









FOREIGN.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN.**—TERMINATION OF THE WAR.—The peace treaty between Spain and France, which was signed at Madrid on the 25th of May, has been ratified by the Cortes of both countries. The treaty, which was signed at Madrid on the 25th of May, has been ratified by the Cortes of both countries. The treaty, which was signed at Madrid on the 25th of May, has been ratified by the Cortes of both countries.

FRANCE.

**COURT OF ASSIZES OF THE AIN.**—TRIAL OF M. PETIT FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE AND SERVANT.—Our readers will remember our having before now reported the trial of M. Petit, a Frenchman, who was charged with the murder of his wife and servant. The trial, which was held at the Court of Assizes of the Ain, on the 15th of May, resulted in the conviction of M. Petit on both counts.

GREECE.

**EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.**—A scene, which appears to have excited an extraordinary sensation, occurred at Athens at the commencement of the execution of a criminal. The public executioner of Athens had been ordered 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 armed guards, he was brought to the execution ground in a state of extreme nervousness.

SWEDEN.

Through the kindness of a friend, we are supplied with some interesting information concerning Sweden. A country whose affairs attract little attention in England at present, but which on the death of the present sovereign will probably become the theatre of important events.

**BERNADOTTE, at the age of seventy-five, with waning vigour and a body for his age, is still ruling the country almost as if he were a young man.** He has hitherto managed the Representative Assembly, such as it is, with little difficulty; and when a difference has arisen, he has disregarded the opinion of the majority, and formed a ministry of most insignificant persons, and being really the cleverest man in his country, he pays not the slightest attention to their opinion or advice.

**THE THIEVES OF THE METROPOLIS.**—The late have been chosen the Pantheon, du Roule and the quarter of the Chausse d'Antin as the theatre of their exploits. During the last month, as our readers are aware, they have stripped numerous kitchens of their utensils, and have been detected in the act.

HOME.

**THE "TALKING CANARY"** died at Brighton on Saturday week.

**THE PICKWICK PAPERS** are being translated into Russian.

**BOLAN'S TRIAL** cost £600, and the whole expense fell on the town of Newcastle.

**THE IMPORTATION OF PICTURES** from the Continent annually is stated to be worth £100,000.

**THE SUM OF £30,000** has been granted on loan, by the Pope's treasury, to erect Catholic chapels in Ireland.

**AN ARISTOCRATIC POLICEMAN.**—The Hon. Captain Hay, brother of Lord Ely, has been appointed Sub-Inspector of Police in the county of Kilkenny.

**THE BEST THING FOR STOPPING A LEAK** in a cask is whiting beaten up with common yellow soap; if this mixture be well rubbed into the leak, it will be found to stop it after everything else has failed.

**THE EXPENSES OF THE POOR.**—Law Commissioners last year more than trebled those of the year preceding: in 1837, they were £12,383; in 1838, they amounted to forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty pounds.

**A TRIFLING** has been addressed by the Secretary at War to the Colonels and Commanding Officers of the regiments of regular infantry, authorising an augmentation of their respective regiments from 739 to 800 rank and file.

**A LARGE TROUT.**—A trout, weighing forty-five pounds, and measuring three feet and a half in length, is said to have been taken in the lake of Geneva, near Aix-le-Bains, in Savoy.

**TIMPERLEY ELECTION.**—There is to be a meeting at Timperley, on Monday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing a new member of the House of Commons.

**THE SOLITARY EXECUTION.**—I never knew but one unequal marriage turn out happily; and then, perhaps, it owed its success to the short life of the lady, who died before the husband had time to find out his mistake.

**THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS** has been elected, and the new speaker is Mr. B. J. Erskine, for his long residence in a public house, and the fact that he is a member of the House of Commons.

**THE LONDON NEW CEMETERY** has been opened, and the first burial took place on the 1st of May.

**THE EUROPEAN POPULATION** of the French possessions is estimated at 1,000,000.

**BY MEANS OF THE DIVING-BELL** a great number of articles belonging to the French frigate *Amazon*, which was sunk in an engagement with several English frigates, have been recovered.

**TO RECOVER DAMAGED HAY.**—Let every stack of hay, which has been damaged by rain, be immediately covered with a tarpaulin, and the hay should be turned over every layer in its progress.

**INDULGENCE TO TEMPERANCE.**—MORALITY OF GIN-SELLERS.—Many of the proprietors of gin palaces in London and the suburbs have placed in their windows immense placards, with the clause which is contained in the Act of 1834, relating to the sale of gin.

**MOVEMENT IN WALES.**—We have been favoured with the sight of a letter from a gentleman in Wales, by which we find that the popular reaction, in consequence of the prosecutions, has set in with great force.

**FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.**—On Friday morning, between the hours of ten and eleven, on the arrival of the train at the Clapham station, Inspector Watts was struck by a step from one of the carriages.

**SUNDAY TRAINING.**—On Saturday morning the tradesmen in the Parish of St. Clement, Jones, and St. Andrew, who were engaged in the sale of their goods, were prevented from doing so by the arrival of a Sunday train.

**THE QUAKERS.**—The number of meeting-houses belonging to the Society of Friends in the United Kingdom at the present time is 418; they meet in 236 of these twice on each Sabbath day for divine worship; in 141 they assemble only once on each Sabbath day.

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THE NORTHERN STAR.

**PROGRESS OF JOINT-STOCK BANKING.**—There are now twenty-one joint-stock banks in the county of York, and fifteen old private establishments have within a short period become incorporated with them.

**READING ALONG.**—One of the accomplishments which is so much neglected at the present time, is 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 the system.

**ENGRAVING ON MARBLE.**—A discovery of some importance to the statuary has recently been made by Mr. C. Page, of Plymouth, by means of which engraving on marble is greatly improved.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt in this city and neighbourhood about one o'clock on Monday morning.

**MR. JOHN BRINDLEY** resigned his situation as Head Master of the Old Bedford School, Coventry, having been appointed to the situation of Head Master of the New Bedford School, Coventry.

**PENNY POST ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Lords of the Treasury have offered a premium of £200 for the best project suggested to them of carrying into effect the penny post in London.

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in Upper Temple-street. I went along New-street, and down High-street, toward the Bull Ring. There were several groups of persons standing talking together in the Bull Ring. I

a dense mass of persons at the commencement of Digbeth; they appeared stationary; and I went towards the Police-office, to see what the police were doing. The Police-office gates were open, and I saw about six of the London, and several of the Birmingham police, patrolling in front of

the office. In the gateway I saw about a dozen or other London policemen with the inspector ; there were a great number of persons passing up and down the street, and a mob of about 200 men was using towards the police. Two men met opposite the Police-office, and began conversing together, when one of the officers ordered them roughly to move on. They then turned round, and one of the policemen ran across the street, and called out to the mob and gave him several blows with his staff across the head and shoulders. My attention was particularly attracted by a man who was in the front of the group of insult or menace used towards the police. They were decent looking men. When the police ordered persons to move on, they did so. Up to this time, I saw no signs of any riotous or disorderly conduct, no resistance offered to the authority of the police, and the man whom I have described as being struck by the policeman, moved on towards Dale End. I then turned round, and saw a great crowd of men opposite Bourne's shop. I saw a great crowd of men coming up towards me from the direction of Digbeth. They had no flag or banner. There appeared to be no signs of any riotous or disorderly conduct, and I went on a little in advance. The multitude were generally armed with hedge or fence stakes, should say that the number was not more than 400 or 500. The Englishmen were in the front, and the Irishmen were behind. The multitude generally consisted of stout lads, from twelve to twenty years of age. I observed no weapons but those I have mentioned—no cut-throats, pikes, or bayonets. I saw a few men in flannel dresses like colliers, but the majority appeared to be idle persons, having no regular occupation. There were, besides this mob, a great number of persons looking on, as if from curiosity ; and as the mob appeared to be proceeding, some of them as if alarmed. When the mob approached the end of Moor-street, they halted.

[illegible]

was accompanied by either military or police. It can-  
pass the first part must have been a long sight of it.  
I saw the soldiers going with the first party, and  
as I saw no obstruction offered to it, or any threat  
menace offered to the persons, or any shows of ex-  
citement at its going, I concluded it must have been  
taken away in consequence of some intimation given  
by the mob. I was about twenty or thirty yards fr-  
om it when I first saw it, and it was then in motion, a-  
continued so long as I saw it. In about five minu-  
tes it was gone, and I saw the soldiers and the  
Dragoons enter High-street from Moor-street, by  
their swords drawn. The mob then ran in all direc-  
tions. I cannot say how many people there were in  
the Bull Ring, but I should think it was about  
then left, and went along Philip-street, Colmore-st-  
and got into the Inkleys, where the mounted sold-  
were scouring the streets. I then went to my resi-  
dence in the Bull Ring, but I should think it was  
then. I was about a quarter of an hour in getting to  
from the Bull Ring.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sirs,—I am requested by the Committee for Mes-  
Collins and Lovett to send you a copy of the resolu-  
passed at their weekly meeting, held in Lawrence-  
street, Birmingham, on the 14th inst., and I am obli-  
gated by your giving them insertion in your valua-  
journal for this week.

I remain your most obedient servant,

W. BARLOW, Secretary.

Birmingham, Sept. 11, 1839.

Mr. Richard Smith, in the *Unfair*.  
 Resolved in that indignation he pledged the  
 resolution, and he was individually to thank all  
 their exertions in favour of those patriots now lying in gaol  
 and we also view with regret and indignation the  
 administration of the laws, do we owe the  
 imprisonment of our friends; and that this meeting  
 debt to be the duty of every individual to record their  
 names in support of the cause of those individuals  
 who are now in the hands of our enemies." Moved  
 Mr. H. Green, seconded by Mr. Baker. Passed un-  
 monously.

"That from the numerous acts of partiality  
 and injustice committed in several parts of the coun-  
 try, by magistrates appointed without the consent  
 of the people; more especially the late unjust decision  
 in the case of the *Wendell*, and the numerous  
 regard to the facts of the case, fully convinces us  
 doubts remained in our minds, that there is one  
 justice cannot be obtained till the poor; and that  
 justice cannot be obtained till the poor; and that  
 in the election of the men bound to administer  
 laws; and that they will never cease their endeavor  
 to oppress the poor; and that they will never  
 impose them, till success crowns their efforts,  
 tyranny be swept from the land." Moved  
 by Thompson, seconded by Mr. Grotton. Passed un-  
 monously.

Dr. "That the resolutions now passed be sent to  
 the *Northern Star*, the *Chariot*, and the *Weekly Dispatch*.  
 insertion." Moved by Mr. Enslow. Passed un-  
 monously.

Committee-Room, Cross Guns, Lancaster-street,  
 September 10, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.  
Bagnal-street, Shilton, near Hanley, Staffordshire.  
Potteries, Sept. 16th 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—We hope you will excuse us for following remarks. We have forwarded to your reports of three important demonstrations, held in

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**TURKEY.**—Letters from Constantinople, received Paris, state that on the 23d the French steamer *Ulysse* arrived from Toulon in nine days, bringing important despatches for Admiral Roussin. The contents of these despatches were submitted to the Emperor, and then to all the ministers of the Empire. It was said that the dispatches submitted to a conference being held at Vienna, and a demand made by England and France for the opening of the Dardanelles. If such demand were granted, it would be tantamount to the recognition of the Turkish Government, as the treaties are in a bad state of repair, and the Porte not maintain garrisons to defend them. It was also reported that Constantinople had refused to assent to the dismissal of Kossow Pacha, and the recognition of his sovereign rights in Egypt. The Emperor was despatched on the 23d from Constantinople, where he was to receive the despatches for the French Government. The French squadron is at anchor at Tenedos.

The *National* of Sunday has the following from Constantinople:

The *Caster* steamboat, which left Constantinople the 23d, has brought the news that the accord between the Five Powers, has not been of long duration. It is stated that Russia and Austria have withdrawn from the quintuple alliance, and at the first of these powers has addressed to the others a remarkable report, in which it demonstrates that the alliance is not to be renewed. It joins that Congress, unless it be held at Constantinople."

Another letter adds, that it was not M. Boutenien who attended the first meeting of the Conference, but merely his secretary.

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

The *Journaux de Commerce* publishes letters from Moscow declaring that the Russian fleet has received orders to sail to Constantinople, and that bridge is already prepared across the Danube at

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 whites.

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 YELLOW FEVER is assuming a malignant aspect at Charlestown and New Orleans.

FROM Mexico we hear that at Tampico all remains quiet.

**MAINE BOUNDARY.**—We understand that the British commissioners for exploring the boundary are preparing, and almost ready to begin, their reconnaissance. We have every reason to believe that this will be accomplished amicably.

**RAILROADS.**—The Lorain Canada papers are complaining of a never-ending train of accidents which beset the country. The crops are injured, and it is feared that bad harvest will follow.

**EARTHQUAKE.**—Kingston, Jamaica, and Marquette have been visited with severe shocks of earthquake. Inconceivable amount of property has been destroyed, though it appears no lives were lost.

**SEIZURES OF YORKSHIRE GOODS IN THE UNITED STATES.**

**PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 23.**—Immense seizures of Yorkshire woollen cloths have taken place in this city, Boston, and New-York. At first, when the captures by Customs officers were confined to one or two transactions in New-York they excited little more than a passing

The greater part of all these goods have been received by the United States Custom-house officers on consignment, and have been, or are in the course of being, renow deposited in the various Government warehouses. One of the four great Atlantic cities, where they are said to be "libelled" that is, taken possession of by the Government, is to be tried and determined by due course of law, while the other three are to be tried by the Government, if the Government are proved, the whole will be confiscated, and the importers subjected to other severe punishments. In all cases where fraudulent entries are proved, the goods are to be destroyed, the parties are to be imprisoned, and probably condemned to imprisonment and hard labour.

The cases, taken as a whole, certainly present a very serious picture of charges of smuggling and fraud, and it is not surprising that the Government should be anxious to put an end to the matter.

One of the parties is now in prison in New York, charged with perjury. Three others were arrested at New York, and are now in the hands of the authorities. The quantity of goods seized in that port is enormous. The quantity of goods seized in this city is immense, and while I am writing, the United States officers are not only engaged in prosecuting a search in the neighbourhood, but in making a search of them who have gone on to Baltimore, where, I understand, a seizure has been effected.

All the important parties are Yorkshiresmen, without a single exception. It is but justice to state that none of the goods have been sold, or are to be sold, from Leeds. 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. I have no doubt that the same may be said of the goods which have been stopped at the Custom-house.

**INDIAN WAR—HORRID MASSACRE—TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY INDIANS KILLED.**

(From the Burlington (Iowa) Patriot, July 25.)

We learn from Governor Lucas and another gentleman, who came passengers in the *Iron Horse* evening, that two hundred and twenty Indians were killed in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the Croix River, and were related by a young gentleman who was on board, as follows:—The Sioux had invited the Chippewas to meet them at St. Peter's, for the purpose of settling their long-standing friendship. The Chippewas assembled accordingly, and the pipe of peace was smoked, and each party apparently good friends. A large party of the Chippewas was accompanied at the Falls of the St. Anthony, and a number of the latter, and a few of the Croix River, were away home, before the late, terminated the peace on the part of the Sioux. While they were thus peaceably encamped, they were surprised by the warriors of the Croix River, who, in the twinkling of an eye, had fallen upon them, and commenced a bloody butchery. They immediately rallied, but before the late, terminated the Chippewas lost 150 at the Falls, and 20 on the Croix River. The number of the Sioux killed on the Croix River was 50. The Croix River did not march, but they were driven back by the late, terminated the peace at the hostility that had been exhibited by the Sawks and Foxes against the Sioux, if that latter tribe has always been as treacherous as they were before the above occasion.

Another fire has occurred at St. John's N.B., which destroyed about one hundred buildings. It broke out on Saturday night, about nine o'clock. The loss is estimated at 200,000 dollars. The last great fire, which destroyed 115 houses and stores, occurred two years and seven months ago.

The *Québec Mercury* contains a report that Sir

Bill Johnston, the Canadian patriot, who was arrested in the same time space, arrived in Watertown last Thursday so tonight, and held under 10,000 dollars. He requested permission to look after bail, which was granted. He gave them "leg" bail, and has not been seen since.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

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 in a comfortable position, and are not pressed to any extraordinary degree. This is emphatically the case with all the other wares.

the regular and steady business. But in Wall Street, except the reverse is the case with Stock operations, and all those who have to raise large sums on Stocks, or on State or Post-note Securities, it is impossible to obtain funds except at ruinous rates. It is impossible to place Western State Securities at any price; and Post-notes of the best Banks in Philadelphia are selling at 12 to 15 per cent. a month. Corporations Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, are "High at 97, which is 10 per cent. premium; and their loan of 5 per cent. are selling at 85.

SWITZERLAND.—A popular movement, in which four persons were killed and seven wounded, compelled the members of the Government of Zurich to resign their functions. A provisional Government, composed of four members of the dissolved Council, and three new personages, took the reins, and is to continue in office until new elections take place. All this occurred yesterday morning. In the evening tranquillity was restored.

at any risk—that every danger must be with tyranny rampant at home, and a competition abroad—with starvation forced to prevent you making up from the deficiency of harvest in your privation endured during the long dark of the approaching winter, and asking you to be humble but what we ourselves are ready to stipulate of we throw ourselves upon your support, we throw ourselves upon your support, say God defend their right.

Committee soon after the reading of this, and the address was recommended to a vote.

**PUBLIC DINNER.**  
TUESDAY, the 24th Inst., the ROCHDALE  
MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will celebrate

iversity by a Public Dinner, in the Social  
 Yorkshyre-Street. Tickets for the Din-  
 14. each. May be had at Mr. E. Wrigley's  
 ; Jonathan Nield, Northern Star, and  
 and Bake's, News Agents, Church Stile.  
 The tickets will be issued after Saturday the 21<sup>st</sup>.  
 Feergus O'Connor, J. Bree, and Deagu  
 Dinner to commence at Half-past Seven  
 10th, 1829.

**STANDARD LIFTED FOR THE PEOPLE.**  
 ARMON Delivered on CASTLE HILL, Hindley,  
 24th, August 4th, 1829.  
 By ISAAC BARROW.  
 "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."  
 in : Samuel Gardiner. Manchester : A. Hey-  
 Leeds : Hobson. Birmingham : G. Hughes.  
 : Hetherington, 126, Strand; Cleave, Shoat-  
 nston, City-road; and all other Booksellers  
 Kingdom.

**CANCER,**  
 variety of TUMOUR, FISTULA, &c., &c.,  
 successfully treated, without the Knife, at J. L.  
 ARD'S Establishments, No. 18, Trafalgar-  
 Street, Leeds, and No. 1, Liverpool-Street,

the forms of SCROFULA, GLANDULAR TUMORS, MALADIES OF THE SPINE, CALCULATED DISEASES OF THE JOINTS, and every sort of ULCERS and SCORRATIONS, that resist the common, or "Regular" mode of Treatment, are also effectually cured.

Individuals who have been rescued from the effects of the above Diseases by Mr. W. are too numerous to mention. Advertisements for the cure of Cancer, are therefore only occasionally inserted, as illustrative Proofs, of his preminence in the Healing Art.

Objection.—Mr. W.'s mode of practice is urged by empty Theorists, who pretend that people only of an advanced age are afflicted with Cancer, and that this malady never cures.

Answer.—The following cases will be deemed a sufficient refutation.

Speed, aged seventy years, No. 22, Kensington, who has long been afflicted with Cancer, his treatment, has lately had a very happy result. The tumor has been removed from his right breast, without pain, and being free from every symptom of the Cancer.

Mr. I. Urwin, Darlington, aged sixty-two, also cured of Cancer of the breast; and a Lady in whose sister to an eminent medical man in the County of Manchester, who is about the same age, likewise been recently cured without cutting. There was a Cancerous Tumour of the breast. In all these individuals may be seen, under treatment, of Mr. W.'s establishments, who have been

Mr. W. may be consulted every Tuesday at his  
office, Leeds; and every Thursday and Friday,  
11, Collyer Quay, London, E.C.

**PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER,**  
**FAMILIAR TREATISE** on the means of  
 preserving health and the domestic treatment  
 of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the  
 laboring classes;  
**BY MATTHEW FLETCHER,**  
 Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.  
 of the County of Lancashire.  
 Published by A. Cabbott, LONDON.

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Manchester; and sold by J. Hobson, Nor-  
Star Office, Leeds, and by all Booksellers  
News Agents.

NING OF THE HON. MRS. ROLAND SMITH'S  
PLACE ON THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—On  
Wednesday last, as the morning train from London  
to Manchester, was within five miles of the latter  
city, it was discovered that the carriage of the  
name Lady was on fire. This extraordinary  
disaster created the astonishment of groups of  
people on the road side, which ultimately  
attracted the conductor's attention, when the train  
stopped. The luggage belonging to the car-  
riage had been placed upon the truck on which the

ge was fastened, and was covered with mat-  
to which some sparks from the fire must have  
communicated. This was singular, as the carriage  
nearly at the end of the train. In a few mo-  
all was in a blaze, and with difficulty, by the  
s of the men at hand, the flame was got  
off, after having done considerable damage, to  
the carriage and luggage, the former having the  
under carriage, and pannels on one side very  
burned, while the luggage was thrown about  
in all directions, with a view of extinguishing the  
fire. The several cases were opened when the lug-

was enabled to proceed, the passengers appeared in great consternation. The fair sufferer is sent to Lord Tentenden, and will, therefore, receive compensation for the damage. The carriage was a new one, and has suffered much less, and the luggage may be said to be rendered less.

THE LOSS OF THE AUST PASSAGE-BOAT.—CORONATION INQUEST ON THE BODIES. The excitement consequent upon this melancholy occurrence has in some degree subsided. Aust has been visited by a num-

persons from Bristol and the surrounding  
 who appear to take a lively interest in the  
 recovery of the remains of their unfortunate fellow-  
 ships who have met an untimely and watery grave.  
 number of boats, too—their crews in some in-  
 stances, stimulated by the promised rewards, and in  
 others, influenced by those noble and more exalted  
 feelings of which human nature is, with all its deprav-  
 edness susceptible—have been cruising since day-  
 break up and down the river, and exploring the  
 and sand-banks, in the hope of recovering the  
 remainder of the bodies. In several instances, they  
 have been successful.

o principal boatman, who was found at ebb on the sands, at a place called Arr, which is on the banks of the Severn, about two miles above Wrenbury Point; and the other, also a boatman, was found at Monmouth, near Black North, where it was floating, by some Pill boatmen. It is said that Captain Jenkin's servant-boy has been found up. Boats are still cruising about, and every effort is used for the recovery of the other bodies, and more particularly that of Mr. Andrew Bland, which, regardless of pains or expense, the most diligent search is being made to recover.

as by persons stationed at different points on the banks of the river. The inquests upon such bodies as were found, have been held before W. Er Ellis, Esq., coroner for the county, and the report of the inquiry has completely exonerated the proprietors of the ferry, from any blame which it previously have seemed to attach to them.

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**MARRIAGES.**

On the 7th inst. at our parish church, Mr. James

Monday, cloth-dresser, Woodhouse, to Miss Mayner, of Beethamthorpe.

Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Old Church, Hax, Mr. J. Woodhead to Miss Elizabeth Jagger, of Shelf, near Halifax. The exactions of the cloth made on such occasions were paid by the couple in sixteen fourpenny pieces and eight shillings.

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

Saturday last, at Bedale, by the Rev. T. Monckton, Mr. Charles

both of the same place.

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**DEATHS.**

On Monday last, Mr. Wm. Eyre Lucas, of her Majesty's Customs, of Hull, aged 52. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and his loss will be sorely felt by all those who had connection with him.

On Saturday last, Fanny, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Ripley, innkeeper, of this town. She was aged 20 years, and died of the small pox.

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By individuals may be seen, under treatment, of Mr. W.'s establishments, who have been lately cut, "burned," and otherwise treated by all the best doctors, and in all sorts of ways.

It is afflicted need only see such persons to be fully convinced of Mr. W.'s superior claim to

BY MATTHEW FLETCHER,  
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On Monday last, Mr. Wm. Eyre Lucas, of her Majesty's Customs, of Hull, aged 52. He was buried

NEWS



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tating for justice, and keep you crying "Hurrah for the alfar and the throne." "Hurrah for the constitution." Why these are the old "Tory cries for humbug." You are crying for the alfar and the throne, but throat and hungry bill will be all you will get for your pains. By constitution is meant the Whig and Tory Laws and Whig Government. When you 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—2s. coffee 1s. and sugar 8d. per lb.—remember they are the cause of the ruin of your highways, towns, and villages with bludgeoned men—remember that £30,000 secret service is spent every year in aiding and propagating such corruption and villany—remember that they have a Coercion Act; that when it suits them they will use it.

to your houses at eight o'clock in the evening, and, if they like, enter the bed-room of your wives and daughters at any hour of the night.

Now, I ask if it means the common table of the law church that takes the tithes and gives them to a non-resident clergy, which tithes ought to go to support the poor and educate them.

She is the mother of the Queen, and God bless her. She is the mother of the nobility, and of all children love her, yet they regret that her name should be used to sanction wasteful extravagance, such as £70,000 to build stables, while her children—the poor of Ireland and England—are starving.—Then I ask, if the working men look around, ponder on the past, and learn wisdom for the future, you have spent years in agitation—what has reaped the benefit? Have the poor benefited by emancipation or the Reform Bill? After the meetings that were held, the numerous families that were ruined, and the many who were driven to emigration, for their opposition to the infamous tithes system, the reform principle was abandoned; but an instalment was got—no, it was no instalment; the rich got all twenty shillings to the pound, while the poor, whose rights were trampled on, got nothing.

Now, I ask, if you are hurrah for Mr. This and Mr. That, the revolution of the church and constitution. Henceforward let the cry of the working men of Ireland and England be hurrah for ourselves; freedom for the white slave; freedom for the black slave. The working men have got the *Magna Charta* for the nobility, the revolution for the church, and the Reform Bill for the middle classes. Let them henceforth struggle for a vote for the poor as well as the rich; equal rights and equal justice for all; let them secure just profits, and let them labourers their fair wages; let them have equal rights and privileges, and no more—the poor, theirs, and no less.

No protection, no allegiance; no franchise, no military vote, no vote, no franchise, be their cry. Votes are the only protection they have. They have no votes; they can abolish the Corn Laws; with votes they can take the taxes off food, and make six shillings go as far as nine will now. With votes they can bind the landlord's hands from turning the poor out to starve with want; they can have a proper landlord-and-tenant law, by which the farmer will be able to reap the benefit of his industry, and hinder the landlord from raising his rent, or turning him out as fast as his labour and capital improves the farm. They can have a fair representation in the Union, and not only repeat it, but have a voice in the representation after the Union is repealed. Without votes,

that the Union were repealed, the poor of Ireland would still be slaves, and the rich would use the Parliament as a tool for their own ends.

For these wretched people of England labouring; they want political rights and a charter of freedom for the poor. We are all the children of one parent, and we are all the Father of us all; he created no distinction between us, and he has placed before the throne of God and the laws of heaven the same free before the thrones of earth and the laws of men.

They who ought to have been the poor man's friends have turned against them, called them bloody-minded, riotous, and ungovernable, like low-minded spirits. They are unfounded lies, the disturbances in England have been caused by the Governments apies, and by the magistrates, who were the first to introduce their unconstitutional policy, and to put forth the people's agitation of the people. Above four millions of people in England, Scotland, and Wales, at public meetings, and sent a petition for the People's Charter, signed by one million three hundred thousand names, and not one of them was a poor man, nor a pauper, in England as in Ireland, in years gone by, whilst the political judges and packed prejudiced middle-class jurors—with whom to be accused, is to be condemned—were the justice for a poor man in England is a farce. The majority of the trial—mark the perjured conduct of the poor man's witnesses for the prosecution—mark the eagerness of the jurors to convict—and tell me if it is justice.

But the man professing to be the friend of the people to act as the most virulent persecutor!—is it honest to adopt every lie of our enemies, and assert them as truth?—is it manly to attack the men of England in their difficulties? If we are wrong, let us resist us in getting right! Did the people of England, in the year 1848, demand the Whigs, backed by the Tories—propagated the crimes of murder and riot being the practices and infant of the Irish people, that their Government might pass the Coercion Bill, and suppress Irish agitation for justice? Did the English people, the working men of this age now struggling for the right, did they join the cry against you, and say you were the rioters and murderers the Whig newspapers do not believe you to be? No, they answered, we will not believe you to be! The £900,000 of people 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 the policy of the other? Infamous! Is it manly to attack the policy of the Government of Castlereagh to make the English people think that 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, and thus to keep the other in subjection, while both were kept in the same state. The interests of the industries classes of both countries are the same; if they unite to be free; if they disagree, the enemy will rush in; they will stifle the popular voice of both countries, make a desert, and then call it the men of England, and make known the feelings of the people of England, and make known the principles. In despite of a mercenary opposition, those opinions have taken root—are advancing daily, and as the men of all classes are becoming more and more convinced it is time for Ireland to rouse up, to be no longer a no longer trust to Whig charity for support, and something ought to be done to give her people state, and lift them up from their present state of degradation and destruction. For a short time I leave you to the duties of your duties in England, pleading myself that whatever I do in

is made, if it is for the people, and not a class, the same principle will hail it with welcome and assist it." Mr. O'Connell arose from the report of his last speeches, he said, "I am in Ireland—let me see, does he mean the principles of the Tories or the Whigs about its support?" He replied, "I am sorry to say that he, without any proof, has added authority to what he means by the Charter, I have the highest legal authority for saying it is not illegal. I am a Chartrist in Ireland, and intend to promulgate its principles. He is, or was, wrong; and hope he will be so again. It is plain of truth and justice. Did you, Mr. O'Connell, not sign the People's Charter? I have seen your name united with other members of Parliament, to the manuscript copy of the People's Charter; and it can be produced as any time. You have changed your mind as to meet the Chartists in the Convention at public meeting impartially canvassed and debated. But, they are willing and ready. Date you Y for Repeal to the end of Mr. O'Connell has now declared England hall that declaration with wondrous man, of England could understand why, if that measure was the only question up for debate, that the Irish gave that which commenced in earnest; past; but now when they see sympathy with Ireland by sending Mr. O'Connell petitions for Repeal, knowing that freedom of motion will be freedom for the despot; the other; the in-to uphold justice will cease, and England and Ireland disenthralled from each other, and more closely joined by a reciprocity of benefits than ever before. The leader of Ireland moves in earnest for repeal, and yet get it; if he cushions or abandons it, the curse of God will be upon him, and betrayed, the people be on his head; yet, happen, as we know, by the cause of justice and freedom is certain for all who will be abandoned, the people will say to them, do our own work no more to be deceived; we will do our own work. The cry of Ireland will be 'Freedom.'—Repeal! If the power of the people once up, their power is omnipotent; for however oppressors attempt to smother and affect indifference, there is a majesty in the myriad many, and a sublimity in the justice of millions that causes tyranny to shrink against the voice of the oppressed by the blessing of bayonets—the noise of musketry, or the roar of artillery—like the vesal dire disasters of yore, she never dies—the vestal dirge of God, she is as eternal and immutable as the source from which she sprang.

ROBERT LOWRY.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**.—A miller had his neighbour arrested, under the charge of stealing wheat from his field, the being unable to substantiate the charge having been proved false. The miller should make acknowledgment to the accused, and tell, says he, "I have had you arrested for stealing my wheat. I can't prove it—and am sorry for it."

**PATENT LAWYERS**.—There are five thousand and ninety-four in the state prison States. Of these, and eleven in the lunatic asylums, and two hundred







(From our Contemporaries of this Morning.)

The attempt (as you have seen, the successful attempt) to prevent an adverse expression of opinion on the part of those thus remained, by the introduction of a body of policemen, with others to enter the room, was strikingly characteristic of Whig policy and Whig mauness. None so good as the Whigs in clamouring for the free and deliberate expression of opinion when they think it will advance their cause, but none so chary as they in granting those privileges to their political opponents.

The people of Leeds, as well as elsewhere, will surely soon discover the purposes to which it is

The far greater portion of the *Mercury's* long article is devoted to laudations of the British and Foreign School Society, and to abuse of the Socialists. This is a very flimsy covering for the disgrace of Mr. BAINES. There was nothing said by any one at the meeting *against* the British and Foreign School Society; it is therefore unnecessary for the *Mercury*, in commenting on the meeting, to descend to a subject which was not attacked. We very cordially concur in the praise accorded by the *Mercury* to the British and

For Mr. BAINES's want of common decency—in the *Mercury* to seize upon the slender circumstance of Mr. Henson's happening to be a Socialist—to divert the attention of his readers, from his own misconduct and the consequent indignation of the meeting, to the popular prejudices against the Socialists—this is not less vile and rascally as his attempt to strike a faint blow at Chartism through the sides of Socialism—by insinuating that these two parties are one and the same—the truth being, as he well knows, that they have no manner of connexion with each other. With

We oppose the meeting because we are not in favor of any convention from which Jews are excluded. Had the "unanimously" vote been allowed the meeting to go on, we should doubtless have learned, that, in their estimation, one of the "best means" of extending the important object of the British and Foreign School Society, would be to subscribe to a meeting which would exclude the Jews. We attempt, therefore, of the *Mercantile* and the *Standard* to justify the impudence of Messrs. BAINES and PADIAN in thrusting Mr. BAINES upon the meeting, upon the plea of his having paid for the room, is a very despicable one, when it is seen that the object of the meeting was to address a Jewish, not merely to wax for the Jews, *namely*, BAINES.

By the Coroner.—The wadding of the gun fired from the *Victoria*, after wounding deceased, struck the body of the man, and six yards distant from the spot where he deceased lay.

By a Juror.—The guns are always so pointed that they must fire thirty or forty yards above the vessel saluted. In this case the gun, I think, must have been lowered by the people on board the *Victoria* crowding to the side of the ship from which it was fired. The gun was a four-pounder, and its wadding made of yarn.

Mr. John Carnegie, a merchant of Hull, and several other witnesses, corroborated the testimony of the

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