and cheers for the Sheffield prisoners, and three greans for every one of them, with two exceptions; and three greans for every one of them, with two exceptions; and three greans for every one of them, with two exceptions; and three greans for every one of them, with two exceptions; and three greans for the Sheffield prisoners, and three greans for the Sheffield prisoners, and three greans for the sheffield prisoners. CURIOUS ANNOUNCEMENT.—The bellman of Bowling whole family, in imminent danger, which was comto accept such bail !—or are the people of Barnsley posed of herself, daughters, and a young boy about outside the pale of the British Constitution altorous an analysis of the British Constitution altorous and the second state of the British Constitution altorous and th posed of herself, daugnters, and a young boy about twelve years of age. The violence offered to this defenceless family was of the most barbarous kind—a loathsome daugeon who committed no crime, and knocking down the daughter, and threatening to from a town where the working people, to their blow the brains out of the mother. Mr. Parker eternal honour, committed no violence whatever, not blow the brains out of the mother. Mr. Parker presented them with a purse with which they proceeded towards the top of the stairs, but finding that it contained only half a crown, they returned, and becoming exceeding violent, she begged to have their lives spared, and gave them four sovereigns, after which they ransacked her pockets, and found a purse which contained about seven sovereigns and a half; charten housed of them to return the purse, as it she then begged of them to return the purse, as it fold energy; the more the working classes are persthetine appointed for the commencement of the secuted, the more determined they will be against lecture, a few of Mr. Martin's friends repaired to Out of the store-room they took part of a boiled ham, and a bottle of port wine. Thirteen yards of Irish linen, twelve silver table spoons, and Church Rates.—The Almondbury Church-rate three tea-spoons, they took out of the kit- has been brought before our magistrates by sum-Though we shall be obliged to go to Press early for the Scotch Papers, we shall give later editions for our readers nearer Leeds; for this reason

Milksellers v. Buyers.—The majority of the left the house as day light was beginning to appear, to become a question of interest—the one party advanced this healthful beverage up to the winter price, and this two months before the usual time. This aroused the feelings of the poorer class of the poorer class of the poorer class of the price.

Milksellers v. Buyers.—The majority of the presence, after which they presence, after which they become a question of interest—the one party advanced this beauthful beverage up to the winter most distinctly to Titterington and Dawson, the porting it. All the townships are taking the matter abandon public-houses for ever.

This aroused the feelings of the poorer class of th the Scotch Papers, we shall give later editions for our readers nearer Leeds; for this reason the require the transmission of the communications of our Correspondents on the days and this two months before the usual time. This aroused the feelings of the poorer class of the poorer clas to not to purchase but at a certain price, namely, taken to the room in which they were of bringing hundreds so prove that the rate was two pence per quart, summer and winter. make the "Northern Star" as deserving of support as Late Intelligence can make any Newsport, we shall in future do that which has ing on the Thornton Road, two of them agreed to refused for above an hour to got themselves ready be lowered into a draw well, which was partly until they had some refreshments procured for them.

near Bradford, on the 2nd of August, and a gold knowledge of the scriptures.

Thursday week, the first cattle show of this recently formed association was held at Hebdenbridge, near Halifax. From sixty to seventy members and other friends of the association, dined at the White Lion Inn, Col. Ramsden, in the chair; one of the vice-presidents, who occupied that station in the absence of C. Rawson, Esq., the president, who was detained from attending, on account of the serious indisposition of his brother, who is since dead. The speeches, toasts, &c., deliveaed, were appropriate to the occasion, and were made different

#### of the kind in the show. TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sirs,—You will oblige your friends at Halifax, members and officers of the Radical Association, held in Gaol-lane, if you will insert the following sums of money, which the treasurer of our Association has received from the delegates of Midgley, Warley, and Sowerby-bridge, viz:-

Midgley (Defence Fund) Warley and Sowerby-bridge (Defence Fund) ...... 3 10 0 National Rent ...... 0 15 0 Your attention to the above will greatly oblige, ROBERT SUTCLIFF, Chairman.

Sunday night last, about ten o'clock, a fire again broke out in the upper room of the same mill, and assistance was as readily given as on the former and twenty valuable watches, and other property, occasion. The engines belonging both to Great and were stolen. The thieves were disturbed in their Little Bolton, and the engines of Mesers. Ormrod robbery, but made their escape with the booty; they gratified, with this most unequivocal attestation, and, on perceiving streams of blood, cried out shame. and Hardcastle, and W. Garnett Taylor, Esq. were described as being dressed in the garb of perthat our honest efforts and well meant endeaton got further assistance, and Pollard was speedily on the spot. The fire spread rapidly throughout the room, and before the engines could be beauth that our honest efforts are were described as being dressed in the garb of pertained until throughout the room, and before the engines could be beauth that our honest efforts are were described as being dressed in the garb of pertained until throughout the room, and before the engines could be beauth that our honest efforts are were described as being dressed in the garb of pertained until throughout the room, and before the engines could be beauth that our honest efforts and well meant endeaton that the special pertained until throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and special pertained until throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and before the engines could be beauth throughout the room and before the engines. Monday at two o'clock, when he was taken before by brought into play, the roof had suffered matemaking their way towards foundate, with each a since our last report of the betting on this race,
small bundle with them. No clue has yet been obScott's favourite, Charles XII., has continued to adthe magistrates, and convicted in the penalty of rially, and afterwards fell in. Fortunately, however, the fire was extinguished before it could get into any of the lower rooms, although considerable Proud and William Watson, on Thomas Robson, damage was done to the machinery and windows beiron-founder, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Lister and low by the water. About half-past one o'clock, the into great alarm by the following occurrence. Son, who had been getting himself shaved at a flames were completely got under, and no damage lad was observed carrying a board fixed to a poll barber's shop, and who heard the cries of murder was done to any of the surrounding buildings. ex up and down the street, upon which was a paper proc ed frem Pollard; he went to the door of the cepting a few broken squares of glass, from the effects headed, in large characters, "Radical Reform," shop, where he stood for a few minutes, when he of the heat. The officers and soldiers of the 96th which struck the eyes of several of our worthy and was ordered to move. Robson replied that he was Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Caire. loyal people, who, no doubt, thought that the Chargot under, cotton was found in the mill saturated but, upon looking at it with more deliberation than subsided, on examining the mill, the cotton and a comber, was taken to the lock-up by Policeman number of the cops were again found to have been Wardle Watson, on a charge of drunkenness, covered with the same liquid. It was also noticed. covered with the same liquid. It was also noticed, which was aggravated by throwing out in rather during the fire, that occasional bursts of large flame took place, as if from some exceeedingly combustible substances; and this, in some meesure, accounts for the immediate destruction of the roof. There is place, not more than three and a half yards by not the slightest doubt that the mill was wilfully set four yards, and those divided into three apartments, on three by someoday, and that has not ligion. His labours were unremitting in visiting of Calcutta, from Saturday evening till Monday been the case; and it is to be hoped that the perpendicular that four yards, and those divided into three apariments, on fire by somebody, and that its total destruction

#### PRISTO V. SUFFOLK.

LECTURE.-Mr. John Goodwin Barmby has lately delivered here a lecture on the People's Charter. It took place on Sunday, and he accordingly premised it with some remarks on the connection of true religion with liberty. He then separately proved the right and benefits of Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, Paid Members, and the no Property Qualification clause of the

#### BUNDERLAND.

LECTURE.—On Sunday last, Mr. George Binns delivered a lecture on the Sands, to a numerous and respectable assemblage, on the sins of the Church. £1 3s. 63d. was collected towards the County of Durham Defence Fund. We perceive that Mr. Binns is to lecture at two o'clock next Sunday afternoon, at the same spot. We hope the people will do their duty, and support these missionary

CHARTISM.—The working men of this town are bestirring themselves in right earnest. The work of organisation progresses rapidly. We are getting up weekly street meetings, with committees to each street to enrol. The authorities have put down our demonstrations, but we are gathering up our strength triumphantly.

DEFENCE FUND.—The working men of Sunderland and the neighbourhood have collected upwards of seventy pounds for Messrs. Williams and Binns's

THE SUNDERLAND CO-OPERATIVES.—These men are rapidly increasing their capital and trade. The Chartists are determined now to throw their weight into the scale; upwards of sixty of our Southwick workmen took shares last week. Great numbers in the town are enrolling, and the miscrable, canting, cowardly, light-weight, well-armed, tottering shop-keepers are, or soon will be, left to try what plunder they can get under the sham-fight tuition of the drill

#### BARNSLEY.

ORGANIZATION OF THE RADICALS.—A meeting was called for Thursday night week, to be held at Peter Hoey's. In the course of the day the supervisor called upon his wife, and told her if the meeting took place, her husband's license would be stopped. But this was not all the intimidation resorted to. The specials were called out, the magistrates sent for, and the military called out of bed. The meeting adjourned from Mr. Hoey's to Barebones, and organized the town in such a manner, as to set at defi-Stump Cross, by a gang of highwaymen. They took ance the malice of the people's enemies. On the from the person of Mr. Cockeroft six £5 notes, a Saturday following upwards of ten pounds had been bill from the person of Mr. Cockeroft six £5 notes, a Saturday following upwards of ten pounds had been collected in consequence of such organization. On the previous Tuesday, one of our fellow townsmen

was sent to prison for crying "Hurrah for the (From another Correspondent.) The town is now organised in such a manner as to defy the petty tyrants who are overreaching all law, both human and divine. Our sectional meetings are doing beyond our most sanguine expectations: they (the people) have nobly come forward to ward off any injury which may be inflicted on the families of those men who are so unjustly incarcerated. and also to defray the expenses incurred by appealing to the Queen's Bench for a mitigation of bail, which has been granted in the following manner: Hoey and Crabtree, £200 each, and two sureties each in £100; Vallance, £100 himself, and two sureties in £50 each; and the other six, in £80 each able, the Ecclesfield lads had large walking sticks to principal, and two sureties in £40 each for each help them on their journey. They then formed into a individual. Now that such a reduction has taken procession, and marched through the town, and they so

# HUDDERSFIELD.

in her presence, after which they moning two poor men for non-payment, and is likely

6th instant, at the School-room, under the directions of Lieutenant Fabian, from the Parent Society, On the Friday morning, they were sent off in a car London. The children went through a short exami-

nical, will be promptly introduced; tending to and fell back. He was, however, drawn up by the Titterington, and by the description and certain now going on there. One was 30 years of age, a make the "Northern Star"—the people's paper leg, head downwards. A quantity of water was marks which the young man gave of it, they were native of some part of Shropshire; another, aged found to correspond, but the men were on their road 25, named Ellis Haigh, from Sheffield; and the to York. The police officer also returned by the next other unfortunate, a youth aged 17, from Northamptonshire; they were all employed by the railway company; the whole number of persons who have to the flagged pavement below. Verdict, "Accidental Death." CALDER VALE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—On lost their lives in these works since the commencement is sixteen individuals.

> house, and, on leaving in the morning, carried off a quantity of wearing apparel, which she sold at another house in a different part of the town, where she also slept the following night, but rose early in the morning, and took away with her another quantity appropriate to the occasion, and were made and of clothing, besides robbing the mission gentlemen from the neighbourhood. Prizes were house of half-a-crown in money. A description given to the owners of the different animals which of her person being given to the police, Bentley, one of the beadles, when taking a person to prison, saw the woman in George's Road, Manchester, and apprehended her. She was identified, and committed upon two cases of felony. ROBBERIES .- During the last fortnight, several

robberies have been committed in this town. The depredators have got into the premises by entering and paid breathless attention to the proceedings of cellar grates, or through windows. Various articles have been pledged, and owned, but no clue could be got to the thieves until Monday morning, when a person named Gowther Butterwick went to a pawn-with the late orders of the magistrates. It was then moved by Mr. Wellis and essended by Mr. Dornald by Mr. Wellis and essended by Mr. Wellis an broker's wife, recognised the man as having pledged, a short time before, three silk gowns, which had man waiting for some time, when he began to suspect all was not well, for he left the shop, and left against him at the sessions for felony.—On Sunday morning last, the shop of Mr. Davis, of Todmorden, watchmaker, was feloniously entered by three men,

RADICAL REFORM.—One day, last week, this town, or at least some part of the inhabitants, were thrown cross, used the most praise worthy exertions, as also tists were about to assemble. No time was to be did John Bolling, Esq. and other gentlemen present. lost. The police were informed, who went in pur-The most singular part of the story remains to be suit of the young rogue with the board, &c., who, told. On Saturday merning, after the fire had been being found, the board and paper on it were taken, with oil of turpentine; and on Monday morning, at the first sight, it was discovered that the seditions after the general bustle usual on such occasions had paper contained only the announcement of a tectotal meeting, which was to be held that evening, and was headed "Radical Reform." Of course the boy was allowed to pursue his perambulations through the streets without further molestation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On the 6th inst. was interred at the Catholic Chapel, in this town, the Rev. Mr. Brown, Roman Catholic minister, a truly pious and practical Christian, beloved by all who had the sacrifice. A few days previous to his death, he visited a person sick of the typhus fever, superintended by the insertion of his letter which is merely a repe. no place of confinement but such a Loss—an one than a thousand pounds.—Munchester in a few days put a period to his useful and indefation in other words, of our last week's comment on that is a mitted is by a few small holes over the little more than a thousand pounds.—Munchester in a few days put a period to his useful and indefative and the contagion, which is a few days put a period to his useful and indefative and the contagion. tigable work of charity and love.

Toll-Keeper Fined,-On Monday, before the Rochdale Bench, T. Roberts, keeper of a toll-gate near this town, was summoned to answer the complaint of Thomas Bennett, for making him pay toll for leading lime through the toll-bar. Roberts contended he was right, and was asked by the magistrate if he would return the tell, and pay the costs, which he declined to answer. On being several times asked, the bench convicted him in 40s. and costs, with liberty to appeal at the sessions.

WIGAN. Public Meeting.—On Monday evening, a meeting took place at the Bear's Paw public-house, to consider the best means of rendering assistance to the families of those staunch Chartists who have fallen victims to Whig oppression, Mr. William Dixon in the chair. Five shillings and threepence were collected in the room; and the committee of the Radical Association was empowered to raise further subscriptions.

#### SHEFFIELD.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIRS. - You are no doubt aware that Messrs. Foden and Fox, have been arrested on a charge of sedition, and althotheir imprisonment has been a serious injury to them and their families, we have had an increase of no less than 700 members in our Association since their arrest. And no doubt you have heard of the Judas like conduct of Mr. Palfreyman, our Radical townsman, on that occasion. Ebenezer Elliot, Esq., and Mr. J. Wols stenholme, of Dun Field, nobly stept forward into the breach betwixt Foden and our oppressors, and he is now out on their bail, and we have speedy hopes of the liberation of Mr. Fox. The authorities of Sheffield thought proper to interfere with our peaceful and legal meetings, and thereby prevent the agitation from going forward in the public manner which it had hitherto done, but the attempt has been a complete failure, and we are now organizing into small parties meeting in each other houses to read the news, and receive such information as we had before done in public, (but besides these small parties, our Association Room is crammed to excess every evening in the week, Sundays not excepted. We have attended regularly at church for some weeks past, in such numbers, that the church has been crowded in every part, and on one occasion three individuals addressed large audiences in the church-yard.

On Sunday last, several self-styled Gentlemen thought proper to resort to physical force, in order to eject some peaceable Chartists from the pews, but they got their compliment returned, with full interest, for a regular scrimmage ensued, and the minister, who was in the pulpit, was an eye-witness of the total defeat of the aggressive church party, and they gave it up, after half an hour hard struggling for a bad job. They then made off for the magistrates, but they were not to be found, and they returned with empty carriage. Immediately afterwards fifty police and constables arrived who immediately separated themselves, and went up and down the church marking who was present, no doubt to pay them off another time; so the Chartists kept quite possession of the church and yard till the service was concluded. £7,000 has been drawn from the Savings' Banks, by sick clubs, trades' unions, and secret orders, and we are likewise carrying exclusive dealing on to a very great extent. On Monday evening last, a silent meeting was held in Paradise square. from seven to eight o'clock, when about 5,000 were present, called solely by means of the classes. Soon after seven o'clock, a procession arrived from Ecclesfield in solemn silence, with their hands on their mouths to denote peace; but what was most remark-

G. C. CHESTERPIELD AND BRAMPTON.—On Tuesday week. Mr. Wm. Martin, from Dublin, delivered a lecture on the present condition of Ireland, to a respectable audience in Chesterfield; at the close of the lecture the meeting requested Mr. Martin to deliver a similar leading to the lecture of the lectu the room for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, when to their astonishment the land-CHURCH RATES .- The Almondbury Church-rate lord met them with the declaration that the magistrates who had lately renewed his license, cautioned him against lending the room for any such purpose.

looking at the shipping, fell from the Quay into the dock, and was unfortunately drowned, although British School Association was held on Friday the 6th instant, at the School-room, ander the direct the result of the country, but there was nothing on his person to indicate who he was, or whence he came.

THE LATE TOWN CLERK.-Mr. George Codd, the late Tory Town Clerk, has had awarded to him £550 yearly as compensation for the loss of the Town Clerkship by an order from the Lords of the

POLITICAL TEA PARTY.—At the weekly meeting of the Female Patriotic Association, held at the Royal Oak, it was determined that a tea-party shall be held at the Royal Oak on the return of Dr. Taylor

Inquest.—An inquest was held at the York Tavern, on Tuesday, before Mr. Jackson, deputy coroner, on the body of Thomas Blosdill, an inmate of one of the Trinity House hospitals, who died of the injuries received by a fall from a flight of steps

RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of Police Office, On Thursday last, a person salthouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Stubbs in the chair, it was moved by Mr. John Walker, and seconded by Mr. Wilde, "That this Association do recommend the immediate formation of an Election Club, in order that this town may have ready two Radical candidates at the next election, when it was announced that Dr. John Taylor would be the second Radical candidate for this town. Moved by Mr.

Walker, and seconded by Robinson, "That a vote of thanks be tendered by this Association to Colonel Thompson for the manner he has conducted himself at the late election for Manchester, and also the noble sixty-three who voted for Universal Suffrage on that occasion." DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the Democratic Association was held at the White Hart, Salthouse-lane, on Monday evening last, Mr. Oades in the chair. The room was crammed full,

broker's shop to pledge a great coat, and a bed moved by Mr. Wallis, and seconded by Mr. Day—sheet, which he asked 15s. for. Mrs. Hall, the pawn—"That this meeting, having learnt that the servile "That this meeting, having learnt that the servile magistrates of this borough have determined to send a short time before, three silk gowns, which had been stolen from the house of Hannah Holt, of Red Cross-street. She sent for a con table, and kept the man waiting for some time, when he began to suspect all was not well for he left the short and left the shor Incendiary Fires at Bolton.—Early on Satarday morning last, a fire was discovered in the mechanics' shop at the mill belonging to Mr. Adam Kay, in Mawdesley-street, Bolton. An alarm was given; the town's engines were immediately brought out, and the fire was extinguished before it could beries, and two bills of indictment will be preferred by Messrs. Tate, Reed, Rawson, and others, was passed unanimously. After civing three cheers ported by Messrs. Tate, Reed, Rawson, and others, was passed unanimously. After giving three cheers for J. C. Parker, who alone has refused to be a tool of Lord J. Russell, and three groans for the rest of the Hull magistrates, the meeting separated.

#### TATTERSALL'S-Monday. ST, LEGER.

vance in favour-2 to 1 was taken in the early part of the afternoon, and towards the close 200 to 110 in good quarters. The quotations against Bloomsbury were also subjected to a material change -3 to 1 was offered currently at the commencement of business, and 11 to 4 laid against him with Hetman Platoff thrown in. His friend, however, rallied as the afternoon advanced, and reduced the odds to 5 to 2. Euclid had several friends at 12 to 1, and Bolus and Hyllus at 30 to 1. The Commodore, reported to be lame, was nominally at 30 to I; his actual price, we should imagine, is much greater: 40 to 1 was laid three or four times against Hetman Platoff, and offered up so the close, The Corsair, Sleight-of-Hand, The Lord Mayor, and the

Dey of Alylers were friendless. Closing prices :-200 to 110 agst Charles the Twelfth—taken

5 to 2 agst Bloomsbury—take 3 to 1 12 to 1 agst Euclid—taken

20 to 1 agst The Provost—taken and afterwards off. 30 to 1 agst The Commodore—off.

30 to 1 aget Mr. Wormald's Bolus—taken 35 to 1 aget Mr. Ramsay's Easingwold-taken and afterwards offered

35 to 1 agst the Corsair—offered 40 to 1 agst Hetman Platoff-taken and afterwards offered

1000 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Sleight-of-Handtaken 2000 to 5 agst The Mountaineer—offered

6 to 4 on two agst the field DONCASTER CUP.

100 to 50 agst Charles the XII—taken

30 to 1 agst Hullus—taken

## BIRMINGHAM.

The CHAIRMAN said that the committee had held one of the officers ordered them roughly to move on preliminary meetings, and made every arrange. They did not immediately do so, and one of the poment for bringing the inquiry to a satisfactory issue. The corporation was induced to institute the present inquiry in consequence of an impression unfavourable to the town and the population generally having gone through the Kingdom. It was of the last importance that the real facts should were decent looking men. When the police ordered be known, and the more especially as a strong co-ercive force was about being fixed permanently amongst them. A Government commission had been no resistance offered to the authority of the police. amongst them. A Government commission had been no resistance offered to the authority of the police. spoken of, but that would only examine into the The man whom I have described as being struck by conduct of the magistrates, and might, for aught the people knew, be conducted with closed doors. I returned to the Bull Ring, and stood opposite from the Leeds Mercury, and get them distributed in Bournes' shop. I saw a great crowd of persons payers, felt it their duty to adopt the present course. No one will be coerced to give evidence. If the police, the military, or the magistrates wish, they can, by themselves or others, crossexamine the several witnesses. The inquiry will armed with hedge or fence stakes. I should say the employed are about to be practised very extensively around us. Thus you are hour the lieux months of the course of the course of the several witnesses. examine the several witnesses. The inquiry will armed with hedge or fence stakes. I should say the employed are about to be practised very extenembrace first, the character of the meeting of the their number was not more than 400 or 500. The Ath of July; second, the state of Birmingham in the interval between the 4th and 15th of July; third, the circumstances of the riot of the 15th—whether lads, from twelve to twenty years of age. I observed the state of the meeting of the none would ringleaders were men; one of them I should know pounce upon the jackals, their own providers. But, Sirs, we are not yet deterred, and are still going on in the good path of Chartism, and mean not to end till the they were premeditated-how many and what persons took a part in them-what was the conduct of the military and police, and what measures were taken to prevent those meetings. As an individual, he (Alderman Sturge) was particularly anxious, for the sake of the character of the town, that the investigation would be gone into, as by it such facts will from curiosity; and as the mob approached, they he (Alderman Sturge) was particularly anxious, for be elicited as will remove a general but very false receded, some of them as if alarmed. When the impression regarding the town and its inhabi- mob approached the end of Moor street, they halted,

tants.

Mr. G. Edwonds expressed a strong degre to them flourished a hedge-stake, he had in his hand, render the Committee every assistance to facilitate the enquiry.

Mr. G. Edwonds expressed a strong degre to them flourished a hedge-stake, he had in his hand, round his head, and shouted loudly, "Come on, my boys, they dare not face us." The mob hurra'd, and the leaders looked up Moor-street, they haited, and the leaders looked up Moor-street, and one of them flourished a hedge-stake, he had in his hand, round his head, and shouted loudly, "Come on, my boys, they dare not face us." The mob hurra'd, and Mr. Thomas Lucas, surveyor, and residing at 176, Bristol-street, then came forward and made the following deposition:—About a fortnight previous to the 4th of July, the people were in habit of meeting on the Bull-ring, at eight o'clock, each night, for the purpose of hearing the Northern Star read. On such occasions there was no chairman. The people so assembled were strangers to him. The greatest silence was observed, and two persons were appointed to keep the horse road clean. He never knew or heard of any obstruction having taken place during that fortnight, nor was there any attempt made to suppress them. On one occasion a person said something about Yardsley fields. He said that they ought to be divided." There was also something said about the proper laying out of land. On the 4th, there were about a thousand persons assembled in the Bull-ring. Two of the London police pursued a man who was carrying a standard or flag, which they attempted to wrest from him. There was no crowd after that man. A scuffle ensued, the pole of the flag was broken, and the people converted the pieces into weapons of defence, with which they resisted the police who had commenced an indiscriminate attack upon them. The police struck first. The people attacked in turn, and over hands, and also threw stones at the window shut- and revolutionary tunes. These processions were some struck first. The people attacked in turn, and overpowered the police, who field in all directions. The people then cried Holloway Head, and they proceeded in this own person; as he was present the shutters of this own person; as he was present the shutters of the produced in his own person; as he was present the shutters of the produced in his own person; as he was present the money was advanced by Mr. Pitkethly for extricating them from an overland overland to me or two transactions in the first, and one on each of the breast.

In the united in all directions. The produced in his own person; as he was present times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the staked by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the supper, and more than once I have seen them preceded to me to times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the supper, and more than once I have seen them preceded to me to times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the supper, and more than once I have seen them preceded to me to times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the supper, and more than once I have seen them preceded to me to times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the stake up at the work the sale of the money was advanced by Mr. Pitkethly for Mr. Bussey himself, and to Mr. Richardson when the captures by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the sale of the breast; and a Lady in the supper voucner nad over the times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the sale of the money was advanced by Mr. Pitkethly to Mr. Bussey himself, and to Mr. Richardson when the capture of the breast; and a Lady in the supper voucner nad over times headed by the carcase of an entire sheep, with the sale of t rather than be under such a system as this, (mean- stakes thrown at the upper windows of the houses, known in Scottish historying the police) they, even for the sake of economy, would rather be under a military government, and the first broken into was Messrs. Bournes'. The they should know what they had to trust to." mob tore down the shutters, and then, with the Another said—"We shall presently have one or two of the Convention here." Soon after, a member of the Convention addressed the people, saying—"We shall meet again in an hour and a half." The crowd consisted of workmen, stout lads, and young men. Several of the should see, from the inside. The house appeared to be deserted. Just about this time, house appeared to be deserted an entrance into Another said-" We shall presently have one or two edges of the shutters, broke through the windows. quietly. The first speaker told them-" That they the shop of Mr. Leggett, which also was undefended. who were not prepared to meet the police in a The mob brought out some bed ticking, and unrolled determined manner, should go home. He was it in the street, not far from where I was standing. They gathered it up again, and took it towards into collision at that hour of the night, and armed with minutes after, several yards of the iron railings in Nelson's monument. I then saw a flame, as of a such destructive materials as lighted torches, the confront of Thomas's Church were torn down, and bonfire, just below the monument, and nearly opposed to sequences would have been most appalling, not merely after breaking them into small pieces, about fifty of site Bourne's shop. From the time the demolition the people, mostly lads, armed themselves with first commenced, to when the fire was first carried Police, one of whom, without the slightest cause or speedily after in a blaze. I saw a boy come out of one John had resigned, and then commenced a scene such linancial fraud that is any where on record, (The witness exhibited his forehead, and over his His hat was cut through.) Another policeman, struck him with his truncheon on his arm. A special constable coming up at the time had his and ran away. This man was not armed, and had not wound dressed. He could not sleep that night with taken part in the demolition. I then heard a cry of pain. The next morning he visited the spot where murder, and saw a powerful man running along Philip. the occurrence took place, and saw it marked with his blood. On that morning he saw another man removed to the doctor's. He had been wounded on

# Tuesday, September 10.

He merelyattended them from curiosity.

The following witnesses were examined this day: James Smith, plater, of 4, Court 1, house, Blu-ther-street, examined :- I work chiefly for Mr. John Ryland, and for Messrs. Blackford and Lawson, Great Charles-street. On the 8th July, about nine at night, I was coming home from work, and was walking down Blucher-street by myself; when I got to my entry end, my daughter, a little girl, gaid, "Father, your supper is ready on the table." I was then standing with my face towards the entry, and my back towards the street. Two of the London policemen came down the street whilst I was so tions. I cannot say how many people there were then struck a neighbour of mine, named Andrews, who then left, and went along Philip-street, Colmore-street, a staff. The blow knocked him down. I went to were scouring the streets. I then went to my residence whilst down, they struck me three times upon the from the Bull Ring. back. I was disabled from work nine days, and worked with great pain for three weeks. Mr. Waddy, my club surgeon, attended me. Besides myself, my little girl, and the neighbour I mentioned I saw no one else about. Andrews was in his shirt sleeves, and I believe he had not his hat on. I am quite sure no words whatever passed between us, or were spoken by Andrews or myself, before the blow was struck. I never attended any of the meetings journal for this week. in the Bull-ring, or at Holloway Head. After the policemen had knocked me down, they went away without saying a word. No words passed between

Thomas Baker, law-stationer, of No. 7, Upper

Temple-street, says :- I have passed through the Bull Ring twice when the meetings were holding. about a week before the 4th of July. The meetings ertions in favour of those patriots now lying in gaol; thanks to Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Bell, cannot much about a week before the stin of July 2 in executing about 500 or 600 persons, principles were composed of about 500 or 600 persons, principles were composed of about 500 or 600 persons, principles and we also view with regret and indignation the administration of the laws in this country, and that to the mal-administration of the laws in this country, and that to further exports — where we know that the mal-administration of the laws, do we owe the imprisonment of our friends; and that this meeting declars the requirement of the laws in this country, and that to further exports — where we know that the calmour and fairness with which you have treated the candour and fairness with which you have treated the candour and fairness with which you have treated the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the claims and the conductof my brother Chartists, and the principles, we should no longer see one class in array the bank, and the order focuser of the hark of the principles, we should no longer see one class in array the hark of the principles. before nine at night. The military and London Po-lice were stationed at the avenues leading into the lice were stationed at the avenues leading into the Bull Ring, which was pretty clear, and scarcely the ordinary traffic going on. When I arrived opposite the end of Philip-street, I saw a working man carrying a horse-collar upon his shoulder. He appeared to be resting against the wall. One of the dragoons, in a very words were averaged birm on The rest of the country, by magistrates appointed without the families of those individuals who are now in the hands of our enemies." Moved by Mr. H. Green, seconded by Mr. Baker. Passed unanimously.

2nd. "That from the numerous acts of partiality and injustice committed in several parts of the country, by magistrates appointed without the country. in a very rough manner, ordered him on. The man Well, allow me to rest a moment, and I will go on." The dragoon appeared excited, and said, Go on now, sir, or I'll cut your head off," and inspurred his horse on to the pavement, and drew his the man, with an apparent endeavour to trample Thompson, seconded by Mr. Gretton. Passed unaniupon him with the horse's feet, or to crush him mously. against the wall, which he was prevented doing by the man getting behind a projection. There were no persons near the man at the time this occurred; and insertion had he recisied the orders of the dragoon, or been mously.

INQUIRY INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF OF THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS.

\*\*MONDAY.\*\*

\*\*Monday the committee of inquiry appointed by the corporation to investigate the origin and circumstrates of the committee origin and circumstrates of the committee cross of the late riots, commenced their labours in the committee room of the Town Hall—Alderdom man Strugge in the chair. Mr. Para steed as Societaely and strugged of the Distringing in front of the Office, and several state of the Contents of the steemed friend and delegate to the Convent of the Word and Strugge and Jenkins. Connecilitors F. Clarke, Clowes, Lines, Weston, Ware, Middleton, Hickoy, Cutlers, Hardman, R. Redfern, Martin, and Taylor, The Chairman state of the Contents of the Simming and Dillegate of this report that ever was inserted. The delegate of the steemed friend and delegate to the Convent of the Word and Strugge and Jenkins. Connecilitors F. Clarke, Clowes, Lines, Set and the the inserted and soles and Jenkins. Connecilitors F. Clarke, Clowes, Lines, Set and in Upper Temple-street. I went along New-street,

> no weapons but those I have mentioned—no cutlass, pistol, gun, or crowbar. A few appeared like me-Charter becomes law. chanics, a few were in flannel dresses like colliers. but the majority appeared to be idle persons, having the whole, with the exception of about a hundred, went up Moor-street. I had not left the front of the Public Office more than five minutes, when this occurred. I immediately left, and went up Highstreet towards New-street, expecting every moment that the mob would be driven back by the police. that the mob would be driven back by the police.
> Those who refused to go up Moor-street at the call of the leader, generally threw down their sticks, as if alarmed, and went in different directions. All the shops, as far as I can recollect, were shut, and the street lamps were lighted. When I got half-way up the hill, I turned round, and saw the mob issuing out of Moor-street into the Bull Ring, they ware not running, and appeared to have come back.
>
> THE CHARTISTS—RIOTS AT DUDLE I.
>
> TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.
>
> SIR,—On perusing the admirable defence of Mr. Mouall, for the verbatim report of which the public are greatly indebted to your talented journal, I find allusion made to the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions of the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions of the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions of the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions are greatly indebted to your talented journal, I find allusion made to the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions are greatly indebted to your talented journal, I find allusion made to the proceedings which took place at preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions are greatly indebted to your talented journal, I find allusion made to the proceedings which took place at the charges of the commissioners for exploring the boundary are preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconstitutions are greatly indebted to your talented journal, I find allusion made to the proceedings which took place at the charges of the charges of the proceedings which took place at the charges of the charges of the charges of the charges of the proceedings which took place at the charges of the charges of

shutters of Messrs. Bournes' and other of the shop- in succession was the peace of the town destroyed, and keepers. There appeared to be two hundred or three hundred engaged in this work. They did not appear to be under the direction of any particular person or persons. They used the stakes in their what Sir John would now designate the most rebellious of REAT SEIZURES OF YORKSHIRE GOODS Several shops were attacked at the same time, but

them. They then moved towards the town, to await into Messrs. Bournes', was about half an hour. The the orders of the Convention. Witness, after that, mob did not appear to have increased. No one returned home. On the 15th of July, the night of remonstrated with them, or endeavoured to resist them. the fire, witness went to see what occurred. On his Messrs. Bournes' shop was quickly in a blaze. The return home, he was met by five of the London houses of Mr. Leggett and Mr. Belcher were also through his hat, and inflicted a desperate wound cut. I heard a person standing near me, who was over his temple; the blood flowed down his clothes, looking on, say to the boy, " what have you got there, that is not what we want, we are too brave for that, and temple there appeared a scar, two inches long, if I find any one stenling. I will be the first to strike a dagger through his heart," or words to that effect. The boy immediately emptied his pockets into the street, this work of destruction going on, and no restraining murder, and saw a powerful man running along Philip. in a great measure to self-defence, as all they could do street, towards the Bull Ring, and a man running after was done under the able and intrepid conduct of Mr. him, who knocked him down just as he got to the place where I was standing; when down, he kicked him and a few volunteers in the service, three deep, entirely the back of the head by a policeman who struck several times, and he rolled over, crying "murder." him with his truncheon. That man had He got up and ran back the same way he came, still not been in the town before that morning, crying "murder," and followed by his pursuer. I asked who he was, who was knocked down, and perthe window of which one of his friends was addressing has been stopped at the Custom-house. Blood was flowing from his wound. Witness went to the Public Office to complain of the London disguise; they had seen his staff. No one but the man police. He then met Mr. Shaw, who said, "that it was impossible for the police to discriminate at I have described struck him, or took part either way. The persons around me seemed shocked, and said it was of the street, the russans of Sir John's party were night between persons, and it was well it was not worse with him." Witness observed that nothing "dreadful work." The fires were now raging, and had would have occurred but for the introduction of the reached the upper parts of the houses, and the people London police. Mr. Shaw told witness," not to add cried "powder," as if afraid of the ignition of gunto the excitement." He then closed the gates. Mr. powder in some of the premises. The fire at Messrs. Shaw gave witness no hope of redress. Witness Bournes' appeared to have crept up regularly from the bottom to the top of the house. About this time, which did not belong to the party composing the meetings. I suppose to be between half-past nine and a quarter to ten, a fire engine came up High-street, towards New-The Committee after this witness's examination street, with several firemen upon it. I do not think it was accompanied by either military or police. It came past the fires, and past me, and I lost sight of it. I wondered at its going away whilst the fires were raging, as I saw no obstruction offered to it, or any threat or menace offered to the thremen, or any shouts of exul-

tation at its going. I concluded it must have been taken away in consequence of some molestation offered by the mob. I was about twenty or thirty yards from it when I first saw it, and it was then in motion, and continued so as long as I sawit. In about five minutes after this a cry was raised of "the soldiers," and I saw that he had privately quitted the town by the back the Dragoons enter High-street from Moor-street, with their swords drawn. The mob then ran in all directions, and was taken up by his equipage at the turn-pike gate below Dudley Castle, leaving that town which pike gate below Dudley Castle, leaving that town which

standing; and, without saying a word, one of them in the Bull Ring, but I should think less than 500. was standing at the entry and smoking his pipe, with and got into the Inkleys, where the mounted soldiers pick him up, when the policeman struck me upon in Islington-row, where I arrived at a quarter past the back with a staff, which knocked me down; ten. I was about a quarter of an hour in getting there

#### street Chapel, on Tuesday evening, and shall feel much obliged by your giving them insertion in your valuable I remain your most obedient servant,

Collins and Lovett to send you a copy of the resolutions

passed at their weekly meeting, held in Lawrence-

Birmingham, Sept. 11, 1839. Mr. Richards in the Chair.

Resolved 1st. "That this meeting has pledged themselves collectively and individually to use all their ex-

the people; more especially the late unjust decision in blind to favour of the brutal and blackguard police, without any Gray: regard to the facts of the case, fully convinces us, if doubts remained in our minds, that there is one law siantly without giving the man time to escape; for the rich and another for the poor; and that equal justice cannot be obtained till the people have a share sword. He made a cut at the man's head with great in the election of the men bound to administer the force. The man suddenly stooped to avoid the blow, laws; and that they will never cease their endeavours and the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the market corner of Philip-street. The dragoon then market corner of Philip-street. The dragoon then may oppose them, till success crowns their efforts, and then the sword, and spurred his horse clear to the sword that they will never cease their endeavours to obtain equality to all, in spite of any faction that may oppose them, till success crowns their efforts, and that they will never cease their endeavours to obtain equality to all, in spite of any faction that may oppose them, till success crowns their efforts, and the sword and the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shop at the sword struck the shutter of the shutter of the sword struck the shutter of the sword struck the sword struck the sword struck the shutter of the sword struck the shutter of the sword struck the sword struck

> 3rd. "That the resolutions now passed be sent to the Northern Star. the Charler, and the Weekly Disputch for insertion." Moved by hir. Barlow. Passed unani-

the insertion of our reports, to contradict the slanderous lies that he sends abroad; and Sirs, mark the fact. This dastardly Journal's circulation only amounts on the whole, to the small number of 1,100: this, Sirs, is the fact which mortifies this spleenish fellow, and causes Bournes' shop. I saw a great crowd of persons the different factories in the Potteries, to prevent the coming up towards me from the direction of Digbeth. gathering of the National Rent. They have also re-

> P.S.-If you can insert these remarks, together with the report, we should feel extremely pleased; but if you cannot insert both, please to insert one; if you cannot

> > Yours most affectionately, MOSES SIMPSON. Secretary to the Pottery Charter Association, Hanley.

The report of Mr. Richards never reached us, nor do we remember any of the others. If our friends in the Potteries will send any accounts of their meetings in time and manner stated in our public notice, it shall always be attended to.-EDS. N.S.]

were not running, and appeared to have come back of their own accord. I pursued my way to the end of New-street; when there, I heard the clatter of at that time a resident of Dudley, and an eye witness glass upon the pavement in High-street, in the direction of the scenes then enacted, I am competent to give some tion of Moor-street; I turned down Worcester-account of their nature. It is well known that on the street, and along Philip-street, towards High-street; the mob were then breaking down the triumphal entry into the town, and for several nights

"Woe to the wretch who fails to rear At this dread sign his ready spear;" under the circumstances in which this terrific symbol outskirts of the town, but even the High-street itself, and that at an hour long after many of the peaceable into collision at that hour of the night, and armed with to the parties engaged, but to the town itself. It being generally reported on the morning of the second day of the election that Sir John would be in a minority, the and the working men, who then thought the Whigs their friends, poured into the town by hundreds. In the of the Torics had an Orange flag hanging out of their drawing-room windows: wherever these were to be seen on the arrival of the Liverpool. The quantity of

riot. The Civil power of the town was reduced across the High-street, forming a barrier to the further progress of the rioters. Close to this body of constabuimpossible to hear, whilst at the same time, from this smashing the windows of the Tories, and, in many cases, destroying the window-frames as well as the glass. I saw several entirely smashed to pieces by fellows in Sir John's colour, who wielded heavy bludgeons with both hands, and showered their blows as enectually as though they were using a sledge hammer; at one house in particular, a spirit-shop, the house was laid entirely open, and some of the small showthe street; at this critical moment, a troop of dragoon guards galloped into the town, and, headed by the local magistrates, charged the riotous Campbel--the answer to the many inquiries concerning him was he had aspired to represent in Parliament in the hands

of, and subject to, the tender mercies of a body of never yet heard that he took any active part in bringing riotous affair. I am not aware of what Sir John can on the above occasion. urge in defence of torch-light processions in densely populated towns which are not equally forcible in favour of torch-light meetings in open spaces, and if legal in 1834, why not in 1838? It is unnecessary to say what would now be the fate of a procession of is now bound in heavy recognizances to take his trial at Worcester, for calling of and speaking at a Chartist meeting, where language far more moderate was spoken than was used by many of Sir John's friends in the heydungeon, while Sir John, by his political apostacy, is rewarded with a petticoat peerage, and some £10,000 or £15,000 per year; but this is a state of things which, against another, the rich beholding the poor with dread, who are now in the hands of our enemies." Moved by and the poor viewing the rich with hatred; bu, with the exception of your Journal, the whole of the Daily

> leged classes, and their organs of the press, are alike blind to the signs of the times. To use the words of "They live regardless of the sweeping whirlwind Which hush'd in grim repose, expects its certain prey." I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

> > A WORKING JEWELLER.

Press of London endeavour to hoodwink their readers to

what is passing around them; they pander to their ap-

petites, and full them in fancied security. The privi-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. On Thursby the old road, over Standedge, missed his way, and fell into the New Cut, when, melancholy to re-

tion, Mr. John Richards, August 19th, and have waited anxiously for its appearance. Our anxiety has increased on seeing one of the most paltry and lying reports that ever was inserted. The object of this reports that ever was inserted. The object of this reports that ever was inserted. The object of this reports that ever was inserted. The object of this related to a conference being held at Vienna, and to a demand made by England and France for the opening of the Dardanelles. If such demand were opening of the Dardanelles. If such demand were refused, the present would be a favourable moment for pressing it on the Turkish Government, as the batteries are in a bad state of repair, and the Porte cannot maintain garrisons to defend them. It was our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. He has owed us a grudge ever to our cause in this part. recognition of his sovereign rights in Egypt. The Castor was despatched on the 23d from Constantinople for Toulon, with important despatches for the French Government. The French squadron was at anchor at Tenedos.

The National of Sunday has the following from "The Castor steamboat, which left Constantinople on the 23rd, has brought the news that the accord between the Five Powers, has not been of long duration. It appears positive, that Russia and Prussia withdraw from the quintuple alliauce, and that the first of these powers has addressed to the four others a remarkable report, in which it demonstrates the invitility of a Consession of the consession of strates the inutility of a Congress; nor will it consent that special purpose, of which ten days' notice shall to join that Congress, unless it be held at Con-Another letter adds, that it was not M. Boutenief

who attended the first meeting of the Conference, but

Ismael.

AMERICA, CANADA, AND THE WEST INDIES .- We are furnished with additional accounts of the outrages which the Indians have committed in the prosecution of their warfare against each other and the

THE TEXIANS and the Cherokees have had two encounters, in the first of which, fought on the 15th of July, the Indians were defeated. In the second, which occurred on the 21st, the Indians were utterly routed, 500 of them having been left dead on the field.

THE YELLOW FEVER is assuming a malignant as-

RAINS.—The Lower Canada papers are complain-

ing of a never-ending rain that has drenched the country. The crops are injured, and it is feared that a bad harvest will follow. EARTHQUAKE.—Kingston, Jamaica, and Martinique have been visited with severe shocks of

New York they excited little more than a passing notice. But now it is openly stated that by an immeuse Yorkshire speculation, broad cloths, to the amount of £500,000 (2,500,000 dollars) were in the course of introduction into the Atlantic cities, in such a manner that a part or the whole of the United States' duties have been, or are in the course of being, cvaded by various fraudulent devices.

The greater part of all these goods have been seized by the United States Custom-house officers on in a short time. It was then moved by Mr. Hart the charges of smuggling or fraudulent entries, and are now deposited in the various Government warehouses of the four great Atlantic cities, where they are said to be "libelled," that is, taken possession of, until the matter is tried and determined by due course of law, when, if the allegations on the part of the Government are proved, the whole will be confiscated, and the importers subjected to other penal enactments. In all cases where fraudulent though they had not the power to disbusre any, entries are proven, the parties will be prosecuted for wilful and corrupt perjury, and probably condemned to imprisonment and hard labour.

The cases taken as a whole, certainly present one of the mest gigantie charges of smuggling and One of the parties is now in prison in New York was the signal for a furious attack, and many of those houses had scarcely a whole pane of glass left in their entire fronts. On entering the High-street, I found this work of destruction going on, and no restraining the William writing, the United States officers are not only engaged in proposer, either moral or physical, to repress the party of them are gone on to Baltimore, where, understand a seizure has been effected. All the important parties are Yorkshiremen, with-

Badger (a magistrate), who formed the civil power state that none of the alleged instances of fraud are from Lecus. Some of the cloths are from Saddleworth. In this particular, I speak only as far as some of the goods seized in this city are concerned. Other property besides that which I have mentioned

committee-room to the New Church, on both sides INDIAN WAR-HORRID MASSACRE-TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY INDIANS

(From the Burlington (Iowa) Patriot, July 25.) We learn from Governor Lucas and another gentleman, who came parsengers in the Ione last evening that two hundred and twenty Indians were killed in upper country about the 1st inst. The facts, as they barrels were smashed in pieces, and thrown into treaty, are as follow:—The Sioux had invited the were related by a young gentleman who was at the ippewas to meet them at St. Peter's, for the purpose of making a treaty of everlasting friendship. The Chippewas assembled accordingly, the pipe of lites, who fied on all sides, and, but for their timely peace was smoked, and they parted apparently good appearance, the town would have been sacked, and, friends. A large party of the Chippewas was very possibly, destroyed. Now, then, it may very encamped at the Falls of the St. Anthony, and a reasonably be asked, where was this great vindicater of smaller party encamped on the St. Croix on their the laws, this redoubtable conservator of the public way home, without the least suspicion of treachery peace? Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in Askelon on the part of the Sioux. While they were thus peaceably encamped, they were surprised by the Sioux, who commenced their butchery. They immediately rallied, but before the battle, terminated, the Chippewas lost 150 as the Falls, and 20 on the St. Croix. The number of the Sioux killed on the occasion amounted to about 50. We do not much riotous, tumultuous, and evil-disposed men, and I have wonder at the hostility that has been exhibited by the Sauks and Foxes against the Sioux, if this latter those parties to justice who were concerned in that tribe has always been as treacherous as they were

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION AT ST. JOHN'S Another fire has occurred at St. John's N.B., which

to say what would now be the fate of a procession of destroyed about one hundred buildings. It broke wirking men passing through Dudley with lighted out on Saturday night, about nine o'clock. The loss torches since Mr. Cook of that the lighted out on Saturday night, about nine o'clock. torches, since Mr. Cook of that town, the staunch poli- is estimated at 600,000 dollars. The last great fire, tical friend of Sir John, and to whom he was in great which destroyed 115 houses and stores, occurred measure indebted for his seat in Parliament for Dudley, two years and seven months ago.

The Quebec Mercury contains a report that Sir John Colborne is to be relieved from the administration of the Civil Government of the Lower Province. day of Whig Reform. Mr. Cook will, no doubt, by of the Forces; and that as Sir John declines to rehis steady adherence to principle, be immured in a main on these terms, he will embark for England so

The transport ship, Buffalo, has at length arrived at Quebec, and is said to be destined to convey the political prisoners in the Canadas to their destination—Botany Bay. There they will be indentured to the colonists, and treated like galley slaves for life-made hewers of wood and drawers of water, and branded with the infamy of felons.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET, Aug. 23rd.—The Money Market is in a singular position. The great body of jobbers, grocers, and regular merchants are against lawless aggression or military despotism. in a comfortable position, and are not pressed to any All constitutional law is at an end; justice extraordinary degree. This is emphatically the case is withheld or denied, and brute force is now with all those who are and have pursued a regular and steady business. But in Wall-street the reverse trainers of the Government of Britain.

The period has arrived when resistance becomes Western State Securities at any price; and Post-notes of the best Eanks in Philadelphia are selling late, he was dashed to pieces: The new road is con- at 12 to 15 per cent. a month. Corporasiderably under the old level, and the cut has been tions Bonds bearing? per cent, interest, are alling made through solid rock. We hope no rich man at 97, which is 10 per cent, per annum; and their

ult. says that a disease strongly resembling the Aristic cholera had prevailed for several days, both in that city and Potsdam, from which several persons had died after an illness of only a few hours.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.-Hitherto the title of citizen o

# SECOND EDITION.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

(Continuation of Wednesday, Seven, p.m.) APPROPRIATION OF THE PUNDS.

The Convention resumed its sittings this evening, when it was resolved "That no body convened in fature as a general Convention shall be conbers at least, such members to be chosen in accordance with the 'Rules' of the Convention, which rules require that each delegate be chosen at a public meeting of the district or county, called for A STANDARD LIFTED FOR THE be publiely given, and not to be chosen by a society or public body of any description." Again, "That the balance remaining in hand in favour

who attended the first meeting of the Connection, who merely his secretary.

The French Papers speak of the wish of the young Sultan to have the French and English fleets in the sea of Marmora.

Sultan to have the French and English fleets in the behalf of a General Convention, frameu according to the foregoing resolution."

Some accounts were passed and payment of £2 lane; Natron, City-road; and all other Booksellers in the Kingdom.

The Address to the People of the Empire was discussed, and some amendments suggested when the matter was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report at eleven o'clock on Thursday. The Convention then adjourned at eleven o'clock p.m. to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

# Thursday, Sept. 12.

erroneous and defective system. Certain and fixed rules ought to have been laid down originally, and then the members would be compelled to abide by them. The want of such a system generated the confusion for which they were in some degree justly

aspersed. Mr. PITKETHLY complained that it had been, or would be, reported in the public papers, that he had Tumour removed from her right breast, without

TRUSTERS OF THE NATIONAL RENT.

Mr. HARTWELL inquired whether or not it would be competent for Mr. Rogers, Mr. Pitkethly, and Frost to receive money on account of National their confidence. Rent; because he (Mr. H.) was aware that there were several sums outstanding which could not be immediately paid in, but which would be forthcoming well that Mr. Frost, Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. Rogers he permitted to receive any sums of money for National Rent, and that they be requested to publish the receipt of such sums as soon as possible in the public papers.

Mr. FROST said that he had no doubt but that they held the power of receiving any sums, The motion was carried. Mr. CARPENTER moved that the Convention

issue an order, requesting Mr. O'Coppor to pay in £200 lent to the Defence Committee. - Carried. Mr. CARPENTER then moved that it be recommended to the Defence Fund Committee to take the there Star Office, Leeds, and by all Booksellers necessary steps to appoint a General Defence Fond and News Agents. Committee to sit in London, and that their accounts be handed to the new Committee, with a request that they should be immediately published .-Carried.

Mr. CARPENTER next moved, in the form of a recommendation from the Convention to the Defence Fund Committee, to the effect that a sum (say £20) be forwarded to Mr. Warden, for the defence of those from Todmorden, was received 30th August. who are incurring prosecutions in Bolton, on the terms of being refunded at the earliest possible opportunity.-Carried.

for the application of £10 to Mr. Deegan, on the same terms. - Carried.

#### Treasurer to the Northern Defence Fund. PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Dr. TAYLOR requested the permission of the Convention to give in the reports on the different accounts seriatim; those of Mr. Pirkethly, Mr.

ADDRESS COMMITTER.

Dr. TAYLOR said that he objected to the address presented to the Convention by Mr. O'Brien, as deficient in vigour and determination. He had not time to frame an address, but he would wish to infuse into it a spirit similar to that which he conceived to be contained in the following appendage:-"In accordance with one of the principles which we injury, and the luggage may be said to be rendered demand in the People's Charter, that short accounts useless. make long friends, and short Parliaments the secret guarantee for the most beneficial legislation, we have deemed it our duty to dissolve, regretting that the unexpected, and unforseen arrest of many of our nowise subsided. Aust has been visited by a num-frience forced us to continue in existence, as a public ber of persons from Bristol and the surrounding body, after the duly which we were sent to perform was finished by the presentation of the petition," &c.

It is for you to say whether you shall appoint another Convention or not, and what shall be its powers; in the mean time, TILL SUCH DECISION BE ARRIVED AT we have vested the funds remaining at our disposal in the hands of tried and trusty friends, till such time as the honest expression of your will shall declare how they are to be appro-

of the bank directors. The issuing of this order will be an act of swindling, to rob you of the money you have entrusted to Government, and as the promulgation of it would be the signal for a unive sal refusal to acknowledge that Government longer, you should be prepared with the arms of freemen. to defend yourselves, your homes, and families,

The period has arrived when resistance becomes church made on such occasions were paid by a duty-submission a crime alike against God and this couple in sixteen fourpenny pieces and eight day morning, before day break, a poor man, named have to raise large sums on Stocks, or on State or a duty—submission a crime alike against God and this couple Thomas Donnelly, supposed to be an inhabitant of Post-note Securities, it is impossible to obtain funds man; and while it is your duty to see that that restarthings. Saddleworth, and on his way towards Manchester, except at ruinous rates. It is impossible to place sistance is as effectual in its nature, and as little Couple Western Countries. prolonged as is consistent with your entire success, is is equally ours to place curselves at the head of our respective constituencies, and taking the post made through soils of the dragoon, or open gullty of any breach of the peace, there were several gullty of any breach of the dragoon, who might have taken him into custody. The blow of the dragoon, who was stationed near, and observed he then fell back in his place, and the man hand then fell back in his place, and the man hand then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the man moved of the discovered he then fell back in his place and through such a circumstance of the discovered he then fell back in his place, and the circulation of the of honour, as it is that of danger, lead them or

CHOLERA IN PRUSSIA .- A Berlin letter of the 31st required at any risk-toat every danger mus: be dared, with tyrauny rampant at home, and a triumphant competition abroad—with starvation laws enforced to prevent you making up from other lands the deficiency of harvest in your own—any privation endured during the long dark nights of the approaching winter, and asking you to do nothing but what we opraelves arareasy to set the example of, we throw curselves upon your sapport, and say God defend their right.

The committee soon after the reading of this adjourned, and the address was recommitted to a committee.

PUBLIC DINNER.

ON TUESDAY, the 24th Inst., the ROCHDALE RADICAL ASSOCIATION will celebrate their Anniversary by a Public Dinner, in the Social Institution, Yorkshire-Street. Tickets for the Dinner, Is, 6d. each. May be had at Mr. E. Wrigley's, Printer; Jonathan Nield, Northern Star; and Shepherd and Bake's, News Agents, Church Stile. No Tickets will be issued after Saturday the 21st. Messrs. Feargus O'Connor, J. Frost, and Deegan are expected to honour the Dinner with their presidered as such unless it consist of thicty-five mem- sence. Dinner to commence at Half-past Seven Sept. 10th, 1839.

PEOPLE.

A SERMON Delivered on Castle Hill, Hindles, on Sunday, August 4th, 1839.

CANCER.

Every variety of TUMOUR, FISTULA, &c., &c., successfully treated, without the Knife, at J. L. WARD'S Establishments, No. 18, Trafalyar-Street, Leeds, and No, 1, Liverpool-Street, Oldfield Road, Salford, Manchester.

Mr. FROST in the chair. Mr. SMART, Secretary.

A letter was read from Mr. M'Crea, Kilmatnock, exculpating himself from some injurious reflections reported by the press to have been uttered against him in the Convention during the current week.

A LL the forms of SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, MALADIES OF THE SPINE, COMPLICATED DISEASES of the JOINTS, and every sort of ULCER and SCORBUTIC ERUPTION, that resist the common, or "regular" Modes of Treatment, are also effectually Cured.

him in the Convention during the current week.

Mr. FROST requested the press to notice the remark which, as Chairman of the Convention, he felt bound to make. It was not the fault of the included in the Convention, but of the Convention of the Healing Art. dividual members of the Convention, but of the Convention in its collective sense, that the misunder-standings which had taken place in the debate arose.

An objection to Mr. Ward's mode of practice is frequently urged by empty Theorists, who pretend are are to say, that people only of an advanced age are afficted with Cancer, and that this malady never

can be cured. The following cases will be deemed a sufficient answer:-Mrs. Speed, aged seventy years, No. 22, Kensington, Liverpool, who has been in Leeds, under Mr. Ward's treatment, has lately had a very large

sent in accounts of his own to the Convention to cutting, and being free from every symptom of be paid, for which he had not produced proper disease, has just returned home, and is wishful to be referred to.

Mrs. Urwin, Darlington, aged sixty-two, also lately cured of Cancer of the breast; and a Lady in Derbyshire, sister to an eminent medical man in the vicinity of Manchester, who is about the same age, has likewise been recently cured without cutting. Many individuals may be seen, under treatment, at both of Mr. W.'s establishments, who have been previously cut, "keened," and maltreated by all

> The difficted need only see such persons to be thoroughly convinced of Mr. W.'s superior claim to Mr. W. may be consulted every Tuesday at his residence, Leeds; and every Thursday and Friday,

sorts of doctors, and in all sorts of ways.

September 4, 1839.

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 industrious ciasses;

BY MATTERW PLETCHER

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. Bury, Lancasnire. Published by A. Cobbett, Lordon: and William Willis, Manchester; and sold by J. Hobson, Nor-

Convention.—The following items were emitted in our Convention reports of last week. Mr. Burns presented £13s. National Rent, from Haigh, which had been sent to Mr. Lowry, received by the

BURNING OF THE HON. MRS. ROLAND SMITH'S CARRIAGE ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY .- On Mr. James Taylor moved to the same effect, to Manchester, was within five miles of the latter or the application of £10 to Mr. Deegan, on the place, it was discovered that the carriage of the above named lady was on fire. This extraordinary Several other Delegates made similar recommen- appearance created the astonishment of groups of dations regarding some of their constituents saffer- country people on the road side, which ultimately ing in a similar way; among these was Mr. Bussey, attracted the conductor's attention, when the train for the seven prisoners imprisoned in York Castle, was stopped. The luggage belonging to the cartie entire were referred to Mr. O'Connor, as riage had been placed upon the truck on which the carriage was fastened, and was covered with matting, to which some sparks from the fire must have communicated. This was singular, as the carriage was nearly at the end of the train. In a few moments all was in a blaze, and with difficulty, by the accounts seriatim; those of Mr. Pitkethly, Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. Hartwell. He had examined the different vouchers, and found the entire satisfactory.

cxertions of the men at hand, the flame was got under, after having done considerable damage, to both carriage and luggage, the former having the factory. much burned, while the luggage was thrown about in all directions, with a view of extinguishing the fire. The several cases were opened when the luggage was found to be burning. After some time the train was enabled to proceed, the passengers appearing in great consternation. The fair sufferer is daughter to Lord Tenterden, and will, therefore, probably receive compensation for the damage. The carriage was a new one, and has suffered much

THE LOSS OF THE AUST PASSAGE-BOAT.-CORO-NER'S INQUEST ON THE BODIES.—The excitement consequent upon this melancholy occurrence has in villages, who appear to take a lively interest in the recovery of the remains of their unfortunate fellowbeings who have met an untimely and watery grave. A number of boats, too -their crews in some instances, stimulated by the promised rewards, and in others influenced by those noble and more exalted feelings of which human nature is, with all its depravity, susceptible—have been cruising since day-break up and down the river, and exploring the rocks and sand-banks, in the hope of recovering the remainder of the bodies. In several instances, they We reiterate our convictions that the views we have been successful; that of Whitchurch, the son formerly promulgated, and the recommendations we made, are describing of being acted upon—(there was a run for gell; and the other recommendations of the Manifesto, which have long been familiar to successful, that of ventionarch, the son tide on the sands, at a place called Arr, which is on the banks of the Severn, about two miles above Sharpness Point; and the other, also a boatman, of the Forces; and that as Sir John declines to remain on these terms, he will embark for England so our readers)—the first of them was certain to be of the Manifesto, which have long been familiar to our readers)—the first of them was certain to be offuse in securing your hard-earned savings; then it is equally certain of crippling the resources of Gowernment, and held under vernment, now when every week brings intelligence offort is used for the recovery of the other bodies. flimsy promises to pay one pound sterling, ready to diligent search is being made, as well by the hoatbe issued, by the bank, and the order of council for suspending cash payments, the sare forercuner of a the banks of the river. The inquests upon such of the banks of the river. national bankruptcy, for three weeks in the hands the bodies as were found, have been held before W. Joyner Ellis, Esq., coroner for the county, and the result of the inquiry has completely exonerated the proprietors of the ferry, from any blame which might previously have seemed to attach to them.

# MARRIAGES

On the 7th inst. at our parish church, Mr. James Scarborough, cloth-dresser, Woodhouse, to Miss slary Rayner, of Buslingthorpe.
On Sunday, the 8th inst., at the Old Church, Halifax, Mr. J. Woodhead to Miss Elizabeth Jagger, both of Shelf, near Halifax. The exactions of the

On the same day, at the Old Church, Halifax, Mr. Joseph Woodhead, jun., to Miss Ann Dowhirst, both of Shelf, near Halifax.

On Saturday last, at Bedale, by the Rev. T. Monson, Mr. Charles Hudson, rope-maker, to Miss Ann



MR. HILL'S SERMONS AT HYDE. On Sunday last, two sermons were delivered in the Working Men's Institution, by the Rev. W. Hill. Collections were made after each sermon on behalf of

the funds of the institution. In the morning the attendance was somewhat Min, an impression having gone abroad that Mr. Hill would not reach Hyde in time for morning service; he having, under an erroneous impression as to the time at which the coaches start, written to my that he should come by the first coach from Manchester on Sunday morning. Finding, however, that no coach would reach Hyde from Manchester till twelve o'clock at noon, Mr. Hill went down on Saturday night to Ashton, and thence to Hyde in the morning.
The preliminary services being concluded, the preacher selected for his text.

# JEREMIAH VII., 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

"Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, the God of Israel, amend your ways and your doings; and I will cause you to dwell in this place. Trust ye not in lying words, saying The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord are these. For if ye thoroughly amend your ways and your doings; if ye thoroughly execute judgment between 2 man and his neighbour; if 7e oppress not the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, and shed of this book carry with them a weight of inflience misery—the delights of mercy which is and a solemnity of import which is peculiarly their own, and to which no other words can put forth all wisdom, the source of all benevolence and virtue, all men. and the perfection of all justice: its assertions are taken for evidence; its statutes are regarded as containing within themselves all possible authority; its statements are held to be indisputable, and received accordingly; its instructions are listened to with reverential deference; its promises are considered to be inviolable, and are relied upon with of charity in the life; and that for this reason—beperfect confidence; its threatenings are looked upon cause all its doctrines and all its principles are such as carrying in their own expression the awful certzinty of ascomplishment; its precepts are respected, as containing the sum of wisdom; its commandments Jesus, "shall all men know that ye are my disciples; are observed with scrupulous exactness, and its laws, regarded as universal in their operation, are observed at once with satisfaction and delight. To such a man then, whatever may be his creed, it is enough to know that any given and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances, but as one of habits and feelings, and observances are my discretized. course of conduct, whether national or individual, and dispositions and practices. Hence, when the is denounced in this book as inconsistent with that Jewish lawyer enquired of him upon what conditions great rule of equity by which God hath commanded this intelligent creatures to order their conduct one struction about articles of faith—he said nothing towards another, to ensure at once his denunciation about his holding this or that populiar crotchet of and careful avoidance of it. It is enough, to satisfy an intellectual character—nothing about his being him that a given matter of contemplation has been damied if he did not believe that God, as a proof of practice of it. He is ready, at all times, and under a proof of his mercy, extracted the last groanall circumstances, to subscribe his name to the testimony of this book, and to say:-"Let God be true and every man a liar." This country, in which we live, is, and has been,

emphatically pronounced, by its rulers, its princes,

and its successive Governments, for many hundreds of years, a Christian country. Christianity is not merely recognised by the law, but it is declared by the most eminent authorities to be part and parcel of the law. The Constitution is a vowedly founded upon Christian principles, and is presumed to tend always to the illustration of those principles, by the exhibit him, and left him naked and wounded and half dead: dwell in that land which he had given to their bition of Christian practices. The mitred guardians and there was a priest came by that way, but he of the sacred institutions of religion are at the passed by on the other side; then a Levite came and same time the titled guardians of the secular insti-looked at him, but passed on without rendering him tutions of the state. The highest functionary of the any assistance; but there came also a poor man, a state, the monarch, adds to the pomp and retinue of Samaritan and when he saw him he had compassion royalty, the high title, "Defender of the Faith." on him: and he attended to his necessities, and set This is, my brethren, as it should be. When the him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, religion of peace, and mercy, and benevolence pre- and dressed his wounds and took care of him, and domestic relationships of men are all guided by its necessary. Now mark the direction of the Lord holy precepts, and based upon its heavenly prin-ciples, the man who really believes in this book what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life. will look for the blessing of the Most High to be Jesus gives him this interesting narrative, and conabundandantly shed forth. He will expect to see cludes it by the direction "Go thou and do likewise." our sheep bringing forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late thousands in our streets; our oxen strong to late the conceals eternity from view, and shews boar, with no breaking in or going out; and no us the very principle on which all men shall be complaining in our streets." He will be ready to judged, we have not one word or syllable of faith contemplate the gratifying spectacle of a nation, or doctrine, creed or ceremony; but the sheep on the rightly fitted and jointed together in one, going in and out in the ways of charity, and thronging the highway of righteousness with contented travellers. He will expect to see a nation of breihren acknowledging one father. He will expect to behold " a peculiar people, zealous of good works," each one and love. Not because ye believed in the hypostatic loving his God above all things, and his neighbour union, or in the melothed and annualisated as himself. He will expect, therefore, to find poverty a stranger, and want and destitution unknown; each one lending to him that lacketh, and giving of his abundance to him whose necessities require it-feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, sustaining the widow and the fatherless, usholding the cause of the afflicted, and maintaining the right of the poor-that the gifts of God, which are equal unto all men, may be productive of glory to him, through the promoting of increased happiness to the creatures of his hand. Such is the glorious spectacle which every true believer in this holy volume has a right to place before him as that of a nation-essentially Christian; whose monarch and legislators, whose judges and whose magistrates. whose princes and whose people, unitedly concur in acknowledging and proclaiming Christianity to be part and parcel of the social compact—part and parcel of the law of the land. And well is such a glorious spectacle calculated to induce the exclamation, "Happy is the people that is in such a case; yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord." Whether this character be truly predicable of this country; whether Christianity be indeed part and parcel of the law of this realm; or whether we have trusted, and are still trusting, nationally, in lying words, saying, "the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are these," when our hands are full of violence and bloodshed, car hearts full of extortion and hypocrisy, and our whole practices at variance with the laws and spirit of Christianity, will best appear from a comparison of our laws with the laws of God, as revealed in this book—a comparison of our practices with the practices of parity and holiness enjoined by this pook—a comparison of the spirit which actuates our dealings with each other with that spirit of Christ without which the apostle declares we are "To the law," then, " and to the testimony, for if they speak not according to the words of this book,

is not unusual for parties to run whom the Lord hath not sent, and to "say thus saith the Lord when the Lord hath not spoken." It is plainly intimated by the text that we may "trust in lying words"—pointing to the Temple of the Lord, when the Temple of the Lord is not with us. Let us thereby the measuring line of truth, and try them by the square of justice, that we may know whether ours be the happy case of a people whose God is the The words of this book are not limited in their application to any particular time, or place, or people, or circumstances. They contain not merely historical details-not merely a chronicle of facts and occurrences-but great and abiding principles whose application, and whose operation, is the same at all times, in all places, among all people, and under all circumstances. Hence are we instructed by the hatinal development of true religion:—"Then Apostle that "all scripture, given by impiration of God, is profitable for dectrine, for reproof, for correction and for instruction in holiness; that the man ever." of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works." In fixing your attention therefore upon the important enquiry now proposed, I shall they contain great and imperishable principles, when they contain great and imperishable principles, and the records and instructions of this book as whence we may reason by analogy, and which we have already almost insupportable weight of grief, about then introduced Mr. O'Neil, who spoke at some the solution of the chair.

Mr. Todd addressed the meeting in few words, and then introduced Mr. O'Neil, who spoke at some the introduced Mr. O'Neil, who spoke at some the meeting in support of Charof God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all applicable to our own times; as a guide for our own may apply with certainty to the conduct of all men, her already almost insupportable weight of grief, about

it is because there is no truth in them."

We are instructed by this book that it is possible

to deceive ourselves; to "cry peace, peace; when

there is no peace." We learn from this book that it

In the portion of God's Holy Word which has been selected as a text we have four distinct subjects of Firstly—We have the characteristics of true religion here detailed — execute judgment between a by lot, according to their families every family man and his neighbour; oppress not the stranger, having its own inheritance—so that there should the fatherless and the widow; shed not innocent neither be rich nor poor among them; and, lest blood : neither walk after other Gods." Secondiv—We have a consequence precised of of possession, it was specially provided that no estate the development of face religion thus characterised: sheme ever be alienated from its true possessors, Then will I cause you to dwell in this piece, in but that at the expiration of a given period every the land that I gave to your fathers for ever and man whom misfortune or improvidence, or even

gainsay or opposition from none but the infidel by

Fourthly We have a means pointed out by which for the exercise of hospitality to strangers. Death they who are not in possession of the charac- however, though perhaps less frequently unnaturally depth. Curnareon Heraid.

receptive of all the blessed consequences:—"Thoroughly amend your ways and your doings."

When each of these general topics has had such
brief consideration as the time permits, and the
occasion may suggest, we shall endeavour, in accordance with apostolie teaching, to make the whole
"profitable" by applying it to our own case and circounstances enquiring how for these characteristics cumstances, enquiring how far these characteristics language, in blood, and in religion"—who came of religion are developed among us? How far we from neighbouring lands to settle in Judes; and have been "trusting in lying words?—and what who had therefore no inheritance—no right in the

blood; and that we worship the Lord only, and walk not | their condition—that they should not be oppressed; after other gods. These characteristics are so obvi- and that, in the event of their proving themselves ous, so simple, and so strikingly defined, that they so far unworthy of the special blessings and proneed little explication and but slight enforcement. vision which his benevolence had made for, and The great beauty of the Religion of this holy volume showered out upon them, as to be thus heartless in is its simplicity. Its precepts are so plain that the most dull cannot misapprehend them. The road to individual and national happiness, here chalked out, is so straight that the wayfaring man, though a fool, land of their fathers; cut off from the enjoyment of cannot err therein. All our wanderings from this all their exclusive privileges; and carried away road must be those of choice. All our neglect of these amongst strange people, to be subjected in their precepts must be wilful. Here is no ambiguity—no turn to the endurance of injuries, oppressions, and uncertainty, about the directions of the Eternal to his exactions like unto those which in the insolence of not innocent blood in this place, neither walk after other Gods to your hurt, then will I cause you to dwell in this place, in the land that I gave so be it." Here are no laboured corollaries—no creeds so be it." Here are no laboured corollaries—no creeds so be it." creatures—no secreey in the counsels of God: all their prosperity and power, they had inflicted upon his counsels are "yes and amen"-" thus it is and such as had come within their reach. to your fathers, for ever and ever." After the and compositions, of abstruse character and hard to be understood; but the practice of benevolence and residence promised to the houseless children of pilcharity—the pouring forth of the milk of human

"Twice bless'd; in him that takes and him

Herein lies the distinguishing excellence of Bible Christianity; that while all other forms and modes of religion are full of abstruse mysteries, and painful observances, and elaborate and complicated ceremonies, the religion of Jesus, shadowing forth the spirit of meekness, regards chiefly the exhibition everas, if rightly apprehended and believed, will necessarily produce this result. "By this," saith the Lord drained the last drop of blood and revelled in the last agony, of immaculate holiness, that his vengeance might be satisfied nothing about his "perishing everlastingly" unless he believed that three separate identities constituted but one identity. Of all these eyes that he may disappoint them; he is faithful and at housand other matters of opinion he says not one word in answer to the Jewish lawyer's question; but he answered him, as was his wont, by referring truth. When, therefore, he declared to his chosen same time spreading the great principle of Universal identifies constituted but one identity. Of all these eyes that he may disappoint them; he is faithful and and a thousand other matters of opinion he says not just, as well as holy and reverend; and while his deeds but he answered him, as was his wont, by referring to such familiar circumstances and conduct as might people, that if they continued to keep his laws; to execute righteous judgment between man and execute righteous righte was travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho; and he fell among thieves; and they beat him, and stripped what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life ! Jesus gives him this interesting narrative, and con-

right hand are addressed in the words of blessing and consolation-not because they were Methodists or Calvinists, or Quakers, or Church-of-England men, or Catholics but because they had wrought the deeds of righteousness in the spirit of benevolence union, or in the unclothed and unmanifested deity "not "because ye held the deity to be one person, or three persons, but "because ye fed the hungry, and gave drink to the thirstybecause you clothed the naked, and visited the sick, and ministered to those that were in prison-because ye did these works of charity and use to your fellow-oreatures—come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the beginning of the world."

In strict accordance with this illustrative teaching is the direct instruction of the Lord-Give to every one that asketh of thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away; let him that hath two coats give one to him that hath none; receive not honour from each other, for one is your Master and Father, and ye are brethren." Is it said that these expressions of the Lord are only to be received in a qualified and accommodated sense—that they were not literally given, and were never intended to be literally reeived! I brand the man who dares to make the invidious exception with the name of Infidel! By what rule of fair and honest criticism can the literal sense be excluded from these words? They contain no affirmation of a natural impossibility; there is evidently nothing emblematical or allegorical in their intention. They were either intended for sober. literal direction for the conduct of his disciples, or there is no possibility of knowing when the Lord means what he says, and when he does not—consequently, no possibility of knowing whether he ever meant anything at all. This, however, is a conclusion which can be come to by no one who receives these records as the records of eternal truth. Tis a conclusion which can be arrived at by none but the infidel, and I repeat that none but an infidel will for one moment hesitate to accord to these words the strictest literal interpretation of which any words are capable. I utterly deny the impracticability of literally acting on this precept; and must ever do so, until it be shown to me that the fountains of eternal goodness are so far dried up as that God has neglected to provide, in the aggregate, a suffi-ciency of food and raiment for all his children. Why does any man ask from another? Simply because he is in need. But if we be all brethren, and if our common Father have provided a supply of comforts which contains enough for all, and enough for every one, it needs only then that this precept should be literally acted on by all to secure univercal plenty, universal satisfaction, and universal fore bring our principles, our practices, and our sai plenty, universal satisfaction, and universal institutions, to the touchstone : let us measure them peace. Then would there be a full development of those holy marks and signs of true religion enumerated in the text: there would be no oppression of the stranger—no oppression of the widow or the fatherless—no shedding of innocent blood before the Lord; judgment would be thoroughly executed between a man and his neighbour; we should neither trust in lying words, nor walk after strange gods : and we should then enter into the enjoyment of all the blessedness included in the second point proposed

for our consideration :-The consequence predicated in the text of this

conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in the discharge of all our individual and conduct, in all places, and under all circummidnight, was augmented by his death!

Now, Gentlemen, I have given you a recognise the loving kindness of the Lords to its fullest prescribed for myself, at the beginning of this disment of exceedingly painful facts, and a recognise the loving kindness of the Lords to its fullest prescribed for myself, at the beginning of this disment of exceedingly painful facts, and as I deem it the extent, in providing for merely natural men abuncourse, to adhere strictly to the literal interpretaduty of every individual to do all in his power to lessen dant supplies of that natural truth which is suited tion of the word; for this mode of application is the amount of human suffering, I could not refrain from to their state. I shall put upon the words of this held universally to be strictly proper and allowable, book no forced construction. I shall not seek after in regard to all books of a didactic or instructive mystical meanings, or occult senses, or spiritual character. Now, the Jewish people, unto interpretations, or allegoried similitudes. I shall whom these words were originally spoken, receive, and lay before you, the word of God in all literal simplicity and planness; that its power land in which they had been located by Divine commay go forth unchecked and unabated, suffering mand. Their hopes of bliss—their dreams of happiness-their acme of enjoyment, were in the possession of this land. It was shared among them by Divine commandment; not, as in our day, and as a ong their surrounding neighbours in their day, in great lumps; among a few individuals, while all the rest were left without; but they had it divided the improvidence of some should disturb this equality vice and crime, had made poor, should be reinstated afterpart of the vessel being wholly destroyed and Thirdly We have a caution here given us against in the possession of all that he had lost. It is thus being decired by appearances:— Trust venot in that there was, comparatively speaking, no poor that the Temple of the Lord, the among this people. Every man had property of his sures of iron-stone, have been lately discovered on the Lord, are one allow which, by the reduce of his own labour, the lends of the lends of the lands of the lends of the lands of the lends of the lands of the lends of the lends of the lands of the lends of the lands of the lands of the lands of the lends of the lands of

teristics of religion may obtain them and become accelerated, did yet visit their dwellings in due season. steps are immediately necessary to be taken that we soil no voice in the government—no authority may realize the promises of God to his people. First then, we have here the characteristics of true in whose land they were sojourning. The God of religion; and these characteristics are that we thoroughly execute judgment between a man and his neighbour; that we oppress not the stranger, the faland, that these should be all taken care of that no there is advantage should be taken of the defencelessness of the bloods and they were sojourning. The God of Universal Mercy and Benevolence required, there remarked was the second contribution of the same gentleman. He stated, also, that the sale of Association the theorem. Tickets for the last month had been nearly the condition of the defencelessness of the bloods and the widow; that we shed no innocent advantage should be taken of the defencelessness of the last month had been nearly the condition.

grimage, as a home for ever, was precisely to them, in tian of whatever sect or denomination, the words kindness—the alleviation of sickness, of distress and their day, with their views and conceptions, and under the circumstances by which they were surrounded, that which is now sought for by the laborious classes own, and to which no other words can put forth claim or pretence. By every such mind, whatever may be the peculiarities of his creed, this book is regarded as the revealed will of God, the fountain of Saviour declares that his disciples shall be known of all hepsylman and recreations incident to a high state of civilization, without any oppressive superabundance of labour, which are calculated to make their country a home of happiness and enjoyment to all its children; concerning which their natural and ardent wish would be that they and their posterity might dwell therein for

It is known to all who are but moderately acquainted with the historical and narrative it to be a spontaneous gift, and a token of the respect in portion of this holy volume, that the state of the Jewish land, people, and polity, was such as I have described it to be; that they did enjoy, under their real Chartist, in and around Glasgow, to be a contribution of this holy volume, that the state of the which Mr. Ross was held by the Radicals; and, to the service of the total chartist, in and around Glasgow, to be a contribution of the total chartist, in and around Glasgow, to be a contribution of the total chartist, in and around Glasgow. theocratic form of Government, social and civil advantages such as were known to no other people, nor have been since known; and it is fair to pre-sume that when the Lord Jehovah promised, as in he was sensible that, however small in value the token the words of our text, to retain them in possession of that land for ever, reference was had to all these advantages and to all these privileges; for we cannot suppose any people so stupid as to have placed that high degree of national attachment which distin-guished this people upon mere rocks and sands, or hills and vallies: there must have been something to render the land agreeable; something to make it revealed in this Book, to ensure for it his most care-his justice, laid the whole punishment of a guilty worth living in, or so much importance would never ful attention, with a view to the understanding and world upon the head of suffering innocence, and, as

The God of love, of grace, of mercy, and of justice does not tantalize his creatures: lar does not equivocate or play at cross-purposes with them: he does not bid them open their mouths and shut their to protect the stranger; to sustain the widow; and proportion of the Glasgow Association, towards definy to cherish the fatherless, he would cause them to ing the expenses attendant on the meeting of Sestain fathers for ever, he meant that the result of this that sort of happiness which accorded with their peculiar genius and character; and when we are instructed by the Apostles, that these things are "profitable" for our guidance; that the "promises of God are to us and to our children," we are necessarily to understand this as directly and plainly intimating that in our case the consequence of like conduct will be the continuous enjoyment of all those goods and privileges which are necessary to constitute a happiness accordant with our genius and character. Now this is the very point at which all parts, most infinitely diversified, of all machines—the of the country.
human family.

Moved by Mr.

This brings us, then, to the consideration of the and supported by Mr. Proudfoot "That it is the opinion third topic contained in our text, with which, and of this Committee, that a weakly circular, illustrathe succeeding one, I purpose (Heaven permitting) tive of the principles which are held and the rights for to occupy a portion of your time, in connection with which we contend, would be highly beneficial to the the latter service of the day.

And now, to the Lord Jesus Christ, "the only wise God our Saviour," ha rendered all honour,

praise, glory, might, dominion, and worship, world without end. A hymn was then sung, during the singing of be published on Saturday the 28th current."

which the collection was made. The congregation it was farther moved by Mr. Pattison.

was then dismissed with a solemn benediation.

# A TALE OF MISERY.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMES,-As the object of the present comrannication is to expose injustice, as a means for prerenting its recurrence. I feel confident that by you it will be favourably received. You are aware that John Hedges, steam-loom weaver, and others, in May last, were required to find bail to ensure their appearance at the then ensuing Livergiving bail, which, h will be recollected, was most excessive, they were liberated; and Hodges, expecting that his trial would come on early, proceeded, on Tuesday, the 13th August to Liverpool. He waited until Saturday without being called for trial, when his scanty means were exhausted. Being thirty-six miles from home, and believing that his request would be complied with, he procured an interview with the governor of Kirkdale, and after fully acquainting him with his helpless condition, he applied for admission into their gaol, and the reply which he received was a peremptory denial! I need not describe in what state of mind he returned to the place where he had lodged during the previous night. Happily the poor people were suffi-ciently humane to allow him the privilege of remaining gratuitously a night longer. On Sunday, he started for Manchester, and was compelled to plod his meany way, without food, through drenching rain, and reached home at night, in a state of most grievous exhaustion On the following day his poor mother procured a trifle. by pledging some articles of clothing, in order to enable him to return, and on Wednesday he again walked to Liverpool. On Friday or Saturday, nine or ten days after the Assizes had commenced, his name was called. and he appeared as the bar to plead to the charge preferred against him. Not being aware of this, and having heard of his misery, arising from the refusal of the governor, the factory people with whom he had worked, lest through necessity he should again have to to be appointed, and to cover the other expenses of the His father was a hand-loom weaver, and through sickness not being able to work; his mother, who is about fifty years of age, to partly provide for the sustanance of the family, during her intended absence, on Monday, for a portion of the bedding she received 2s. 8d. from a pawn-broker, and afterwards proceeded on foot to Liverpool with the money collected for her son. On her arrival, she of course found that the journey was useless, as he was already in prison; but, as a mother anxious to learn the fate of him, who, during his father's illness, had been the chief support of the family, she remained in Liverpool until his sentence was known; and on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and Now, Gentlemen, I have given you a simple state

communicating them to you. Gentlemen, I shall conclude by heping that all men

THE SANSON STEAM-BOAT.—On Friday morning the remains of this vessel, the property of the Thames Towing Company, which took fire on Sunday afternoon, off Rosherville Pier, near Grayesend. were raised up and hauled ashore. The damage that she has sustained is very extensive, the whole of the burnt to a complete shell.

10 colors his own faccion an chave something left then, and from the nature of the strata, it is confi-

### SCOTTISH INTELLIGENCE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLASGOW UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION. On Tuesday evening week, the annual meeting of the

Association to the Directors who had officiated for the last twelve montas, pronounced a glowing eulogium to by the meeting. He particularised Mr. Proudfoot, the President, Messrs. Cullen and Kyle, the Vice-Presidents, and "Honest Ross, the Treasurer—a man whom both friend and foe respected, for his zeal, idelity, and candour." He concluded by proposing a deep and lasting impression was made on the meeting. The meeting was just breaking up, when the chairman intimated that the stranger was Mr. Williams of Sunderland, now under bail for sedition. This operated like an electric spark on the sext of the book to follow the fitters and gives them to a non-resident clergy, which tithes and gives them to a non-resident clergy, which tithes ought to go to support the poor and educate them.

Cry hurrah for the Queen, and God bless here chairman intimated that the stranger was Mr. Williams of Sunderland, now under bail for sedition. This operated like an electric spark on the sext of the poor and educate them.

Cry hurrah for the Queen, and God bless here chairman intimated that the stranger was Mr. Williams of Sunderland, now under bail for sedition. This operated like an electric spark on the sext of the poor and educate them.

Cry hurrah for the jove her, yet they regret that her name should be used to sanction wasteful extravagance, such as £70,000 to build stables, while her children to by the meeting. He particularised Mr. Proudfoot,

and appropriate addresses, which were loudly cheered. pay that office bearer a regular salary. He then proposed that £5 should be given to the Secretary for his services during the last five months.

tor to the testimonial, a very small sum should be contributed. He thought that twopence or one penny might be) it would convey an expression of their sentiments as well as the most costly article. (Loud cheers.) Mr. P. cencluded by proposing the appointment of a committee to manage the subscriptions.

Mr. Charles M Kay, in seconding the motion, stated the anxiety that was expressed at Continuinge and the other surrounding villages, that some such testimonial

should be given to Mr. Ross. The motion was unanimously adopted, smid the cheers of the meeting. It was then proposed that it should be a penny subscription, which was also Mr. Pattison announced, in behalf of the Central Committee, that a publication, similar to the Anti-Corn Law Circular, would speedily be issued, at half the

Suffrage in a very effective manner. (Cheers.) It was then agreed that £5 should be voted up the

Delegates. Mr. Cullen rose to move a vote of thanks to the Bord ind diagistrates for the age of the Mr. Moir seconded the motion. The motion was put from the chair, and responded

o by loud and repeated cheers. Thanks being voted to the Chairman, the meeting broke up.

The Universal Suffrage Central Committee for Scotland, met in the Universal Suffrage Hall. Col. lege Open, on Taesday week. Mr. Moir having taken the chair, the Secretary read three letters, the first from Barzhead, requesting a visit from some men are aiming. The acknowment of individual of the central Committee, to come and lecture in their happiness is the object of every man's pursuit; and, village. The second from Paisley, recommending the inasmuch as nations are made up of individual immediate publication of tracts; and the third from persons, so national happiness is, of necessity, made the Vals of Leven, accompanied by a contribution of £1. up of individual enjoyment. So truly are vee to the Central Committee; this letter also insisted on members one of another so truly are we branches the absolute necessity of keeping up a system of of the same great tree—that no injury can be suffered uninterrupted agriculton. The Secretary also stated by any individual, how remote or obscure seever, that the Treasure had that day received from without inflicting its full quota of universal suffering, the townof Hamilton, the sum of £2, and he hoped through the disorder which is thus introduced into that in a short time their funds would enable them the arrangements of that mest simple, and yet, in its

Moved by Mr. Pattison, seconded by Mr. Gilfillan, cause, and should be published." This motion, after some faminar remarks on the utility of such a step, was put and agreed to.

It was next moved by Mr. Rodger, seconded by Mr. Allan, and unanimously agreed to-"That the Circular It was farther moved by Mr. Pattison-"That the Prospectus be published by the literary Committee in the Scottish Putriot of first Saturday, and that slips of it be widely circulated through the nation." Seconded, by Mr. Rodger, and agreed to Mr. Cullen then moved—"That it be entitled The

Scottish Chartist Published under the superintenderne of the Universal Suffrage Central Committee for Scotland." Mr. O'Neil seconded the motion which was agreed to.

It was then moved by Mr. Proudfoot, and seconded by Mr. Pattison-"That is the opinion of this Committee, that a neat office, for the proper accommodation pool Assizes, as they were charged with unlawfully as of the Secretary, situate in a central part of the city, sembling at Newton for the purpose of drilling. Owing be got, and that Mr. Ress and the Secretary be apto the kindness of Messrs. O'Connor and Heywood in peinted to look after it. This motion was put and manimously agreed to. The meeting then adjourned.

> On Thursday evening, according to appointment the Executive Board and Literary Committee of the Universal Suffrage Central Committee for Scotland, met in the Universal Suffrage Hall, College Open. Mr. Cullen having taken the chair, the Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, which was approved of -also letters from Galston and Strathaven, the first with 4s, the latter with £1. The Treasurer stated. that besides these remittances, he had received 5s. from Shettleston; 5s. from Barrhead; and £5 from the Glasgow Universal Suffrage Association towards the expenses incurred by the great Delegate meeting, and to the raising of a fund for the Central Committee. Total amount already received £9.14.

> Mr. Rodger moved "That it be hereby intimated to all the districts that have not made a return of their first contribution to the Central Committee, that they are requested to do so immediately, so that the Com-

It was next moved by Mr. Pattison, seconded by Mr. Illan, supported by Mr. Ross, and agreed to, - "That Comeral Committee, each district shall, after their first contribution, pay one halfpenny per month for each of their respective contributors, and that this sum be remitted to the Treasurer, Mr. Ross, on or before the last Monday of the current month included." The meeting then adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE MOVEMENT.

Gentlemen, I suam whether necessis will unite in asserting, that people, whether necessis to toos or otherwise, who are out on bail, ought to be officially acquainted with the time when their appear ance for trial will be required. Without putting their sureties to the trouble and expense of travelling many miles to give them up, they ought on application as mount to upwards of 70. In the Lancefield Foundry, previous amount to upwards of 70. In the Lancefield Foundry, necessary and affect indifference to be received in custody.

The cause of Universal Suffrage is progressing repidly in this district. The number of the members of the Association in the Vulcan Foundry, previous amount to upwards of 70. In the Lancefield Foundry, previous and he could tell them, and he hoped they would and he could tell them, and he hoped they would members. They have now advanced to 50. The members of the Association in the Vulcan Foundry, previous Secondly—That the address was moved by Thomas Reynolds, who said, "That the Chartists should not have a hearing unless they produced their certificate; a sublimity in the voice of millions that causes and he could tell them, and he hoped they would members. They have now advanced to 50. The members of the many and he could tell them, and the moment they must of them, and the moment they musketry, or the roar of artillery—like the vestal five on the alters of yore, she never dies—she is the

On Thesday evening week, the annual meeting of the members of the Association, for the purpose of choosing office bearers, and transacting other business, was held in the Justiciary Hall, Mr. Proudfoot, President, in the chair. Mr. Wm. Calder delivered a lecture on the principles of the People's Charter, which was received with enthusiasm. The meeting agreed to hold a public meeting in the open districts and associations, also £1 from a banker in air on Saturday the 14th inst.

more lively. On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the Black Bull Hall, Old Cumnock, at which Mr. M'Crae, the Convention delegate from Ayrshire, spoke with great effect. The chairman, Mr. Miller, made also some sensible observations, after which a stranger gentleman, in the most calm and argumentative manner possible, showed the ask if it means the communion table of the law above the stranger gentleman. upon the whole of them, which was warmly responded after which a stranger gentleman, in the most calm

tion. This operated like an electric spark on the audience, who gave utterance to their feelings in one joyful shout of applause, afterwards mingled with indignation against the perfidious persecutions der on the past, and learn wisdom for the future. and appropriate addresses, which were loudly cheered, audience, who gave utterance to their feelings in Mr. Pattison then referred at some length to the one joyful shout of applause, afterwards mingled services of Mr. Gillespie, the late Secretary of the with indignation against the perfidious persecutions Association, to his loss of time and employment in of the Whigs, so clearly demonstrated, when such a promoting the cause, and reminded the Association noble being, one of the mildest political reasoners the benefit! Have the poor benefited by emancipathat the Directors had resolved many months ago to in existence, is indicted for sedition.

that an account of all the movies paid by each dis- no less. trict he sent to all the districts previous to the monthly meeting. His reasons for making this militia; no vote, no musket, be their cry. Votes are satisfaction by showing how each district was getting on. Mr. Francis, of Renfrew, having seconded the

The following individuals were then appointed for the Finance Committee, and to remain in office for three months, namely, Messrs. David Wilson, Peter be able to reap the benefit of his industry, and hinder the landlord from raising his rent, or turning him

tember, and that all the places sending members to tinctions, and those who stand equal before the convention, were to have it possible their rethrone of God and the laws of heaven, should be Mr. Samuel Miller, thought that from what was now read, Mr. Davies would see the propriety of

not pressing his motion.

Chairman honed it would; and what a ridiculous jurors—with whom to be accused, is to be conposition would the Reformers of Renfrewshire be demned—to talk of justice for a poor man in Engplaced in, if they had not a rapresentative present. He would, therefore, move as an amendment, "That we allow Dr. Raylor to remain in the Convention till witnesses for the prosecution—mark the eagerness of we allow Dr. Raylor to remain in the convention that witnesses for the prosecution in the convention of the Convention of the 4th Sept. be the juries to convict—and tell me if it is justice.

decided, and that in the interim the districts meet.

But is it just of men professing to be the friends and take into their consideration whether they will of the people to act as their most virulent accusers to not;" and that the reports of the district meetings be sent to the Secretary by Monday eight men of England in their difficulties? If we are

would be placed in if we were to withdraw the Doctor just new. For his part, he (Mr. Leitch) pass the Coersion Bill, and suppress Irish agitason Several members having delivered their opinion on

the motion and amendment, The Chairman put the votes, when the amendment was carried. On the motion of Mr. Davies, it was resolved that the Finance Committee have the power, if they see it necessary, to reduce the wages of the Secre-A vote of thanks having been given the Chair-

Glasgow Posts

Ist. "Resolved that this Association recommend purpose of carrying into effect the recommendation

4th. "Resolved, that this Association carnestly calls upon the working men of the Leith district, to come promptly forward, and become shareholders, and otherwise aid the Committee, in establishing the aforesaid store, without the least possible

STEWART M'LAREN, Pres. WM. PARGITER, See.

TO THE TRADESMEN OF DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN,—An address having appeared, purporting to be an address from the "Trades' Political Union," passed at a meeting of their body, held in the Corn Exchange, at which meeting, and in which address, the usual resource of the ignorant partisan in defence of a bad cause was adopted—namely, misstatement and abuse, I take the liberty of address.

number in Heuldswerth's shop, stood a leng time at men there in pursuit of them, and the moment they a dunge on in that shop. In Gray's Engine Work, about a fortnight ago, we had not a single member; now there are upwards of 50 visit them." This was the language of an Irish as the source from which she sprung. in that shop have joined the Association. The Globe Foundry lay a considerable time dormant, but it is now assuming a most lively attitude, and numbers are rapidly enrolling themselves in the cause. Nearly the whole of the other public works in and around Anderston, have, for a long time past, been doing their duty. It would be needless to particularise them all.

Acknowledgment—A miller had his neighbour arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from bolicemen in pursuit of the Chartist Delegates! I ask does not this look like the conduct of some of the pretended patriots of 1798!

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Acknowledgment—A miller had his neighbour arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from the proton of the Chartist Delegates! I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat. I can't prove it—and am sorry for it."

Fare or Poets.—There are five thousand and not a single member; now there are upwards of 50 patriot towards the missionary of thirteen hundred in that shop have joined the Association. The Globe Foundry lay a considerable time dormant, but thousand Englishmen, offering, in good faith, the

meeting broke up, apparently highly satisfied with the address, and determined to proceed in the good sause until Universal Suffrage is made the law of the land.

BRIDGETON.

BRIDGETON.

The weekly meeting of this body was held in their hall, Main-street, on Wednesday last—Mr. John hurrah for them. Temember you are slaves by them. hurrah for them, remember you are slaves by them
remember they double the price of your food;
that but for them flour would only be 2s. per stone; districts and associations, also £1 from a banker in town, since the Books had been examined, which he gentleman. He stated, also, that the sale of Association Tickets for the last month had been nearly doubled.

Are sociation to the Directors about the receipt of several sums from meeting agreed to hold a public meeting in the open air on Saturday the 14th inst.

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In this county the Chartists are also becoming year in aiding and propagating such corruption and will sum are several sums from the open air on Saturday the 14th inst.

You have spent years in agitation—who has reaped noble being, one of the minest pointed in existence, is indicted for sedition.

On Wednesday evening, an enthusiastic meeting were held, the numerous families that were ruined, and the many people that were murdered for their opposition to the infamous tithe system, the glorious opposition to the infamous tithe system, the glorious opposition was abandoned; but an instalment was during the last five months.

Seconded by Mr. Charles M'Kay, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Pattison considered that Mr. Ross was worthy of a considerable deal more than votes of thanks, and his proposition was that they should present him with some substantial testimonial of their respect and esteem for him, which could be handed down to his posterity, as a proof of the mind of the Radicals of Glasgow, towards him for his services to the cause of Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) He would not propose that that money should be taken out of the funds of their Association, or any other Association. He wished the conditions are substantial testimonial of the Radicals of Glasgow, towards him for his services to the cause of Universal Suffrage. (Cheers.) He would not propose as follows:—Income, £15–2s. 2½d; Expenditure, that that money should be taken out of the funds of their Association, or any other Association. He wished their Association, or any other Association were some outstanding debis. A long discussion, in were some outstanding debts. A long discussion, in which the most of the delegates took a part, then took place respecting some of the items of the expenditure, after which Mr. Davies of Kilburchan moved diture, after which Mr. Davies of Kilburchan moved and privileges, and no more—the poor theirs, and

can take the taxes off food, and make six shillings go as far as nine will now. With votes they can hinder the tyrant landlords from turning the poor motion, it was carried unanimously.

The following individuals were them appointed for out to starve; with votes they can pass a proper David Pollan.

Mr. Davies said that he was instructed by his constituents to lay before this meeting, the propriety of recommending to the districts in connexion with liament after the Union is repealed. Without votes, this Union, to meet and take into consideration, whether Dr. Taylor should be continued leager in the Convention or not.

At this stage of the proceedings the Secretary

At this stage of the proceedings to the stage are the people of England labouring;

read an extract from the Sun newspaper to the they want political rights and a charter of freedom effect that business of very great importance was to be brought before the Convention on the 4th Septhe God and Father of us all; he created no disfree before the thrones of earth and the laws of

They who ought to have been the poor man's mot pressing his motion.

Mr. Davies said that he believed the principal reason Kilburchan people had for coming to such a resolution at the present time, was owing to the style the Doctor had been writing in some time past. He might, however, as an individual, not insist on his motion being, put, but as one of the delegates from Kilburchan ha was bound to obey his constituents:

Above turned against them, called them bloody-minded, rictous, pludering, and such like disturbances in England have been caused by the Government spies, and by the magistrates, who wanted a pretext for introducing their unconstitutional police, and to put down the peaceful agitation of the people. Above four millions of people met in motion being put, but as one of the delegates from Kilburchan, he was bound to obey his constituents: he would, therefore, press the motion.

Mr. G. Miller said in that exce, he would certainly make an amendment on the motion. He considered that the business to be brought before the Convention on the 4th Segtember; might be the most important business that had ever been brought before it. The Chairman honed it would; and what a ridiculous political judges and packed prejudiced middle-class jurors—with whom to be accused, is to be condemned—to talk of justice for a poor man in Eng-

days.

The amendment having been seconded,
Mr. Alexauder Leitch said that Mr. Millen Whigs, backed by the Tories—propagated the storage to withdraw the by keeping the Doctor in the Convention, and not be did they join the cry against you, and say you were the rioters and murderers the Whig newspapers described you to be! No, they answered, we will not believe it-we will not blame 6,900,000 of paople for the faults of a few individuals—give Ireland justice, and there will be no riots. I ask, is it politic to try to stir the prejudices of one country against those of the other? Working

men, remember it was the policy of the infamous Castlereagh to make the English people believe that man, for his impartial conduct in the chair, the the Irish did not like them. Let us learn from the past; it has ever been the interest of tyrants to keep up the prejudices of one country against the other, LEITH and thus get one to keep the other in subjection, while both were kept in slavery. The interests of the industrieus classes of both countries are the same, to at a public meeting of the Leith Universal Safif they unite to be free; if they disagree, the enemy
will crush both: they will stifle the popular voice in will crush both: they will stiffe the popular voice in both countries, make a desert, and then call it the institution of a Chartist Provision store, far the peace. I came among you to state the feelings of the men of England, and make known their princiof the Convention upon exclusive dealing, and pro- ples. In despite of a mercenary opposition, those viding the necessaries of life at the cheapest pos- opinions have taken root are advancing daily, and sible rate, and of the best quality."

2nd. "Resolved, that this Association recommend men of all classes. Every one seems convinced it that the said Provision Store be established in is time for Ireland to rouse from her apathy, and shares of 10s. each, to be paid by weekly instalments of 6d, per week, or in larger sums, as convenient."

3rd, "Resolved, that a Provisional Committee of Seven persons be appointed for the collecting of information receiving the subscriptions and corrying the subscriptions are subscriptions. formation, receiving the subscriptions, and carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect; subject, of course, to the revisal of the shareholders. A meeting shall be called previous to the application of any last speeches, says that Chartism is illegal in Ireland. Does he mean the principles of the Charter, or the lies of the Tories and Whigs about its supporters? which, I am sorry to see that he, without any proof, has adopted as truth-for, if he means the Charter, I have the highest legal authority for mittee may be enabled to meet the expenses already delay."
Incurred, and to proceed to the advertising for and the engaging of lecturers." This motion was seconded by sent to the Northern Star and True Scotsman for was a Chartist in Ireland. I ask him this plain question; and hope he will answer it for the benefit of truth and justice. Did you, Mr. O'Connell, not sign the People's Charter! I have seen your signature, with other members of Parliament, to the manuscript copy of the People's Charter, and it can be produced at any time. If you have changed your mind say so—meet the Chartists in fair discussion at public meeting impartially convened and conducted. They are willing and ready. Dare you! But, thank God, Mr. O'Connell has now declared for Repeal to the end of his life—the men of England hall that declaration with welcome; they never could understand why, if that measure was the only cure for the evils of Ireland, that the Irish gave that GORBALS.

Last Thursday evening a general meeting of the members of the Gorbals Universal Association was held in the Wheat Sheaf Hall, to hear a lecture from Mr. O'Neil, and to transact other business. The place was crowded to the door. On the motion of Mr. Currie, Mr. David Todd was called to the chair.

statement and aduse, I take the liberty of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment thought (as some have been apprehensive I would), of representing to the people of England that the pathy with Ireland by sending Mr. O'Connell numbers of Mr. Currie, Mr. David Todd was called in the Trades' body of Dublin, or that their unmanly conduct was sanctioned by them, for the following reasons:—

statement and aduse, I take the liberty of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment question up for years past; but now when they see of the would, it commenced in carnest, they will prove their symmetry of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment question up for years past; but now when they see of the would, it commenced in carnest, they will prove their symmetry of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment question up for years past; but now when they see of the two will prove their symmetry of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment question up for years past; but now when they see of the two will prove their symmetry of address ing you to assure you I do not, nor for a moment question up for years past; but now when they see of the symmetry of address in grands Ireland disenthralled from oppression, will be First—That while the tradesmen were met, and more closely joined by a reciprocity of benefits about to proceed to business, presenting the appearthen introduced Mr. O'Neil, who spoke at some length, and amid much applicate, in support of Chartist principles. He concluded by urging extended organisation among the unrepresented. A number of resolutions indicative of undiminished zeal in the cause of the Charter, were then passed, and the meet-kenness, with yell that could only be learned from the decrease of interest for repeating the appearance of resolutions indicative of undiminished zeal in the cause of the Charter, were then passed, and the meet-kenness, with yell that could only be learned from they are abandoned, the people will say to themlong experience in brawls and riots, forced admission without paying, filled the meeting, denied the right of discussion, and thus established what Mr. O'Con
"Freedom"—"Repeal of the Union"—and the

the pretended patriots of 17981

Thirdly—That while the address glanced at some FATE OF POETS.—There are five thousand and Discovery of Iron Ore.—Three veins, or measures of iron-stene, have been lately discovered on the lands of Cleusevin, near Langadock, Carmarine then, and from the mature of the strata, it is conficiently expensed that coal will be found at a greater depth.—Curnarcon Heraid.

CUATBRIDGE.

CUATBRIDGE.

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CUATBRIDGE.

On Monday evening last, a large and respectable griovances as a clap-trap for your support, its intent the workers of the Dundyvan Iron Works, was addressed by Mr. Charles M'Kay, delegate from the depth.—Curnarcon Heraid.

Thirdly—That while the address glanced at some griovances as a clap-trap for your support, its intent twenty-three poets in the United States. Of these, and eleven in the Junatic asylums, and eleven in the lunatic asylums, and eleven in the lunatic asylums, and eleven in the debtors' prisons.—New York

#### Woetry.

MY OLD COAT. (From the French of De Beranger.) "Sois-moi fidèle, o pauvre habit que j'aime!

Ensemble nous devenous vieux," &c. My dear old coat, I grieve to see How time is wearing thee and me; Each day, for years now half a score, Not Socrates himself could more Have done) to mye thee from mishap With my own hands I've brush'd thy nap, Or rather texture I should say, For nap has long been worn away. Should Fate have other rubs in store, And make thy bareness more and more, Resist with patience sage like me-Old Friend, we must not parted be.

Well I remember the first day I put thee en all new and gay-It was my birth-day, ten years past, (Alas, that time should fly so fast!) And such was then the honour done thee, My merry friends made songs upon thee! And still those friends as ready are To feast me now as then they were. My honest poverty is not By them regarded as a blot; Though poor my garb, they welcome me! Old Friend, we must not parted be,

We good may out of evil draw! Thou bears't a scar, a patch's flaw; It calls to mind one joyous day When I with Lizzy was at play: I said twas time the girl to leave, But felt her hold me by the sleeve; I tried to fly, but (sad mishap!) She caught and tore my yielding lap. Then, while the mending-thread-she plied, I sat, delighted, by her side. Over her work how great our glee! Old Friend, we must not parted be

Have I the looking-glass adored When wearing thee! or o'er thee poured The rich perfume? or made thee wait In antechambers of the great, Exposed to each disdainful air Of every Jack-in-office there? Not I! while courtiers have contended For ribends, stars, and crosses splendid; My small ambition all and sole, A wild-flower for thy button-hole, Has with that prize contented me! Old Friend, we must not parted be.

Fear not, my good old cost, that thou Envelopest an owner now Such as in wilder days of yore: Long since their maddening hours are o'er, Hours which caprice so various made With joy and sorrow, sun and shade! These graver days too have their speed Nor long shall I a garment need; My being's tide is ebbing fast, A little longer strive to last; The end of both one day must see Old Friend, we will not parted be!

CHARTISTS' APPEAL TO THE QUEEN Hark! to the distant cannon's roar,-The widows'-orphans' cries: Has Justice fled the ensanguin'd shore, And Mercy veil'd her eyes? Forton in wilds and antres hear, Neath Cypress' shadows deep,-Ah! when, her tresses stain'd with gore, Shall Freedom cease to weep?

"Queen of the Earthquake!" wouldst thou guide The battle and the storm ?-Let not the iron arm of pride God's noblest work deform Queen of the Tempest! dost thou shrink From Pity's sacred sigh, For these who proud resolve to think Or bravely dare to die?

How sad would the historic page Hand down to distant years, Youth, innocence, disdain'd t'assuage A nation's burning tears. Let " Mercy temper Justice"-Love The been shall fond repay; And bright thy spirit sour above,

To realms of endless day.

# Literary Extracts.

CHARACTER OF LAFAYETTE.

(Prom the Etudes sur les Oraleurs Parlementaires by Timon.) Opinion has its prejudices, and thus it has been said

of three Liberals, namely, Lafitte, Dupont (de l'Eure,) and Lafayette, that Lafitte did not make his own speeches, that Dupont was a good sort of man and nothing else, and that Lafayette was a Now Lafitte has the most extended and the clear

est financial mind of our time; the good sense of pleton—is he? Oh, very simple, I confess; for he confided, like a lot of us other simpletons, in the promises of the governocracy of July.

He has fancied (the simpleton!) that he could meet with kings totally unlike other kings. That are the could meet with kings totally unlike other kings.

liked liberty because they strained their throats in singing liberal bravuras; that the golden age had returned, and that we should let the reins of power fall on its neck, and that it was perfectly fit to curb itself. Since then, when he saw the same piece still acting on the great theatre, and that the only change decoration was the substitution of a cock for a fily, he repented, wept bitterly, beat his breast, and exclaimed, that he had been the dupe, and not the deceiver. Not the deceiver! I believe it, but

\* was too bad for Lafayette to be duped. There are few men to whom Providence has given the means and the opportunity of regenerating their country and establishing liberty, and a neglect by these of this opportunity is a crime against their country. Lafayette has committed two great faults from which posterity will not absolve him.

By opposing Napoleon after the battle of Waterloo, both in the tribune and the Cabinet, he divided our forces, and thus, without willing it, contributed to the dismemberment of France. He did not perceive, like the great Carnot, that Napoleon alone could save the country, whereas national independence ought so to possess the mind of a citizen, myself, in spite of my individual repugnance, to talk like Manuel, or to follow the ranks of a certain per- mittee. son, if it were clearly demonstrated to me that that person alone, under certain circumstances, would prevent the enslaving and dismemberment of France: for the safety of the nation, as a nation, stands before all liberty, all forms of government, all social and political organization; all interior power—in

short, before everything.

Lafayette's second fault was his fault of July. France. Three parties (I need not mention names)
were deliberating. What was expected by our
youth, our army, and our people, is well known.
Lafayette, however, allowed himself to be twirled giddy by the hands of the Orleanists. Visions of old man's eyes, his hands were seized and covered with kisses, he was stunned by the sonorous words,
"Eighty-nine," "Jemappe," "Yalmy," "America,"
"Liberty," "National Guard," "Republican, citizen him like a ball under their cup, and played legerdemain tricks with him.

Lafayette, with his childish simplicity, never laid his hand upon his heart, and judging from his own fidelity to liberty, answered for that of others. In his deplorable state of blindness he left all to be done by the majority of the Chamber who had done nothing, and nothing to be done by the people who had done all. If the patriots had not trusted Lafayette's word, who innocently repeated all that had been told him, things would have been ordered very differently, and I (for my part) should not have been hindered by the laws of September from writing a history of that political drama in which all the members of the Chamber were actors, and which no one could write more fully than myself, because the piece was played at the wing where I stood, and where I alone was not one of the players.

"Oh! cried Lafayette, when they had dragged him from the stage, and shown him the door, "Oh! mm from the stage, and shown mm the door, On:

actors, you only travestic liberty! This is not the liberty of which I dreamed, and which I have liberty of which I dreamed, and which I have liberty of which I dreamed, and which I have liberty of July laughted at his lamentations; they had put of July laughted at his lamentations.—Vide Coke on and family, and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would fail; a pretty complete the lawest they would family and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would family and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would family, and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would family and family, and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would family and family and resident immates.—Vide Coke on was gained, their papers would family and famil or buy rangued at his lamentations, they means of good and just government, are reciprocal and of authority whatsoever, or upon judicial or criminal on the buskin, and stalked about the stage-in their means of good and just government, are reciprocal and of authority whatsoever, or upon judicial or criminal epitogium of silk and purple. Gold rings were co-ordinate duties.—Vide Grotius, Locke, Coke, Blackepitogium of silk and purple. Gold rings were stone, &c. &c.: 20 Ed. 2 c, "original contract declared sident inmates, without legal warrant, excepting upon been to them. He also insisted that the leading the Carbonari. With a diadem on their brow, they have a set of indolent from legal custody or many bus conditions. This statute produced in from legal custody or many bus conditions were a set of indolent from legal custody or many bus conditions. recited pompous declamations against the monster parliament, 10 Rich 2, 1598.

exercised on a more noble veteron.

Lafayette was no orator—if by oratory we mean that emphatic and sonorous mode of speaking which stuns the hearers, and lets nothing but wind enter their ears. He had a serious yet familiar conversational style, grammatically incorrect, if you will, and a little diffuse, but pointed and set off by felicitous turns of expression. He had no figures nor highly coloured images, but his words were just calculated to express his meaning and no more. There was no passionate action, but his discourse bore the accent of conviction. His logie was not powerful, everwhelming, or elaborate, but his arguments were well

put together, followed one another without effort, and naturally flowed from the exposition of facts. When he ascended the tribune and said, "I am a Chron, p. 45. Perfect copy of all summens to Parliament, Sir W. Dugdale; Jus Parliamentarium, (supposed) Selden; Collection of Writs; W. Petyt; the knew that the friend of Washington could not be otherwise than a Republican. He spoke freely about the kings of Europe, whom he unceremoniously treated as despots, kindling against them in his vast propaganda all the fires of popular insurrection. To the oppressed of all countries he opened his purse, his house, and his heart. He obstinately opposed at the tribune the cowardly abandonment of the Poles and Romagnols. Then his indignation, let loose,

flowed forth in vast terrents, virtue held the place of eloquence, and his words, generally mild, were armed with fire and lightning.

Lafayette had more than mere ideas; he had principles, fundamental principles, to which he adhered with inexterminable obstinacy. Both in theory and in practice he desired the sovereignty of the people; and, indeed, that is all.

But he did not like the tyranny of the whole better than the tyranny of one. He considered foundation before form, justice before law, principles before governments, and the human race before nations. He wished for minorities to be free under triumphant majorities.

When the strongest characters gave way, when the geniuses passed in succession under the triumphal forks of Napoleon, and the nation, mad with glory and conquest, ran before his car, Lafavette resisted the stream of men and things, without violence towards others, or struggle with himself, by the of the waves.

His great mind was never tormented by the passion for gold, which can govern kings themselves. The vulgar ambition for a throne was beneath him, and several cities and boroughs according to the charters merely the £2 weekly, were Mr. Carpenter, and Mr. o'Connor had not been Lafayette, he would have desired to be Washington. Even in his old age Lafayette was beloved by

everybody—the greatest delight of an affectionate heart. But this noble claim of being loved, which is so sweet in private life, is in political life nearly always hazardous. A true statesman should be able to sacrifice his friendship and even his popularity to free election," and that all such hindrance is most hatethe interests of his country.

While he remained Commander-General of the National Guard of the kingdom, and thus walked 2 Ed. 3, c. 1. nearly hand in hand with Louis Philippe, the Camarilla sheltered their own fears under his popularity, and heard his words in respectful

But when, after having made all the use it could him, the Court dismissed him, together with Dupont (de l'Eure,) Laffitte, and Odilon Barrot, these gentry of the centre no longer restrained themselves, but turned their low whispers of indifference into low murmurs. The base flatterers! The Opposition, however, which has not the ungrateful court memory, always retained its veneration, and when the venerable old man appeared in the Assembly, all the deputies rose spontaneously to pay him homage.

In his face and person there was a happy mixture of French grace, American phlegm, and anice calmness.

volutionary man of our time. He entered with ardour charters, statutes, and ordinances, regulating the franand impetuosity into every conspiracy which had for chise. Vide common and statute law; charters and its end the overthrow of despotism, and life itself was to him a stake of small importance. Had he fallen a martyr to his political faith, he would have mounted the scaffold and presented his head to the executioner with all the serenity of a young girl who falls asleep at the close of a banquet, with a wreath of roses on her brow.

It is said that at the close of a funeral ovation. some conspirators had the horrible design of killing Lafayette in the triumphal car in which they were conducting him, and, like Mark Antony, of exposing his bleeding corpse to the people, and thus inciting them. When this was told Lafayette, he only smiled, as if he thought the design natural and the stratagem ingenions.

I believe, without positively affirming it (for who can affirm it or contradict it?) that Lafayette, on his death-bed, amid his last flickerings of thought, flattered himself that a popular insurrection would break out when his ashes passed, would reanimate liberty, and thus celebrate his obsequies. There are stormy lovers of democracy who would

be very aristocratic if they had been born among aristocrats. Their love of equality is but a vain iealousy on account of privileges they have not themselves. It is difficult to discover whether they are Liberals from conviction or from spite. But when great Lords turn Democrats, the people surround them with confidence, because it feels honoured by their abjuration. One of these was Lafayette, Of the old aristocracy he had only preserved that sprightly and refined naireté which adorns discourse, and that elegant simplicity of manners which is no more seen, and will not again return. But his soul was entirely plebeian, he loved the people from the

#### GENERAL CONVENTION. Monday, September 8th.

Mr. FROST in the Chair; Mr. SMART, Secretary. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. PITRETHLY read the report of the finance committee, which was confirmed on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, with the exception of two items; the former comprehending the charge of Mr. Richards, for which he held in his hands an equivalent sum (£14) contributed as National Rent, until his demand upon the Convention was settled; the next, the claim of Mr. Abraham Dancau, which was pronounced exorbitant and unsatisfactory in the highest degree. Mr. Hartwell's accounts could not be passed from the difficulty of reducing the items charged in his account with those of Mr. Guest thority, or of any usurped authority," is especially and Mr. Cardo. Mr. Pitkethly pronounced the hateful, and is contrary to the spirit of the ancient charges of Mr. Abraham Duncau double what they institutions of the realm of England.—Vide Coke on should be; but that if he were treated as other Mag. Charta; Stat. Westm., 1 and 2 Inst.; De Taldelegates with a certain fixed weekly stipend there lagio, &c. would not be a discrepancy so great.

A committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. James Taylor, Bussey, Jackson, Richards, and in all cases be so administered by the public function that (pareis componere magna) I should not hesitate O'Connor, to investigate all accounts, and to report aries of the United Kingdom.—Vide LL. Edw. Conf.

CONVENTION.

Dr. Taylor moved that the Convention adopt the Conf. 'Declaration of Rights' which had been published some time ago (18th Aug.) in the London Dispatch. This document the Learned Doctor pronounced one of the most masterly documentshe had ever seen, and The seat of Government was vacant. Lafayette at the present conjunction the most apposite. It reigned over Paris on the third day, and Paris over was a Charter of Freedom to which the accused

Mr. Burns seconded the motion. Mr. O'Connor was in favour of its being recommended to the country at large; but at the same time contained principles which were by no means the tricoloured flag was made to dance before the novel, on the contrary it contained the very principles for which the people were then contending.
As to the publication of the document, by the London
Dispatch, he (Mr. O'Connor) would, if he had the

XXVII. That the taking and imprisoning of the opportunity have given it insertion; however, he subjects of the United Realm without lawful warrant to acquaint the people with the nature of their would extend its circulation and undertake that or other judicial process issued and served—excepting grievances, he frankly told them that Universal bourgeoise," and "Transatlantic monarchy," and would extend its circulation and undertake that or other judicial process issued and served excepting Heaven knows what. In short, in the Place de 48,000 numbers would appear before the end of the in cases of felony, escape from legal custody, and of Heaven knows what. In short, in the Place de 48,000 numbers would appear before the end of the in cases of felony, escape from legal custody, and of Suffrage was their only remedy. We believe this difference the people, the jugglers clapped week. (Hear, hear.) The motion for the adoption hue and cry—are acts contrary to the laws and constitute assertion was a mere clap-trap of Mr. Aytoun to

unanimity. Mr. Schroeder said that the document which he situation, occupation, and means of the party who may but, like Mr. Aytoun, would make tools of the dreamed that he had to do with roues who were Mr. Schroeder said that the document which he situation, occupation, and means of the party who may but, like Mr. more roues than those of the Government. When the had the honour to present to the Convention was be bailed is utterly repugnant to the constitution, and people to gain more roues than those of the Government. When the had the honour to present to the contract of the frequency of the Government. When the had the honour to present to the contract of the frequency of the frequen utility of "Declarations of rights" in former years, as were shewn by the religious Reformation in Germany, and the political Reformation in our own

> tion to Mr. Schroeder for his diligence and research, and also for his patriotism in presenting the Convention with the document. Carried. The following is the document :-

Declaration of Rights of the People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according not to be imposed" under any colour of authority.—Vide to the Ancient Laws and Customs of the Realm of

of anarchy, and drew applause from the stupic should be at all times "content to heare in a free and of England.—Vide Ancient law reading; Coke on At this fatal and decisive moment, Lafavette equal parliament of the misgovernment of the state of Magna Charta. multitude.

At this fixed and decisive moment, Lafaveite equal parliament of the misgovernment of the misgovernmen wanted character and genius, and, indeed, it would the recent and property and indeed, it would by their leaders, and have been better for us and for kimself, had he not greater from by well-assume rules and laws, than to character and genius, and, indeed, it would by their leaders, and have been better for us and for kimself, had he not greater from by well-assume rules and laws, than to character and genius, and, indeed, it would by their leaders, and have been better for us and for kimself, had he not greater from by well-assume rules and laws, than to character and genius, and indeed, it would be their leaders, and have been better for us and for kimself, had he not greater from by well-assume rules and laws, than to character and genius, and indeed, it would be their leaders, and have been better for us and for kimself, had he not greater from by well-assume rules and laws. have been better for us and for immsen, had be not steam by wholesome rules and laws, than to charation and Bill of Rights." been there. However, his illusion lasted but a day; to cure them by wholes one rules and laws, than to characion and Bill of Rights."

Level been there. However, his illusion lasted but a day; to cure them by wholes one rules and laws, than to characion and Bill of Rights."

Level been there. However, his illusion lasted but a day; to cure them "Vide Coke on the Statute of Westmins- XXXIV. That "all selling, or denial or delay by the Ballot, Corn Law aboution, &c., and get to necessary secure erforther than he wherever were led, the first—? Institute: 16 Faw. 2; John, Edw. 2, justice and right," all exercise of hallotal discretion beautiful allowed the secure of hallotal discretion. nonesaw-concretioniller than he where we were led, cover mem.—I have concounted and get and many source of indicated discretion, and we associations, based on Universal Sudance.

2 Institute: 26 faw. 2: John, Edw. 2: John, Edw

Bracton, book i shap. 7th; Selden; Semers's statutes; Edw. 3, a. 4, &c. &c.

elected commons of the reality in parliament assembled, -Vide Blackstone, De Lolme, co. VI. That the House of Peers is not constitutionally hereditary of ancient right, but is subject to such modifications and alterations as the public good may require.

—Vide, "Henry I. made two chambers."—Baker's

posed) Selden; Collection of Writs; W. Petyt; the of the law in the established course of law, equity, and Parliament at Salisbury, no clergy; 24 Hen. 3, 1440— appeal.—Vide Common law. 2; Bishops not in the full Parliament of 17 Edw. 3, 1343; 6 Edw. 2, Bishops by themselves, oc.; Abridgment Sir R. Cotton.

VII. That the House of Commons should be chosen by full, fair, and uncontrolled voice of the people of this United Realm, so that the will of the body of the people be, "in a free and equal Parliament," fully and authorities. freely expressed and executed.—Vide Disc on Government by Alg, Sydney; Statutes of the Realm Coke, 2d in trust for public and general uses, and all possessions Inst.; West Stat. 1st.

VIII. That it is the inherent, indubitable, and constirealm of England, and supported by well-approved sta-den; Coke, 2d Inst. tutes, of every male inhabitant of the United Kingdom he being of sound mind, non-convic tof crime, and not confined under any judicial process—to exercise the ciently appropriated to public and general uses, were elective franchise in the choice of members to serve in ab origine utterly void, and do so continue; and all the Commons House of Parliament, "for that which concerns all should be approved by all."—Vide 7 Hen. may be dealt with and restored to their original public

Germ.; Col. Rot. Parl. 23 Edw. I., 1225. IX. That the election of knights of the shire to serve in Parliament is of ancient practice and usage, vested in the resident inhabitants generally, of the several coun-ties, and not in the freeholders thereof exclusively. Vide 7 Hen. 4, c. 15, &c. &c.; LL. Edw. Confex; a provisiona loune ilreceiving more than the delefirmness of his convictions alone, resembling a rock sax. Teot; De nat Brov., Fitzherbert; 50 Edw. 3- gates who went out as missionaries who were which stands upright amid the fluetuating agitation "Knights shall be chosen by the common consent of allowed £2 a week, whereas some of the provisional every county."

> granted and the laws regulating the franchise .- O'Brien, Mr. O'Connor had nothing to do with a Vide charters and statutes 1 Henry 6. c. 1; 2 Henry, single shilling of the public money. Dr. Taylor complained also there were words inserted in the XI. That "inasmuch as elections ought to be free,

no great man nor other, neither by force of arms, nor by malice, nor by menace," nor by other unlawful means, "should hinder (distourbe) to make ful to the constitution, and detrimental to the welfare of fact. the state.—Vide Stat. of West., 1 Ed. 1, a. 5, 1275, &c.;

XII. That by the ancient custom and statutes of this realm, Parliaments "should be held each year or oftener if occasion require," and that by ancient prac-tice, every such Parliament was called and held by new writs and elections of the Commons House thereof -Vide 4 Ed. 3, c. 14, 1330; 31 Ed. 8, c. 10, 1362 50 Ed. 3." "Petition that Parliament be held each year, according to statute; Perfect copy of summons, Sir W. Dugdele; and writs in the Tower of London." XIII. That the sheriffs, i he several counties, and the magistrates and other officers thereof, should be chosen by the general voice of the inhabitants respectively, in county court assembled, according to ancient law and usage. Vide LI. Ang. Sax. Inst.; Induction from 7 Henry 4, a. 15, 1405.

XIV. That the election of the sheriffs, magistrates, and officers, of the cities, boroughs, and bodies corpossite of this realm rests in the inhabitants and elec-Lafayette was the most really and resolutely re- tors thereof respectively, according to the several

XV. That septennial parliaments, and others of long duration, are repugnant to the ancient constitution and practice of the realm; that they tend to had governotherwise treated than is due," and that annual, or other frequent elections of free and equal parliaments, are the surest safeguards of the rights and liberties of the people of this realin. - Vide 3 Edw. 1, West 1; 4 Edw. 3, c. 14; 36 Edw. 3, c. 13; and 16 Charles 2,

XVI. That the statute laws of this United Kingdom. can only derive their force of moral obligation upon the people thereof, by virtue of their being enacted in a full, free, and equal parliament, called and chosen by the general voice of the people, according to their ancient usage and right. And that the right of parliament to tax the inhabitants of this realm is only co-ordinate with their universal right to elect a "free in England, and Lord Chancellor of Ire-and equal parliament," and is otherwise disclaimed, and land, from which latter office he retired has been disclaimed.—Vide Stat. de Tall. 34 Edw. 1; with a pension. The amount of public stat 7 Hen 4, 15, &c, &c.; Rot. Par. 17 Edw. 3, 3n, 59, 60; by ancient Count. Pal. Chester, Rot, Parl. 44 Hen. 3; by Count. Pal. Durham, 25 Charles 2, 1672. XVII. That the people of Scotland and Ireland, by of Commons, and has new a retiring penthe respective unions of these countries with England sion of £4000 a year. He also held the and Wales, together new constituting the United King-Registrarship of Faculties for some and Wales, together now constituting the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, are entitled to all years. He received of the public meney and singular the rights, benefits, and advantages of the no less than constitution, fully, freely, and absolutely as the people of the realm of England - Vide Act of Union, Scot., 5 Anne, 1706; Act of Union, Ireland, 42 Geo. 3,

Sax. Instit.; Bill of Rights, 1 W. and M.
XIX. That it is the undoubted constitutional right of

the people of the United Kingdom to meet freelly, when, how, and where they choose, in public place, peaceably, in the day, to discuss their grievances, and political or other subjects, or for the purpose of framing, discussing, or passing any vote, petition, or remonstrance, upon any subject whatsoever. Vide LL. Indx.; Sax. Instit.; Law of Teothing; Bill of

Righ**ts.** XX. That the interference of any civil or military force or authority for the purpose of suppressing or dispersing any meeting so peaceably assembled and conducted is highly unconstitutional and arbitrary.-Vide Sup. St. de Tall., 34th Edw. 1, c. 1.

XXI. That the personal liberty of every inhabitant

and subject of this United Realm is sacred and inviolable, excepting by due process of law.-Vide Magna Charta; 9th Henry, 3, and 35, confirmed by statute. XXII. That any violation of personal liberty, without due process, committed "under colour of judicial au-

XXIII. That the law of England is a law of mercy according to the spirit of the constitution, and should to the Convention as to the Defence Fund ComCollection by Canute, p. 2; Reports, title, "Of justice
in mercy; 2 Inst. 315—"No man shall be pursued THE DECLARATION OF RIGHTS-39 ARTICLES OF THE to death, if the good of the republic can consist with less punishment;" LL. Canuti, Par. 2; Coll. Cott. Lib., with the other original copies of LL. Edward

XXIV. That all inflictions of torture, "all cruel and unusual panishments," especially military flogging, is utterly abhorrent to the constitution of this country. Vide Declaration and Bill of Rights. XXV. That every man is by the law deemed innocent

was a Charter of Freedom to which the accused until "convict by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land."—Vide Locke, De Lolme, Decisions of Courts, Mama Charta, c. 29, &c. XXVI. That the subjecting of any person non-convict to personal degradation or unnecessary hardships, or or ignominious treatment during his detention, under

any authority, colour, or pretence whatsoever, is hate-XXVII. That the taking and imprisoning of the After labouring for a considerable time, in the outset

XXIX. That ex-officio informations for political of-

dings; Letters of Vindication.

XXX. That the heavy fining of the subject, under summary jurisdiction of revenue, and other commissioners of the crown, or of magistrates without the interdings; Letters of Vindication. ers of the crown, or of magistrates, without the intervention of a jury, is a novel and dangerous innovation upon the provisions of Magna Charta, and other ancient well-approved statutes, and "that excessive fines ought

Magna Charta; 9 Hen, 3; Bill of Rights. XXXI. That every man's house is his proper de-I. That the sovereignty of this United Kingdom is fence and castle for the safety and security of himself not want to gain the Charter; for as soon as it

from legal custody, or upon hue and cry, is contrary interested fellows; interested too, in keeping up

and we may say that history does not oner an examthe the many a contract with the people."

The of a more actual and ungrateful act of treachery

The of contract with the people."

The office of a more noise velocity of justice, is single than while no charact with the people."

The office of a more noise velocity of justice, is single than while no charact with the people." a "oppression done under colour of justice," is singathern while at the same time to reproduced all eye open, allowed all the valuable custom, composing

rightly vested in the monarch, the peers, and the duly ascend the throne of this realin, sught to administer the government of the same according to the said laws. At the conclusion of his address, 2n individual and all their officers and ministers ought to serve them rose to propose a vote of thanks to hir. Aytoun for

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

disturbed but by and through the due administration quarter. True Scotsman. XXXVII. That all violence and injury done to pro-

perty, under colour of enfercing or affecting political rights or changes, is utterly repugnant to the constitution of this realm, subversive of law and right order, hateful to moral justice, centrary to reason, and destructive of the social compact.—Vide all the above XXXVIII. That all corporate property vested in

and revenues which cannot be inherited, nor descend of right to specific successors, nor be alienated by a deed of VIII. That it is the inherent, indubitable, and constitutional right, founded upon the ancient practice of the priated to its specific uses by Parliament.—Vide Sel-XXXIX. That alienations to private persons, and

uses made at any time of possessions and revenue ansuch possessions, revenues, rents, and appropriations 4, 15; 6 Hen. 6, c. 16; LL. Edw the Confessor Sax. and general uses and purposes, by and in full, free, Instit.; LL. William the Conqueror Tacitus, de Mor. and equal Parliament.—Vide Hist. of Tythes by Selden Coke on Lytt. Janus Anglorum, Selden.

Dr. Taylor brought forward his motion, and protested very strongly against the delegates who sat as council voted themselves large weekly stipends without X. That the election of citizens and burgesses to either authority or warranty from the Convention. serve in Parliament rests with the inhabitants of the The delegates who sat in council, and who claimed minute book of the council which were not inserted when that book was placed before him. Mr. O'Connor positively averred that two pounds

was all that the Convention voted the provisional council, and he could conscientiously swear to that A very warm discussion took place, and to con-

clude the matter, it was resolved that the minute of

Mr. Carno moved for a committee, consisting of

Mr. Bussey, Mr. Neesem, Dr. Taylor, and Mr. Pitkethly, be nominated to audit the accounts from the very commencement of the session. Carried.

THE MANNERS SUTTON FAMILY. From the Cambridge Advertiser.)

SUTTON THE SINGURIST.—Mr. Manness Sutton (whose real name is Nohn Henry Thomas Manners Sutton) holds the same from of Registrar of the Office of Faculties, which, as far as he is concerned, is a complete sincure that is, other persons do all the work, ing to £1,000 a year.

he was little more than fourteen years old, by his ment; that, by means of them, "the people have been grandfather, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, who, ludicrously enough (though somewhat blasphemously) states, that he granted it to him "having special confidence in the Lad, in his integrity, morals, circumspection, industry, and ability !!!! Dr. Sutton, grandfather to our can-

didate, held the Bishopric of Norwich, and with it the rich Deanery of Windsor. He was afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He may be fairly said to have received from the revenues of the Church at Lord Manners, the Archbishop's brother.

was successively Baron of the Exchequer money received by him is at least ..... Lord Canterbury, our candidate's father. was for many years Speaker of the House

£1,000,000 A million of money received by three persons of this

Mr. J. H. T. Manners Sutton, the candidate, in the event of his elder brother's dying in the life-time of Lord Canterbury, will be entitled to a pension of

£3,000 a-year. Dr. Peircy, who married one of the candidate's unts, holds the following preferments in the Church:-Bishopric of Carlisle.....

Prebend of Finsbury, in St. Paul's ..... 1,489 Chancellorship of Salisbury 250 Per Annum.... Before Dr. Peircy was a Bishop, he had eight different preferments in the Church, in the course of about as many years; four of these preferments were given to him in one year. The Rev. James Croft, who married another of the

candidate's aunts, holds the following preferments: Prebendary Stall at Canterbury £1,026 Archdennery of Canterbury Rectory of Saltwood, with the Curacy of Hythe, Kent..... Rectory of Cliffe, at Hoo, in Kent...... 1,297 Per Annum. ~ £3,210 The Rev. J. M. Sutton, a relative, is Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Lincoln ......

Rector of Great Chart, in Kent Rector of Tunstall, in Kent..... Per Annum.....£2,610 Can any one wonder Mr. Sutton is opposed

reform, and the Liberal Government of our youthful

MR. JAMES AYTOUN AT PERTH.

This gentleman addressed a public meeting here on Friday evening, the 23rd ult., in the North Secession Church. His object, as stated on the placards announcing the meeting, was "the Union of Reformers," Whether Mr. A. be sincere in hi intentions or not, we will not venture to say: but if his address in this place is a specimen of the logic he intended to use in uniting the middle classes and the Chartists, we kesitate not to say that it will have altogether a contrary effect

presentment by a grand jury, are utterly repugnant to nor, styling him an advocate of physical force; the constitution.—Vide Bill of Rights; Ancient Read-but, as Mr. O'Connor had been here only a few trouble, as he deserved. He then went on to de-nounce the members of the Convention, and read a paragraph from the anifesto; we think, the pers wholesale, declaring them all traitors, and

said their interest was agitation, and that they did Aytoun does not expect the people to be such traitors to their own friends as he and his class has

IV. That the prerogatives of the imperial crown of this realm, contrary to larly hateful to the Constitution of this realm, contrary to larly hateful to the Constitution of this realm, contrary to larly hateful to the common law rights of Englishmen to be trampled in the person of the monarch, and may be controlled. The rights of the people. Vide the only possible means in our power to convince the support of vour present artificial position. assuredly, you have only got yourself laughed at by the discerning portion of the public who heard you. At the conclusion of his address, an individual coming here to tell the truth. (Laughter and hissing, and cries of three cheers for Mr. O'Connor, which was heartily responded to,) which Mr.

> KNOW WHEN YOU ARE WELL OFF. A certain man, in the time of the Khalif of Bagdad, laid claim to the gift of prophecy. They took him to the khalif, who asked him, "What sayest thou!" He said, cause of our present political chaos? It is occasioned every three days," "And what is the miraculous by engrafting bad laws, hastily made, upon the old and established laws of the land. sign granted thee!" said the Khalif. The man roplied, "That my breath should have odour of the best musk." The khalif pitied him, and said, The brain of this poor fellow is unsettled: take him to my kitchen, give him every day a pilaw, and a young and fat boiled fowl, and morning and evening let him have perfumed medicated crinks."-After ten days he sent for him, and said, "O dervish! how is thy state!" He said, "Very good." He said, "Does Gabriel yet descend to thee!" He replied, "Yes; formerly he came once in the three days, but during the ten days he only came once."
> The khalif asked, "What message did he bring?"
> He replied, "He said to me, Thou ar in an excellent position; take heed and move not less thou lose it."—Asiatic Journal.

Another Dando.—A man named Haslan was brought before the Brighton Magistrates on Tuesday, charged with having obtained from Mr. Ede, who keeps an eating house in North-street, a quantity of provisions, for which he ha dnot the means of paying. He was discharged in consequence o the non-attendance of Mr. Ede. Shortly after his deliberation, he went into an eating-house, kept by Mr. Rice, in Little-Castle-square, and asked for sixpennyworth of meat and vegetables, and a pin 'our-penny,' Having dispatched hi fir supply, he called for another, which was furnished to him by

Mrs. Rice, who at the same time asked or the money. He replied—"I wil pay you presently; I shall want some tobacco, and I will pay you at together." He had afterwards a slice of plum-pudding and some tobacco; on being furnished with which, he said he had no money. "Then why did you ask for the meat and beer!" said Mr. Rice. "Because I was hungry and dry," was the prisoner's answer. "But," said Mr. Rice, "if you are hungry, I can't afford to keep you;" and he accordingly handed the prisoner to the Town-hall. "Where clude the matter, it was resolved that the minute of the resolution, purporting to have been made in the Convention, should be expunged, as not ever having been the act of the council, and the payment to the members of the council confirmed.

handed the prisoner to the Town-nam. where did you sleep last night!" inquired Mr. Wigney. "In the Black-hole," was the reply. "And where the night before that!" "On the beach." "Then," said Mr. Wigney, "you must go to the House of Correction, to hard labour, for a month, as a yagrant."—Brighton Gazette.

SPIRITUAL TRAFFIC.—The advowson of the living of Saint Alkmund's, Derby, has been advertised for the last two or three weeks in the local papers, by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who state its denual value to be £529. Thus the dominant sect, with all their pride, are bought and sold like an estate or a stud of horses. Such is the degradation justly connected with the unjust ascendancy they persist in claiming. The Standard recently contained the following infamous advertisement:-By Mr. Hoggart, at the Mart, the perpetual advowson and next presentation to the valuable rectory

whilst he receives the greater part of the fees amount, ing to £1,000 a year.

The office was conferred upon him for his life, when he was little move than foresteen years old by his per annum; and the glebe is worth £52 per annum; making a total income of nearly £600 per annum. The age of the present incumbent is 76; it may, therefore, be said to be almost in possession. There is no rectory house or church, and only one farmhouse in the parish, so that the living is not subject to poor-rate or clerical duty." Thus nearly £600 a-year, originally drawn from the pockets of the people, and a great part of which rightfully belongs to the poor, are paid to a man for doing nothing, and hire Mercury.

WHITESMITHS, TIN-PLATE WORKERS, &c., OF EDINBURGH.—These sections of the trade held a we, the tin-plate workers, &c., of Edinburgh, do form ourselves into a Political Union, for the purpose of obtaining the People's Charter by every legal

1801.

XVIII. That it is the undoubted constitutional right of the people of this United Kingdom to have, use, carry, practise, and train in the use of arms for their individual and mutual security, so that the public peace be not thereby disturbed.—Vide LL Edw. Conf.;

one family.

Mr. Charles Sutton, the elder brother of our candispirited meeting at the Cosmopolite Coffee House, Crown-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening week, Mr. Atkinson in the charles The treasurer laving amounced that Mr. Home presented the Association with 10s. for Mr. Lovett, he was ordered to pay the Charles office. to be laid before the meeting for its approval.

THE WEST LONDON RADICAL ASSOCIATION held a the sum at the Charter office. An animating discussion then ensued, in which Mesers. Plorence, Peat, Brown, and others, took part, on the best means to disseminate political information amongst the people, all expressing themselves favourable to the distribution of political tracts. The Chairman then announced that a public lecture and discussion would take place next Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock, the subject to be—"What are the fundamental causes that have enslaved and degraded, and are degrading and englaving, the industrious

TO THE ELECTORS OF YORKSHIRE.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN. My right to solicit your support at the next general election for the County of York, does not arise from territorial possession, or landed inter-

sound opinions and interest.

country, I find, in every page of it, proof convincing foreigners. that, to a certain extent, you are trustees of the soil, My Lords and Centlemen, as words are nowfor the benefit of the poor, and to your surrender of a-days of vast importance, and as the character of that trust is to be attributed the loss of popular a party may be pledged by the expression of an confidence; firstly, by an usurpation of a portion individual, you will bear in mind that I use the of the property, and secondly, by your surrender of word "occupation." the guardianship of the scanty remainder, preserved To correct the manifold evils into which you have under the provisions of the 43rd of ELIZABETH. Icd yourselves, I see no remedy but that of taking trust justly, I find that the owners of the soil were ever the like age, a voice in the nomination of those interest bound your ancestors and their wards in equity, from which would speedily follow the re-esone bond of indissoluble union, and so complete was tablishment of your ancient landmarks, the restoraof the document was carried unanimously, Mr. tution of this Realm.—Vide Magna Charta; Coke, gain the favour of the Chartists, for it is a fact, that identity of interest that the laws required the tion of all that is valuable of your ancient cust that the whole of our Whig Voluntary friends whole available population to be a secretically to the mass and consultant to th 2 Inst.

XXVIII. That excessive ball disproportioned to the admit the abstract right of Universal Suffrage, arms to protect the general interest: and, under fully bolongs to you the limitation. to a just aristocracy; while, from your unjust rule, such administrative improvements as that organic you have just cause to fear popular outbreak. change may warrant, From the reign of HENRY VIII., to the present My Lords and Gentlemen, as I purpose to contime, all laws have been made for the preservation, tinue my address weekly, in which I shall treat of paragraph from the antesto; we think, the most unfavourable he could have selected for his in the hands of your order of that property, which the several questions appertaining to your order, an unjust Prince and a corrupt House of Commons, and by which you are likely to be affected, in comassign to you; and hence we find in the several mon with the working classes, I conclude for the cnactments, not only implied, but confessed guilt- present, with an apology for my inability, from the and hence your dread of arms and popular ven- vast extent of your county, to pay my respects geance. The transformation of the mild govern- personally. I shall therefore proceed, according to ment of your just ancestors into the military ancient custom, to canvass the electors of Yorkshire despotism which you have been compelled to at public meetings, called for the purpose, of which establish for the preservation of property which does timely notice shall be given, and which the nonnot belong to you, has naturally made you objects electors are invited to attend. At those meetings I of detestation rather than affection; and believe shall fearlessly state my opinions, and enter fully parliament, 10 Rich 2, 1598.

111. That the sovereignty of this United Realm and obnoxious to the ancient institutions of the realm agitation; for, as soon as the Charter was carried, me, ere long you will find that your proper administration of their easons why you are not capable of representations. tration of your rust would have conferred upon senting yourselves.

> security, permanency, and happiness that you can nor expect from the weak fence which Layonets and cannon can throw around your propersions. My Lord and Gootlemen, You leave, with fore

in the person of the monarch, and may be convolled, thereof, and destructive of the person of the monarch, and may be convolled, thereof, and destructive of the person of the monarch, and may be convolled, thereof, and destructive of the person of the monarch, and may be convolled. The person of the monarch, and may be convolled, thereof, and destructive of the only possible means in our power to convoluce the support of your present artificial position. Edw. 3, 4, 4c. 4c.

Edw. 1, 6, 2; 20 the public, or interest them in the metives of our principles. Verily, Mr. Aytoun, you must try your your will bear in mind, that the companion of the support of your present artificial position. Sydney, &c. cognised rule of action, sanctioned and approved of after trial and experience. They do not partake of the spirit of party, or stand as a test of faction. They are the "Lew non scripta," or un-XXXVI. That the rights of private preperty are Aytoun slunk away, most assuredly, noways proud require no inditing to confirm no scal to enhance of his success in uniting the Reformers in this no military to enforce, their injunctions. Customs cannot be established in a day, a year, or a reign; and therefore, being established, it should not be violated in a breath, as is the present practice of

> and established laws of the land. Have we not witnessed a corrupt House of Commous taking one Radical meeting-a sentence from a Radical speech, or the apprehension of a weak and accusing mind, as ground and ample justification for the fabrication of multifarious, absurd, and ignorant Acts of Parliament, hurried with unbecoming rapi-

dity through an assembly calling itself delibe-My Lords and Gentlemen, I look for the privilege f saving you from your own folly and indiscretion. You have used a power which you usurped, for your w destruction, and you have proved yourselves. by your exercise of the elective franchise, to be wholly ignorant of your own rights as well as the rights o those whom you have chosen to govern. Deaf to the voice of justice, you have at length been roused from your lethargy by a sense of the danger in which your apathy has led you. By your

boasted Reform Bill you have so blended art with nature, that mature's children are resolved to meet your artifice by nature's law and nature's dictates Having conceded the right of the employer to oppress his workman, you never dreamed that the authority which was directed against the latter was incomplete and insufficient, until it shall have been equally applied against yourselves; and instead of meeting the usurpation, you look for a corresponding means of oppression. Your order is in jeopardy, because those who live by buying cheap and selling dear, require the further distribution of what your political power has awarded to you, in the shape of protecting duties against the introduction of foreign grain. If you had not used that false method of self-protestion, you were sufficiently powerful to have reduced expenditure and debt to the standard of the real value of your land; but you prepared, by a fiction, to preserve monopoly, by

which you raised your means to the level of abuse. You cannot suppose that any saving from a repeal of the Corn Laws will satisfy the insatiable thirst of the speculators in steam-power and fictitions money. No, my Lords and Gentlemen, it will be but the first sacrifice; and, failing in its effect, the next demand will be the surrender of the remainder to the maintenance of our commercial and manufacturing interests, as regards not domestic but foreign speculations.

My Lords and Gentlemen, henceforth your lands must be thrown into gavel, and their value must be measured by foreign necessity and foreign produce. You have committed the error of breaking down your national landmarks; and as Napo-LEON'S avarice lost him the possession of a compact kingdom, so your theory in legislation has lost for you the secure possession of so much as you might have righteously and securely kept, had you administered this scandalous transaction is perpetuated under the name of religion, and in a Church styling itself "Apostolic!" How long shall this "mystery of calm, while the new system is being balanced; iniquity" be permitted to curse the land!-Leicester- but the farthing of tithe, mixed with the pound of rent, will damage the title to all; and so will the relief of your estates, from the mortgage to meeting on Wednesday se'nnight, for the purpose of the poor, as surely render your title to all preorganizing on the principles of the Charter, when a carious, and make your possessions a stake to be motion to the following effect was adopted:—"That played for in each session in the great national played for in each session in the great national hell. Seeing the advantage that masters and manufacturers have derived from the application of and constitutional means within our reach, and that steam to production, you now seek to apply the we shall never remain satisfied till such rights be same science to land, while you seem to be ignogranted." The meeting which was very numerous, adjourned to the following Wednesday, when the rules and regulations agreed to by the committee were plication of steam power, whether to agriculture or manufactures, must tend to dislodgo manual labourers from their rightful position in society. Mark, I say, unrestricted application; from which the double evil of whimsical moderation and entire appropriation arises. The landlord who has not yet lost his estate does not observe, that, by each political movement, his power of preserving is fast diminishing. Your position is this: -You first borrow, then mortgage, and finally sell. If an estate is to be sold, who purchases it? A steam manufacturer. This weisens your interest, because the new man who gives £100,000 for an estate has five times that sum vested in manufactures; and the political power which is transferred with the estate goes to the credit of cheap food, as it is called, and free trade, by which is meant domestic dependency, domestic starvation, and the complete subjugation of every working man in this

Kingdom to domestic and foreign speculation. My Lords and Gentlemen, I have thought long and deeply on your present position. I have est; it is derived from a higher source; from the fought, almost single-handed of my order, against enjoyment of public confidence and popular esteem. the assaults which have been recently made upon Under such title I shall at once proceed to ex- what is called the landed interest; but not more plain wherefore your body is deficient in all re- with the desire of protecting your rightful propresentative qualities, and why you cannot, in perty, than from a disinclination to allow the obyour vast county, and from your own order, se- stacles which stand between the people and the lect a single individual, in whose person can be occupation of the soil being multiplied by making united a faithful representation of the county's the land of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and consequently the people of those countries, subject Having carefully perused the history of this to the whim, the caprice, and the speculation of

From early periods of our history, to the reign of counsel of the whole nation, which can only be done HENRY the Eighth, during which time the trustees by giving to every man of twenty-one years of age. of the poor man's inheritance administered their of sound mind, and to all widows and spinsters of foremost in all assaults against monarchical and shall make laws to govern the whole community, oligarchical usurpation and monopoly. Identity of and the property of that community, with justice and

arms to protect the general interest; and, under fully belongs to you, the limitation of your rights, of this wise dispensation of national right, your an- Monarch's rights, and of the people's rights. I cestors, as trustees, never dreaded hostile aggres- therefore pledge myself to increase your security by sion from the people. I state these facts as an lessening your influence, and shall, with all my XXIX. That ex-officio informations for political of Aytonn denounced, in no small measured terms, fences charged, whereby a subject is held to bail before the Chartist leaders, and began with Mr. O Con- answer to the foolish charges brought by your heart, and all my might, support order against the people generally; and thereby I the great principle of Universal Suffrage, leaving prove that a generally armed people were no terror to the people's representatives the power of making

I have the honour to remain, Your obedient Servant, TEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Northern Star Office. Leeds, Sept. 13th, 1839. FROM OUR THIRD EDITION OF LAST

SPIRIT OF THE LEEDS PRESS. (From our Contemporaries of this Morning.) SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION.

New proofs are continually presenting themselves of the necessity that exists for a large extension of the means of Scriptural Education in this country. The sudden and wide spread of the principles o infidelity, under the much misapplied name of "Socialism," among the ignorant part of the population and the number of men who have been persuaded to contemplate a total change of our national institutions by "physical force," are deplorable evidences of that gross ignorance which leave a populace open to be deluded by the skallowest and most dangerous sophisms. When we examine the statistics of Education, and find that so large a proportion of the population is uneducated, and that there do not now exist schools in which they could possibly be educated, we cannot be surprised that errors of mon-

strons size should spring up, and threaten to corrupt, if not to destroy, society.

A STRIKING proof of the want of Scriptural Edusation, and of the bad effects it has produced, was exhibited in this town on Wednesday last, when the friends of Education and of the Scriptures met, according to public announcement, to promote the education of the children of the poor, on the catholic and Christian principles of the British and Foreign School Society. That Society is a voluntary association of persons in the upper and middle classes, who benevolently contribute their money to aid the working classes in obtaining the best possible eduection for their children, at the most moderate cost. The Society does this by promoting the formation of schools, by improving the plans of instruction, by publishing books illustrative of those improved for the important office of teachers. Its head estab-lishment is the Borough Road School in London, which may be safely pronounced one of the best reviols in the world, perhaps the very best, and which to a benevolent mind is one of the most deishtful speciacles to be seen in the metropolis. From inis establishment excellent teachers have gone forth to public schools in all parts of the kingdom, and several are in this town. In the schools of the Bri-tish and Foreign School Society, boys and girls are carcated with a view to the best development of heir minds, the improvement of their hearts, and

the fitting of them for stations of usefulness in life The girls learn sewing, mitting, and many branches of housewifery, as well as the most important bram has of general knowledge. These admirable schools are conducted on no exclusive principle—no religious test is imposed—no particular doctrinal exced is taught; but the Holy Scriptures are made the subject of daily instruction, and their great fandamental truths—those truths on which hajpily all the considerable sections of the Christian Church are agreed-are taught with a degree of efficiency that has won the highest admiration of Dishops, clergymen, and good men of every sect who

Such being the character and operations of the British and Foreign School Society—so purely benevolent, so enlightened, so free from all party, or sectarian spirit, so conducive to the best interests of the population, but specially of the poor-it might seem an impossibility that any set of men, but more particularly men connected with the working classes, should regard it with any feelings but those of pleasure and gratitude. What might have been supposed an impossibility, however, has actually taken place. On Wednesday last, as we have said, a public meeting of the friends of Scriptural Education was held in the Commer ial Buildings of this town—the room School Society—for the purpose of extending the rame-individuals—assembled by previous concern for the purpose of defeating the benevolent object of public. the meeting. Their numbers were sufficient for the purpose, and their very first act showed their far forgotten their official oaths "not to sell justice," Fabian and the gentlemen who made arrangements for the meeting had invited Mr. Baines, M. P. so unworthily hold. to the ide, and, on his consenting to do so, it was that gentleman was expected to take the chair. As soon, however, as Lieut. Fabina announced to the formed as under the old regime. Intelligencer.

meeting that the chair would be taken by Mr. Baines, a tremendous burst of opposition proceeded from the organized Socialists, and one of their number moved as an amendment that Mr. Joshua meanced the meeting dissolved.

that the persons making that opposition are either M.P.—the advertised chairman; but certainly the mode averse to Education altogether, or averse to Scripof procedure adopted by his party to place him there,
rural Education. We acquit them of hostility to was an outrage upon all the order and customary on Education, because they have schools and Sun-such occasions. As well might any uproarious party the need that there is that Scriptural Education perry during that period, as the Socialist Chapel, in THE It is one of the most striking proofs that has occur wit for their purposes, pro tempore. come to our knowledge of the spread of infidelity, In fact, such attempts, if persevered in, must strike and of the andaeity with which infidelity is now at the root of a most important privilege—that of free music and dancing, alluring its dupes with visions of a common stock of property, and making large pro- our liking.

of riptural Education is called for next Wednes- liation of conduct so revolting and outrageous to all the evening, when a respectable audience will be recured by the plan of admitting by ticket. We hope | during the opposition of Wednesday evening.—Times. the people of Leeds will on that occasion attend m large numbers, to testify their feelings on this that this attempt to injure the cause of a system of sincation which extends its benefits to the chilof the labouring class, of all denominations. sychoat distinction of sect or party, will stimulate the zeal of the friends of that system, and thus the corrageous proceedings of last Wednesday evening will prove of essential benefit to that cause. The natural consequence of such conduct as that of the persons who broke up the meeting on Wednesday night, by their violence, is to put an end to all pubic meetings, and to force those who wish to discuss to the statement of the Conservative committee. my subject of public interest, to take steps to exclude | Everynerve was strained to the very last, but it was Tarties who refuse to hear more than one side, and rely for success in their proceedings, rather upon

The Dissenting Whigs at Leeds met with a severe repulse on Wednesday night in their first attempt 29 prop up the Ministerial scheme of National Eduextion. It will be seen that at the meeting which mominally described to be in furtherance of the objects of the British and Foreign School Society, is opponents of the infidel Ministerial scheme musered in great numbers. The first trial of strength between the parties arose upon the appointment of Chairman. The promoters of the meeting had amounced Mr. Baines, M.P., as expected to fill the west of honour, but the majority present took the momination into their hands and rejected the Hon.
Mention with so ominous a beginning it was not curiosity to know how the Mercury would seek to be expected that things would go pleasantly on; extricate its Proprietor and Editor from the undigupon the propositions which they intended to submit, with characteristic caution, made a stand upon the Erst step; and being unable to carry their point, with regard to that, discreely abandoned the field

strength of their lungs than the force of their

arguments.-Mercury.

on the part of those that remained, by the intro-duction of a body of policemen, with others to clear the room, was strikingly characteristic of Whig any one at the meeting against the British and white meeting and white meetin Solicy and Whig meanness. None so loud as the British and ling, to the popular prejudices against the British and ling, to the British Whizs in changering for the free and deliberate ex- roreign School Society; it is therefore unner Notices wile and rascany is an accompanie to that side of the ship from which it was fired. The press on of epitifon when they think it will advance construction on this faint blow at Chartism through the sides of Socialism, in thrusting Mr. Baines upon the pleas gun was a four-pounder, and its wanding made of their cause, but none so chary as they in granting meeting, to desend in edject which was by insinuating that these two parties are one and the of his having paid for the room, is a very despicable yarn.

tended that the "Gentlemen in Blue" shall be de-voted when the present "Liberal" Government valuable Educational Establishment; but we can-Socialism we have as little symmetry as he can have. cluding the travelling charges of Mr. Lieut. FABIAN. shall have succeeded in posting its myrmidons in

Verily we begin to fear that our local Russell Magistrates will be the death of us, as they have been of their own magisterial reputation. Scarcely a week passes over our heads but something occurs Theological discussion into our paper, nor shall we against them. The Mercury accuses these persons which places in melancholy contrast the conduct and character of the men who have undertaken to be the conservators of the peace of this borough, with the character and conduct of the gentlemen who, for answered by the Socialists in their own organ. We object of the meeting;" the only direct evipolitical ends, were made to give place to them some three or four years ago.

Our readers will remember the unenviable figure adjudicate in the case of White and Wilson, charged with conspiracy to aid the Chartist plans. From day to day were those men remanded, until copies of the depositions could be sent to the Home Office, and instructions received from thence as to the disposal of the accused. Ultimately the defendants were committed to York Castle, with great parade, no fewer than a dozen Magistrates, who had previously been sat for an hour and a half in solemn consultation on their case, being present on the Bench-when the committal took place, and when bail was refused.

We have a vivid recollection that we had great difficulty in refraining from laughing outright, at the formality with which the Mayor consulted his magis-terial brethren as to whether the defendants, or Mr. Clarken their solicitor, had urged anything to induce them to refrain from committing them, we having heard, some half hour before, an order given for a chaise and four horses to be got in readiness to convey them to York.

But the best of the joke remains to be told. We stated last week that the two defendants, White and Wilson, had been liberated on bail, by order of Mr. Justice Littledale, who had fixed the amount of plans, and by training young persons of both sexes their recognizances at a very small sum. We have since learnt that when the Magistrates made their return to the order directing them to transmit the depositions against the defendants to the Court of judge from their perusal whether it was a case in which he ought to interfere, they did not confine themselves to the mere sending of the depositions ordered, but they had also the folly to annex thereto the letter of Mr. Phillipps, the Under Secretary of about the "importance of Divine Truth," and the inhabitants of Leeds, for his impudent State, containing explicit directions to them not to admit the defendants to bail. Whether this was done as an excuse for their harsh conduct, or to show to his Lordship that they had on all occasions such humble ideas of their qualifications for the magisterial office, that they did not venture, even in such a trifling case, to act without advice from the little Lord who had created them, we are unable to say; but we can state that the Learned Judge was much surprised at such a procedure, and

said it was decidedly improper.
Seeing the lamentable figure that our local Magistrates exhibit in this matter, it would seem almost impossible that beneath the depth to which they have been already plunged there should be a deeper still. Yet, unhappily, so it is: the exhibition which Mr. Justice Musgrave made of himself at the Brewster Sessions, on Monday, (an account of which we have reported elsewhere), must grieve all who wish to see the Magisterial authority in this borough respected. We cannot trust ourselves to speak of the conduct of any man who seeks by the use of any influence which may temporarily appertain

A strong sensation has been created in the borough by a report that the only new license which was issued by the Borough Magistrates at the Licensing have known, and did know, that the meeting was having been engaged by Lisut. Fabian, the active Sessions on Monday, was granted only on condition and inhianthropic agent of the British and Foreign that the parties applying should defray the costs against a former order of theirs in Brewster Ses- anything of public business in England, insolent personal dictation of Mr. Baines, men calling themselves "Socialists," with one of their single states of the same house. We are reluctant to believe that sally admitted than the right of sally admitted the right of sally admi head, and other notorious Socialists and Chartists—there can be any truth in the rumour, but we Early and einer notorious Socialists and Charitists— mention it in order to give the parties concerned meeting" to came the person who shall preside over

The magistrates of Leeds cannot, surely, have so purpose, and their very first act showed their as to have given any real foundation for such a state-determination to overturn the proceedings of the as to have given any real foundation for such a state-ment. If they have they have greatly degenerated determination to overturn the proceedings of the ment; if they have, they have greatly degenerated friends of Scriptural Education. Lieutenant ment; if they have, they have greatly degenerated from their immediate predecessors, whose places they

smooneed in the advertisements and placards that old system of corporate Government, their public duties are not now half so well or satisfactorily per-

# THE NEW BIGOTS.

We refer to another column for an account of a scene Robson, the Socialist and Chartist printer of the at a public meeting convened on Wednesday last, in Northern Star, should take the chair. A great the large room of the Commercial Buildings, certainly of annoer of hands—we believe a majority of those the most intolerant description we have ever witnessed. in the room-was raised for the amendment : the The meeting was convened for the specific purpose of iriends of Scriptural Education, not choosing to hearing information on the subject of the plans of the recognise in any way a step which was manifestly British and Foreign School Society; the room was enintended to take the management of the proceed- gaged, and the chairman advertised; and a large meeting of their hands, did not vote at all. The ing of both sexes accordingly attended at the hour ap ed by the indignance of the meeting rightly remonstrances of the Rev. Mr. Scales and others pointed. When the advertised chairman was called against the unmanuerly interference of the Socialists, upon to preside, however, he was received with hootresourced no effect, except a storm of hisses: and, ings; another chairman was proposed by a party which is it was evident that there was no chance of car- had previously packed the room; and without even the ring on the business to any good purpose, Mr. jerm of allowing the several proposals to be put to the Baines quitted the chair, and Lieut. Fabian pro- meeting, the latter was unceremoniously bawled into the chair.

No motive can be conceived for this indecent op- Mr. Joshua Hobson may have been quite as well To-ifien to a Society so benevolent and useful, but qualified to occupy that position as Mr. Edward Baines, cay schools of their own. We must conclude, there- is street-brawlers have packed the Socialist place of Fre, that their hostility arises solely from the fact that meeting, and violently put a stop to its proceedings, Holy Scriptures are read and laught—daily read by conduct similar to that of the combined Chartists admirably taught-in the schools of the and Socialists on this occasion. The room was engaged Erish and Foreign School Society. And we repeat, and paid for by the parties who called the meeting for of conducting public business. If we cannot this this opposition is indeed lamentable evidence of the evening, and, therefore, was as much their proshould be extended much further than it is at pre- South Parade, is the property of the Socialists, who

wenly assailing Divine Revelation. Still more public discussion. Any knot of organized claqueurs Innentable is it when we consider the frightful cha-may thus put down meetings called together for the racter of the system called "Socialism," which is best possible objects, and effectually interrupt the delinearly opposed to Revelation, but even severs berative proceedings of every public body. A small all the bonds of Morality, treats Marriage as an fractional minority in a population may thus as effectuannatural fetter on man's inclinations, openly recoin- ally check all public discussion as the most oppressive mends promiscuous Concubinage, denies human edict of any government. Conduct such as was displayed responsibility, and annihilates the very foundation on the occasion referred to, is, to say the least of it, by of morals and religion by teaching that " THERE IS no means calculated to give impartial observers a high 20 Gop!" Such are the principles of Mr. Owen, idea of the principles entertained by the parties who the founder and apostle of "Socialism;" and we could engage in so distractful a seene. To us it apbelieve they are substantially held by his followers. peared as if the issue of the rankest bigotry and intoler-With this hideons system extensively prevailing, ance. The putting forward of their Priest, especially, masking its real features under the seductions of by the Socialists, thus to put down liberty of discussion, smacks far too much of the old bigotry to be at all to

Socialism," and of the unspeakable importance Chartist meetings, as well as by the contemptuous tone of Divine Truth, by largely extending the means of which has been assumed towards this party by the journal represented by the gentleman advertised to take it will be seen that another meeting of the friends the chair. But all this we hold to be no excuse in palrational usages of civilised society, as that displayed

> SECOND ELECTION FOR MANCHESTER. RESULT OF THE MATOR'S POLL, YESTERDAY. Mr. Greg is again victorious, having beaten his

opponent to-day by a considerably larger majority

Being a clear majority of 208; and this according

Greg ... Murray.....2969 So that upwards of 100 more votes have been polled

yesterday than on Thursday. The Tories, with the happy facility which they enjoy for gulling themelves, are chuckling over their defeat, and calling it a victory, because they are not in so miserable a

minority as on the last contest. All passed off very

quietly.—Times. THE "UN-SEATED" M.P.

the Whigs apprehensive that they would be beaten nified position in which he figured on Wednesday

The far greater portion of the Mercury's long for Mr. Baines's want of common decency-in of coniest to their opponents.

The attempt (as will be seen, the successful arricle is devoted to laudations of the British and the Mercury to seize upon the slender circumstance of the successful arricle is devoted to laudations of the British and the Mercury to seize upon the slender circumstance of the successful arricle is devoted to laudations of the British and the Mercury to seize upon the slender circumstance of Mr. Hosson's happening to be a Socialist, have learned, that, in their estimation, one of the "best to divert the attention of his readers, from his own means" of extending the important object to divert the attention of his readers, from his own means" of extending the important object to divert the attention of his readers, from his own means" of extending the important object of the British and the Mercury to seize upon the slender circumstance of Mr. Hosson's happening to be a Socialist, have learned, that, in their estimation, one of the "best to divert the attention of his readers, from his own means" of extending the important object of the British and the Mercury to seize upon the slender circumstance. those privileges to their political opponents.

The people of Leeds, as well as elsewhere, will not attacked. We very cordially concur in the same—the truth being, as he well knows, that they was to amass funds wherewith, not merely to other witnesses, corroborated the testimony of the pay for the room, but to pay for sandry Captain of the Gazelle.

valuable Educational Establishment; but we can- Socialism we have as little sympathy as he can have; not permit even a deserved eulogium on this society but we must have it on better authority than that of various parts of the country, under the cognomon of a Rural or County Constabulary Force.—Intelli- to be made the means of diverting attention from the Mercury before we can believe those principles the disgraceful conduct of Mr. Baines; much less to be holden by any men; but let " the deluded of transferring the edium to other parties, which is persons calling themselves Socialists" believe evidently the intention of the Mercury's ribald what they may, they have no right to be abuse of the Socialists. We have never admitted accused of crime without evidence being brought ever do so; we leave therefore the attacks of the of having "assembled by previous concert, for Mercury on the principles of Socialism to bo the purpose of defeating the benevolent repeat that the importance and value of the British | dence offered for this grave accusation being his and Foreign School Society was not questioned own assertion, and the only collateral evidence which the Leeds Justices cut when called upon to at the meeting; the question of the character and which he ventures to adduce, consisting of the fact tendencies of Socialism has nothing whatever to do that two persons, known to be Socialists, were prewith the meeting; and these two matters have sent-Mr. Hosson, whom the meeting chose for its merely been very clumsily lugged in by the Mercury Chairman, and Mr. Fleming who requested that the for the purpose of shielding Mr. BAINES from the "unmannerly" brawlers would allow the meeting to well deserved expression of public censure for one go on. This is the whole sum and substance of the of the most shameless insults ever offered to an evidence adduced by the Mercury in support of assemblage of Englishmen. This. however, shall an infamous aspersion upon the character of a large not serve his turn.

As a public man, Mr. Baines is fairly open to public censure; and he may rely upon it that neither stratagem, sophistry, the wilful perversion of facts, nor the invention and bold promulgation of falsehood, shall screen him, so long as the Northern Star exists. It may be all very well for Mr. Mercury to wriggle and writhe; but we shall take leave to hold him pretty tightly to the facts: and the Mercury as well as everybody else in Leeds knows we imagine that whoever looks fairly at these, will to be anything but a Socialist; and that Mr. see Mr. Baines in the character of one who is either STANSFIELD who seconded the nomination. ntterly ignorant of all the decencies of civilised life, is a Methodist Local Preacher. This lie will, of or determined to defy and outrage them; while course, do something toward inducing people to he will see, in the Leeds Mercury, the wretched believe the unsupported assertion of the Mercury, Queen's Bench, in order that his Lordship might bully who backs out his pal without the slightest regard to truth or fairness, and the contemptible Socialists, who had "assembled by previous concert about the "importance of Divine Truth," and the inhabitants of Leeds, for his impudent lamentable disregard thereof by infidels.

The facts of the case then, are simply those :- A

Public Meeting" of the inhabitants of Leeds was

called together to "consider the best means" of helping forward an object which the promoters of the meeting denominate a "National" one. The Mercury chooses to call it a "Public Meeting of the friends of Scriptural Education." This attempt to narrow the character of the meeting, is in full keepng with the invariable tactics of the Mercury, which are, whenever facts are wanting on which to ground ts reasonings, to assert them at once, and talk as if they actually existed. This narrowing is intended to justify his blackguardly attack upon the Socialists, as though the character of the meeting had precluded their right to interfere. Unfortunately for our neighbour's credit, this, like most other of his to him in his public capacity, to promote his private false assumptions, cannot be justified upon the plea interests; we therefore leave the report to speak for of ignorance; the placard calling the meeting, and of ignorance; the placard calling the meeting, and containing no such restriction, having been printed at his own office. The Mercury, therefore, must bona fide a meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds. Now, every child who has known or heard sally admitted than the right of every "public of the meeting, and accordingly he says "the an opportunity of setting themselves right with the its deliberations. When we consider the amount of power which conventional usage places in the hands of a Chairman en such occasions—a power to of the Intelligencer, any more than in that objections to their line of argument, or to refuse Besides costing us twice as much as under the before him, on the plea of their being irrelevant,—it ing and Mr. Baines. The whole question was other universally assepted etiquette, has its foundation in rational propriety. It is always regarded, the lord and master of the meeting-or therefore, and rightly so, as an impudent slight to the public, for any parties having the management of a Public Meeting, to ad- he is fond of prating, that the people are the legitivertise a chairman. No one knows this better than mate source of all power. Mr. Baines; and his paltry self-sufficiency and vanity in suffering the "M. P." to be thus paraded in his person, by the ignorance or the discourtesy of his friends, was well and properly rewardexpressed in his unequivocal rejection. But though t was an impudent thing in Lieut. FABIAN to advertise Mr. Baines, and not less impudent in Mr. pected to take chair," the blackguardism of surpasses everything in the annals of public business in this country. If it ever had a precedent, t must have been in some drunkery disputation of vented, and made the first experiment in, this mode congratulate him upon that sort of success the naughty public who refused to submit to his die-

We have no doubt that if the offended Dignitary and his indiscreet friend, whom the British and packed the room; he laments most feelingly that Foreign School Society, exhibiting, as we think, this should have been done; talks of it as being Every nerve was strained to the very last, but it was of no avail.

On Friday morning, the Boroughreeve and constables declared the result of their poll on the presentation of the proceed, peaceably and orderly, is ables declared the result of their poll on the presentation of a good amount, but at the same no high idea of the principles of the party who could engage in so disgraceful a scene;" but, like his men-board the Gazelle Hull steamer, caused by the wadding to have produced; and since Tuesday, when an advance of 3d par highed meaning the proceed and since Tuesday, when an advance of 3d par highed meaning the proceed and since Tuesday, when an advance of 3d par highed meaning the proceed and since Tuesday, when an advance of 3d par highed meaning the process to furnish any evivery bad judgement, have appointed their emissary "calculated to strike at the root of free public that the ebject of the meeting would have dadious ally, he too, forgets to furnish any evidence that the excellent Society, been attained, and that the excellent Society, dence that this was done. His talking of the boat Both vessels belonged to the Hull Steam Packet for the promotion of whose interests it was called for the promotion of whose interests it was called, Socialists "putting norward their rriese is even more contemptible, while it is not less false, than the have no one to thank but their ewn emissary, and his friend, the "unmannerly M.P.," for the discomfiture of their expectations from the people of Leeds. We are not like the Mercury, asserting false.

In this he might seem to have had his cue from his friend the Mercury, who also described acknowledged the compliment. We know Gazelle acknowledged the compliment. hoods, and reasoning from them as facts. We speak makes a great merit of the same thing. We know Gazelle acknowledged the compliment. When they of the actual occurrences of the evening. We refer not as to the fact of whether the room had actually been paid for in advance, not abreast, the requirement of the standing on the standing or the standing of the standing or the standing or the standing or the standing to the Mercury's report, dressed-up for the occasion being aware of what the requirement of the standing on the starboard paddle-box, and, looking as it evidently is, for the truth of every word we trustees of the room might have been; but this we towards the quarter-desk, he saw deceased lying do know that we have again attended Lieut. We have expressed, in our first edition, our curiosity to know how the Microury would seek to extricate its Proprietor and Editor from the undignified position in which he figured on Wednesday our belief, that if any such attempt had been made, nified position in which he figured on Wednesday our belief, that if any such attempt had been made, not merely to defray the expenses of the room might have been; but this we downds the quarter-desk, he saw deceased lying stretched upon it. He ran towards him up he saw blood flewing expicually from a would been made at the ger on board, beand up the wound, which was again of raising money, not merely to defray the expenses of Gravesend. The latter gentleman extracted tree might have been; but this we downds the quarter-desk, he saw deceased lying to know that we have again and again attended Lieut. Stretched upon it. He ran towards him up he saw blood flewing expicually in the head. A medical gentleman, who was a passent of raising money, not merely to defray the expenses of Gravesend. The latter gentleman extracted tree might have been; but this we downds the quarter-desk, he saw deceased lying to know that we have again and again attended Lieut. Stretched upon it. He ran towards him, and on lifting that in every instance collections were made at the ger on board, beand up the wound, which was again of raising money, not merely to defray the expenses of Gravesend. The latter gentleman extracted tree might be a saw deceased lying to know that we have again and again attended Lieut. Stretched upon it. He ran towards him, and on lifting the know that we have again and again attended Lieut. Stretched upon it. He ran towards him, and on lifting the hard was made by any one to thwart, or interfere with the average and again attended Lieut. Stretched upon it. He ran towards him, and on lifting the hard was made by any one to thwart, or interfere with the average and again attended Lieut. The propose stretched upon it. He ran towards him, and on lifting the hard was made by an nified position in which he figured on Wednesday our belief, that if any such attempt had been made, of raising money, not merely to defray the expenses of Gravesend. The latter gentleman extracted two pieces the room, but also those of the Society, to further of skull bone from the wound, and recommended that

body of men.

O, no ! we beg the Mercury's pardon.

"Lies come so thickly, they are hard to count !" There is yet another proof; the assertion that Mr. Honson was proposed to the chair by a Socialist. So says the leading article of the Mercury ; the fact | pected. being, as testified by the Mercury's report, that the Chairman was proposed by Mr. G. WHITE, whom that Mr. Baines was ejected from the chair, by the thrusting of himself upon them, unasked. We are quite sure, however, that we may now leave Mr. BAINES, who will hereafter be long remembered as the "ill-mannered M. P." and his second self, the Mercury, of veracious notoriety, to enjoy the blushing honours which this night's adventures heap upon them; and to receive the congratulations of all fair, honest, and respectable persons, for the successful manner in which the interests of the British and Foreign School Society have been sacrificed to the personal vanity of Mr. Baines.

Our contemporary of the Intelligencer, with a policy strongly characteristic of his party, chooses to exult over the whole affair, as a mere flooring of the Whigs. For this purpose he confounds together the British and Foreign School Society and the Ministerial scheme for "National Education:" speaking of the meeting as a "first attempt to prop up the Ministerial scheme of National Education.' Now we imagine that our contemporary can scarcely be ignorant of the fact, that the British and Foreign School Society, and the Ministerial scheme of Education are two different things. He represents the as arising from an opposition to the object opponents of the infidel Ministerial scheme mustered in great numbers." Now we must again repeat that there is no evidence furnished in the report putting to the meeting motions that may be brought It was simply a personal matter between the meetany intention, to oppose the object of the meeting. will be seen at ence that this, like almost every whether the "M.P." should parade himself, like a peacock with his tail outspread, as whether he should be made practically to recognise the constitutional precept, about which

We should have felt no surprise if the Intelligencer, a "Tory" Paper, openly, and therefore honestly, opposing democratic movements, had demurred to the right of the Meeting to appoint their own Chairman-and had supported the "advertised chairman" in his assumption of an undelegated authority. We opine, however that the friends of freedom will be somewhat as-Baines to permit himself to be advertised, as "ex- tonished at the course pursued upon this his attempt to held it, in defiance of the meeting, to be an essentially Liberal Paper of the "Rational subject by the Leeds Times, which professes Radical school." The Times is shocked and scandalised at the "outrageous" proceedings of the the lowest character. We are not willing to believe to bow down and worship Mr. Baines; and parties who refused, on Wednesday evening our "religious" M.P. likely to have thus learned it; he dilates upon it, in an article which and must therefore give him the credit of having in- though less lengthy, is equally disingenuous with that of his excellent compeer and ally, the Leeds convened for the specific purpose of hearing informa which he might have desired to attend his debut in tion on the subject of the plans of the British and this new character, the fault is not ours, but that of Foreign School Society." Now we are very sorry that our Contemporary, before writing this sentence, did not read the account given by his own This is the very head and front of the offence Reporter, or look at the placards by which the meeting committed against Mr. Baines's "dignity" on Wed- was called, and which were posted on the walls all nesday night. Mr. Baixes was vain and foolish over the town; because if he had he would have seen enough to imagine that because the ten pounders of that the meeting was not "convened for the purpose Leeds, or a pertien of them, had committed the of hearing information," but for that of "taking into indiscretion of empowering him to write "M.P." consideration the best means of extending the imafter his name, they had also empowered him to portant object of the British and Foreign School treat, not only themselves, but the whole public of Society." This was a subject of discussion which might have called forth a variety of Leeds, with whatever indignity he chose: the opinions as to the various means of doing this, which meeting thought proper to convince Mr. Baines, might have been brought before the meeting; and this that if he did not know anything of common of itself was a sufficient reason why no Chairman should have been advertised; and why the meeting should civility and good manners, they did; and they have been naturally indignant at any such procedure. instance of benevolence, the Christian public are was of the exasperation which has been surely called upon to testify their sense of the exist engendered by the late Whig attempts to put down gave him a practical lesson thereon, which we opine there was nothing, therefore, wonderful, nor any will not be seen forgetten by the Honourable thing which ought to have excited the displeasure of our Liberal contemporary, in the fact that "when the advertised Chairman was called upon to preside. The report of the precedings, as given by the he was received with hootings and howlings." Mercury himself, bears no evidence of the slightest The assertion which immediately follows that on attempt on the part of any one to interfere with, or ceremonlously bawled "into it, without even the form of towart the avowed object of the meeting allowing the several proposals to be put to the Meeting,"

this assertion, He too, like his friend, the Mercury, lays the whole

We cannot suppose there was any intention to make

By the Coroner.—The wadding of the gun fired from
the Leeds an exception. Had the "unmannerly" brawlers
the Victoria, after wounding deceased, struck the

cluding the travelling charges of Mr. Lieut. FABIAN. But supposing, which is very unlikely, that the "public" were not to have been smitten for funds; that there was to have been no pecuniary appeal; that the room was generously paid for by Mr. BAINES, or Mr. FABIAN, or Mr. Anybody else. What then? Would that authorise Mr. Baines or Mr. FABIAN, or both, to insult a public meeting? We think not. We venture to think that the paying, or not paying, for the room, is altogether a foraneous question, and that the simple matter of dispute was whether the meeting could reasonably be expected to have the bullying M.P." foisted upon them nolens volens. The meeting determined that they would " not have this man to reign over them!" Weappland their determination; and, mangre all the wily mystification of his combined apologists, the Mercury and the Times, we are quite sure the public will applaud it too.

#### STOCKPORT.

FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED CHARTISTS.

PUBLIC MEETING TO SUPPORT THE

On Wednesday evening, a public meeting of the you go, turning up the handle tips over the pitcher, inhabitants of St. Thomas Ward, Stockport, was Having had the happiness to prevent one or two held at the three Jolly Carters, Wellington Road, drownings by this simple instruction, we publish it to devise measures for supporting the wives and for the benefit of all who either love aquatic sports families of the Chartists now confined in Chester or dread them. - Walker.

The night was very wet, and therefore the meeting was not so numerous as might have been ex-

Mr. FRANCIS ROBINSON having been called to preside, commenced the business of the meeting by s mply calling upon Mr. William Griffin to intro-

duce the principal resolution. Mr. GRIFFIN-Every man who claimed to be s patriot or a Christian, would hold that it was a duty to come forward, and support the wives and families of their incarcerated townsmen. He was much surprised to notice in the report of a meeting held in Edgeley on the above subject, in the "North Cheshire Reformer," stating that the men of that district were willing to assist the men in prison; hypocrite who lies with a religious front, and out- for the purpose of defeating the benevolent object of whilst in another column, the leading article, and speaking of Mitchell, Davies, and others, it said that the working classes of Stockport had no feeling for such men. This, indeed, was a strange contradiction; and particularly when he informed the meeting that £30 per week came in for the object than last week; Oats larger; Beans much the referred to, and surely that was some sign of sympathy for the sufferers. It was the bounden duty of every man, who loved even the name of freedom, to come lorward at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) His (the speaker's) object was "peace, law, and order." His gur, pistol, and dagger shall be his pen; his ammunition shall be truth, and his aim shall be at tyranny and oppression, through the medium of the press. He believed that the authorities would not have taken hold of any one, provided they had kept within the bounds of the law and the Constitution. He heard the Attorney-General say Constitution. He heard the Attorney-General say that he would be the last person in the world to try to stop the free expression of a public meeting, met to consider their grievances, provided it be done constitutionally. Under these circumstances, he onstitutionally. Under these circumstances, he ward, and moved-" That the working classes of this ward do sympathise with Mitchell, Davies, 10.—Our market still continues in the same languid Wright, and others, and likewise their families. They, therefore, pledge themselves to do all they can of the branches of our manufactures. Broad and to get subscriptions to relieve the sufferers so long narrow Cloths are quite a drug, although offered at as they remain in prison." The objects for their sympathy were John Wright, who had a wife and not giving any fresh orders, merely taking a few to four children. He had traversed till the next pattern. The fancy Waistcoating branch is grow-assizes, when it was most likely that his friends in gradually worse, and a great many weavers are assizes, when it was most likely that his friends would have to support his wife and family. Pilling had a wife and six children; Armitage two children; Howarth one child; Johnson a wife and four children; Burton a large family; Leah a wife and four children; Wareham one child; Mitchell a wife and

> came in for the above benevolent purpose. Since the Ward |meetings had been held, and societies | yarn yesterday, and a considerable amount of busiestablished in each of them, they were determined, legally and morally, to persevere in strug- account, at about the prices current a week ago. gling for the rights and liberties of the people. He was formerly a member of the Anti-Corn Law A. sociation in this town, but from the arguments advanced from time to time through the medium of the "Northern Star," he felt convinced that without Universal Suffrage, the repeal of the Corn Laws would not benefit the people unless they were in possession of the power of appropriating, by a share n the representation, the benefit that might acroe from that repeal. The speaker next proceeded to censure the Editor

one child; and Davies had a wife, but no children.

Mitchell, Davies, and Howarth were in prison.

The first week their friends were afraid of going

round to collect subscriptions; but the people,

of the "North Cheshire Refermer," for refusing come time ago, a contradiction to some falsehoods concerning the Messts. Higginbotham, of Ashton. communicated by a traitor, named Wm. Consterdine, so much to the injury of one of Mesers. Higfool ever since, and the Messre. H. having moreover consented to take the man again in their employ, provided the con radiction appeared in the same paper, which had promulgated the falsehood. After a few other observations the speaker sat down.

Mr. THOS. PICKFORD seconded the motion. Mr. JAS. BEAUMONT moved the second resolution, in a short speech, advocating the propriety of every lover of true liberty coming forward in this work of sympathy; and the necessity of a good understanding and union amongst them. There was no necessity either for the sword, the dagger, or any other such weapon. The working classes could get their Mercury. He starts off by saying, "The meeting was rights without them; for if they were properly organised, and properly enlightened, the very devil himself could not damage the cause they had in view. He then moved, "That each person make the subject known to his neighbours and shopmates, in order to assist the Committee in organising the Ward and receiving subscriptions.' Seconded by Mr. Thomas Siran.

Mr. Francis Higgins moved the third resolution: That a public meeting be held every month to give an explanation of the income and expenditure, and for electing fresh collectors or any other officers that the meeting may deem prudent. He promised to contribute one half of his carnings weekly to the cause. It was no matter to him what the parties were in religion or politics-it was sufficient for him to know that there was distress, and such cases demanded his sympathy.

Mr. Wm. Wright, seconded by Mr. John Ashcroft, without, moved any remark, the last resolution—" That we will never cease agitating, morally

had been apprised that a committee would sit at that house every Saturday night to receive contributions for the support of the wives and families alluded to.

EXPLOSION AT MESSRS, PIGOU AND WILKS'S POWDER MILLS AT DARTFORD.—FIVE LIVES LOST.—On Monday morning, a few minutes after ten o'clock, an awful explosion took place on the premises of the The sole matter of offence was the impudent attempt to thrust the "M. P." down the throats of the
with, in terms which we would willingly apply to any
scattered the corning-house, the whole of the implepeople, and to bully them into submission to the swal- Journal professing to advocate Radical principles. If ments and materials contained therein, in every a few parcels of new Oatmeal were disposed of at the Mercury thinks it a very "unmannerly" thing written what he knew to be false;—if he was not there, he must have written it without reading the report may throughout the town of Dartford and its vicinity. opponent to-day by a considerably larger majority and that the ill-mannered "Member" should be thus given in his own paper, which flatly gives the lie to and which was distinctly felt and the explosion heard at Maidstone, a distance of twenty miles.

# CORONER'S INQUEST.

FIRING SALUTES AT SEA .- On Tuesday, at four

abreast, the Victoria fired a second gun. Witness was he should be brought to that hospital.

mast, and fell six yards distant from the spot where deceased lay.

Charles Jones, a comrade of deceased, said he was bricklayer, and that they had gone to Hull on

Mr. H. Symes, House Surgeon, examined the body after death, and found the brain much lacerated in conrequence of a large portion of the skull having been forced in upon it. The injury to the brain was sufficient to cause death.

The Coroner commented in severe terms on the useless practice of firing salute guns. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," recommending that for the future so useless, and, as it now appeared so dangerous, a custom

ART OF FLOATING.—Any human being who will have the presence of mind to clasp the hands behind the back, and turn the face towards the zenith, may float at once, and in perfect safety, in tolerable still water—ay, and sleep there, no matter how long.

If not knowing how to swim, you would escape drowning when you find yourself in deep water, you have only to consider yourself an empty pitcher; let your mouth and nose, not the top of your heavy head, be the highest part of you, and you are safe. But thrust up one of your bony hands, and down

# LOCAL MARKETS

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.) FRIDAY, SEPT. 13—The arrival of Wheat is moderate this week, fine Old English is scarce, and sells at an improvement in price of 1s. to 2s, per quarter. New realises the sales of last week, and for all Old

Barley for malting is enquired for, but very little at market. Oats and Shelling are each rather dearer. Beans as before. No variation in other articles. There was heavy rain on Wednesday, but with this exception it has been tolerably fine.

Foreign there is more enquiry, but no variation in

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Sept. 10.-The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is smaller has been fine since Saturday, and harvest is quite general. New red Wheat has been sold to-day at 68s. to 72s., and white to 75s. per quarter.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, SEPTEMBER 11.—We had a middling show of both Beasts and Sheep at market this morning, for which the demand was not at all slack, and at the close, nearly the whole was sold; the wetness of the day operated to the dis-

HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, Tuesday, Sept. state as last week, nothing scarcely is doing in any lower prices; in fancy Woollens the merchants are weavers an only partially employed. The Wool market never was known so flat at this season of the year. All the cry is that money is scarce, while every one is acting with caution.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET .- Our Flannel and Wool market on Monday, varied little from the preceding market day. A fair average of business was done at prices which has been current for a length of time. Wools keep up in price, but not much spirit is manifested by consumers, who will nevertheless, exhibited their sympathy, and £26 not lay in more than for present use.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was a fair demand for ness was done, chiefly, we believe, for Russian Some descriptions of goods, however, were in less demand, and rather lower than last week.-Munchester Guardian of Wednesday.

HULL CORN MARKET, Sept. 10.—Harvest in this district is in full operation; in partial instances the farmers are cutting Wheat, but, generally, it is unusually backward, and probably as much uncut as in the stook. We had but a few farmers at this day's market, and a scantly supply of all grain. Wheat is unaltered in value; the market is almost bare of Beans, Peas, Barley, and Oats, of the growth of this country. Each article is in request, with a tendency upwards. Foreign Oats of good quality are rather dearer. In other articles no alteration.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Sept. 7. The weather having been favourable in the beginbotham's work people, that he was discharged at ginning of the week some early fields of Wheat and the time, and he and his family have been wanting Barley were cut, which caused the market on Tuesday to be extremely dull, and only a few small lots of Wheat were sold at a decline of 1s to 2s per qr. In the afternoon of the same day a heavy rain set in, and it has continued showery ever since. This circumstance, and it being again wet to-day, in-duced the Millers, who do not appear to expect a supply of New Wheat for some time, to buy freely at last Saturday's prices, and the decline noted on Tuesday was fully recovered. Oats met also a better sale at last week's prices, but in other articles there was not much doing. Arrivals during the week, coastwise, 2,015 qrs Wheat, 300 qrs Malt, 160 qrs Oats, and 1,789 sacks of Flour; Foreign, 1,320 qrs Wheat, 650 qrs Rye, 20 qrs Barley, and 40 qrs Oats.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.-Monday, Sept. 9.-We have had a large supply of Cattle at maket today, and the quality generally middling for so large a number; those that were of good quality met with a very ready sale at a slight reduction in price from our last quotations; but those of an ordinary description were not so much in request, consequently there has been a few left unsold. The number of Sheep were rather larger than that of last week, but Lambs were exceedingly scarce, and only of middling quality. The market was well attended by country buyers as well as butchers, and throughout may be considered a brisk one. Good Beef was sold at 6d., second quality 51d., middling 5d., very ordinary at a shade less. The price of good Wether Mutton appeared to be stationary, having realized fully 64d., middling and ordinary 64d. down to 6d. Ewes may be quoted at from 6d. to 61d. with some of a very ordinary description at 5d., and Lambs tion—"That we will never cease agitating, morally and constitutionally, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land."

All the resolutions were passed; and

The meeting then broke up, after the company

of a very ordinary description at 5d., and Lambs at about 61d to 7d. per lb. The principal part of the good stock of all descriptions was sold up, those left being of an inferior quality. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 1481; Sheep and Lambs,

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, Sept. 7. Although there was a fair attendance of the trade at our market this morning, and an unusually limited show of samples of every article, the continuance of heavy rain during the day did not cause any excitement, and we note a limited business in Wheat, at an advance of 2d. per 70 lbs—in Flour, of 40s to 42s per load. In the value of Beans and Malt there is no alteration to notice.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Sept. 9,-Our receipts of British Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, continue on an extremely limited scale; and the Foreign Wheat, the week's arrivals of which de not exceed 6620 quarters, is in the mean time placed under bond. The transactions in Wheat since this o'clock, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at St, day se'nnight are to a good amount, but at the same vance of 3d per bushel was quoted, prices have not made much further movement. Flour has gone off slowly at our last week's quotations. The Mr. John Hurst, Captain of the Gazelle, said that shortly after one o'cleck on Saturday afternoon, the boats came in sight of each other about fourteen miles beyond the Nore. The Gazelle was coming to London, parcel of Irish new, very soft, sold at 4s per 45lbs. Oatmeal, too, has realised better prices, 37s to 37s 6d per 240lbs having been obtained for the best runs of Irish manufacture. With light supplies we have to report less inquiry for Barley; 5s 3d per 60lbs has bought good Foreign. No alteration in the value of Beans. Several parcels of grinding Peas have found buyers at 30s to 41s per imperial

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Horson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. (Saturday, September 14, 1839.)

김 원인이 이렇게는 병에 취회되고 하는데 있을