good deal of property, thought there might be no harm of wood; they were then to throw a hand grenade or call any witnesses. in gratifying his curiosity by a peep at the monsters, two into the barracks; he said they had plenty of fire and went accordingly to see there. The assumed Mesers, balls ready; the hand grenades were to be divided; trial. Mr. Parker said that was a prudent deter-Hetherington and O'Connor were pointed out to him, they were to go from there to Mr. Albert Smith's, if I mination. and he being a man of some wealth, thought there might am not mistaken, and so on with all the magistrates. Thomas Booker said—the ammunition and fire balls Mr. O'Connor some eight or ten cottages, leaving to the St the Town-hall, up stairs and down; it-was then therefore better say no more.

his cord. His opponent finding words were not likely this was carried. It was then discussed, which class a producing any impression upon the dividers of proparty, awore in Welsh that he would apply the fisty who had not arms; the shops proposed to be broken 25th Edward III. Levying war against her Majerty, part, swore in weight dame the would apply one may were Mr. Ward's, corner of Fargate, Mr. Yeard- with the intention to cause her to change her measures ding Welsh, of course, comprehended, caused him to ley's, Westbar; Mr. Duffy was to take Wards; Mr. Naylor a ley's, westbar; Mr. Duffy was to take Wards; Mr. Naylor a ley's, caused him to be it was then agreed that the whole body sheald not call, but that they should make good their object; try you, but to see if there be good grounds to put you assign him as Counsel for the prisoner.

the in communicating the awful intelligence to the each knewing their own party; it was then mentioned law officers of the Crown, and it will be for them to and to make a little small talk.

Your obedient servant, January 13th, 1840.

EXAMINATION OF CHARTISTS-DISCLOSURE OF PLAN TO FIRE THE TOWN.

(Continued from our Third Page.)

wolook. The same magistrates were on the beach as Thomas Hague, watchman, was first called :- I have

been a watchman about three months; I was on duty on Sunday morning last, in Porto-bello-street and Broad-lane; at ten minutes past two o'clock I was leaving my beat to gomy round, when I heard footsteps; I stepped and called the hours louder than usual; I then new from twenty to thirty men come round the corner of Rockingham-street; I saw them form into a line the same as regular soldiers do; they were armed with long pikes. I had my lantern and my regular dress they ran towards me, and came in what I call double time; I sprang my rattle four separate times, and ran bornade there with my staff; I was in the act of strik. teg are of the men, when I saw a man with a white Mackintosh clock taking a blunderbuss from under his clock; I stepped back three paces, and he then fired; when he fired at me the ball glamoed against the number and went through my hat; they all run down Rockingliam-street, except one man who ran up the street,

Edward Housely, policeman, was next called-I was en duty on Glossep-road and Crookes moer; I was on removing. my best in Gell-street; I know Samuel Haw, he was an duty near Portobelle street; I saw him first at two eclock; there was nothing the matter with him then; I mw him again about twenty-five minutes past two ; he was in a yard in Gell-street; he was covered with blood; his hat was cut all to pieces, and his head very much cut; I asked the gentleman of the house to get up and let us in; we got into the house. I took of my police clothes, and asked the gentleman for a hat. I did not consider it proper for me to go out with my Folice clothes on. A ceach was got, and he was sent to the Infirmary, where he now remains.

Several witnesses were then called, residing in Crookes Moor and the neighbourhood, who had found some spears, dirks, &c., in that district, all of which were conveyed to Mr. Hadfield, and the whole were removed to the police-office on Sunday. Robert Marshail, watchman-I was on duty in the

neighbourhood of Beet-street, on Sunday morning; I mw two men, one of them had a stick with a bayonet at the end. I did not follow them immediately, but in consequence of what I heard them say I followed them. They ran up Daisy-walk; I went to St. George's Terrace, and received a walking stick, with a bayonet at

the end, and a pitch rope about four feet long. Mr. Pairreyman then called Samuel Thompson, the Jounger, who gave the following testimony:- I am engineer to Mr. Wm. Parker, of the Pond Forge; I have worked for him nine months. I became a Chartist soon after Peter Foden was taken; I have attended their meetings in Fig-tree-lane, as frequently as my business would allow me; I have attended pretty regularly during the last fortnight; I was present at a meeting there last Saturday night but one; Holberry was present then; I have known him ever since I first joined them; he has been in the habit of attending the meetings; he has taken an active part as a speaker at those meetings; I heard him say last Sunday but one that he had been as delegate to Dewsbury; he told it to four or fire at Holberry's house; he said they had agreed, and stated the time that there should be a unanimous rise; be said it was agreed that only two men in the town should know the time; I next saw him at the rooms in Fig-tree-lane, on the Thursday following; there were a many persons in the room; James Boardman was by very local series of clock. Bradwell said there was a policeman can get some; I got a few small daggers; think I got medical series of clock. Bradwell said there was a policeman can get some; I got a few small daggers; think I got medical series of clock. Bradwell said there was a policeman can get some; I got a few small daggers; think I got medical series of clock of the risk in the rooms at seven or clock on saturday of in our papers to be any intimate in the house; was a clear for the latter condemned to death on the was an unusual crown so clock on saturday of in our papers to be any intimate in the house; was a clear for selling the labour of his own hands, he being a gun-maker; the latter condemned to death on the was an unusual crown so can be with the constant of the command of the class in the command of the command of the conditions in the constant of the production of the producers of the producers of the producers of the condition of the producers of the condition of the producers of the producers of the condition of the producers of the producers of the condition of the producers of the produce

GENER ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JANUA 18, 1840.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, or

that the monster o'Connor would be stated that the monster of their states that the first seek their states that the first seek their states that the first seek their seek thei described from the Porty of class, and the Rethering of the was of a minor character; as an incident Thomas, the Porty of the Rothering of the Rethering of the

poor arguer only two small houses, and that only in arranged where the cuts were to be placed; Snig-hill consideration of his having been somewhat industries; was the first place proposed, but it was not carried; it their return, was then proposed to lay them from Woolhouse's Mr. Parker addressed the prisoners to the following in the heat of the debate, Mr. O'Connor had slipped corner, to the Albion and the Tontine, so as to catch effect:—Samuel Holberry and Thomas Boeker, the given in charge of the sheriff's officers, and the house of the soldiers which ever way they came; this was carried. It was then discussed, which class eight out of every class was to go to the shops; after on your trials. You are committed on the charge of The frightened man hied to his house, and lost no they had done this, they were to return to the body, HIGH TREASON; the depositions will be sent to the

how when and where the lions were to be found. In Government and the authorities were a property Goa short time the magistrate followed, and report says verment, and that as soon as these places were taken,
that he was the very picture of alacm and fear; and the houses fired, they would leave the town to take
on this building than on the Tontine and the town.

It have directed to mentioned will have been paid over to Messrs.

It have directed to mean the following was against the place one—that of levying was against the Sovereign mentioned will have been paid over to Messrs.

It have directed to mean the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on this building than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following than on the Tontine and the town to take on the following the a short time the wagistrate followed, and report says vermiens, and success and the was the very picture of alarm and fear; and and the houses fired, they would leave the town to take on this building, then on the Tontine, and the town cased to detail the law of treason under the Statute was to have been fired in several places. Men were of Edward, and the construction that had been New Inn about the gentlemen, the M.P. and magistrate suthorities would then give their votes towards the also engaged to fire the Barracks, after that Mr. Albert had the gratifying intelligence that the whole was only people obtaining the Charter; it was then agreed that Smith's bouse, and then the houses of the magisa bit of Christmas fun to enliven this very dull weather, so provision stores or places of worship were to be trates around. The watchmen and police were to have destroyed: their was not many names mentioned; it been assassinated; and cuts thrown in the streets to So great was the alteration in the countenance of the was left to Holberry. The first time the Council met obstruct the cavalry, and shops attacked which cono great was the siteration in size countermance of size was at three o'clock, and closed at six; the Council met tained arms. This was the means you intended to and the lists of Jarors and witnesses, as in the other thir, that on his return home, an old woman was heard at the same place at eleven; Holberry was not there at | 100 on with your conspiracy in that general and that on his return home, an old woman was heard at the same place at eleven; Holberry was not there at the private meetin, at Fig. tree-lane, all that time; at the private meetin, at Fig. tree-lane, all the frightened man has been the members were to bring in an account of their arms; any person's mind, that the offence contemporate dividers of property for playing their hoar combustible materials; the first time I saw the darger was at Kirk's; Boardman said he could bring eight or Thank God, by the interposition of his Divine Proviten guns; Mr. Birks two or three; we had only two or dence, the town has been saved, which would not have three, and Mr. Marshall four; they had about eight been had not their designs been happily forestalled. teen guns and twelve pistols altogether; Boardman had The schemes of conpirators seldom answer; history tells

rooms expecting to find a meeting there; the door was and you had triumphed, it would only have been moshut and I went to my class in the park; we did not mentarily. The town would have come forward—all stay long there, before I went to my house in Forge- classes amongst them—the middle class and the worklane; we were removing, but had not got all the fur ing class would have joined hand and heart in putting niture away; we then went to Mr. Birks's, and settled down such diabelical schemes. I am happy to hear there; it was agreed that we should meet there; when there is no rising in any other place; and have nothing The Court met on Tuesday morning about eleven I got into Birks's I saw two men with guns, and one further to say. You will now be removed from the bar, with a sword; Birks was dipping torches in turpentine; and in less than half an hour on your way to York. persons went to the Council for advice; the orders were to meet at the top of Watery-lane, and we understood at the top of Water-lane; we went there, and finding nobody, we returned; we afterwards went to Water. lane, and from there to Crookes-moor; we returned from there to "Bacco bux-walk," where we found about half-a-dozen of Duffy's party; they had dirks; we had left Birks on our way back from Crookes-moor; he had a torch and a dirk; we went from there with our Irish twenty minutes past four, and conveyed to York in a brethren, to Duffy's, where we had some ale. We stayed there till betwixt four and five; I and smother and escorted by a troop of the Royal Dragoons. went to Birks's house to see if he was come home, but he was not. I was then making the best of my way tinue so. issue, when I was stopped by a policemen de the bridge, and two swords and two daygers taken from

me; nothing particular took place on our poute: I have seen the prisoner Booker at the meetings in Fig-tree-lane, but I cannot my when; the Eckington friends were to meet at Mr. Mitchell's, in the Park; I had three daggers given to me on Saturday night; one was left at home, which was taken down to my confirmed that the Welsh Patriot, and truly benefather's amon, st the other things which they were volent man, John Frost, E-q, was found guilty.

the witness any questions.

Holberry then said-You say I was at a meeting on the night of last Saturday but one? Yes, in Figuree only sympathicing but saffering. Early on Sanday lane; you came in late. The witness here begged to morning, ab ut one o'clock, the firing of muskers' recollect himself. He then stated that on the night in and piet is was distinctly heard in the distance. It guilty will be imprisoned for three years, and that question they were expecting Holberry from Dewsbury, soon became evident that they were approaching to under such an impression they pleaded guilty. and not arriving in time me and Foden were to go off the town; and about half past one o'clock perhaus. in a gig immediately to see what he was doing; they could not get a gig until six o'clock in the morning; it was then arranged that Boardman should go with me; as we were parting to go home Holberry came; we which literally shock the buildings. Volley after went to Marshall's, from there to Birks's, and then to velley was fired until the inhabitants were aroused in Helberry's house. The Prisoner-Did you see me in Fig-tree-lane on

Friday night? Witness-Yes, with a horse-pistol; you and I were together at the rooms till after twelve o'clock; you glass had been broke, was so t-rrified, that as soon as peratory to the bustle anticipated on the opening of took me to the council meeting; you spoke first at the be could, with safety to himself and family, he meeting, and framed the first resolution; I made the motion that the shops should be broken open; you opposed it on the ground that they would lose their were probab y not less borror-stricken than himself). Heat tradesmen for many years; and preparations

The Bench here said that the questions he was then asking did not at all affect the charge against him, mention. A broad brim, who is plain in speaking, employment to a great number of painters, carpenand reminded him that what he said now would be taken down, and might be produced against him at an-The Prisoner—I should have said more, which might

after what has been stated I will reserve what I have to say until my trial. Mr. Palfreyman applied to the Bench on behalf of the prosecution, that the elder Thompson, from the evidence that had been given, should be allowed to withdraw from the prisoners box and be set at

Mr. Parker said the Magistrates had great pleasure in according to the request; they trusted he had nothing to do with the plot Mr. Buxton, collector of highway rates for Eccleshill the shop. Eventually the mob moved on and Bier ow township, proved that Thomas Booke occupied | quietly dispersed to their homes, except to two the house in Bennet-lane since 30th of June, 1830, when he paid rates.

here; I can't my whether Birks was there or not; Mr. Bradwell spoke; Mr. Bradwell spok to take place, not with regard to Mr. Frost alone (he entered as a member of the association; I never paid to take place, not with regard to Mr. Frost alone (he entered as a member of the association; I never paid to take place, not with regard to Mr. Frost alone (he entered as a member of the association; I never paid to for the Charter; it was any subscription. Since latter end of August, or beginning of September, have occasionally attended the news was to arrive in Sheffield respection. Since latter end of August, or beginning of September, have occasionally attended to Mr. Haigh, magistrate, who was made to Mr. Hail and Allott. tendered themselves, but were the pretended boon? monotice of that: the Charter was their motio; may have not be punctual to his class; rocks where the meetings are generally held, and below had have a committee room; curing the last fortnight have grossly insulted by the Dogberry, and told they committee the meetings are generally held, and below had have a committee room; curing the last fortnight have grossly insulted by the Dogberry, and told they committee the meetings are generally held, and below had below here annived the pretended boon? cass leaders; there are about six or seven class leaders; number of individuals I have seen there; Thomson and Boardman, of St. Philip's-road, Birks, of Mill-lane, Holberry I have seen; the subject of the disturbances James Marshall, top of Coalpit-lane; I was one, but it in Wales has been talked over in the rooms, about a held at the house of Mr. Valentine Hobson, in the fortnight after they broke out, I remember it; it was Park; James M'Ketterick, Spring street, one in Forty. mentioned to him they were about to form an associame, but I am not aware of the leader's name, and one tion, and a person in the room said he should be sworn. in Bridge-houses. I was at the meeting in Figuree lane as he had been saying something he ought not to have Priday night last; Holberry, Boardman, Marshall, known; Holberry was present; I took a promise; it Buts, and Peter Foden, who came in late. Holberry was given in the upper room; Holberry was present, a pistol with him that night; he said that ever, and gave the words; I promised to keep the secrets of In must be at his class by ten o'clock on Saturday, for the association, and not divulge them to any one; was if he now a Chartist out after that hour he would in the room on Thursday; Holberry told them he had thinly blow his brains out. He said they must bring been a delegate to Dewsbury; he spoke publicly; it was all the arms they could bring secretly, but not pikes; a public meeting, open to every person. On Saturday, he meeting was to be for an inspection of arms, and met Holberry in Fargate, about half-past one in the day; may man must put on two shirts, or whatever clothes; went to his house with him; all that transpired was, be send; he said he should go round to inspect them. he said he expected something would turn up that A Prenchman, who had been in the French Revolution, night; he said I was to be at the class that night by to the Convention, a committee of seven was was to inspect the arms also. The meet ten o'clock; I never attended before; he saked me if 1 approinted, with power to add to their number, to he broke up on Friday evening, betwirt eleven and had any arms; I told him I had not; I said, perhaps I receive subscriptions and donations for assisting the

The to be at his post at two. Boardman's, was informed he had not been at home for some days; M'Ketterick's, and my class were to take found the pike produced between the cellar door and lown hall. Boardman said he thought he could chimney breast.

exple of wags resolved upon a hoax. Accordingly it to begin and fire the town; Holberry said that he had charges you. Forhall, you are at liberty to stand down, gragiven out that Messra. Hetherington and O'Connor eight men that he had picked upon, with one that but not discharged. The younger Booker may also stand and actually arrived, and that the lions were to be seen could climb the spouting, and after the soldiers had down. Samuel Holberry and Thos. Booker, the gentleleft the barracks, they were te fire the straw chamber, men employed in the prosecution have finished their A person from a place called Doulais, and owning a and that would burn the riding school, it being under, evidence against you; now is the time if you wish to Holberry declined saying anything till his

be no harm in having a little talk with them. After Some one asked if he could accomplish his end at Mr. were brought into his house on Sunday morning, but some few compliments, he proceeded to put the question. Hugh Parker's; leave that to me, I'll settle that busi- by whom he did not know; they said it was in conseas to the purport of their visit, when he was told very ness, if you will look after the town. They then agreed quence of being disturbed at their meeting; they drilly, yet firmly, that it was a division of property, how the classes were to come and take the Town-hall brought some beefsteaks also. He had no witnesses to Great was his astonishment, succeeded by something and Toutine; previous to the class coming up, one man call. Mr. Farish was very fond of his son, he had been like fear, and he entered into a long argument with was to go first, and then two, so as not to alarm the a teacher and scholar at St. Mary's, sixteen years. They them to shew what a very bad thing it was to divide watchmen; they were to assassinate every watchman would have his son go with them, and in order to prequiet people's property. But Messrs Hetherington and or peliceman that they came across; they were then to vent it he went himself. He was then going to describe O'Connor were not to be convinced by his talk, and the run to their posts in a moment, and rush into the Ton- where they went to, when Mr. Albert Smith stopped

first-named gentleman told him they were coming up time and Town-hall as the clock struck two; they were him by desire of the magistrates, saying they only to Doulais next morning, to commence with his propeny, Mr. H. taking only his shop and a few cottages, coaches in the yard. There were to be men stationed what he was saying would criminate himself, he had The magistrates then retired for a short time; upon

passed in the 36th George III., that makes other offshees

the cannon it would be easy to knock them off before removed from the bar, you will be conveyed to York Hetherington and O Connor, and twice was he put to they could charge them; the hand grenades were this cath as to its truth. This being done and thought to be equally divided amongst the men who had no kept up, or the safety of the town endangered by your a charge framed on several counts, but after what Betherington and O Connor, and twice was he put to the could charge them; the hand grenades were to the could charge them; the hand grenades were to the could charge them; the hand grenades were to the could charge them; the hand grenades were to be equally divided amongst the men who had no fire arms; they were to throw them amongst the soldiers to put them in an up oar. It was said that the soldiers to put them in an up oar. It was said that the prosecution. Included a prosecution is the prosecution. Included a prosecution is the prosecution

JENKIN JOHR AP RHYS. one thousand rounds of ball cartridge; we had four us so, and our own times confirm it. Conspirators canhundred; Marshall had four hundred; Birks not many; not trust each other. Some are not so hardened as the leader of the Forty-row class was not there then; others, and by such means their schemes are frustrated. about half-past nine o'cleck at night I went to the If the authorities had been less vigilant in their duty, Holberry applied for the use of pen and ink, to prepare his defence, and wished to see his brother, who had come forty miles for the purpose.

He was referred to the visiting magistrates at York. wife. Their wives only were ordered to be allowed to see them. They were then removed. The prisoners were removed from the Town Hall, at chaise and four, accompanied by Mr. Bland, constable

The town is again quiet; and we hope will long con-

DEWSBURY.

SERIOUS-DISTURBANCES.

As deep a feeling as perhaps ever was felt by the people of Dewsbury was felt when the news was The Court wished to know if the prisoners would ask vail, and so int-nee was the feeling that some outbreak of violence was feared and expected by all They were accordingly discharged. who knew the deep leeling of many who were not from three to four hundred persons, armed with muskets, pistols, pikes, and other weapons, arrived upon the bridge, when several volkeys were fired. alarm and astonishment. "The Chartists are coming" was the cry instantly raised, and the consternation became almost universal. A grocer in the market-place, in whose shop window two panes of classes are returning to their town residences, predecamped to the country, leaving all his stock and effects to the care of the watchmen, (who by the by though not bold in fighting, was so alarmed that all his children were placed in the cellar. A certain poiler-maker, who, when a broad brim had solicited for his companion, seeing the situation in which he have thrown a great deal of light on on the subject, but was, sorrow nils left him, and, pulling off the mannote door of one of his own boilers, placed himself therein and so escaped the dang r. Broad brim tound at last shelter for himself until the demagogues were out of hearing. We must not omit to mention one who figured differtly in the last Poor Law riot at Dewsbury. This worthy evinced his gallantry in every sense of the word, by placing his better ualf for security in a large jar (something similar to the forty thieves) and rd ring her to crouch down out sight, and then placing the jar on the top shelf of or three gas lamps which were foolishly destroyed by some drunken strangers. The military arrived in time to find all quiet, and the bells rung for would not do, and they had better apply to the judge. Other persons contrived to get into the hole where this limb of the law administers justice, to expostulate with him on the amount of bail required, and to ask him what sort of men he wanted, as the persons who had tendered themselves were worth the amount required. These he also insulted, telling one of them that he would soon want bail for himself, and ordered him out of the room.

Any person who wants to see a burlesque upon ustice and common decency should visit the Royal Hotel at Dewsbury, on Court days .- Correspondent.

BIRMINGHAM.

THOMPSON AND ROBERTS.—At the weekly maeting formed the substance of a petition to the Honourable held at Lawrence-street Chapel, D cember 31st, for House. supporting the family of John Collins, late delegate

whom was entrusted the attack upon Newport, and, has advanced an opinion to the contrary, so far as approved by my Parliament. if one were to judge from his demeanour in the Courthouse of that which might have been his bearing,
had he joined in the conflict, it might well be
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inferred that he would of them all. He seems not merely unmoved, but to a sand boy;" be expresses himself fully satisfied the Prince and the dignity of the Crown. treat the entire matter with defiance, if not with that let the House take whatever course it may, he "I continue to receive from Foreign Por he can to save his life, but at the same time manifesting in the looks he casts upon his Judge "den."
(Mr. Justice Williams) and his Jury, that he has The robberies during the procession to-day were

all will be ever by Saturday evening.

cases, were ballotted for yesterday. The prisoner harvest, though few have been apprehended. his challenges, while the Crown challenged exhausted thirteen names,

TUESDAY. The ladges took their seats on the beach at nine half was crowded to exceed the fire delivered address; after which, Mr. suspensive and talented address; after which, Mr. suspensive and talented address; after which, Mr.

assign him as Counsel for the prisoner. The Court acquiesced.
The Hon. Mr. Talbot stated the substance of the merest magistrate, who happened to be a baronet and about the soldiers bringing their large cannon, to blow and the matter of the companied with about the soldiers bringing their large cannon, to blow adopt them, or take such other proceedings as they which was carried by acclamation. Three cheers the interests of my subjects, and the dignity of my think proper. I can only add that as soon as you are dispersed.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that

dispersed. cheded to detail the law of treason under the Statute of this. put on the phrase of levying war against the Sovereign.

On the first witness being called, Mr. Ricka: d. applied to the Court to reserve the

Chief Justice Tindal-Certainly. The Attorney-General—It is understood and entered, that the prisoner assigned Mr. Owen as his attorney, so that the question of request on his part for the the delivery of the indictment may be raised..

The officer of the Court said this was the case. It is needless to recapitulate the evidence, which was necessarily to the same effect as that delivered on the previous trials. It was proceeding when our express left.

Monmouth, Wednesday, Six, P. M.

CONVICTION OF JONES-COMPROMISE AND ACQUITTAL OF THE OTHERS CHARGED WITH HIGH TREASON. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

The evidence for the prosecution in the case of William Jones was closed last night, and this morning Mr. Rickards addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The Attorney-General replied on the Booker showed some anguish, and wished to see his part of the Crown; after which Mr. Justice rife. Their wives only were ordered to be allowed to Williams summed up. The jury then retired, and after twenty minutes' consultation returned a verdict of guilty, accompanied by a recommendation to mercy; which Mr. Justice Will ams said should

be forwarded to the proper quarter. Charles Walters, Jenkins Morgan, John Rees Richard Benfield, and John Lovell, were then placed at the bar; and having been allowed to withdramatical ser, and having seen showed to with-dramatical ser, and having seen showed to with-dramatical series of Not Guilly, they then pleaded Guilly. The remaining four prisoners; Edmund Edmunds, James Aust, George Turner, otherwise Cole, and Solomon Britton, having been then placed at the bar, the Attorney-General announced that it was not his intention to press the prosecutions against those prisoners. The learned Gentleman gave as his reason for the course he took, that, in the case of evening, the members of a friendly society, held at the the two former, there was some doubt as to their sign of the Trumpeter, met for the purpose of paying identity, and it was not quite clear from the depo- in their monthly subscriptions, and for the arrangement sitions that the two latter were voluntary agents, of other matters in connection with the conducting of

Several prisoners, accused of sedition and conspiracy, are yet to be tried. It is said that the five prisoners who pleaded

> LONDON. Wednesday Evening, Jan. 15. Half-past Six.

(From our own Correspondent.) London is "filling" rapidly; that is, the wealthy

Parliament, and the wedding of our "illustrious" young lady. A more prosperous season is anticipated this spring than has been enjoyed by the metropoor to the mercy of the armed force. Another are actively going on at the West-end, for making this country be if they would lend their money to their instance of the bravery of the shopocrats we may the most of the approaching ceremony, which gives friends instead of their enemies. How soon would they ters, cabinet-makers, &c. &c. There is a deep gloom over all classes of the

liberal" section of politicians; the cause of which may be traced to very different sources :- the "half-In the Money-market, what is termed a "tight-

ness" pervades all attempts to do business ;-what "knowing-ones" are in expectation of, is not very clear to the uninitiated, and the latter are therefore somewhat shy of dabbling. "Follow-my-leader," seems to be the order of the day; and because the "great-uns" hang fire, many a house of news sooner, for it was Tuesday night, between ten and undoubted stability has to sustain much inconve- eleven o'clock before I could obtain it nience. The agents and "go-betweens" in commercial transactions are loudly grumbling.

It is quite a scene to observe the tumult and pres-

there has been little busines transacted, and that at made to save the property but all without any prices decidedly lower; wool, cotton, and silk, are effect. No clue has yet been found to the cause of reported nominally at the prices of a week since, this fire, but it is supposed to be the work of an and few transactions of moment. The grocers are incendiary. said to be abundantly stocked, owing to the recent reduction in the price of West India produce.

THE COBBETT CLUB PETITION .- This admirable petition, which was presented to and rejected by the House of Commons, on the 12th of last August, has been published in a pamphlet. We are glad to see it. We regard it has one of the boldest and most able attack on the existing order of things that ever

LATEST NEWS FROM LONDON. Thursday Evening, January 16th.

Association of this town, has transmitted five the money market, a brighter aspect appeared to throne. pounds to the Central Committee in London, as have taken possession of both buyers and sellers.

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

contempt. He appears to me to be a man who is quite certain of the cash;—this is the individual, believes his life to be in danger, and who scorns the who since his liberation from the Bench, has been me the most friendly relations. death he is about to meet. He has been alert, writing under the "nom de guerre" of Thomas active and vigilant, seeming to do everything that Little, Professor of Constitutional Law, Regent's disturbed and desolated the northern provinces of

no hope from them.

Upon the case of Jones being disposed of, the three Judges, 1 am told, will sit in apparate Courts for the trials of the remaining prisoners, and it is not at all improbable that contained and it is not at all improbable that contained and it is not at all improbable that contained and it is not at all improbable that contained as the numbers of the notes are which has provided as the numbers of the notes are and it is not at all improbable that sentences and has been obtained, as the numbers of the notes are which has prevailed amongst the Five Powers has Il will be ever by Saturday evening. confessedly unknown. The small fry of the light-prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these

BARRHEAD.

Public Meeting.—On the 11th instant, a meeting was beld in this place, to hear Mr. M'Crae, late delegate for Ayrshire to the National communications which I have lately received from Convention; Mr. P. Crawford in the chair. The the Porcian Covernment inspire me with the confident

C. Freebarn, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for the gallant and unflinching manner in which he has always fought for the people, and in an especial manner for his have given, and shall continue to give, the most present great and unwearied exertions in Monmouth,

Balance in hand, as per former statement 1 2 6 T. Payne 1s., W. M. 3s., J. W. 1s. 0 5 0 A Friend to Justice A Friend to Mr. Frost, New Kent Road, London ... 0 10 0

CAERLEON. TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

£2 2 0

Sin,-I am directed to forward to you, through the medium of your Newport Correspondent, the sum of one pound ten shillings, towards defraying the expenses incurred by the trial of the poor man's friend, John Frost, E.q., whose name will ever be remembered by the working men of Wales with ad-

miretion and esteem. LIST OF SUBCRIPTIONS. Henry Waters His Child ... 1 0 True and Faithful Radical A Praying Woman A Female Chartist A Republican J. W. T. ... 1 0 A Democrat W. Lewis 1s., J. E. W. 6d. T. R. 6d., Tom Green, 61. A B ls., C D 61., E F ls., G H ls. I K ls., L M ls., N O ls. Patriots Friend A Female Chartist Republican N. O. 6d., Friends 5s. ... 5 6 Friend

HENRY WATERS

MIDDLETON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-On Saturday, the 11th of this month, in the the society. An unusual number of members were present, and the evening was carried on in the most orderly manner. The money having been paid in, the other matters of importance were then entered into. It was then moved and seconded-" That a number of trustees be chosen to hold the monies of this society," when another, very foolishly, but, perhaps, with a good intention, moved an amendment-"That the monies belonging to this society be sent to the bank." The original motion, however, was passed unani-

It was then proposed by Thomas Schofield, and seconded by Thomas Wilde—"That £100 be lent to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., on good seccrity." This motion was not interrupted by any amendment, but was passed by two-thirds of the meeting. The Secretary was instructed to write as speedily as possible to the Northern Star office. The meeting then quietly separated to their own

homes at rather a late hour. Sir,-How much better would the working class of relieve themselves from the thraldom they are now suffering under, and crying to those who have put the burden on the backs of the working class to pull it off. which is against their interests. Let them do this, or use their monies for the establishment of co-operative may be traced to very different sources.—the main and-half liberals' being desperately afraid of a sources and they will soon emancipate themselves.

Tory restoration very early in the session, and the will have occasion to tremble; yea, and they will be altra-liberals solely engrossed in sympathy for the then put to the extreme of their shifts, which will banish before their mighty strength of union.

Middleton, January 15, 1846. P. S. Excuse me, Sir, for not sending you this good

BARNSLEY.

long are poor artisans and labourers to be placed who had accepted the office of Assistant Register under such capricious trade, is to me a secret. On of Deeds in Ireland.—(Loud laughter from the COMMERCIAL.—In the Colonial Market, to-day, the Military Barrack, Bank Top. Efforts were being

SECOND EDITION.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

Parliament was opened to-day by her Majesty in person, with the usual formalities. The doors leading to the galleries, and body of the House of Lords, were thrown open to the public as early as

Defence Fund.—The treasurer of the Radical siderably brisker to-day than for some weeks; in George of Cambridge stood upon the right of the

being fifty men; I thought fifty; Birks twenty, Mr. Palfreyman announced that this finished the case; the first instalment of the contribut ons of the members and the transactions up to the close of the market, who were take the Town-hall; Mar-berry; against the younger Booker and Foxhall, the pounds to the Central Committee in London, as the first instalment of the contribut ons of the members and the transactions up to the close of the market, densely crowded, and the attendance of Peers and were at an advance from to the Defence Fund of the berry and the transactions up to the close of the market, densely crowded, and the attendance of Peers and were at an advance from to the Defence Fund of the berry and the transactions up to the close of the market, densely crowded, and the attendance of Peers and were at an advance from to the Defence Fund of the berry against the younger Booker and Foxhall, the peer cent. On the peer cent. On

Printer Publisher Market Pt. Duchess of Sutherland, the Mistress of the Robes, entered the House at a quarter-past two o'clock. The Queen, who looked extremely well, wore her crown, a stomacher, necklace, and ear rings of large brilliants, and a magnificent gold-laced dress.

The Usner of the Black Rod having been directed to summon the House of Commons, the Speaker in his State robes, attended by an immense body of Members, shortly afterwards presented themselves at the bar. The Lord Chancellor, on his knee, having handed the following Speech to her Majesty, she read in her usual clear and distinct manner, her voice faltering a little at the first passage, where allusion is made to her marriage with Prince

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.

There are many idle rumours affoat as to "Chartist Risings;" rely upon it, should you ever see them
that case of Jones, up to the moment of dispatching
that express.

There are many idle rumours affoat as to "Chartist Risings;" rely upon it, should you ever see them
assume a "local habitation and a name," they orito the case of Jones, up to the moment of dispatching
that express.

There are many idle rumours affoat as to "Chartist Risings;" rely upon it, should you ever see them
assume a "local habitation and a name," they oriterests of my people as well as to my own down stile
that express.

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There are many idle rumours affoat as to "Chartist Risings; rely upon it, should you ever see them
assume a "local habitation and a name," they oriterests of my people as well as to my own down stile
that express. Joses, you are aware, is the third of the leaders to the Star is unanimously approved of, and not a man lively satisfaction to find the resolution I have taken

> "I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their unabated desire to maintain with

Spain, has been brought to an end, by an arrangement satisfactory to the Spanish Governmnt, and to the people of those provinces; and I trust that, ere

important and difficult matters to a final settlement. in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and to give

additional security to the peace of Europe.
"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Court of Teheran, but. suspension of those relations will seen be satisfacto-

rily adjusted. "Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that

"I have directed that further papers relating to the affairs of Canada should be laid before you. and I confide to your wisdom this important

"I recommend to your early attention the state of. the Municipal Corporations of Ireland. measures relating to the Established Church, which. have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. "I have directed the Estimates for the services of the year to be laid before you. They have been framed: with every attention to economy, and at the same time with a due regard to the efficiency of those estab-

lishments which are rendered necessary by the extent and circumstances of the empire. "I have lost no time in carrying into effect the intentions of Parliament by the reduction of the duties on Postage, and I trust that the beneficial effects of this measure will be felt throughout all classes of the

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN. "I learn with great sorrow that the commercial embarrassments which have taken place in this and in other countries are subjecting many of the manufacturing districts to severe distress.

" I have to acquaint you with deep concern that the spirit of insubordination has in some parts of the country, broken out in open violence, which was speedily repressed by the firmness and energy of the Magistrates and by the steadiness and good conduct of my troops. I confidently rely upon the power of the law, upon your loyalty and wisdom, and upon the good sense and right feeling of my people, for the maintenance of order, the protection of property, and the promotion, as far as they can be promoted by human means, of the true interests of the em-

Immediately after the Speech was delivered, her Majesty and her attendants quitted the House, and the House adjourned till Five p'clock. The LORD CHANCELLOR resumed his seat upon the Woolsack at five o'clock precisely. The Queen's Speech was then read from the Woolsack, and read a second time by the Clerk of the

The Duke of SOMERSET then rose to move the Address, and was left speaking.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday, Jan. 16.

The Members of the House of Commons began to ssemble about half-hast twelve o'clock, but the Speaker did not enter the House until a quarter before two, at which time there was between sixty and seventy Members present. Most of the Ministerial Members were present, and among them the Attorney-General. At twenty minutes past two Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned in the usual form the Speaker to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's Speech. On his return, the House was adjourned till a quarter to The Speaker took the Chair at a quarter before

four o'clock, for the purpose of enabling those Members who had been elected since the termination of the last Session to take the oaths. Mr. F. Baring, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the oaths and his seat for Portsmouth. Mr. Greg took the oaths and his seat for Manchester. Mr. Wyse took the oaths and his seat for Wa-

terford. Mr. Manuers Sutton took the oaths and his seat for Cambridge. Lord Claude Hamilton took the oaths and his seat for Tyrone.

On the motion of Mr. E. J. STANLEY, a new writ was issued for Devonport, in the room of Sir Edward Codrington, who, since his election, had accepted the office of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Also for Birmingham, in the room of Mr. T. Attwood, who had also accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. E. J. STANLEY also moved for a new writ-

for Edinburgh, in the room of the Right Hon. T. B. Macauley, who, since his election, had accepted the office of her Majesty's Secretary at War. Also for a new writ for the borough of Penryn, in the room of Sir Robert Rolfe, who had become one of her Majesty's Exchequer-Ordered. A new writ was also ordered, on the motion of the same Hon. Member, for the borough of Newark, in the room

On the motion of Sir T. FREEMANTLE, a new writ was issued for the borough of Denbigh, in the room of Sir W. W. Wynn, deceased; also for the borough of Beverley, in the room of the Hon. Lane Fox, who had accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

NOTICES OF THE CABINET.

Sir E. J. STANLEY then gave the following notices. On the part of Lord John Russell for Tuesday, the 21st of January, for a Bill to carry into effect the Recommendations of the Ecclesias-tical Commissioners for England. For Mr. Labouchere, 28th of January—A Bill to regulate Steam Navigation; also a Bill to provide for Inland Bonding; and for the 21st instant, for a Committee on

IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. The Hon. Gontleman also gave notice for Lord Morpeth, on the 23d of January—A Bill to regulate Municipal Corporations in Ireland. (Cheers.) VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE CABINET. Sir J. Y. BULLER-Sir, I rise to give notice

that on the 28th of January, I shall move a vete of want of confidence in her Majesty's present Mi-THE BANK. Mr. HUME gave notice that he would put a

question as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the Bank and the Currency. (Loud cries

RURAL POLICE. Mr. F. MAULE said it was the intention of the Government to introduce the Rural Police Bill. BREACH OF PRIVILEGE .- MESSRS.

HANSARD. Lord J. RUSSELL then rose to address the past. Her Majesty, who was attended by the House, and was left speaking

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\$2. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s. per Box, (observe none are genuine without the Signature of R. and L. Perry on the laside of each Wrapper,) which are well knews throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for subject to which it refers, in the English language, most alarming symptoms, and a melancholy death every stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, written by a man of unconquerable zeal, surpassing puts a period to the sufferings of the patient. in both sexes, including Gonorrhea. Gleets, Se Deficiency, and all ais-ases of the Urinary Passand who devoted his life to the improvement of his taking cures, not only in recent and severe cases, and who has not read this powerful tract."

The corporation before an early application is made to these when an early application is made to these when early application is made to the corporation is made to the corporation is made to these when early application is made to the corporation in the early application in the early application in this argument as the other which irritates the minds of those who are sondary Symptoms, St-ictures, Seminal Weakness, among working men, to the admiration of the good quently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the stradication is generally completed in a few days; Veneral Infection, characterized by a variety of paintal and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the measure was originally, before the lordly lawing the Specific Pills. in which Messrs. Perry have happing compressed the most purifying and healing with great labour, and much perspicuity of arrange-wirmes of the principal part of the vegetable system.

"Inis is a very good compendium, and is the resorted to on the part of the sumerer to overcome this baneful destroyer of his health and happiness, the town clerk, presented himself in order to avoid the black despair, and certain makers had amended it. The index is compiled misery, which invariably accompany these dreadful hooting, which invariably accompany these dreadful hooting, which invariably accompany these dreadful hooting, which invariable with few ejaculations, lasted for some ment; and to those who possess an indexed copy of the restore, and which frequently hurries its victim minutes." On Mr. Coppock's attempting to speak, he and in the more advanced and invererate stages of wirmes of the principal part of the vegetable system the Act, is well worth the price of the whole."— - Micted with Scorbutic affections, Eruptions on any The Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings Country being fully calculated to cleanse the blood OUT OF THE CHURCH: from sel fourness, counteract every morbid affection, wherein is discoursed of Tithes, Church Rates, and and restore weak and emaciated Constitutions to Church Revenues, and whether any Maintenance of pristine health and vigour,

The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Sixpence. this disease, the untutored think they have only to English is strong and nervous, the reasoning close, saturate their system with Mercury, and the busi- the argument strictly logical; and the sacred nature ness is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands of the topic somewhat subduing his powers of earare annualty Mercurialized out of existence, or casm, it affords a good specimen of his 'controver-Mature so impaired, as to render the residue of life characteristic of the tract is the learning it displays.

The disorder which we have in view Within the compass of forty-five short pages, the eres its latel results to neglect or ignorance. In its Author selects from the Scriptures, the Fathers, the first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin- Councils, the Laws of England, and the History grished, by attending to the directions fully pointed both of England and the Roman Empire, all that is set in the Treatise, without the least injury to necessary for his purpose." SPECTATOR. the constitution; but when neglected, or improparty treated, a mere local injection will be conserved into an incurable and fatal malady. What a picy that a young man, the hope of his country and the derling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by ene consequence of one unguarded moment, and by a discass which is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which pever proves so if properly

It me melancholy fact that thousands fall victims so this barrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of Minerate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, M-reary, rain the constitution, cause alceration, storcers on the head, face, and body, dimness of sight, noise in the cars, deafners, obstinate gleets, modes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, discassed nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melanshaly death pure a period to their dreadful suf-

E Pared

Mesers. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be con-Birmingham, and 23, Slater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Ecors. Perry and Co. to give such adwice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual care, after all other means have proved inchectual.

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TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. B., in praise to you, and for the good of the public, I here insert that I was in total darkness of my right eye from Amaurosis, and nearly so of my left, and had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again, but, after having been under your treatment for three months, I can now see to read, write, and work. Thank God.

ANDREW HURST.

Weaver, Wingates, West Houghton, four miles from Bolton.

complaint, which proceeded from inflammation in the year 1813, was restored to sight and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged

twenty-six years. N.B. Mr. B. may be consulted Daily at his Residence. Bridgeman's Place, near to Cockerhill Spring, Bolton, Lancashire, for a few weeks only, therefore early Applications must be made. Letters will be duly attended to.

MEDICAL ADVICE

OF THE BLOOD.

MR. LA'MERT, SURGEON.

from a long and sedulous attendance at the various hospitals in London, and in the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin, cannot refrain from directing attention to the unhappy censequences and frequent loss of life which is annually occurring, owing to the excessive ignorance displayed by a host of uniqualified and illiterate men, presumptuously claim-jug to have a thorough knowledge of these disorders, who are totally ignorant of the general principles of medicine, and either by the unskilful treatment, or medicine, and either by the unskilful treatment, or medicine, and either by the unskilful treatment.

The Chairman put the amendment and the monon consulting the partisans aroung him, he decided in favour of the motion, amidst uproar and confusion.

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The chairman put the amendment and the monon consulting the partisans aroung him, he decided in fav To which is added "A Dialogue between John attention to the unhappy consequences and frequent This Day is Published, price Twopence,

AN ADBRESS ON THE BENEFITS OF GENERAL ing to have a thorough knowledge of these disorders, on consulting the partisans around him, he decided by the immoderate use of MERCURY and other meeting. deplerable and often fatal disease, as well as the land Detrosier.—Third edition.

Areadful effects arising from the use of mercury, Important Work by the same Author. Now on particularly in venereal diseases, by suffering the system to become affected, and the whole mass of questionable specifics, entirely ruin the constitution, blood tainted with venereal poison, producing the body, which closely resemble, and often are treated as, scurpy, and dreadful pains in the limbs and bones, which are commonly mistaken for rheuniatism:

> There is no situation in life so full of ambarrassment as when we are obliged to reveal dur moral and all the enervating imbecilities of old age, are its (Hear.).
>
> Seconded by Mr. Fenron. general attendants, the utmost endeavours should be to the grave in the very flower of his youth. To all was assailed with a second edition of these marks INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN those who are thus afflicted, Mr. LA'MERT, as a of the approbation of his friends, the Chartists; on regularly educated member of the medical profes his making an effort to address them, he was received

Ministers can be settled by law. By John Milton, most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them. LA'MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a cerhis legs, such as Let's have a game at dominoes for orude or liquid state, or inhaling it from a pipe, tain and effectual remedy for every state and symp a glass of Old Tom, &c. At length Mr. Coppock tended materially to shorten life. But the consumptom of the Venereal disease, without confinement, was heard to say—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I am

> other medicine vender, is supplied with them. Country patients are respectfully informed that where a personal interview is impracticable, a letter. minutely describing the case, and enclosing a recan be forwarded to any part of the world.

> STOCKPORT ANTI-CORN LAW MEETING.

21. Faikper-street, Manchester

(From the Stockport Advertiser.) On Monday night last, a very large meeting of the advocates for a repeal of the Corn Laws, and the supporters of the "People's Charter," was held in and order.

"That a free exchange of the products of our duct yourselves at public meetings! (Interruption, of injuring their shops. He mentioned the opinion countries is one natural and inherent right. the Times in which he lived, i. e., those of Charles countries is our natural and inherent right a yourselves in a manner peculiar to certain animals declared that the sale of the drug was increasing in this metropolis to non-medical customers.

I., the Republic, and Charles II. By William right clearly recognised by the Creator himself, in this metropolis to non-medical customers.

Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mayo, Reg. E.B.S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Pathology, King's College, London, &c. &c.

To Thomas Holloway, Reg. Sir,—Will you excesse this informal answer? The Sir,—Will you excesse this informal answer? The Sir,—Will you excesse this informal answer? The Sir,—Will you excess the the states of Germany, where toys and clocks were manufactured, now used 200,000 bales—as number greater and clocks were manufactured, now used 200,000 bales—as number greater the corn laws all our five corn the Corn Laws all our five corn proposed the fourth resolution. He continuent there are continuent to continue the continuent there are continuent there are continuent there are continuent to the transmitted to the continuen

"Alas! my country, how shall tongue or pen, Bewaii her uncountry'd gentlemen— The last to bid the cry of warfare cease-The first to make a melody of peace? But for what were all the country patriots born-But to hunt, and vote, and raise the price of corn ? But corn, like every mortal thing, must fall,

four miles from Bolton.

Sent House of Commons. Mr. Parkes said so; for for miles from Bolton.

Mr. B. is successor to his father, who practised those laws, it was merely to inquire into the subject; upon the Eye for forty years. The case last mentand only fifty could be found to vote for the immentationed was the first placed under the present Mr. B.'s care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind of an external boroughs were then bought and sold, now the aristor.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind of an external boroughs were then bought and sold, now the aristor.

Sent House of Commons. Mr. Parkes said so; for the abolition of interest the abolition of the subject; bury, John Slack, Esq., Mr. Henry Coppock, Mr. Neistrop, Henry Sefton, (who is expecting an engagement from the "League") and Mr. Hudson, the secretary, being proposed, as the deputation from Stockport to the forthcoming anti-corn law bary in the boroughs were then bought and sold, now the aristor.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind of an external boroughs were then bought and sold, now the aristor. cracy of this country had a working majority in the House of Commons—a majority which would never part with the present Corn Laws—and if they do, blind from the hospitals of London, York, Leeds, they knew the present House of Lords would not pass it. (Hear; "That's, true.") And, besides, if they did, under the present circumstances, he could not, for the very life of him, see how we could undersell the foreigner in his own market, and see the rate paid for their labour. In France they pay five shirlings per week, in Germany four shirlings and sixpence, and in Switzerland three shillings and sixpence, and as low as two shillings and sixpence —Bonn for instance. (Hear.) How could they in Great Britain possibly afford or expect to manufac-Great Britain possibly afford or expect to manufacture, as cheap or as well, when they had got some of our best machinery and best mechanics, and no taxes; for what they paid in wages three shillings we paid ten shiftings or twelve shillings. If we repealed the Corn Laws and threw away our independence of the corn Laws and threw away our independence of the corn Laws and three -(applause;)—because he sought, with every shilling he gets, to rob the agricultural labourer of two

After a temporary quiet had been restored.

Mr. NELSTROP moved the second resolution-"That the Corn Laws violate the sacred principles blood tainted with venereal poison, producing the of religion and morality, by interposing a barrier as ve've had this ere last three months. Can't most direful effects, causing eruptions and ulcers of between the bounties of Divine Providence and the yarn the 'tin' as I could afore the vether turned a most frightful character on the face, neck, and wants of the industrious millions of this country, sgin me. thus depriving them of the means of independent subsistence, and subjecting them to the evils of favour, I should think.

disease, demoralization, and premature death."

Commissioner—But the favour, I should think.

Defendant—Oh, no; I the whole frame then becomes affected with the

sion, can with the utmost confidence offer HOPE, with three cheers for Mitchell and Davies, three sion, can with the utmost confidence offer HOPE, with sares oncers for mittenent and Davies, three meeting of the vestiminated meeting chairman made several attempts to restore order, inquiries of many druggists, and was fully persuaded but such attempts were ridiculed by loud expressions that opium eating was considerably increased. He

The CHAIRMAN-Mr. Coppock shall be heard-

('did thee hear our amendment ?') Mr. Coppock-I can only say If I have not the power to settle this clamour, I may likewise have for insurance offices, as its consumption is increasing the power to raise it—('sit thee down;' laughter.) to an alarming degree. He stated that the late Lord festo, and addressed to "All associations, chambers mittance, will answer every purpose, as medicines If you think to put me down by such opposition Eldon took three bottles of wine with impunity, so you are very much mistaken, ('hoo, pshaw.' and hisses, 'order,' 'chair' &c.) I am here and will be constitution.

heard—(great uproar, which extended itself to some

Lidon took three bottles of wine with impunity, so be considered in no other view than an attempt to constitution.

Dr. Chowne thought that opium eating had not this vile question of the opium trade. It sets toother than an attempt to this vile question of the opium trade. It sets toother the constitution that the may be said to have had a conservative prevail on England to stake her moral reputation on this vile question of the opium trade. It sets toother the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the considered in no other view than an attempt to the constitution. seconds).

The Mayor-I tell you what, the town clerk shall Mr. P. L. Foog-Gentlemen, I recollect Mr. ing from ardent spirits could lead to the con-Coppock saying, that when he had not the working sumption of opium. The effects are perfectly difclasses with him, he would give up his office. Let ferent.

Chap. 1.—Origin and Character of the Reformed Church.
Chap. 2.—Constitution of the Church of England.
Chap. 3.—The Church of Ireland.
Chap. 4.—Wealth of the Church.
Chap. 5.—Tithes.
Chap. 5.—Cherch Patronage.
Chap. 6.—Cherch Patronage.
Chap. 6.—Cherch Patronage.
Chap. 7.—Charch Reform.
Chap. 8.—A Summary Review of the Question.
This Abridgment, and ability.—ATLAS.
Chap. 4.—This Abridgment, and ability.—ATLAS.
The Work is well adapted to the spirit and sglistors who are usually concerned in the process.

Ask for Corpeater's Abridgment.
Now publishing, nearly board in elseb, at Three Shillings and Sixpence,
Shillings and Sixpence,
The Lipps and Sixpence,
The Lipps and Sixpence,
The Lipps and Sixpence,
That a free exchange of the Corn Laws, and the supporters of the "Poople's Charter," was also didner which was supportered to the supporters of the "Poople's Charter," was also didner which was supported to the supporters of the Corn Laws, and the supporters of the "Poople's Charter," was also didner which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, Son parent which was supported to the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of a corn and the Corn Laws, and nothing of right clearly recognised by the Creator himself, in awarding to various climes the different productions of the earth, for the common benefit of all his creatures."

Mr. J. D. Frenley, in seconding the proposition, said he was a Conservative in his politics, because he wished to conserve what he thought would be put upon my trial. ('For shame, order.') The best and dearest interests as a nation, and the constitution, happiness, marals, and welfare of our fellows or creatures. (Hear.)

The Rev. Wh. Essier spoke in favour of the more tion. He was no Chartist—nor ever was he totheir extent—(great uproar, "you're a liar.") They tion of more stringent measures to the legislature.

the states of Germany, where toys and clocks were proposition, which attributed to the operation of of the question be calmly examined it would appear

than our whole cotten manufactures—(hear)—where there are the proposed than the supply the wants of her inhabitants; and next proposed the repeal of the corn Laws after the condition of this country while they have all the old taxes and pensions to pay? (Hear.) This is the point.

"Ay, there's the rub," as Shakspeare said. And what said Lord Byron:—

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"Ay there's the rub," as Shakspeare said. And what said Lord Byron:—

"A delaide be relied on, it is answered that the great the fourth resolution. He wants of the function of Kings, when the value of more than that which sufficie

was strenuously opposed in the shape of an amendment by the Chartists. The Mayor, on putting the question, declared the original motion carried, amidst the hisses and clapping

of the company. Mr. Pilling, who was close to the Mayor, declared the motion to be lost. (Applause and 'chair.")

(applause;)—because he sought, with every shilling he gets, to rob the agricultural labourer of two shillings; and it could not be doubted that the latter sionate to imagine. Putting aside the well-known Licentiate of the Apethecaries' Hall, Lendon, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.

II AVING devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the generative and an amendment—"That this meeting is of the successful treatment of the rative organs, to the successful treatment of the opinion that the present Corn Laws will never be re- cock, and run in debt like a gentleman, let the books renereal and syphilitic diseases, and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, and bodily infirmities, arising from an indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, continues to be consulted from an expenditure of this country would be a serious and that they never can be renealed with continues a set of features which

Plaintiff—Why, he has all his meat from Giblett's, the Queen's butcher, and his takings on the crossing

Commissioner—But the wet weather is all in your

Defendant—Not too fine nor too wet, 'cause that hobligates us to vork so hard with our breoms and likewise 'cause them as we hooks most arter wont take no hatring a foot, but goes in their own webicles or cabs. Can't promise no more 'an sixpence a veek till the veather halters, or the 'nobs' come to town.

Plaintiff—He ought to pay more. He can afford

Plaintiff—He ought to pay more. He can afford of evil."
to keep a 'marm' and treat her on Sunday This co afternoon to an exotic excursion to Greenwich Court made an order on the defendant for the pay-

ENGLAND.

ment of four shillings per month.

tom of the Venereal disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance of business, they have effected surprising cures, not only in recent genor-these, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

Advice grais to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations.

His medicines can only be obtained at No 21. Falkner-street, as no bookseller, druggist, nor any of the control of the worst and most unhealthy state. He deprecated the use of this pernicious drug in any state, except as a medicine, and thought it was a fit subject of inquiry

> Dr. Chowne thought that opium eating had not such pernicious results as spirit drinking, but still that ought not to elacken the exertions of Temperance Societies, as he could not see how abstain-

be havon wherever the nearest name of Milton be haven wherever the nearest name of Milton be haven wherever the nearest name of Milton beld in positio estimation."—PLURDERS DISTRICT ON THE LIBRETT OF UNLIGHTHEN DESCRIPTION OF THE REAL OF THE WARD OF

can be prudently granted in the circumstances of the times or the temper of the people.

With regard to necessity, ne one will pretend that Albert can require an income during the Queent life. A Civil List has been granted her £10.000 more than that which sufficed for the most luxurious.

man with a family of five condition, and demand to Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton, and demand £120. (Hear, and cheers from the repealers.)

Mr. John Hamer followed as a seconder; but his observations being unfavourably received, he told the Chartists that instead of Universal Suffrage, they wanted universal intelligence.

Some person replied that the speaker, now he had got his house licensed, had become a "universal humbug."

This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quiet
Some person recognised by the constitution; required to have great officers of her house
hold, and to keep up a public state for public purposes; amenable to the law, and, in a case which need head. But the husband of the Queen is a political nobody, without any British entity whatever; for naturalization makes him a subject, and it requires particular Acts of Parliament to bestow upon him Kings, sonquerors, and markets most of all."

This Roland for an Oliver had the effect of quieting Hamer, and he withdrew in a huff, after throwing either status or functions. Even were this arguthe market; and the Whigs had already fallen in the estimation of the people. (Laughter.) But it was a which was promptly accepted by Mr. Peter Chappell, out force, (for national customs have a concaled inthe market; and the withdrew in a huff, after throwing either status or functions. Even were this argument wanting, the custom of the country is not withwhich was promptly accepted by Mr. Peter Chappell, out force, (for national customs have a concaled inmidst much cheering, and to "come off" without bands to make settlements upon their wives, but not ship, and a remainder to the children: but this is an

instance that does not apply to Prince Albert.

On the morality of the matter, or its probable effects upon the future domestic happiness of the Queen, we need not enlarge. The opinion or more properly, perhaps, the conscience of this country is against any separate establishment for man and wife; and the practice does not obtain The Mayor protested against this importinence; he adhered to his decision, adding that he, and not Pilling, was in the chair.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, for his impartiality, the meeting broke up at half-past twelve o'clock, being one of the most uproarious assemblies ever collected by the reformers in Stockport. WESTMINSTER COURT OF REQUESTS.

An OLD PROVERS (sue a beggar, &c.) CROSSED.—
'All is not gold that glitters, any more than is all poverty that appears in rags. A pauper and a poor man are by no means synonymous towns.

Privy Purse (that is, pocket-money) ... £60 (1)
Salaries of the Household, (that is, salaries of the Great Officers of State and

their subordinates, with the pay of the servants of various kinds)...... 131,200 Expenses of the Household, (that is, tradesmen's bills for eating, drinking, and equipage—in other words, the cost of the chambers, the kitchen, the

cellar, and the stable) 172,500 Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Service, (a sum to spend au discretion)
Unappropriated Monies, (ditto) 23,200

-8**,040**. and destructive habit, continues to be consulted from nine in the morning till ten at night, and on Sundays from nine till two, at 21, FALKNER-STREET, MANCHESTER, (Two doors from York-street.)

Where all persons labouring under the above diseases may receive such advice and mediciness will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure when all other means have failed.

Mr. La'Mert having acquired a thorough knowledge of the successful mode of treatment of the difference of the extension of the defendant of the difference of the extension of the defendant of the difference of the extension of

> don't average less than 5s. a-day.
>
> Defendant—Not in sitch heart-breaking vether as ve've had this ere last three months. Can't from the East," or from any other quarter, to issue letters of marque, or to make reprisals of any kind, on the people of the "Celestial Empire," for having opposed the introduction of that deleterious and Defendant—Oh, no; kvite t'other—it might be an hadwantage at t'other end of the town, but not among us fashionable sveepers. Its werry true ve grain did not necessarily regulate the price of labour.
>
> Mr. G. Oldfield seconded the motion.
>
> Mr. W. Griffin proposed as an amendment, taking the same ground in his argument as the other.
>
> Defendant—Oh, no; kvite t'other—it might be an hadwantage at t'other end of the town, but not spirit of moral indignation against them throughout christendom, which will not only brand them with present infamy, but "damn them to immortal fame."
>
> The days are gone by when any commercial interests against the interests of humanity, and the eternal principles of morals; and if the merchants at Bombay, or the general fame.
>
> The days are gone by when any commercial interests against the interests of humanity, and the eternal principles of morals; and if the merchants at Bombay, or the general fame. fatal drug, which at once fascinates and prostrates

they have one. - Speciator.

This country, which has lately paid down twenty millions to wipe off the blot of the slave trade, will never consent to go to war with China, for the sake Taking all circumstances into consideration, the of compelling its rulers to debase and ruin the court made an order on the defendant for the paynot quite so besetted with the love of wealth, as to forfeit every thing which makes England the nurse and guardian of arts and civilisation, for the sales of enabling men who trade in the ruin and degradation of their species, to realise and augment their unprincipled speculations. We are not quite prepared to become "a by-word amongst the nations for sending out Bibles and missionaries to spread the tidings of the Gospel, and to accompany for sending out Bibles and missionaries to spread the tidings of the Gospel, and to accompany these tidings with immense cargoes of the drug, which stifles conscience, and which dethrones reason. We are not yet prepared to abuse our naval superiority by inflicting misery and vice amongst millions of mankind. We have not so learnifeither the doctrines of duties of Christianity, as to indeavour to reason the East. We are not yet so in love with hypocrity and deceit, as to proclaim the precepts of the New Testament, and to practise vices which would disgrace the Koran. Whilst we remember the Star in the East," we can never listen to the lase. in the East," we can never listen to the base "sng-gestions of "the voice from the East." In short, come what may to our commercial relations, we shall not sacrifice our character to our commerce We are still something more and better than " nation of shopkeepers."

of commerce, proprietors of India Stock," &co., can prevail on England to stake her moral reputation on this vile question of the opium trade. It sets forth the immense and increasing capital which has been recently embarked in this traffic, and thus it shame lessly asks, whether so much capital should be dangered on account of the moral scruples of the Chinese! It says, "Here is a revenue of \$2,500,000 at stake; and are we to endanger or sacrifice this revenue, for the sake of 200,000,000 of celestials?" Now this is exactly the sort of argument which was

We, therefore, earnestly call on our fellow-countrymen of all ranks and descriptions to come forward and petition Parliament against giving any national and petition Parliament against giving any national sanction or encouragement to this nefarious commerce. The first sacrifice will be found the least. The capital which is now embarked in it should be immediately withdrawn. The Legislature of this country should plainly inform its cultivators in India that they cannot, and will not endanger our friendly relations with China to assist their speculations; nay, we think they should go further—they should interdict the trade in toto, and consider it allows.

Foreign and Domestic Entelligence

UNITED STATES, CANADA, &c. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

Extended list night, by express from Liverpool mes of New York papers from the 15th to the 20th of Describer, brought by the Oxford; from the 10th It is rumoured at Havannah, that the pretion like 15th, by the Liverpool (steamer); and from sent Captain-General has demanded his dismissal, the 5th to the 10th, by the Independence. We have and his place is to be supplied by the Prince of also received letters of corresponding dates from our | Anglada. Philadelphia correspondent...

The President's message had not yet reached New York on the 20th ult. The delay in its delivery is thus explained by our Philadelphia corres-

"Fire of the New Lorsey members, decied to the Hense of Representatives by the Administration party of that state, were objected to by the Whigs (opposition) on the ground that a number of the citizens had voted illegally. Deducting such illegal votes, the Whigs had a majority; and the Governor of New Jersey was so thoroughly convinced of the justice of the objection, on the report of the judges effection, that he gave the certificates of return to dollars. It is worthy of remark that the exports of together in an indictment for conspiracy and riot. soners as well as himself;" he desired to know constable. the Whig candidates. They appeared in the House the whole United States (domestic produce) in the of Representatives and took their seats accordingly; but the Administration candidates appealed to Congress against the decision and certificate of the Governor of New Jersey, and also claimed their dollars; in 1837, 35,338,697 dollars; in 1824, only but our modest cotemporary has omitted to add how ellipited. sests. Whichever way the case is decided, the New 7,528,820 dollars. Jersey members will influence the choice of Speaker the first party struggle in the house. The point, exhibited the following condition as per returns. in due form, the house has been occupied in debating dollars; Specie, 2,776,774 dollars; Loans, 52,708,899 the questions whether the New Jersey members dollars. chalf be admitted to vote or not! and, if yea, which On the 6th instant, there were 219 vessels in set of members shall be deemed entitled to their New Orleans, besides coasting craft and Mississippi seats? And thus the entire business of the nation is steamers. suspended, and the President's Message delayed, until this moot point is disposed of, and Congress showing:—Specie, 1,281,964 dollars; Deposits, duly organised. The debates on this subject have 2,790,908 dollars; Circulation, 2,029,590 dollars; been warm, and John Quincy Adams is elected to Bills in the hands of other Banks, 605,277 dollars. the chair pro tem., in lieu of the Speaker." The Liverpool sailed on the 14th, and experienced

very severe head winds for twelve successive days; and her coal becoming exhausted, she put into cept three, have, as you are aware, respected species and her coal becoming aware, where she obtained payments. The utmost confidence is placed in them, at the gentlemanly conduct and seaman-like ma- 796,123 dollars. nagement of her commander, Captain Ingledue.

passengers, and also a considerable sum in specie.

The following is the most recent of our Philadelphia correspondent's letters:—

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 19. The President's message is expected every mo-

New Jersey members has not been settled; but it meetings.

I have this moment heard that Mr. Woelper, an mides should be excluded until the House became aged, wealthy, and most respectable citizen of Philameters. The opposition of Congress since transactions comprehend the supposed to have a meeting the supposed t the entire action of Congress since the commencement of the Session, except listening to the President's Message, which, I regret to say, will not have been before the public long enough before the packet

considered worthless. I observe that G. W. Featherstonaugh, Esq., a British Commissioner for examining the disputed north-east boundary line, is among the distinguished visitors just now at Washington : together with H. Tancred, Esq., said to be a member of the House of Commons. In a speech delivered recently by Mr. Featherstonaugh, at St. John's, New Brunswick, that gentleman stated that the north-west angle of Nova Scotia had never been exactly defined, and he trusted that matters were now in a fair train of adjustment between the two that mations. I send you a copy of his remarks. As far as we have yet received information, the second speech of his Excellency, Governor Thomson, to the legislature of Upper Canada at Toronto, seems to have given satisfaction to the majority, who are in favour of his proposed measure of uniting the two Canadas upon equitable, liberal, and satisfactory terms. Several of the Canadian, as well as most of the border papers, say that "the reflecting and unprejudiced of all parties admit its abso-Inte necessity." The rumour of a border outbreak, junion of the two Canadas. mentioned in the New York Express, turns out to be incorrect. The lands of nineteen individuals, convicted of treason, and some of them executed, are advertised for sale, by order of the Government, at Quebec. It is said that the Colonial Government has expended during the past year, £30,000 for barracks at St. John's, and nearly #20,000 for bar- a sufficient civil list. racks at Chambly and La Prairie. A writer in Montreal to the New York Commercial Advertiser recommend to Parliament, that so much of the states that "the British Ministry intend to encourage military settlers, who are to have farms given formed into battalious." So you see we are full of United Province. reports. One or two meetings have been held in the Atlantic cities of the Union, at which petitions were signed to the President, praying for the pardon of Mackenzie. The meetings, however, were of a The Woods special and not of a public character. The Woods inst., says—stock Times of the 7th says that Sheriff Putnan, of Sheriff I Moniton Maine, had gone to the Aroostook, to apthere last week, on his way to the Aristook. It prehend the New Brunswick warden; but that gen-was said that he had a warrant for the apprehension themse had reached the military post at Grand Fails of the Warden. The attempt was made, but forming the prevent a capture. It is further added—nately did not succeed, as Mr. M. got an intimation of what the "Artillery turned out to give the pursuers of what was going on. He succeeded in getting to a warm reception." A very important and exciting the military post at the Grand Falls, closely pursued

Annual interest paid by the States of State Stocks (not private companies) Annual revenues from pub ic works 4,758,820

Taxable property of the several Congress has been received. It is an ably written document, expresses a desire to avois hastilites with Mexico, but speaks as if the possibility were doubted. France and the United States are lauded to the skies, of course. The people are congratulated on the condition of the Texan navy, and the prospect of subduing the Indians. A revision of the On the other hand, if the information in the fol-Post-offer and other laws, and an adjustment of lowing letter, published in the Woodstock Times, and all class on the Government, are recommended. Mr. Calhoun has addressed a letter to the people rect, the guardians of the rights of Maine have very through T. Ritchie, Esq., in which he disclaims hav- unnecessarily burnt one of their block-houses, to ing changed his opinion on the tariff question, and prevent its falling into the possession of the enemy, he declares his decided opposition as a renewal of and concentrated their forces upon another, higher high duties on imported goods of foreign manufac-ture. This is the general feeling of the Southern States, but the Northern Commonwealths are all of them urgent for a higher tariff, as the

best and only means of protecting American manu-As a proof of the advantage of the American prison discipline, I will cite the last year's statistics for the Okio Penitentiary. It now contains 490 con- strong building to the ground-saying, at the same

Produce of prisoners' labour... Dol...54,000 Expenses of the institution..... 35,000

Profit to the State..... Dol...19,600 Several large fires have recently occurred in New York, which are attributed to incendiaries. A large York, which are attributed to incendiaries. A large in that that the Americans have arected another and very fire at Natchez destroyed part of a street in that that the Americans have arected another and very place a few days since, and several others have or place a few miles up the Fish River, which is occupied by about tweaty men.

The queece attributed to incendiaries. A large in that the Americans have accepted another and very we also found twelve hand-grenades, one and a half plast; I went out along with a private about a quarter staving.

Staving.

Mr. Rawson (Hull) speke at some length on the dozen of tin cases wrapped in tow or hards, threat party of men, about fifty of them, near a chapel resolution that had been proposed. In conclusion fence Fund.

The Manor insurrection, to quell which the military were called out at Albany, is entirely at an end. The whole difficulty is to be submitted to the Legislature of New York.

and the territory of Lowa, has caused a requisition for a portion of the Missouri militia; but no serious consequences are apprehended.

Mr. Bates, an English gentleman residing at Buffalo, committed suicide in that city a few days since. Mr. John Baize, an Englishman, was accidentally drowned in the North River, on Saturday

few days since at Boston. It threw a ball, weighing done that which international law forbids. - Spec-150 lb., with precision and success. The immense importance of New Orleans as a port

may be inferred from the returns which have just of Saturday night, in commenting on the Monmouth been published, and from which I compile the sub- trials, announces, as one having authority, that when joined results: Exports from New Orleans, for the year ending

same year, amounted to 96,351,450 dols. Thus New Orleans has exported from one-third to half. In 1838, the exports from New Orleans were 31,502,248 to go on in the old way trying them individually; several other questions, but nothing particular was swore to five pikes, and three daggers, which were dollars; in 1837. 35,338,697 dollars; in 1824. only but our modest cotemporary has omitted to add how eligited.

The New Orleans Banks, on the 2d of December, therefore, is important; and, instead of organising Deposits, 5,733,667 dollars; Circulation, 6,024,705

apply, after a delay of five days, which, how- although, as in New York, their contractive policy proved of very indifferent quality, so that she has severely pinched the merchants. Their condition them to justice.—Wills Herald.

On the 6th was—Loans, and discounts, 12,561,215

Dr. Bowning.—It is underst Light She had thirty passengers, who, we dollars; specie, 537,895 dollars; circulation, inderstand have expressed their high satisfaction 1,719,230 dollars; deposits (not on interest)

The whole of New England and the northern part A merica, with despartment, is one of the number. Show on Sunday and Monday last, which has stopped the northern and eastern mails in every direction; while in East Pennsylvania, the The Oxford, Captain Rathbore, brought eighteen weather was mild and open, and not a flake of snow to be seen.

The religious world will be glad to learn that the New York Tract Society have been particularly prosperous. At a meeting held a few evenings since. it was reported that there had been, the past year, 660,000 tracts distributed; 1,260 Bibles; 1,323 Tesment, and will be forwarded to you immediately on taments; 3,800 other religious volumes; 4,335 children taught; 1,246 persons persuaded to attend The difficulty in the House on the subject of the church; 1,104 temperance pledges; 1,867 prayer

duly erganised and a Speaker elected, when the delphia, has destroyed himself by cutting his throat.

whole matter should be decided in the usual form of It is said that this gentleman experienced one or appeals on contested elections. A ballot was then two heavy losses, arising out of the calamitous chaled in for Speaker, and after balloting for two racter of the times; and they are supposed to have

checked, for the nonce, the decidedly upward ten-densy of stocks. I allude to the discovery of a besides a large amount of bills; while several arrivals One had his hat penetrated by a ball, which grazed stupendous fraud, committed by the cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, Mr. Levis. That individual acted other places. By the way, it is to be deeply regretted that the New York bankers have been injury. In the course of the night several were taken prisoners, and a great quantity of muskets, and in that caparegretted that the New York bankers have been returned, prodity indicates of the Schuylkill Bank, he sold compelled to pursue their policy of contraction with pikes, daggers' cats, (an instrument with three prompts, and therefore fraudulent, to an instrument with three prompts, and therefore fraudulent, to an instrument with three prompts, and therefore fraudulent, to an instrument with three prompts, and therefore fraudulent, to an instrument with three prompts, and a great quantity of unustation, and therefore fraudulent, to an office of the school of the states that he were such as a such extreme rigiour. One result is, according to the prompts, and a great quantity of unustation, and therefore fraudulent, to an office of the school of the such prompts and destroy the horses' feet) powder, balls, great quantity of unustation with the pikes, daggers' cats, (an instrument with three prompts, and a great quantity of unustation, and a great quantity of unustation with the pikes, daggers' cats, (an instrument with three prompts, and a great quantity of unustation with the pikes, daggers' cats, (an instrument with three prompts, and a great quantity of unustation with the pikes, daggers' cats, (an instrument with three conditions).

> futurity. Doubtless some reforms will take place. United States Bank left off yesterday evening in this city at eighty. In New York it looks much better than a week ago. Exchanges, both foreign and domestic, remain as before. Indeed there is no change of any kind in the markets, except that flour is lower, from 12 to 25 cents per barrel; 5 dollars 88 cents is the common average in New York and this city for best; 5 dols. 68c. to 5 dols. 57c. for Southern. Freights rise rapidly; they ask 4s. for flour to Liverpool, and d. to d. for cotton. The New York Express says that "within the last three weeks more than 1,500,000 dollars in woollen goods have been reshipped back to England."

CANADA.

legislature, detailing the plan of the union, is fixed get to a beer-house in the row, and having knocked upon the following basis:-First-Tnat there be an equal representation of each province in the United Legislature.

The second stipulation to be made, is the grant of Thirdly-The Governor-General is prepared to existing debt of Upper Canada as has been contracted for public works of a general nature, should, after them along the whole line of frontier, and to be the union, be charged on the joint revenue of the

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY.

The Woodstock New Brunswick Times of the 7th

"Sheriff Putnam, of Houlton, passed through

177,796,549 G:and Falls." 7.758.572 expense in consequence of their mutual suspicions. We presume neither party has any disposition to make a hostile inroad at present. Yet the British authorities have thought it necessary, in consequence States ... 3,423,579,084 authorities have thought it necessary, in consequence The message of President Lamar to the Texian of hostile rumours from the Maine boundary, to station a regiment of regular troops, the llth, at Temisquata Lake for the winter. They might as well have been suffered to occupy more comfortable quarters at Quebec or St. John's. We do not believe that Governor Fairfield has any intention of making an invasion the present winter.

a similar statement in the Quebec Gazette, be cor-

"I have this day received the news that the Americans, supposing that our Government intended sending troops to occupy their b'ock-house, very coldly sent up a party of three men and burnt their time, that if the red-coats wanted blockhouses, they might build them themselves, at their own expense. The building destroyed is nine miles up the Fish

WAR WITH CHINA.—It cought to be mentioned torches, the prisoner said they were to light the (believed it to be Carver-street), about half-past the said, I cannot see the justice, much less the hat, although appearing to be Mandarins, the Can-grenades with, forty pieces of ball cartridge, a two; they seemed all armed with long pikes; they wisdom, of sectain persons agitating for the repeat that, although appearing to be Mandarins, the Can-ton Press thinks the party who boarded the Black Joke (schooner) might have been pirates, who often A boundary dispute between the State of Missouri disguise themselves as Mandarins. Notwithstanding his wounds, hopes of Mr. Mose's recovery are enter-tained.

* We observe that our Government journals threaten the Chinese with

England's vengeance. But for what! The authorities of the country demanded that an Englishman, who had killed a subject of China, on Chinese ground, should be surrendered and dealt with according to the law of China. Suppose the case reversed, and that a Chinese sailor in the Thames had slain an Englishman at Gravesend, would his counlentally drowned in the North River, on Saturday trymen have been permitted to earry him off to Canton for trial?

As yet there is no proof that the Chinese have in any one instance

> MONMOUTH TRIALS.—The Globe Government paper extremely awkward it is to have two good votes absent from St. Stephens at such a moment as this -Herald.

On Wednesday, two horses, one rode by a farmer (the owner), near Wallingford, the other the property of a livery-stable keeper of this city, were killed in collision with each other. The riders, providen-

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. H. Chamberlain, of two large bomb shells about nine inches in diameter, Tiverton, was unfortunately shot dead by the son of two hand grenades similar to those found at HolberMr. Smithard, the brass founder. The boy had ry's, four daggers, and a long sharp pointed staff; the town presented its usual appearance, with the determined to fire off two small cannons, and had down stairs. When they got to Booker's house, the exception of the soldiers patrolling in the principal sent one of the boys from the foundry to keep any two young prisoners were sitting by the fire, dressed, person from going into danger. The fatal cannon and appeared as if lately come in; there is no other

OUTBREAK IN SHEPFIELD.

(From the Sheffield Iris.)

Colonel Marten, who sent picquets out on all sides. Samuel Thompson, the younger, was brought in, of the town, and had his troops in readiness, part two swords and two dagggers were brought along the Tortine Vand and the remainder at the Ran I two swords and two dagggers were brought along dens's Message, which, I regret to say, will not have been before the public long enough before the packet mils to allow time for comment.

All excitement in relation to the United States Bank may be said to have passed over by Monday last; and the exception of a temporary depression favor, hence the property has occurred, has been before the packet in the Toutine Yard, and the remainder at the Bank with him. The soldiery were on duty the whole of policemen were fired upon, and others attacked with pikes and bayonets, and we regret to add that some faintry; also in other parts all over the town. In Scottand-street saw several persons at a distance; one man, who, from being dressed in a rough coat, it is supposed was missiaken for a policeman was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired upon, and others attacked with pikes and bayonets, and we regret to add that some fairty; also in other parts all over the town. In Scottand-street saw several persons at a distance; it is supposed was missiaken for a policeman was fired upon, and others attacked with pikes and bayonets, and we regret to add that some fairty; also in other parts all over the town. In Scottand-street saw several persons at a distance; it is supposed was fired at, and so dangerously wounded that he was fired upon, insering ground, our really stated at nearly amilling content of the states that he was guilly of this act of the purpose of sustaining the credit of the amount of half a million of dolars. As mony, however, is becoming easier in New York, were brought i; but the directors of that institution of the purpose of sustaining the course of a few days.

I may be a supply advertised the act as Mr. Levis sow, however, is becoming easier in New York, were brought of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply advertised the act as Mr. Levis sow, however, is becoming easier in New York, were brought to the office of the ecourse of a few days.

I may be a supply advertised the act as Mr. Levis sow, however, is becoming easier in New York, were brought to the office of the series, different the course of a few days.

I may be a supply advertised the act as Mr. Levis sow, however, is becoming easier in New York, were brought to the office in a coach, the place of the delegates, (Mr. Devants), he could be examined; the scale of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of this act is in hope that much of this amount will be settled for the fact of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of this act is in hope that much of this amount will be settled for the fact of the supply and possible to a supply of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of this act is in hope that much of this amount will be settled for the fact of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of this act is in hope that much of this amount will be settled for the fact of the delegation of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of this act is in hope that much of this amount will be settled for the fact of the delegation of the course of a few days.

I may be a supply of the carries with the other thanks as the mentioned immediately requisite to the course of the delegation of the course of the mentioned immediately requisite to the course of the mentioned immediately requisite to the course of the mentioned immediately requisite to five o'clock the yeomanry were called out, who con-tinued to parade the Haymarket and neighbourhood during the whole of the night, and yesterday a great number of prisoners were taken, of whom the fol-lowing were examined on Monday before the Magis-trates and remanded. Some of the Magistrates

have been in attendance since Saturday afternoon. From inquiries at the Infirmary last evening, we hear that the watchman, Howe, who has two swordcuts in the neck and a wound in the back, is doing the door open; asked a woman they found there, several times up the Glossop-road, but without effect. Henry Taylor, who was wounded beyond the Twelve o'Clock, by a number of slugs being fired into his side and back, being a worn subject, otherwise in a worn state of body, is not doing so well.

That is my business;" I then said, "We was would be no peace, there was a worn state of body, is not doing so well.

That is my business;" I then said, "We was as well be candid with you—we are going to better remuneration for his toil—and then "peace" might mean "contentment at home," as well as we Mr. Thomson opened the House of Assembly on the 3d of December, in a speech which was responded to favourably on the 5th ult. On the 7th of December, the Governor-General addressed a message to the Legislature, recommending the new plan for the union of the two Canadas.

The Governor-General's communication to the legislature, detailing the plan of the union, is fixed to a beer-house in the row, and having broaded to favourably on the 3d of December, in a speech which was responded to favourably on the 5th ult. On the 7th of December, in a speech which was responded to favourably on the 5th ult. On the 7th of December, the Governor-General addressed a message to poorly; and on arriving at the first row of houses the Twelve o'Clock, in the Wicker, he was shot at the plan of the union, is fixed to a beer-house in the row, and having broaded darger produced; I asked him if he was and of these the candid with you—we are going to search for arms and ammunition;" she then went to the foot of the stairs and called, "My dear, get to the foot of the s at the door he dropped to the ground. The inmates of the house, who were just retiring to bed, however came down stairs, and every attention was paid

slugs from his body. At five o'clock in the morning he was conveyed to the Infirmary. TOWN HALL, MONDAY.

to the wounded man. Mr. Watson, surgeon, of the

Wicker, was sent for, and extracted a number of

Yesterday, about half-past eleven o'clock, the magistrates met in the Sessions Room, for the purpose of hearing the charges against several persons who had been taken into custody, most of them having arms in their possession. On the bench were H. Parker, Esq., Rev. G.

Chandler, Rev. W. Alderson, Charles Brownell, Esq., W. J. Bagshawe, Esq., and Lord Heward; also Colorel Marten, and several other officers. The following prisoners were placed at the bar:—
Holberry and his wife, Mary Holberry, Booker,
Foxall, Booker, jun., and S. Thompson. The large table of the Sessions Room was filled with articles when Samuel Thompson was brought in with two

last, I saw persons going in and out; from informa: cats and a dagger were found a little further off, and tion received, I expected that some disturbance about where prisoner stood; gave him in charge to a Mr. Black (Nottingham) hoped they would agree would take place in the town some way or other, but policeman; saw another dagger and a pistol which as the heart of one man, whatever course they might how I was not informed; about twelveo'clock on was found about the same place. I went off duty deem it expedient to pursue. Of those who sent Saturday night, I went to the house of Holberry, about seven o'clock. No. 11, Eyre-lane, in company with Mr. Wild, and The prisoner Booker said witness could not swear some policemen; we saw a female, the wife of Hol- he saw him throw anything over the wall, for he had True some trifle had been collected by way of subberry; Wild asked her if one Hartley lived there; his arm only rested on it.

John Hadcock, a watchman, was on duty near the want a person of the name of Otley;" in consewant a person of the name of Otley; in consewant a person of the name of Otley the policemen below; we found the prisoner laid on wards me; there was from twonty-five to thirty of yet they were sent empty away, or at best with the the bed in the chambers, dressed all but his shoes; them, most of them armed with spears; I gave way he rose up in bed, and Wild said "What have you for them; they did not speak a word; nothing was in your pocket!" he made no answer, and Wild said; they attacked me with spears; they presented in your pocket!" he made no answer, and Wild said; they attacked me with spears; they presented took a dagger from his side-pocket whilst he was them to me, and I drew out my paddle to defend my-resting on the bed with one hand; Wild asked him if self as well as I could; in the scuffle I seized one of he was one of those persons called Chartists! he the spears, and one of them was unn through my arm, said "I am;" Wild then said, "Are you a moral and another cut my cheek.

The sundreds who would they apply to the odio and administrators of the still more odious Poor Law—perhaps they were right, perhaps wrong; for his own part, however, should it again be his lot to hear the and said "surely you would not take life! he said to their stirmerses.

The mundreds who would not all would they apply to the odio and administrators of the still more odious Poor Law—perhaps they were right, perhaps they were right, perh and said "surely you would not take life! he said "but I would in obtaining the Charter add in other stinesses.

defence of liberty." "Mind," he said, "It am no thief, no robber; I will fight for the Charter I will not rest until I have get it—to that I've made up my mind;" Wild said "you are very candid;" I proceeded to search the box, and the prisoner said "you'll not find anything there, what you want is up stairs, and I'll go with you." Wild said "you must go down stairs;" he still urged to go up stairs; we took him down and left him with the police; we then went up into the garret; the first thing Examination regumed—I was in the watchman's we then went up into the garret; the first thing "A few days since, an engineer officer arrived we saw was a horse pistol placed within reach draws, here from Quebec, and after a short stay returned." of a person going up stairs; it has since been drawn, Gerporal Hadfield, of the 1st Royal Dragoons, The Quebec Mercury, in stating the same fact, says and was found to be heavily loadened with shot; examined—I patrolled the town on Sunday morning roting in warehouses, while the population was were present, and addressed the

fundred or two of iron bullets, fuse conductors, iron said nothing; I returned back and gave information of the Corn Lawst not onthe men should not see pot with pitch in it; we brought the prisoner to the of them. Town Hall; I held the pistol in my hand and said

Lieut. Nichol, commanding officer of the lafantry with us to obtain the People's Caure e. and that and the pistol in my hand and said

Lieut. Nichol, commanding officer of the lafantry with us to obtain the People's Caure e. and that and all other grisvances must be swept from the face of the earth. I would aid, that we have not be ked to Riberty and the Charter." I have seen a grenade first thing observed two men there, who made their the case of Front alone in the Wols's trials; but that opened; we cut the strings, and found first a coat exit, one to the left, another to the right, when I said the rest will be received by us, whatever be the of hards, then pitch covered with small pebble stones and a bullet, in the centre a blacking bottle, constables; saw a man there, who came down stairs affection and respect stopped up with a bit of wood with a hole through with his clothes on, but on searching his parson and Mr. Hodgin, (Bradford,) Mr. Dewhirst, (Baltore,)

ships.

Ships. Parker enquired if any inducement or threat had been given to the prisoner at the Town Hall.

Mr. Ravner replied; "none whatever;" he was By the Prisoner Holberry—Did you command a By the By the Prisoner Holberry—Did you command a By the B had been given to the prisoner at the Town Hall.

Mr. Rayner replied, "none whatever;" he was very candid, and appeared desirous of giving them information. He said "I will tell you anything them information. about myself, but nothing about any body else.

Leave was given by the bench for the prisoner to trials, announces, as one having authority, that when put any questions he thought proper to Mr. Rayner. Sunday morning, in going from his house, near the trials of Zephaniah Williams, and Jones, have the them said. I wish to ask Mr. Rayner one been completed, the charge of high treason will be question, and be wished the gentlemen to take par-Sept. 30, 1839, 41,035,318 dollars; Imports, 8,760,360 abandoned, and all the other prisoners will be lumped sicular notice of it, as it would affect his fellow pri-The Globe more than insinuates thereupon that the who gave him the information which led to their reason for this lumping, &c., is a consideration of the apprehension? Mr. Rayner, refused to answer produced, from last witness, immense time which would be occupied if they were unless directed by the Bench; the prisoner asked Mr. Dearden, constable

Mr. Rayner's examination continued—Thomas Adoock, a watchman, was brought in wounded in the arm about two o'clock, and another watchman was also brought in wounded about four o'clock; his name is Howe; he was very bad; was brought in a hackney coach; he was cut in the back and several while hunting near Shotover, from their heads coming parts of the head; information was given of a man in collision with each other. The riders providen being very badly wounded near the Twelve o Clock; New Orleans, besides coasting craft and Mississippi steamers.

The Boston Banks made a return, November 26th, showing:—Specie, 1,281,964 dollars; Deposits, 2,790,908 dollars; Circulation, 2,029,590 dollars; Bills in the hands of other Banks, 605,277 dollars. Since October 24th, their habilities have decreased 744,134 dollars; and their specie 98,851 dollars.

All the Rhode Island and Providence Banks, except three, have, as you are aware, reseased specie payments. The utmost confidence is placed in them, and almost instantly fired off his fowling to be besse found a gun over the chimney place at the Reeper, but fortunately the body of the payments. The utmost confidence is placed in them, although, as in New York, their contractive policy has severely pinched the merchants. Their condition

DR. Bowring.—It is understood that Bowring. (The prisoner Holberry here objected to witnesses (commonly called Doctor Bowring) is to be the cont who had to be examined, remaining in court. They poration member for Nottingham, in case of a were immediately ordered to withdraw, and Mr. T. vacancy occurring by the decree of nature; and Hodgers told him that it was quite regular for them rumour further says that the Solicitor-General is to to remain as they had done, until a request proceeded mained with drawn swards until the prisoners were labour. Their furniture has been sold for flood that

person from going into danger. The fatal cannon saturappeared as it latery come in; there is no other was charged, and a piece of German tinder applied chamber or bed in the house, but thinks there is a to it, when the old gentleman appeared just before garret. I went to search Samuel Thompson's house it, and it exploded before he could be removed from about seven o'clock in the morning, situated in the danger.—Exeter Flying Post.

Wicker; Wild, Bland, Lieutenant Nichol, and policemen accompanied me; found a dagger in a basket containing a quantity of groceries; Bland took it; the father said they were his sens; in an upper from in the house saw a very ling knife amongst the furniture; it was said to be the younger Thompson's; down stairs found in a cupboard several Chartist we found materials for making grenades, a dagger, and ball cartridges; there was no person in the

liouse, so burst open the door.

Nr. Parker asked Booker if he had any questions to ask, when the younger prisoner denied the statement respecting the identity of the guns.

Mr. James Wild examined—I am a constable of Sheffield. On Saturday night went out-

gistrates had come to the determination that the ex-amination should be taken thus publicly, in order that all might have an opportunity of seeing and such hearing the proceedings; but they must conduct middle classes were now beginning to live upon themselves in such a manner as is required in such the latter rather than he immured in courts. The prisoner still objected to Mr. Wild's evidence being taken. After a little interruption, Mr. Wild's examination was proceeded with.] I went along with Mr. Rayner and policemen to

who lived there! and, afterwards, "Does John Hartley live here!" she said "No, he does not—I people called Chartists! He said he was; he said he was not a moral force, but a physical force man; stairs, first thing I saw was a pistol, and other things now spread on the table; there was a cloth put up to blind the window; brought the things found to a lower room, when prisoner explained what they were intended for; I was present when Thomas Booker was brought to the Town Hall,

Mr. Chandler asked Holberry if he wished to ask any questions, when he replied he had done with the

The same paper adds—"We do not take the liberty of advising or dictating to our Executive, yet we do think, that in order to avoid a repetition of the scenes of last winter, it is absolutely necessary that a strong force be stationed in the vicinity of the Grand Falls."

The borderers on both sides of the seem line to be subjecting themselves to some unnecessary trouble and subject to the sound the place the first man got over, a belt; the bundle of themselves to some unnecessary trouble and subject to the sound them the saw then he saw then he saw then he saw then the saw then he saw then the saw then he saw then he saw then he saw then he

Examination regumed-I was in the watchman's

and near where he escaped appoliceman picked up an which was agreed to.

party of infantry during the disturbances, the latter end of September?

Lieut. Nichol—I believe I did.
Thomas Harrison—Resides in Arundel-street; on ground there, I found two pikes, two daggers, of wages were adduced, which the pressure of other and a pistol, which I delivered to Mr. Drake, the matters compels us to omit particularizing.]

William Drake swore to receiving the above, now Mr. Dearden, constable of Nether Hallam

Mr. Palfreyman now moved that the cases migh be adjourned, in order that other witnesses might be brought forward, although he said the case was suf ficiently strong at present.

After the magistrates had consulted togother, Mr Parker rose and said, he was serry to observe to this Court, that in consequence of those improper manilestations of feeling, either on one side or the other. the magistrates thought it proper to place the prithere, a portion of the military would therefor b. trials of our brethren in Wales, and to devise and ordered in to assist Cooper, the gaoler, wailst the adopt the best constitutional means for causing the prisoners were removed. He said the object in People's Charter to become the law of the land, and having the examination in the Sessions' Room, was thereby remove them from the destitute and degrated to give every one who felt an interest in it an oppor- position they are in; and having found that we may feeling, the examination had been taken openly in and shility of the legal gentlemen selected for that this room; however, from the conduct which had purpose, we deem it our duty to address your Majesty. been shown, it would be necessary to resume it in on the latter, as the guardian and protector of the

the Magistrates' room. A detachment of Dragoons, twenty-five in num. ber, with an officer, then entered in two divisions by each door, and took up their stations round the conneillors tables and the boxes, and there rebe the crown nominee, after his rejection from feither from the prisoner or his attorney that they Newark, and in the room of Sir J. Hobhouse, about should leave the court.)

The gallery and body of the Hall was clothing is in the pawnbroker's, their hearth stores are desolate, them ordered to be cleared, which was quickly obeyed to be pitchforked.—Nottingham Journal.

The Court then ordered to be cleared, which was quickly obeyed without any improper remarks. The Court then and their families are in rars, and their children. adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

GENERAL CONVENTION.

The following report should have appeared in our last paper, but was excluded by the length of the

Tuesday, January 7, 1840.

Mr. Lowey took the chair at two o'clock. He tated that dircumstances had arisen, which would render it necessary for the delegates to return forthwith to their respective constituents; preparatory but are convinced, from long examination and expeto which, however, it was deemed expedient to sub rience, that the evils they endure arise from being mit their views upon the present deplorable state of debarred from exercising their political impehies the country, to the notice of the government and mere section of the state having usurped th people, or memorial to the Crown, would now form to an enormous extent every article they consume a subject of consideration. Before the commencement of business, however, he would observe, that in reference to what had been stated by one of their body at a former meeting, relative to the small to the constitutional modes, upwards of three millions number of delegates of which the present Conven- of the people met in public meeting, and petitioned for tion consisted, that it was never intended that it their rights and privileges—rights founded on the laws should consist of more than fourteen or fifteen; as of God, and the laws of England, and the cristence of an instance of which, the people of Scotland sent to the former Convention, delegates from various districts, while on the present occasion he was the magistrates, hunted from every house of public account only delegate from Scotland, and had been appointed modation, their complaints of distress were termed at various important towns, with a determination sedition, and their remonstrances against. Injustice that should any national effort be called for they deemed rebellion. The class that had usurped their were quiet prepared to respond to the call. It rights were armed to stiffe the cries of the people for might be supposed that at least they would not re-turn to their respective districts until the results of died to establish, was deemed a crime; to be accused the trials at Monmouth were known; but as he had was to be condemned; the scales of justice were scattered. stated, circumstances had arisen which readered from her hands, and committed to the custody of class the course he had mentioned immediately requisite; animosity and political revenge; a large number of

in the meantime, he would say, in the words of the cottage there shall be none in the hall, if there be no freedom in the workshop, there shall be noze in the

quiescence abroad. Mr. CHARLTON, (Newcastle.) seconded the motion. It had long been known that of all the addresses they might draw up, not one ever did or would reach the Queen, who was now of course busy in selecting the trinkets which the hard working people of this country would have to pay for, on the occasion of her approaching marriage. Yet her ministers might be shown, if they would read—and if they did not choose to do so, the consequences be he said distress had driven him to it; when we had done searching the room, I said, "I see you have a garret," when prisoner said, "What you are looking for you will find up there;" he wanted to go up stairs, but I refused to let him: took him down, and left will shortly have to meet, and they would show him is the hands of policemen; when I returned up will shortly have to meet, and they would show them by the most convincing of all arguments that the producers of the nation's wealth were not disposed to sit quietly down and hug their chains, or firm than that based on the affections of the people; bow their knee and starve, at the bidding of rapano laws more binding than those made by the majority. cious cormorants. Their situation could not be rendered worse than it was, and he would reiterate about five o'clock; searched him, and up his left the s ntiments of the chairman of the unemployed sleeve found a dayger; he lives in a yard in Bennet | poor at Leeds, that the people would have bread, come from whence it might—that they had toiled for subsistence, and would obtain it.

Major Beniowski agreed with the preceding speakers, although he would not address the Parlia. in time to prevent a capture. The difference of what was going on. The substance of the dragogas, but arrived in the "Hunters" intended an attack on some point of the "Hunters" in the metal point of the "Hunters" in the metal captain Linds, also give the pursuers and iron time desired the testimony of the cesses and iron time discussions of the distinct part of the desired sections of the people should be desired the time by some deathed the string of the distinct part of the disti ment or the Crown, which cared not a jot for the

him there it was painful to reflect, that there were literally thousands in an absolute state of starvation. in anxious hope of obtaining a morsel of the dole, and, after considerable discussion, was eventually consolatory promise of obtaining a small loaf, or a little measure of potatoes on the next day. There are hundreds who would live in this state rather than

who have endured it, can know, he had no answer for them but tears; should this ever again be his lot, as it had been, when he had the opportunity, but refrained, to touch that which, by law, was not dissolved. his own, he would not see his children starre: he would have some food for his children's wants; he

there they go; went into a house there a ong with the result, with equal a luiration, and I will even say,

stopped up with a bit of wood with a hole through with nis clothes on, out on scarcing ma person and it, aquill through the hole filled with gunpowder; house found nothing to criminate him; got into the and Mr. Charlton, (Newcastle,) a verally a lives of the scalaring.

Messrs. Lowry and Ross were appointed to draw up the address, and report at twelve o'click tomorrow, until which hear the meeting adjourned. It was stated by the Chairman, thereuring a visit he had lately made in Dundee and its neighbourhood, the price for weaving sixty-vine yards of cloth, (every thread of which had to be thrown by

Wednesday, January 8.

Mr. Hodgin took the chair at two o'clock, when the Sub-Committee presented the following memorial or address, which, after some verbal amendments. was, on the motion of Mr. Dewhurst, seconded by Mr. Beniowski, carried unanimously:-

The Loyal Address of the General Convention of the Industrious Classes, to the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

Having been appointed by a large number of the most populous districts of the kingdom, and with the sociers under a different guard to what was usual consent of nearly all, to watch the progress of the tunity of being present, with a view to gratily this safely leave the first part of our task to the honors. people's rights and liberties.

By arrangements over which they had no control. crying for bread, and they have none to give, at a suffering and complaint; their thoughts are the break ings of discontent, their hopes the hope of change death, and their prayer that God may hervathely bearing to effect the one, or meet the other.

From their early years they have laboured hard; they have had a fault, it has been their over-world a proof of their intelligence, industry, and valour, would point your Majesty's attention; to your own state and dignity, to the splendour of your crown, the variance of the Empire, its influence and farie, and the wealth of its merchants, all of which have been partial by the labour and defended by the arms of the ing men; yet they are destitute, and outcasts from the Constitution, which but for their valour, long before this would have ceased to be.

They have searched for the cause of their distress and degradation, and can find none in natural de reason. way of address to the privileges, and robbed them of their wages, by taxing the markets of their industry.

As in duty hound they sought for redress, according

representing the unexampled distress of the country, which he believed the ministers themselves were tainted the fountains of justice and right once common to man's nature, and they look on the poor as another years; and the latter, rather than be immured in themselves. To look to them for redress would be Union Bastiles, were nacessarily starving by hun-madness; to trust to them for justice would be follydreds said thousands. He had not much faith in We cannot adopt the language of supplicants; for any address to the authorities, because he was con-vinced it would never be responded to in the proper quarter, yet they must have one more warning, mission; as Christians and citizens we know; that resistance to wrong and oppression, is obedience to God. the people of England would require an answer; and we are determined that if there be no comfort in sistance to wrong and oppression, is obed'ence to God.

> We do not presume that your Majesty is aware of the oppression under which the labouring population of the United Kingdom groans; for we confidently hope that if your Majesty knew but a tithe of the wretchedness endured so long and so patiently by those who, produce all the wealth and splendour by which you are sar-rounded, you would instantly cause steps to be taken for their relief. Fearful, then, must be the responsibility attaching to those around your throne who have prevented the prayers of the people from reaching the east of your Majesty,

We turn to your Majesty as our hope of delivery: we cannot again demean ourselves by applying to a body that pretends to represent us, without our consent, and has added insult to injury; we repudiate the libels that have been spread against us, and uttered in our ears by our enemies and oppressors; no hearts can love you more sincerely or would defend you more faithfully than the brave unenfranchised millions. No throne is more no laws more binding than those made by the majerity of a nation. We sak to exercise our instienable and inherent rights of freemen; to be equal before the law and the institutions with the rest of our fellow-countrymen. More we do not desire less we will never he contented with, or we should disgrace the courage and principles of our forefathers, who placed your diajesty's family on the throne.

We would therefore implore your Majesty to recom-

And we will over pray. Signed, on behalf of the General Convention of the Industrious Classes, by HENRY HODGIN, Chairman,

ROBERT LOWRY, Secretary. Jan. 8th, 1840.

adopted :-

"Seeing that the exertions of the working classes to form a General Convention representing the whole country, are for the present marred by the contrivances of the open persecutors of our cause, and their alter. the false friends of the people, together with the apathy of some portion of the people themselves, we feel it our duty to dissolve; and, refurning to our respective constituencies, exert ourselves to the utmost of our power in counteracting the above mischievous in-

The Convention, accordingly, at its rising, stood

had toiled for it, and it was the fault of the laws Social Tra-Party, for the Benerit of Mathematic was withheld. Let the people come to this Frost and the other Weish Prisozers.—A social resolution, which, however special pleaders might tea-party, for the above purpose, took place at the cavil and cant about it, was honest, and just, and rooms of the Surrey Radical Association, Hatfield right, and we should not hear so often of recurring place, Lamboth, on Monday evening week, which deathby sheer starvation, in a land overflowing with was very numerously attended; British the sichest fruits of the earth, which were literally and other well known friends of evening was passed with the

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1840.

THE "SHOPKEEPERS:" THEIR "PROFIT" AND OUR "LOSS."

In our last, we slightly glanced at the important information received by the London papers, on Thursday week, in reference to our relations with "the Celestial Empire." We have now time and space to place it a little fully and definitely before Our readers. It is a matter in which the national honour, the rational faith, and the national character, as well as the national interests of Great Britain are deeply concerned, and have been racklessly and shamefully sacrificed by the heartless, imbecile, and cowardly representative of a Government more heartless, more imbecile, and more cowardly, than probably any other that has ever soiled the page of history.

It has exhibited this country in a more humiliating and degrading light of contemplation than that in which any other nation, claiming to be "civilised,"

cannot now be long delayed.

consequences of that general system which, for years moral laws at the shrine of a natural religion." and years, has been prostrating the glory of our before surrounding nations; while it has, at the same time, being gradually beating down, to a depth of suffering and slavery unparalleled, the sons of our own soil on their native hearths. We now bring (away from) the river being occupied by neat buildings, illustration of the system which they must des-

and China. One of the most pleasant and most meeful of our ordinary means of aliment has been almost exclusively obtained from China. This article ber of men were employed in thus macerating the balls has come into such almost universal use as to be thought nearly indispensible; it is, therefore, of high; relationship should be maintained with China, whence alone it can be had; besides which might have continued without interruption had the "March of intellect" and the "Spirit of Chris- fall short of 20,000,000 Spanish dollars. tianity" in Great Britain kept pace in moral excellence, genuine honesty and benevolence, with the nistered by Pagan integrity to Christian degeneracy." sense of right and wrong derived, to the Chinese of "Christian" merchants—that same genius of "Shopthe media through which it is derived, and which, assume! therefore, scruples not to coin, by all devices of legal! It is impossible for any right feeling mind to difficulties.

The spirit of that sort of Paganism which is established as the religion of China, is of too Eindly and benevolent a character to permit the mind is not differently constructed. Who is there that wholesale butshery and sacrifice of the people does not view death with horror, and exert himself to living under its controlling influence by preserve his life? Your country, arthough soparated by a reckless pandering to their vices for the puropium smoking, which is among them what the between life and death, between that which is baneful the people might be opium smoking, which is among them what the between life and death, between that which is baneful the people might be opium smoking, which is beneficial. bane and plague-spot of society, has been by their praved foreigners, who cultivate and prepare the opium pedient into the pockets of those who are of effrontery as one could wish for. We have no millions, calmly smiling at their power. laws vigorously put down. And that this might be drug; this they convey hither and sell by stealth, and resolved to get rich, and wax fat upon the hesitation in affirming that, if previous injustice done effectually, and not nominally only, their legis- by means of it delude our foolish common people, in lators began at the right end of the business, striking sion of their substance. Formerly those who smoked at the root of the evil by prohibiting not merely the the drug were but few in number; of late, however. smoking of opium, but the growth, manufacture, and sale of it, under the heavy penalty of death: justly reasoning, that he who manufactured or sold poison for the sake of gain, was as worthy of most condign punishment as he who administered it, and that to poison the life-aprings of society was an than to cut a single throat.

Assuming the propriety of capital punishments.* this was a wise, just, and fair policy, by which, if not thwarted, the destruction of the lives of many not permit your own subjects to smoke it; he who vioof the people, and the contamination of the health and morals of the whole, would have been prevented. therefore it is that you thus rigidly prohibit it. But But the "Christian" "shopkeepers" of Britain scheld in this proceeding the erection of an altar to Great numbers of the besotted wretches among the to prepare it and sell it, in order to induce the igeating draught; the drug was not permitted to be own profit, while you are trying to ruin your neighgrown and manufactured in the " Celestial Empire,"

We assume this meraly as a point to reson from

and introduced the opium, which they knew to be keepers" at home, to send an armament and comderive a "profit" of some millions yearly, from the murder of Chinese subjects in defiance of their Government

This went on for a long time, until the Governwhose mind was incorruptible whose sterling principal and sense of moral right, placed him above the ever was contemplated. It has verified, in its reach of British Gold. This man, whose name is fullest and most odious form of meaning, the charac- Lin, and whose name should be kenourably handed to present and support the demands of Government. "Nation of Shopkeepers!" We have indeed shown the Imperial Edict against opium smoking had Hope, for such ships of war as may be lying there. Mation of Shopkerpers: We have as may be spring shore, been again and again published, opium was still or on the station, to sail with all speed for the same Empire, to be "Shopkeepers," mere "Shopkeepers," smoked. Resolved to put down this violation of a destination, whilst communications in the same and nothing but "Shopkeepers." In the ordinary wise and salutary law, he caused an opium smoker tenour have also been addressed to Admiral Ross. relationships of men, the Shopkeeper is not necessarily to be apprehended, and the law, severe as it is, to commanding in the Pacific, for the instant despatch mean spirited, heartless, and contemptible. It is be fully enforced upon him. The man was executed of all the force under his orders which could possibly only when "the shop"—the acquisition and accumu- in front of the British factory—under the very noses be spared from duty there. So that our "shopkeepmulation of "profits." and the cursed lust of money of the heartless "shopkeepers," who had trafficked ing" masters are prepared to exhibit this whole thereby generated—become so powerful as to set in his blood. The Chinese law is just, in so far as Christian people in the united character of thief and saide all other considerations to confuse his sense it places the peculating profit-monger who sells bully; we are to go to war with China, and the of right and wrong, and utterly extinguish the in a condition of equal eriminality with the victous savages exult and gloat over the prospect of the principle of benevolence, that he becomes an object sensualist who buys and smokes the opium, but bloodshed, the famine, the insurrections among the of virtuous indignation and ineffable scorn to all their sense of hospitality, and their kindly feeling people, and the multiform distress and history which good men. It is only to such men as have thus, in for the "men from afar," would not permit them must follow a blockading of their ports : and all the ardeney of their pursuit after gain, thrown over- to proceed at once to rigorous measures with the this in return, not for any spoliation on their beard the better feelings of our common nature that strangers. This execution of a native was intended. the term "Shopkeeper." or "Shopocrat," can be, or therefore, to warn them, gently and kindly, to leave. ever has been, applied as an epithet of infamy, off the infamous trade in which they were engaged. Such is the character in which Mr. Opium and betake themselves to some more honest means ELLIOTT, his masters, the "Reform Government," of commerce. Instead of this, however, they affected bearded, the Chinese authorities found it necessary Nor is this all: they have chosen also to exhibit to be firm. They demanded the surrender of all the drug from the Chinese coast. the far-famed and long-boasted "British lion" in an the opium which had been clandestinely introduced attitude of conceited bullying and cowardly impo- into their dominions by the British merchants, but sence which we cannot conceive so well represented which had not yet been sold; the "Christian" as by the little, noisy, barking curs which not unfre- "shopkeepers" held them at deflance, and refused to harsher measures. At last the High Commissioner exently meet a stranger at the door, or in the hall give it up, and they imprisoned the barbarian -of "genteel" houses, and who will make as great a "shopkeepers" until it was given up. They might show of valour in barking and biting at his legs as have hung them, and the law would have held them may be, so long as they are unnoticed, but who, im- justified in doing so, but their forbearance would mediately a stick or foot is lifted, run, yelping all not yet proceed to that extremity. They were, the way, as fast as their four legs can carry them, however, given plainly to perseive that the Chinese into the pariour, where they find a refuge in the were in earnest, and that the opium must be given - carracions lab of the "gentlewoman" of the house. up. Mr. Superintendant Elliors promised his Such is the climax of prosperity to which the brother "shopkeepers" that, if they would give it ships, colonies, and commerce" policy of the up, and so get him and themselves out of the "shopkeepers" has at length conducted us, that "mess," the working people of England should be - John Bull" instead of being, as in days of yore, made to pay for it; and, on the faith of this pledge, regarded by distant "powers" as a straightforward opium, to the amount of more than two millions of honourable gentleman, who would neither do nor money, was given up to the Chinese anthorities, and suffer an ill thing, or, as in more modern times, by them destroyed. A writer on this subject has looked upon by them as a beld highwayman, whom | well said:-" These barbarians, as they are imit were better to conciliate than anger, is now pertinently termed did manifest in that act an treated like a sneaking pickpocket who, when intense sense of duty, and a magnificent determinais no wonder that the "shopkeepers" should "die shall be the burden of history. We chronicle it as hard" in their contest with the people; that they conferring greater lustre upon the Chinese nation. should cling tenaciously to the position in which than the most successful victory, or the greatest they have been permitted to establish themselves, commercial enterprise. The opium was theirs, it The people have a terrible account to settle with would have been wealth in their treasury; but they them for this continuous and continued sacrifice of nobly scorned the wages of iniquity—they refused national honour, and character, and glory, on the the price of blood. War and commerce are but the alter of their own loathsome and utterly con- results of passion, and the self-denial and apparent temptible deity, the lust of gain; an account which heroism thereby elicited have selfish motives and in too great a hurry to complete the picmoner or later must and will be settled, and which selfish ends; but this sacrifice of self upon the altar ture. They could not wait the arrival of boudage, that the day of their accursed misrule is The circumstances which have brought about our complete—took origin neither in passion of greedin war on their own account. new position, in regard to China, are but parts and ness, nor of pride-it was the great fulfilment of the

obtaining compensation for the destroyed drug :-

400 feet square, well palisadoed, the side opposite those circumstances before the people as an useful for storing the Opium, &c. The larger part of the foreground was covered by three vats, of perhaps 75 feet man was murdered. The Chinese authorities detroy.

The people know that for a long period a most up in the presence of high officers, were bigist down up in the presence of high officers, were bigist down up in the presence of high officers, were bigist down and the whole bunch of them were ordered to turn violence or outrage. We know there are those in and crushed upon platforms, raised on high benches out, bag and baggage, and, in twelve hours time, to be Coolies into the receptacles underneath. A large nun; for some days with long rakes, until the whole had become a fetid mud, when the sluices were raised, and the vats emptied into the river. Every precaution plete destruction of the drug, the spot being well guarded, the workmen ticketed. Ac-

"In fact, we turned from the scene, fully satisfied China was, in return, a profitable customer that the work was being performed with rigid faithto us for many of our calicoes and other light fabrics. fulness, and much disposed to wonder, that while the night he sneaked off like a scalded dog, with his all be peaceable, and thus let us teach the rulers of This mutually profitable and convenient commerce Christian Governments are growing and farming this tail between his legs. deleterious drug, this Pagan monarch should nobly disdain to enrich his treasury with a sale that could not

"Have we any where on record a finer rebuke admi-Now let the reader remember that the Chinese Government through the light of nature, obscured by can only estimate the British people by the sample all their heathen superstitions. The cupidity, however, which is afforded to them in these rascally smuggling "shopkeepers," and then let him think what sort of keeping" which looks to profit without reference to character the villains have made the British nation

and social tyranny, the blood and marrow of their read the following passages from the letter of Liv. fellow subjects, without reference to age or sex. has the Imperial Commissioner to her Majestythe Queen thrown a barrier across the channel of this friendly of England, without admiring the noble sentiments intercourse which threatens seriously to impede it, which they contain, and blushing for the character and to surround it with great, if not insuperable which the villanous "shopkeepers" have entailed upon this Christian land :-

is nothing selfish; it is not permitted to injure others consulting together, touching sundry and divers in order to benefit ourselves; nay, more, the human by a mighty ocean, and distant upwards of 20,000 Chinese, miles, is yet subject to the same human feel the enactment of statutes, by which the liberty of pose of obtaining "profit;" hence the practice of ings; there is indeed no man who cannot distinguish

But we feel sorry to say that there is a class of deorder to deprive them of their lives, and obtain possesby the influence of bad example, the contagion has evil effects of party misrule and class legislation are spread, and day by day does the poisonous stream flow with increasing depth and violence. In our Chinese empire the people are many and constantly multiplying;

how then can we consent to stand tamely by, and see the very life's blood of the central land, supply of even the commonest necessaries of life corrupted with a deadly poison? Therefore it is that of its comforts they are entirely destitute; and yet in our own country we now take alike the seller and offence more heinous and more deeply aggravated the smoker of opium, and punish his crime with the utmost penalty of the law, in order to cut off for ever

> " We have further heard that in your country you do lates the law is severely punished: the is showing that you are aware how noxious it is to human life, and if you prohibit it being smoked, why not prohibit it also being sold? and at the same time prohibit it being grown and manufactured? This would indeed be while the reason of high Heaven will assuredly never

defeated, to some extent, the benevolent designs of any pretext for returning. Thus baffled, the "shop-Chinese officers to wink at the prosecution of their disappointed by the mild and the enforcement of infamous traffic, and continued, year after year, by the law, and we have every reason to believe that our the most despicable arts and villanous practices, to "shopkeeping" government had deliberately pur would authorise all Unions having poor resident in posed to sustain their brother baccaneers; that they Leicester, to relieve them without removal, on conhad sent out orders to blockade the Chinese ports; dition of their making a report of such cases. that their intention of doing so had been communithose seas, to concentrate all the disposable naval it is from any wish to provide remedial measures. force under his orders and preceed to Centen at once. parts not for any offence given or offered to us but purely as "recompence for their charitable treatment, their unrevenging forgiveness. We say | WALL. charitable treatment, and we speak advisedly. We can state, on the authority of a resident gentleman

and their masters, the "shopkeepers" of India, have to regard it as an insult and raised a hubbub about at Canton, that more than six weeks before the shozen to exhibit this whole people to the Chinese the affront offered to their smuggling dignity. Thus seizure took place, the opium merchants had received the most energetic commands to send away Commons to provide for the regular service of the "This order was disregarded, the introduction of it was continued as flagrantly as ever, but for sis the safety of the country, and, above all, for the weeks more the Chinese Government forbore from

Lix arrived at Canton, armed with unlimited. authority. Still the opium was not removed, and messages were sent to him by the body of merchants the most trifling and equivocating. placed guards around the city, but Sunday intervening, in deference to the Foreignes," Worship a Parliament of landlords, chosen by an almost exday," measures were suspended. Then, as the clusively middle-class constituency, would be as most peaceable, and at the same time the most cer- reasonable as to expect the wolf to evince pity, or

tain method of securing the delivery of the opium, our merchants were retained uninjured, though slightly inconvenienced, as hostages for the same their native servants being taken from them, in order to prevent the possibility of strife. Are we not justified in calling this charitable treatment? And are we not right also in affirming, that if, in return for such kind behaviour to British merchants. we eaught, is cuffed, and kicked, and soundly tion to act up to their perception. They have set compel them, by means of the sword, to surrender ducked, and soused, and bid not to come therein an example to the world; their conduct is their wealth, we shall be guilty of the most low and -again, lest he find rougher usage next time. There applauded by the good, approved of Heaven, and unprincipled robbery; and that every Chinese who may fall a victim in the contest will have been murdered, foully murdered, in the judgment both

> Government, however, determined that we should bear this amiable aspect to the "barbarians" of the distant land whom we send our missionaries to civilize and convert to Christianity: but Mr. Onium ELLIOTT and his brother "shopkeepers" were

of heaven and humanity 1".

They had procured their dismissal from Canton the English settlement, by asking leave to go home: The following account of the destruction of the but instead of going home, they went to the themselves. That, it seems, was not long. They but they have told us that they quarrelled with some of the Chinese at Macao, and that a Chinese on the sea.

wheedled, but to no use: out they must go; and out tney did go. Mr. Opium Elliott, in the excess of consequence to the national comfort that a friendly seemed to be issued by the officers to insure the com- his valour, fired upon two Chinese war ships, who returned the compliment, finding him sufficient occupation for the rest of the day. His discretion countries liberties for a mess of pottage—the redreturned with the evening, and in under cover of

> Such is the "proud position" in which the "Shopkeepers" have placed the "envy and admiration of the world." The British nation is actually regarded by her commercial allies as a child to be indulged and borne with-a thief to be watched and guarded against, and a poltroon to be kicked and

Such are the benefits of "Shopkeeping" legislation, nor will it ever be otherwise, until the people shall have learned their own weight and value, and calculated to produce, let him swear before the but two counsel and one solicitor. Of them, however. have taken their own place in the constitutional altar of his God, that he will not be a slave—that we may say that never did three men perform a duty government of the country.

THE COMING SESSION.

The mischief-makers of St. Stephens reassemble "It appears that in the great reason of Heaven there | this day, (Thursday,) for the ostensible purpose of weighty eauses, to be brought under their consideration? The real and only purpose for which those august assemblages have been touvered for many years, has been the voting of the supplies, and sweat, and bones, and blood of those for whose

benefit they pretend to legislate. percentible everywhere. A large portion of the most industrious and patient people apon earth are condemned to toil incessantly for a most inadequate the Government, which professes to be fr m the people and for the people, refuses take one single the transmission of this curse to succeeding generations, step which can, even by the most determined supporter of the men, who still, by their abuse of power, disgrace the name of England, be construed into an act of patriotism, or regard for public good.

It is confessed on all hands, that at the present moment the state of the country is most deplerable, subject should not be called upon to pay, has pro- ing, under the sanction of the Judges of the land, In Leeds alone, not less than twelve thousand cured for Mr. Frost the spirit of the laws, while the while Sir Frederick Pollock's astounding declaration operatives, are at this moment destatute of employ I want of that sum would have left him at the mercy that, "wealth would have but comparatively little Mammon and Moloch, their most favourite deities, the true way to get rid of the fountain of evill ment, and the case is similar in all our larged manu- of the black letter. on which they proceeded instantly to offer sacrifice. And if you yourselves do not smoke it, and jet dare facturing towns. In the commercial parts of the country, thousands cannot find the means of subnorant, foolish people of our central land to smoke it sistence. The labourers in the agricultural districts Chinese were as much enamoured of the intoxicating —then this is wishing to secure life to yourselves, you are in the like deployable condition. Thomas Tun
demonstration, that the judges of the land are bour! Such conduct rouses the indignation of mankind, ence as to character, has addressed a letter to the sters. Three Judges of the land, of course Every possible effort was made by the caraged all sickly, and that the Guardians say they would be preliminaries guiding their course pointed out

so that if it could be grown elsewhere and sold by its commerce, under the pretext of requesting to 12s. asweek when when in full work, and he often Crown: and what position do we find those men stealth, to those who were willing to buy destruction return home. They were very properly and very loses a day or two. He requires for his family eight placed in ! not only ignorant of the law as it stood, in defiance of the law, a large return of "profit" spiritedly told that they were only permitter there for gallons of flour at ls. 5d. per gallon, that is lls. 4d. but unable to define the law when cognizant of its seemed certain to the "shopkeepers." Large tracts their own profit and convenience; that so fan from leaving 6d. per week for all other necessaries. If existence! If, then, Mr. Frost had not been deof land in India were accordingly planted with the being any benefit to China, the state of destitution of a man earning 12s. fended by able counsel, he would have been hung poppy, and the "honourable" "Christian" "shop- mischief in it by the sale of opium; that they were, per week, what must be the situation of keeping" merchants and legislators of Great Britain, therefore, quite at liberty to go home as soon as they those who with equally large families can judicial ignorance. Mr. Frost is now found for many years, by a system of nefarious smuggling, pleased, and that they would not be allowed to use get only five, six, or seven. Indeed if proof we've wanting of the distress in the country; it is until the opinion of the Judges is taken, upon the Chinese Government. They grew, manufactured keepers" were very earnest with their brother "shop-Somerset House have found themselves compelled to the ignorance of the Judges. The unmanly objection productive of devastation, disease, and death pel the Chinese to make restitution to these sping distant parishes. They state, in reply to an application suspend their orders, as to relieving paupers from among the people; they bribed and corrupted the gling thieves for the plunder of which they had been from the Guardians of Leicester, "that they had partially suspended their orders in the Unions of Such is the state of the country such is the concated to other states, and that by a fast-sailing dition of Great Britain at the commencement of the ment of China, after many efforts, found an officer vessel despatched to India, instructions have been Parliamentary Session of 1840. Yet deplorable as forwarded to the Admiral Commanding in Chief in this state of things is, it is not even pretended, that that the Nobles and Right Honourables. are to be assembled so much earlier than usual. No: the ter. bestowed upon us by Napoleon, of being a down to all posterity, soon discovered that though Orders have also been sent to the Cape of Good country may go to the dogs for them, so long as they can, by any means, secure their rents, salaries, and pensions—so long as, by force or fraud, the taxes can be wrung from a despairing people—so long as. like the unprincipled scribes and pharisees of old, they can lay heavy burdeus upon men's shoulders which do not in any manner affect themselves-so long, will they laugh at general distress, and mock at every complaint of sorrow or calamity.

The session is to be opened, however: the royal speech will be delivered; and, like all the royal speeches we have known, it will be far fetched, and about the majesty of the law, and the restoration of by the people. order: while the law is being openly defied even by the parties appointed to enforce it, and the country was never more disordered since the wars of CROM-

But whatever else may or may not be found in this

annual document, one thing it will contain to a dead certainty. Her Majesty will, beyond all doubt express her confidence in the readiness of her faithful year with as much attention to economy as is consistent with the honour and dignity of the Crown. ample supply of the, at present empty, coffers of Prince ALBERT; and to this advice we doubt not her faithful full length :-Commons will pay the most strict and profound attention. But what will the people's self-styled "Representatives" do for the people in the comingsession. Judging from their past acts; knowing as we do the materials of which our Legislature is com-"He commenced proceedings, that is to say he posed; we have no hesitation in replying "just nothing at all." To anticipate any good thing from truth is, the people must bestir themselves, and in right sound earnest set about teaching their rulers their duty. Not one single pretence must be given to those who have power to use it against the millions Let it be the constant aim of every friend of the industrions classes to make them well acquainted with their rights, and of every legal and constitutional method of defending them.

It is the constant habit of the factions to prate about the ignorance and vicious conduct of the "lower orders:" let the establishment of places of social resort, and, as far as their very limited means will admit, of rational and moral amusement, give the lie to this unfeeling and groundless as-

If, as is not at all unlikely, in the approaching session measures are brought forward, tending still more to infringe on the rights of Englishmen, let a peaceful but determined agitation convince the wretches who would reduce their brethren to actual last, will trample upon him. of morality a sacrifice as disinterested as it was their instructions, but must have a distitle gol of a drawing to a close. That the people will no longer submit to the iron rule of the foes of all that is manly, praiseworthy, and excellent; but that they are resolved to do their duty to their country and their race: and that in order to their doing so, they will never reet till they have obtained the Suffrage, and name and fame yet lower and lower into the dust Opium is from an eye witness, a gentleman who, if Portuguese settlement of Macao, where they were thus sequired that share of influence in the House of at all an interested witness, would be interested in permitted to remain as long as they behaved Commons to which their skill, their industry, their practical knowledge, and, we will add, their virtues. "Arriving at the spot, we found an enclosure of some have taken care not to send home the particulars; and their patient endurance of unmerited wrongs so eminently entitle them.

Above all, in their prosecution of their holy contest with the enemies of their dearest and They stormed and bullied, and crouched and our besotted rulers—the only hope, indeed, they have—is in the desperation to which the starving thousands may be driven by a continued system of must be resolute and firm; but unless attacked by the miscreants who would sell their own and their coated musketmen, and the blue-coated ruffians-let our land that we know better than, at the bidding of their spies and minions, to deluge our fair plains with blood, and give up our cities and towns to slaughter and desolation. Let every man look upon his partner to whom he has sworn protection; upon his aged parents, just ready to sink into the grave-from whose honoured lips he first imbibed useful instructhe attempt.

> THE EQUAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW, AND THE NECESSITY FOR " RELIGIOUS" EDUCATION.

can be exceeded, the present proceedings, above all others, prove the injustice of the law, the inequa-The history af the past is before the public; the lity of its effect, and the correctness of our oft repeated charges against the whole system. What has been our invariable complaint; have we not always said that the law is a scabbard for the rich the one and the mild spirit for the other that the poor man must be satisfied with two guineas worth of exposition, whilst the rich man would be judged by by the purchase of its workings, its twistings, and its foldings. If ever there was a practical proof of

But this is not the only lesson to be learned NER, a man who gives the most respectable refer- only expected to be umpires between the legal trick-Poor Law Commissioners, in which he states that selected for their superior knowledge, are he has eight in family to provide for, that they are sent down upon a special commission, the They threatened to withdraw their patronage from not allow them. He says be cannot earn more than are presumed to be judges of the law, and not of the murdered.

contrary to the statute, and in consequence of guilty, and detained in prison, as he must be of the Attorney-General to the point raised by Sir Frederick Polleck, that the prisoner should have but failing in that he must now be hung, whereas the quarter of a minute would have saved him!" So stands that portion of the matter to which we shall recur week after week, until we prove that the Judges are the creatures of the Crown and not the administrators of the law; until we show that when once appointed they become the principle link in the rotten chain of society, upholding that system upon which they live and from which the people derive no benefit.

The Standard says that the circumstance will must be alluded to, and we shall most likely be told we have procured the appointment of the Judges

people a "religious" education. How is this to be done! by example or precept! Can it be done. until a money-monger's Bible is printed with a new code of religious laws, upsetting God's Holy Word and destroying his commandments! How squares the religion of the Bible with the practices of those who vociferate so loudly for "religious' education? Let us view it only in relation to the Fourth Commandment; which we here insert at tain his ground as a true patriot bught, and to set

"Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. days shalt thou labour, and do all thy work: But the seventh day is the sabbath of the Lord thy God: in'it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidser vant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within

"Thou shalt do no manner of work." Is it not clear that this commandment was not made for the Any monies collected are requested to be forwarded. furnace-blowers, the miners and the iron masters, Monnouthshine, as he is now in daily consults. glass-blowers of this country! It was not made for heartily wish that a London Jury may be found with them: it is not obeyed by any of them; and, there- sufficient patriotism to deliver Vincent out of the fore, as by "religious education" obedience to fangs of his base Whig tyrants. tyrants and wealth is meant—as they have torn down the land-marks established by the elder branches of Nature's family, let them now trample upon the injunctions, the orders, and the commandments of that family's Creator. Let us in Criminal Code-when arbitration in congress superwealth's name have our new God's commandments, cedes the din of arms—when the voice of knowledge book. Wealth is the God of the present day, and we philosophical philanthropy—in this age of increased tell the moral philosophers, that the existence of piety, emanating from the benign influence of Scripthat wealth is incompatible with obedience to the ture education, the most savage mind contemplates fourth commandment. We have it in evidence on with horror any act of unnecessary barbarity, pracmany trades are obliged to work all day on Sunday, should have proclaimed the feud, and summoned Every Sunday, then, we have man's necessity mar- the human butchers to the slaughter. OI hear then shalled against God's Commandment! Which will ye poor men, how the promoters of "religious" editors prevail? Probably man for a season, but God at tion treated your wounded and your dying upon the

FROST AND HIS TRIAL.

ALL reflection on the late and present Magisterial and Judicial proceedings in Wales, tend to convince us more and more fully that FROST has been the victim of a black conspiracy; and that if he be executed he will be foully and deliberately feebly exclaimed, "Give me some water, for God's

of the partisans of Government; men who would which led to this melancholy result. have seen them starving for want of bread rather than have engaged them at any price, had it not cruelty and oppression. To prevent this, the people been for their willingness to swear against Mr. Frost. The boys Rees and Coles, who swore to the principal and determined perseverance in the cause of virtue overt act, were perjured beyond all doubt, as ably and liberty, until of the whole system out of which proved by Sir Frederick Pollock from their own mouths. Hodge perjured himself, and he was an accomplice. Then mark the odds against poor Frost. There was the Court ignorant of the law, or afraid to define the law. The Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sergeants-Ludlow and Talfourd, Messrs. Wightman and Talbot. Maule, the Treasury Solicichildren, the pledges of their youthful love; upon his tor, Prothero and Phillips, Phelps, Phillips, the Magistrates' Clerk, and the whole police force, as runtion; upon the home of his childhood, and the middle and upper classes of society, composing a cherished recollections of his youth; and, with all the nest of pismires, and aided unlimitedly by the Treahis children shall not be boudsmen in the land of more ably, more zealously, or more powerfully. If their fathers—that he will struggle for his own justice had had its pure course, the Attorney-General independence—that he will secure theirs, or perish in | would have abandoned the case at the close of Sir Frederick Pollock's unequalled and electrical deany other country.

The spleen of the Law Officers of the Crown became conspicuous from the moment that Sir The London press have been loud and earnest Frederick Pollock laid the axe to every fibre of the in their appeals to the proceedings against the root of the charge. They argued not ably, but which the laws are administered without reference thought could militate against the prisoner; while misguided persons that they have no secrets; ex- to persons. Now this is really as pretty a specimen Frost stood before them the representative of the To what end will this trial lead beyond the

mere investigation of the case? It will serve, in these days of suppressed public opinion, to carrying Chartist principles and Whig injustice upon the wings of oppression to all corners of the earth, and to the Courts of every despot in Europe, whose power has been made to totter by the influence of man and a daygor for the poor man; have we English gold, devoted to the support of their will, not ever affirmed that there was the black letter for in defiance of their people. The effect of this trial will be precisely the same as that which the prosecution of reformers had upon the question of reform. No question can be carried without its martyrs-no principle can be extensively discussed without the aid of the oppressed. They will lose their martyr, while we the truth of those assertions we have it now before have gained the most ample discussion. In fact, us-a thousand guineas worth of law, which a every day's proceedings has been a Chartist meetinfluence when the majority of the people should domand the Charter," shook the Court to its centre, and thunderstruck those who are now digniffed by wealth, and wealth alone. The burst of applause with which the concluding remarks of Sir Frederick Pollock were met, though instantly checked, yet displayed the bud which, ere long, must blow into

the sun-flower of liberty.

MORE WHIL' PERSECUTION. SECOND PROSECUTION OF MR. HENR VINCENT. REMOVA L OF THE TRIA

TO LONDON.

It will be remembered that at the last Summ Assizes, held in Monmouth, Mr. VINA TAX Was foun guilty of sedition, by a practical inty, and sentence to twelve months imprisonment in Month with Gao and that a true bill was preferred against in 'u on second indictment. Since he has been in ca ufine ment in Mosmouth he has been subject to sa ver hardships; he was compelled to live upon graci, alt bread, and potatoes, until his health was to severely made the objection before plea pleaded is further injured that the doctor found it necessary to allow evidence of the ransour of himself and masters. him a little broth daily. He was not allowed the The Attorney-General's argument amounted to use of pens, ink, and paper, and only such theolethis: " whether the Act of Parliament has been com- gical works as the Chaplain might choose to lend plied with or not, is not now the question. John him. Repeated efforts were made by Mr. Vincant Frost should have made his objection a quarter of a friends to obtain an alteration of his treatment, but minute sooner, that is, before he said " not guilty," without success; the visiting Magistrates refusing to make any alteration; and it ought to be remembered that they were strengthened in their conduct by the canction of the base Whig Ministry. One would have thought that Mr. VINCENT had already suffered enough-that even the Whigs would be satisfied with TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT of a man whose only crime is his love of liberty. But not so; in Whig estimation, that erime is the greatest which can be committed. Mr. Vincent is known as a determined and unconquerable friend of the people; the Whige dread his reappearance on the political stage; and teach the people that their best reliance is upon the base wretches have just served him with a notice the law. We tell the Standard to substitute the that his trial is removed to the Court of Queen's words two thousand guineas for the word law, and Bench. He will shortly be REMOVED TO LONDON then we tell you, the people, that unless you have the FOR TRIAL. We hear that the Whigs are moving two thousand guniess you may go and whistle heaven and earth to rake up all sorts of false full of nonsense. It will, no doubt, tell the usual for the law. This matter must never be forgotten : charges against him. Mr. Viscent's activity and story about foreign relations; domestic disturbances it must be kept always green in our memories, until perseverance, and sacrifices, in the Chartist canse are well known. His services, in the West of Eng. land in particular, have rendered him deservedly popular. We hear that his friends in the Another great lesson which the moralists say is West are stirring to raise a subscription on to be deduced from the proceedings, is the necessity his behalf, to enable him to have a fair which they enforce of diffusing amongst the trial before an intelligent and enlightened London Jury. We trust the friends throughout the country will stir themselves and aid him with funds. We know the people are making and have made great sacrifices ; but we hope no honest friend of the perple will be crushed without the people holding out a hand to save him. We have no doubt that if VINCENT would bend a little, the Whige would readily give up the prosecution ; DUT HE IS NOT TO BE BOUGHT. OR SILENCED.: he is determined to mainthe horrors of a dungeon at defiance, preferring rather to rot in a prison than accept his liberty upon inglorious terms.

A good defence before a London Jury may bring him off victorious : at any rate the effort mast be made. We have not heard when the trial comes on, but we know it will be soon; therefore the earlier a subscription is commenced the better.

CHRISTIAN MERCY TO THE AFFLICTED When in these days we hear of the relaxation of the Let us have the master's bible, the trader's prayer- has silenced the cannon's roar; in these days of Frost's trial, from one witness in particular, that tised upon the most deadly foe, even though the herald 4th of November last. They were not, poor souls honoured with the customary observances which at the moment touched the savage heart with feelings of humanity. One poor fellows with not in foreign parts, but at home in the land of his birth lay wounded and gasping in the yard of the Hotel long after the affray was over; the waiter passed him, when raising himself upon his elbow, he sake." You will say he eagerly ran for it, but no We are warranted in the conclusion from every like a savage monster, he roared at him and said. word of the evidence. No doubt can now remain "Go to hell and be d-d for water." Was this upon the mind of any one who reads it, all? No. Read the evidence of Mr. Phillips, the that the Magistrates of Newport, with their magistrates' clerk, and from that you will learn myrmidons concocted the charge to which that he returned to Newport at half-past ten o'clock the Government authorities lent their ready aid an hour and a half after the tragic seige had closed We find every one of the material witnesses to be and that then, then, even then, he saw the wounded accomplices and traitors, and we find them, with and the dead lying indiscriminately in one human them. be ready to betray the cause. The hope of those two brands, taken into the employ and favour pile, raised in desceration of the damnable system

Let these things rouse you, not to mad and foolish violence, which may afford your enemies the opportunity of treating you in like manner, but to vigorous these cursed atrocities spring not a vestige shall

THE RIOTS.

WITH most inexpressible pain, we chronicle in nother part of our paper, the stark-staring mad proceedings of a small knot of fools at Sheffield! What are the people about? Are they utterly demented !! Do they not know that they are beners and collectors of evidence, every man of the trayed! that blood hounds are laid on the scent ! Have they forgotten Castles, OLIVER, and POPAY! Have we not been cautioning them, week after week. tender and heroic sentiments which the scene is sury : while to oppose that, the prisoner was allowed about the movements of stealthy, but violent and excreme parties? Will they never learn to look before they leap? If the character of the witnesses. against Frost does not satisfy them, will that of THOMPSON of Sheffield suffice? Let them read i well, and read it with their eves open ! There they have a man, who is admitted to all their secretswho is a "class leader." and who promises to bring fence, which has stamped him as the very his quota of armed men to the field, as soon as he has ablest expounder of criminal law in this or received his one, deliberately turning round on his associates, detailing the whole plans to the authorities, and, very probably, inventing and fabricating with professional assistance the greater part of the story for the accomplishment of the warners of the tyrants! Here, as in every other case, the Welsh prisoners as evincing the justice with malevolently and waspishly, every point which they secret about it; and we again tell all such Government knows all their plans and arrangements. better than any of themselves; and that they will find every such effort to be an additional proof that they are sold.

> We do implore of all honest Chartists to discountenance these outbreaks: they are destructive to our cause and to our prospects; and will ruin all. There is neither strength, nor power, nor unanimity in the people to do anything by force.

> STRUGGLING PRACEPULLY AND UNITEDLY WE CAN-NOT FAIL-VIOLENTLY, AND IN SMALL SECTIONS, WE CANNOT SUCCEED.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF THE

THREE KINGDOMS. Monmouth, Tuesday, Jan. 14.

I have so much to write about, that I scarcely know where to begin, and must conclude before shall have disclosed more than a fraction of the facts connected with the Monmouth trials, which are

now beginning to change the aspect in which the I

were first presented to the public. The trial and conviction of Frost was hailed with most extravagant delight by his former political associates. Protheroe and Sir Thomas Phillips: but the conviction of Zephaniah Williams has consider

ably weakened their triumph, inasmuch as every man of common intellect laughs to scorn the idea of Every possible effort was made by the caraged all sickly, and that the Guardians say they would be preliminaries guiding their course pointed out by one short and simple Act of Parliament. They threatened to withdraw their patronage from not allow them. He says be cannot earn more than new construction of the law of freason shall be

WHIG INSOLENCE TO THE PROPLE. The

following fact will show the Anti-Corn Law

Repealers of Howick in their true light. The

Chartists of Howick, intending to hold a public meeting, waited upon the Chief Megistrate, and

obtained his consent of the Town Hall fer the pur-

pose of the meeting, fixing it for Monday, the 6th

instant. They were a little astonished to hear the

town crier, upon the morning of the 6th, proclaim

that the Anti-Corn Law Association intended to hold a meeting in the Town Hall, at the same hour

advertised by the Chartists for their meeting. The

Chartists thought this must be a mistake, and

accordingly they waited upon the Chief Magistrate.

He stated that the Committee of the Anti-Corn

hidself; they thought from this that all was right.

announce the Anti-Corn Law Association meeting.

They again called to complain of such usage. They

were told that the Town Magistrate had granted its

use without his knowledge, and he did not like to

interfere with his arrangements. We forbear

further remark upon the morality of the

Howick Whige, than what is to be found

at the head of this paragraph. The Anti-Corn Law Association met accordingly,

and as the hour of meeting seven persons were pre-

sent. After waiting half an hour, fire more were

is opposed to Corn Law repeal; the next proposed

was the junior magistrate, his qualification being a

complete ignorance of the subject; the third is a

gentleman who really understands the subject, but

such is the discord in this small Association, and

honour to himself. The third named gentleman

carried his election. Accordingly, the sommittee

darkening every shopkeeper's door for the needful to

of the Bush's account of the matter in the Kelso

Wash Tub is that the Association next elected a

delegate to the dinner, that wast numbers joined

of gemmens; and he calls upon other Associations:

to go and do likewise. With the exception of the

pure fudge. And what is more, there is not a

Whig in Howick but is prepared to settle the ques-

tion of Corn Law repeal with a fixed duty upon im-

Law Association had never applied to him for the

administered by a Fory Attorney-General. Jones in Monmouth to charge is to condemn. I have der" be our motto. Universal Suffrage and all our attended the Court for nine hours each day for rights! twelve days, and in my life I never beheld so extravagant a farce. I shall explain to you about amount of evidence necessary to convict a

Witness Do you know the prisoner at the bar ! Yes. To be a Chartist! Yes. Not another word mand be said. Neither the law officers, if inclined, and wet the Court, could, against such demning evidence influence the verdict of the jury.

A have always, told you that there was more shadeal force in the word Universal Suffrage than in a thousand cannon. I have further explained that the present struggle is between the non-elective influence and the elective power. The vasi body of the unrepresented compose the one party, while the class from which invors are selected compose the other. How, then, can we expect that those ignorant bruses, who have been told that the object of the Chartists is to appropriate their property, will

consideration but that of procuring justice. Every have been indicted were naturally anxious to make the best defence they could, and brought each and of the Commission, not one of whom has been got the blundering Whigs upon the horns of one of view. dilemma, while last night two others shot from the When poor Jones was called upon for his defence, The Charitets of Dector strong point in arrest of judgment:-A man was ham by the London police. sworn upon the jury in a wrong name, his name We are now in the fourteenth day, and have Christopher John, some remark, such as "bad, good, thing else. konest fair," or words to such effect; but inquiry being made for Christopher John, no tidings sould he learned. His cousin, John Christopher, was on the list, and somally challenged, and he was allowed to remain upon the jury, nothing to his prejudice The overt acts of the prisoners have been com being fearped. Thus Frost has been convicted by mitted by the advice which parliamentary leaders Knarcebro', per Samuel Buck eleven juross! This of itself must be fatal. Again A jurier of the mane of Lewis, upon being asked less educated, the executioners. Jones is sure to be John Kendal, Lace Mannfacturer, Nottingham how he could find Frost guilty of traison, replied found guilty, and nothing will make me more From Daventry, per J. Walton

"No, we didn't, we only found him guilty of riot." strenuously advocate Universal Suffrage than the Hausick, a Collection after a Lecture by A. Again, Jones and James, two jurors doon the trial specimen which I have had of the glory of our of Williams, declared; before a man named Briant, jury laws and the description of our pri-Chartists. You will observe that I am watching over in preference to a Monmonthshire jury J. Ashley every quibble of the law to strengthen me in my trying to try traitors; aye, and even in this case, course, which I shall find it my bounden duty to take admitting him first as an evidence, give me Capt. to save the lives of our persecuted friends, but I Grey as foreman, rather than a farmer or bloodtrust that no obstacle or impediment will be thrown sucker, who lives upon the system, the perpetuation in my way. I have pledged myself to the country; of which is now the question for some of them to amon the issue, let me stand before that country. decide. The course which I have taken is this. I have concollect each prisoner by his attorney as to the manner treason to exist in this country, must be matter of in which he wishes his case to be conducted, and serious consideration for Prince Albert. The public by whom. I then take upon myself the management mind is becoming very uneasy, in consequence of the of the witnesses; I incur all responsibility in pro- spread of Chartism in Wales, and the description suring them, and have not yet failed in giving satis- of persons who have taken a lead; many of them faction. Jones wished to defend himself, but I would being possessed of great wealth. Many of the not consent. He has only one counsel: indeed, while prisoners are worth several thousand pounds, and are the whole strength of the bar is opposed to us, we most gentlemanly-looking men; and the Government, have no choice. It is, as I have often told you, one fearing their influence, th rough them, will anderthousand guineas' worth of law for the rich, and fre pounds' worth for the poor man. Well, never that many, very many, of the most respectable

the give you one instance of Whig elemency. and no bills found he is now 74 years of ago has Men who nominelly carn box per week, do not Secrets." been married half a century, and during that time receive more than 18s. worth of real value. The has not slept so many nights from home. He has six children, seventeen grandchildren and three greet grandchild en ; never was a more inoffensive. mild, and gentlemanly creature; he married the market of a former Mayor of Newport, and is structive treason has been somewhat more clearly and now, I believe, an accredited Chartist Mismiverally beloved. Yet here he is, breaking his defined. If they hope to crush us, without first sionary in Sectiond, and hwhich letter is beart for is nephew, now under sentence of having yielded our just demands, they are wee-calculated to injure him in that capacity, I am

warfare against them. We must give them no Queen; yii, it its course, to stumble over a had the honour of his acquaintar ce for about ten half-a-sovereign; and Ann Penn was committed for many that the more trial for stealing 3a fid in Calllane under similar Queen; yii, it is course, to stumble over a nau the monoir of his acquaintae to for stealing 3s. 6d. in Call-lane, under similar unfounded than the insinuations thrown out against the language of their Convention, proclaim their him by Dr. Taylor. Mr. Sibon ever has been, and I safely declare that nothing can be more unfounded than the insinuations thrown out against the language of their Convention, proclaim their him by Dr. Taylor. Mr. Sibon ever has been, and I safely declare that nothing can be more trial for stealing 3s. 6d. in Call-lane, under similar circumstances. In both cases the felony was sworn the beautiful to the parties identified; the parties identified the robbines were our power and smash them. They will not give up the god-send of making peers, and appointing to new offices. Let the men of Nottingham communicate with the electors and non-electors of Newark, and at every sacrifice beat the Wilde and ferocions Solilicitor-General. Let the men of Ediaburgh, by all drop of blood, as we may make ourselves irresisting a loss to conceive. Mr. S., I know, has taken him lating erose. Let them bury their own differences, but I trust that it will not be augmented by giving treacherously, I can only say an open enemy is a curse; and not miss any differences that ever existed behands. No Corn Law repealers in one quarter another turn. Poor Law repealers in another, and so on; but all and every man life-preservers and Universal-Suffrage

They must surrender. They are dead beat. When: the Attorney-General read the letter of poor Shell to his mother, he was seized with a convulsive fit, and J. K., Bolton.—We will thank him to do so. We bey cried like a child. He has been very differentto the ferocious Wilde. When I have seen the last of the trials, I shall send for poor Shell's mother, and the widows of the slain, and pension them for life. I shall then proceed to London, to prepare for the battle before the judges, THOMAS BARROW .- The letter and balance-sheet arrived as I mean to fight to the last, and if all should fail I shall make a last appeal to the nation. The manner in which I am watched and sought to be entrapped is languable, but the old fox is not to be eaught by a blue bottle in gentleman's apparrel. The new and most approved spy system is as follows:-The police so to the hills as pedlars, but the boys have found out the commodities they vend, and will have no Whig man-traps. All here is turning in favour of the prisoners, and every conviction Notice. Several of our Apents say they did not receive but tends to disgust the public. I never saw so brave a set of fellows as the traitors. I shall, when time affords, put the whole matter fairly and distinetly before the public. So far from checking able" witnesses are declaring themselves Chartists. SUMS RECEIVED AT THE NORTHERN STAR OFFICE :-The Whigs have done more at Monmouth for Chartism than I have done all my life. I wish them From Suiton-in-Ashfield, per J. Tomlinson ... 1 6 well over the holes they have dug for themselves. Sudbury, Suffolk, collected by J. Woods, from

what I had intended. No more of the prisoners Aberdeen, per W. Dupaid already; and those who were arraigned as Styles Kilmarnock, per J. Bichanan, from brelse traitors on Tuesday week, are now to be indicted as rioters. When I have completed my work, an Dinas and Newbridge, Glumorganshire, per

I send you a defence which was written for Zephaniah Williams, but which counsel would not consent to his delivering although most carriers himselfed.

I send you a defence which was written for Zephaniah Working Men's Association. 1 3 6 R. H.

Huther Working Men's Association. 1 3 6 R. H.

Huther Working Men's Association. 1 3 6 R. H. to his delivering, although most anxious himself to do so. In it you will find all the points which the From Settle, per J. B. Attorney-General, in his reply, and the Judge, in his From the poorest Inhabitants of Spotland charge, called for. I shall spen a battery upon the Whise, as soon as those trials are aver that will The Radical Association of Burrouford, mean Whige, as soon as these trials are over, that will Setonish their weak minds. Above all, let Wilde The Working Men's Association of Wellingand Macaulay be resolutely opposed to the last.

The men of Edinburgh will have our by essing, Chippenham, Wills, per J. Broughall is new upon his trial; that is, he is convicted; because and so will the men of Newark. Let "Ne San Ten-

> Ever your devoted friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR. [Press of matter has displaced this " defence" till next week.—EDS.]

Monmouth, Wednesday, Jan. 15. Since yesterday nothing important has transpired. The Monmonth farce still goes on. Williams is now charging in Jones's case. I need may no more. I am heartily tired of English justice, the law of treason, and cavalry jurors; for it now appears that our panel has upon it vast numbers of the The Radicals of Warminsler, Christ Church and other cavalry corps. Is this trial by jury or martial law !

I must now give you a most striking instance The Female Patriotic Association, of the critical manner in which jurors represent society. The first man called upon Jones's Mr. H. Walker's List, ditto jury, who should have been the Foreman, Sundry Sums from disto, per Win. had but the bare qualification which the law requires; he had a fustian jacket and blistered hands, but was shaved for the occasion. The attorney From a few Friends at the Bridge-The Crown, all through, has prosecuted with the for the prisoner was, of course, anxious to get a jury Etmost malignity. The odds have been most fright as nearly upon a level with the prisoner, in point of ful against the poor prisoners. For my own rank, as possible. The four first were poor looking part, I would not undertake my task again for any men, and occupied the front row; the four next, the Per James Pate, from Occuden, a challenges, thirty five, being nearly exhausted, were a men who comes from curiosity or whim, supposes degree above the working class in appearance. They self entitled to support. The poor people who occupied the second bench. When the challenges of the prisoner were exhausted, the Crown put aside This Perest 3s. short some jurors, who were £50 freeholders and one who every one groups of witnesses on the very first day was rated at £100 a year, and at last succeeded in From Wakefield, H. W. getting four gentlemen of property, who occupied examined. Mrs. Williams brought thirteen, not one the third and last bench. Judge of our astonishment Sundry Sums, collected by J. Dunof whom whom was examined, which cost as £15, when, upon the following morning, the order of and yet we are told that the prisoners have had things had been completely reversed: The aristostrety indulgence shown. But enough of this ferre, cracy, four in number, being placed in front, and From ducklormodity for H. Patterson and the dark side of the question. Already we have the unwashed in the rear, as much as possible out

brainless pate of the prosecutors. It now appears he spoke in a firm tone, and said, that the reason of that Frest has not only been illegally tried, but also some going armed was to provide themselves filegally convicted, and the verdict erroneously against the possibility of such an attack as had been delivered by the foreman. We have the following made upon the peaceable inhabitants of Birming-

being John Christopher, he was exiled and sworn as not yet got through three cases; more than one Christopher John; and, what is very remarkable, hundred remain yet for trial, with a town full of Prothe prisoner, in order that inquiry should be made, dation raised to more than double the usual price. the printed list of jurors from which the challenges some poor witnesses paying five shillings a night for the printed list of jurors from which the challenges some poor witnesses paying five shillings a night for were made had opposite every name, save that of a miserable bed, and in like proportion for every
A Loss De Conner, from the Working Men

If Frost, Williams, and Jones are traitors, I have never attended a single public meeting out of doors, or debate in the House of Commons where treason-rank treason, has not been spoken. have given, thus making them the designers, and the Bervis Working Mon's Association, and a few they would have all the sons. Give me martial law ten

The fearful extent to which our laws have proved

people of Wales, differtag with the fron masters whole of the working population of Wales are Chartists.

our to intimidate the people; but I understand

The Parliament meets to-morrow, and I know not how to speak of the assembly until the law of conroll its might and its knowledge to the foot of the Of Dr. Taylor I know little or nothing, but of Mr. On Thursday we commence our Parliamentary throne. Mind not to compass the death of the Sibon I can speak from personal knowledge, having

Williams is still charging, and the post is about to

FEARGUS O'CONNOR. Wednesday, Three o'Clock.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

to thank him for the present furour. AN ULTRA-RADICAL.—We have no room at present, but may perhaps give it hereafter. HENRY SMETHURST .- IF e should really have thought

that the state of our columns since the commencement of the Welsh Triuls was answer sufficient. too late for this week. They shall appear in our neet.

H. PATTERSON.-Johnstone's Paper has been nosled regularly. NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS HANLEY .- The £5 3s. 7d. sent from Hanley for Frost's

Defence Fund, and noticed as sent from "C. Salt," should have been from the "Pollery Political TO AGENTS.

their last week's Papers till Sunday. The fault is their own. They did not send their orders in

eal Association 1
Stockport, per J. Blackshaw, from

Cumnock, being the proceeds of a Social Meeting A few Friends at Moriey
The Readers of the Northern Star in the Carse
The Readers of the Northern Star in the Carse
The Radicals of West Kilbride, per William Lindray
A feed Friends at Swansea, per James J. Prior
Newmilns, Ap thire, per Wm Hepburn The Working Men's Association of Bradford, Willshire, per h. Lowe and G. Grome ... Ashion, per Fililam Aithen Manufeld, per W. B.
The Rudded Association, Stalybridge, po Thomas Benion

Moore
The Radical Assessation of Gircan, per Mat-Bristol ... Leveis water Print Works ... A few Friends at Clitheroe Public Collection

The United Tin Plats Workers of Hull, per T. Wild The Chartists of Alloa, per D. Thompson Ditto: James Guest atio Association Leven, per John Forfar and

Glasgoto per John Frazer at Chipponham A Farmer and his Brother, hventy miles from

Monwouth
From Sheffield, per J. Lingard The Paisley Defence Committee, per Williams Oldham, per H. Smelhard

John Legg, of Dundee, should have been "J. Legg, Aber, ingly. The sum of 8s., from Montrose, per R. Cheyne, should have been "from the Radicals of Johnshaven, per R. Cheyne, Montrose."

While I write, Mr. Frosty anche is by my side he is under ball doubtful notions of what the first make and ball doubtful notions of what the first when sale is by my side he is under ball doubtful notions of what the first when sale is a poor, infirm old woman, where there are spice annot have, where there are spice and to avoid ALL who have ploy of Mr. Poynter, flax-spinner, Richmond-hill, when the first day he is under ball doubtful notions of what the first woman, where there are no preferred a sharge of assault against a poor, infirm old woman, where fore messents a poor, infirm

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.-A letter having appeared in your paper, written by Dr. Taylor, of the National Convention, reflecting on the political character of Mr. John Sibon, a mative of this town, fully mistaken. Scotland must now speak out, and anxious, as far as in me lies, to rescue my friend am bold to say, still is, a warm and fearless advocate committed in a moment, whilst standing in the of the rights of man, and a determined opponent of public street.

start. Pray God the men of Dewsbury and Sheffield tyranny and oppression, in whatever entire they may show themselves. I have always found him have not committed themselves, as I find, by the a steady, consistent, and uncompromising friend of Sun, that they have done something. I pledge liberty. In a word, I believe him to be a true patriot myself to carry the Charter without the loss of a and what object Dr. Taylor can have in view in the loss of a charter without the loss of a and what object Dr. Taylor can have in view in the loss of a charter without the loss of a and what object Dr. Taylor can have in view in the loss of the lost of the Tween Fraser and me. Radicals must now shake our rulers an opportunity of giving the screw but a pretended friend is worse. Sir, I am too well convinced of your sense and love of justice to offer any apology for troubling you with these remarks, made as they are in defence of one, whom I am persuaded. has been unjustly treated. Trusting they will appear

> I am, Sir, Respectfully yours. HENRY BOULDEN. Prospect Place, near Faversham, Kent Faverham, Kent. Jan. 14th, 1840.

in the next number of your valuable journal,

Sir,-In answer to that strange, most uncandid your paper of the 28th of December, I hope to be enabled to satisfy a generous public, by a simple statement of facts. I went, I own, with a letter of recommendation from Mr. Lowry, of Newcastle, to Carlisle; and surely, in the eyes of some; at least, such a letter would be considered as good an introduction as one from Dr. Taylor; but the public are told that I was not countenanced by the Doctor. Now, in answer to that I have only to say that I saw nothing but signs of the greatest friendship, and I beg, moreever, to assure them that he desired me in the morning previous to my leaving Carlisle to call upon him; and I must declare that he, in my opinion at least, parted from me with the he, in my opinion at least, parted from me with the best of feelings and greatest of friendship. With respect to Winlaton, and my being on a begging excursion, for this, he says, is all he knows of me, allow me to say the Chartists of that place consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man to stop, and to which I consented, and for accordance to the amount of the present, wishing them good speed, and he considered the defendant had previously admitted the facts, but, for the present, wishing them good speed, and hoping to meet them often in future, he would and hoping to meet them often in future, he would and hoping to meet them often in future, he would and hoping to meet them often in future, he would shall be consumed.

And that the Company will proceed in every Case to renforce the Penalties of the Act against all off and the considered the defendant had previously admitted the facts, but, for the present, wishing them good speed, and hoping to meet them often in future, he would be a consumed. The Whigs have done more at Monmouth for Chartism than I have done all my life. I wish them well over the holes they have dog for themselves.

I have not even now told you a hundredth part of Mast I had intended. No more of the prisoners will be tried for Treason: they have had too much the country of the prisoners will be tried for Treason: they have had too much to the property of the present of the prisoners asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to say the Chartists of that place asked me to stop, and to which I consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the people of Scotland to be on their guard against me, let the Chartists of that place asked me to stop, and to which I consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the consumed, but it was not his wish to treat the man harshly. It was not the amount of the popular the length of the United Association; and argued that was awarded would be transferred to the Fund for the Tulion, or rather calling myself of the United Association; and argued that was awarded would be transferred to the Fund for the Tulion, or rather calling myself of the United Association; and argued that was awarded would be transferred to the Fund for the Tulion, or rather calling mys spoken) was, he desired me to do all in my power to further the good, the glorious, the just, and righteous cause of Chartism, which I will promise them, Dr. Taylor, and the public at large, I ever will the costs, amounting to 18s. more. traitors on Thesday week, are now to be indicted as robern. When I have completed my work, and second of every furthing spent shall be laid before the first time, the value of arrangement per state of the first time the value of arrangement per state of the first time the value of arrangement per state of the first time the value of arrangement per state of the first ti I was employed last summer, as one of the military, for fear, we suppose, of the communication and if these be not cation being cut off, and the town being left in sufficient, I will give the names of two darkness. However, all is peaceable up to this time, Whigs of my native town, Feversham, in the county of Kent, Wm. Hills, and Edwin Watson, Town-councillor, to hook and challenger.

> Pam, Sir, Yours repressully,

> > JOHN SIBON.

berough 110 0 Jar yazy, 8th 1849.

LATEST NEWS FROM NEW

YORK. We have received New York papers to the 28th alt, inclusive. They were brought by the packet abomin ble laws. After which a motion was moved abip Siddons, Captain Palmer, which arrived at and second d for a repeal of these laws, which was ship Siddons, Captain Palmer, which arrived at liverpool yesterday afternoon, after a rapid, but supported by Mr. Greig in a speech of great length; for small favours, writes lies about the Chartists, and still greater lies about the Chartists, and still greater lies about the Anti-Corn Law passengers by this vessel are Colonel lectures. An amendment was then moved and party in Howick. For the lies he has written Madge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, the British seconded by the working men in favour of Universal Logamissioners for the settlement of the boundary Suffrage, which was supported by Mr. E. Whitney, whipped long ago, but for the fact that he is so lear

Hens, and the aggregate foreign debt at 200,000,000 A division afterwards took place in the room, when be dollars, and cornectly liopes that no States or individuals will run in debt any further; but pay up what the other side. (It was evident for what reason.) Three cheers were then given for Universal Suffrage, which made the building shake, and the meeting broke up.

Individuals will do everything for the good of the Universal Suffrage, which made the building shake, and the meeting broke up.

Housenesses of hands was greatly in favour of Universal Suffrage. A division afterwards took place in the room, when numbers of the Universal Suffrage men had to go on the other side. (It was evident for what reason.) Three cheers were then given for Universal Suffrage, which made the building shake, and the meeting broke up. settled, and hopes it will be; also that matter about the line from the entrance of Lake Superior to the North West Point of the Lake of the Woods. He believes that the Canadian troubles are at an end. No trial of strength had up to the date of the last advices from Washington, taken place between the Government and the Opposition party.
The commercial accounts brought by the Siddons

state, that a great scarcity of money had been felt since the departure of the previous packets. The rete of interest had, in consequence, increased, and the value of most kinds of shares had declined. The scarcity of money was attributed in the money articles in the newspapers to the non-arrival of remittered in the south and the interior, owing to heavy and general falls of anow, which had interrupted the mails. The rate of exchange for the packet prior to the 25th ult. had been 81 to 82; it advanced, however, on the 27th, and left off at 82 to 94. Very little business was transacted, and what was done was at the lower rates. The shares in - 16 14 6 the Bank of the the United States were quoted on the 26th, at Philadelphia, at 82; but at New York, where there had been a fall in the value, at 75.

FORFAR.

Mg. FROST .- At one of the most spirited meetings ever held in Forfar, held in the street, not your Lordship's attention to a case of great hardship a hall in the town being half large enough to contain and injustice, which is as follows:—
them, it was resolved—"That this meeting has Early in the month of August last tion, that the jury sitting on the trial of John Frost, Esq., has, on evidence, in our opinion, altogether untenable, found him guilty of high treason, which o verdict renders him liable to the highest punishment s of the law, this meeting therefore resolve to cooperate with the people in the other parts of the empire, in devising the best possible means of saving the life of such a valuable man, whether by pelitions, remonstrances, er otherwise,"

RICHMOND. CARRE BURNT TO DEATH. On the 11th instant. The lightest was held at Coalsgarth, near Richmond, before Embrose Clement, Eq., curoner, on the body of Jane, daughter of John Rusfield, of that place, a child about seven years of age, who came by her death under the following three weeks ago, she was setting a kettle upon the fire, when her clothes daught the flame, and her body was dreadfully burnt, but lingered until the loth instant, when the expired. Verdict accord-

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

COMMITTAL - On Saturday last, a well-dressed THE PHYSICAL FORCE MANIA.

In addition to what we have said elsewhere, and aforetime, on this subject, we may direct the attention of our readers to the following extract from a private letter from Mr. Oastler, who is now in London, and who says:

"Take my word—the man who tells you that the subject seeds afored man word of the produce of the former rob.

"Take my word—the man who tells you that and the subject seeds a large of fewls, of a particular breed, were stolen, and, on seagebing the prisoner's house, a number of silver spoops, &c. (the produce of the former rob.)

"Take my word—the man who tells you that and, on seagebing the prisoner's house, a number of silver spoops, &c. (the produce of the former rob.)

"Take my word—the man who tells you that silver spoops, &c. (the produce of the former rob.)

> case, if he had struck the defendant in return, and having replied in the affirmative, and stated his belief that the wounds on her face had been inflicted by him, the magistrates dismissed the case,-Matthew Burn, the husband of the old woman, then applied for a warrant against Schofield, for striking him without any provocation, and the parties being all there this second charge was at once gone into, and being proved, he was ordered to pay 40s. and

FELONIES. On Wednesday, Hannah Holmes was committed for trial for having picked the pocket

MENDICITY OFFICE.—Monthly Report of the Mendicity Office, Leeds.—Relieved and Lodged, 300. STABBING, - Yesterday, Thomas Wainwright, who Downes, with a knife, in the abdomen. The parties were quarrelling, and in a scuffle they both fell, when the wounds were inflicted.

Gat -On Wednesday last, J. Holmes, shoemaker, Company. There were two informations: one for fixed by the Company in his premises; and the other for burning Gas in an improper manner. Mr. Raper stated, that on the defendant's meter being inspected on the 20th of December last, there was no regisbeing neatly fastened together, covered over with

of Kent, Wm. Hills, and Lowin watson, rownof councillor, to boot, and challenge them to prove and M'Cann, were brought up on Monday, charged ebullitions of excitement which the stall of letter generated, and at its close such was the acclathat I have ever been snything other than a patriot, with stealing a piece of meat, from the and consequently a friend to humanity.

Richard Law, butcher, in the Market-Richard Law, butcher, in the Market-y lace, on Saturday night last. The charge was y roved by a person who was an assistant at a stall, and who secured the two prisoners, whilst a the rd made his essape. They were committed to he rd labour for ing vengeance against all oppression.—Corresponescape. They were committed to he one month each.

CORN LAW MEETING AT WILSDEN. On Wednesday evening last the Corn Law repealers of this village met in the Mechanics Institute, to which Mr. Greig was invited to attend, and show them the bles ings that would accrue from the repeal of those Question; and Mr. Tancred, M. P., who has been of Bradford, who happened to be there on business, and thin that a whip might be see well applied to and whom the liberty-loving Whigs would not allow shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while would not allow shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while well applied to a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while well applied to a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while well applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while well applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving while well applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving who have been and whom the liberty-loving who have been and whom the liberty-loving who have been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been and whom the liberty-loving who have been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—this has been applied to be a shadow as his posteriors—th The House of Representatives having, after long, as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is as well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is a well as warm debates, agreed to refer the question is all his resident was delivered to Congress on the 24th ult.

The President was delivered to Congress on the 24th ult.

The President was delivered to Congress on the 24th ult.

The President was delivered to Congress on the 24th ult.

The President was delivered to the special of the burders, when he can demand and the beat depates of the burders, supported by the pickings of replaces.

The Wash Tub of Kelso to the Wash Tub of Kelso the Wash Tub of Kelso the Admiralty Office, not its subsurbing to the Admiralty Office, not its subsurbing of the Admiralt

Housesensauva.-James Firth, a young man given into the charge of the constable. Committed as a rogue and vagabond, for three months to hard

January 6th, 1840. SIR,-I am requested by Mr. William Benhow to hand you the following letter, being unjustly detained in prison, as the following letter will show, as well as having myself writtten to Mr. Bolton, magistrates' clerk, Colne, on the 24th ultime, requesting to know what amount of bail would be required in order to be Town Hall, although none could grant its use but protected, but as yet have received no answer. Should you be able to find space in your valuable and widely. In the afternoon they again heard the town cries.

My LORD,-I shall perhaps be excused for calling

I was at this time informed that the warrant from Colne had been lodged at the prison to detain me. Now, next day were hunting up and down the town when upon my examination before the magistrates in Manchester, I was very decirous that the matter con- pay coach fare and dinner to Manches might know the amount of bail. &c. But it suited that upright and impartial justice, Poster, to tell me, that "He knew of no other warrant against me;" although he could not fail to know that I was brought before the Association, among which were a great number him upon no other authority.

This, my Lord, I have been setused, delayed, and denied the justice, which the laws of my country as election of a delegate to the dinner, the whole is sign as my right even to this day. man, named James Birdsall, a clothier, at Bramley, Coine authorities, the governor of this prison wrote to

a meeting of the Chartist and Total Abstinence bodies was held in the large room or the Tempeance Hotel, having for its object the formation of a Total Abstinence Universal Suffrage Association. The meeting was large, enthusiastic, and unanimous beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine of its projectors. Such is the interest manifested by the working men of this town in our fresh attempt to revive democracy, that we expect to make the new association a mightier engine in the good cause than the glorious old Radical, and always-up-tothe mark, Bolton could ever beast. Several of the most prominent of the old association attended, and pledged themselves to render all the assistance in their power; and the committee appointed on the occasion consists of equal numbers of these staunch democrats and persons who have proved themselves consistent, moral and political reformers by a long abstinence from the dealdy drugs sold in the drunkeries, and an active co-operation with us in our struggle of right against might. These are cheering signs—gleams of blessed sunshine to the vision tration of the quantity of Gas which had been con- ought to strike, and no longer to voluntarily furnish sumed; and, on examining into the cause, it was to a wicked Government its means of oppression. meter, and the outlet pipe severed by a knife, the onds opened the proceedings by an appropriate and elever woolien cloths, and so secured as to render detection Diggle to move the first resolution, which was seaddress, at the close of which, he called upon Mr. impossible, except by minute scrittiny. The inspectional conded by Mr. Mensis, and carried unanimous y. Mr. tor, on making the discovery, named it to the Parkinson followed, and spoke at some length upon the circumstance there. Accompanied by Mr. the advantages of total abstinence, proving that Edmond, he went back, and on his return Holmes there was no hope of liberty or permanent prossumer and the recently unscovered sizes, by Parties in some Cases, been made of the Cas, by Parties either interfering with the Gas Markes, or piercing these facts, and on Holmes being called on for his Warden announced to the meeting, that he had to be a sold he had told them he would not burn attend another at the old room, which he regretted, any more gas by meter, that he had only taken his as he had been much gratified by what he had witown pipe off, and that he had not consumed any gas nessed since he came amongst them, and had insince the pipes were removed. Mr. Raper observed tended saying something to them before he withdrew: that the defendant had previously admitted the facts, but, for the present, wishing them Good speed, and he considered the defence they set up as an open much gratuated by which them, and had intended saying something to them before he withdrew: is imposed by the Act on all persons so offending—beyond a Charge of three Times the Value of the tion of their miseries till they possessed the power of altering those laws, which, by rendering their

with avidity, each man resumed his seat, and those who had been outside all the night for want of Court House - Two boys, of the sames of Judge W. was frequently interrupted by the irrepressible

CORN LAWS .- WILLIE OF THE BUSH AND THE KELSO WASH TUB. -To the readers of the Stor the heading of this article will require a shore explanation. "Willie of the Bush" is a pode brainless clank in one of the mills of Howick, who, about the Chartists he would have been horsefilthy Local Morency. Yes from this political source the Anti-Corn Law Circular publishes cheering accounts of the progress their cause making is the South and East of Scotland.

shout sixteen years of age, was charged with breaking into the house of Mr. Holdsworth, shopkeeper, Thornton, on Friday, about one o'cleck in the morning. He was secured whilst on the premises, and

MANCHESTER.

circulated journal will much oblige,

Your most obdt. Servt. THOMAS BARROW. (COPY.)

Chester Castle, December 24th, 1839. To the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, Secretary of State, &c., &c.

Early in the month of August last I was arrested by added to the classic number. They then proceeded beard with surprise, mixed with feelings of indigna- virtue of a warrant which was issued by two magis- to business—that being to elect a delegate to attend trates, whose names are Wood and Foulkes, of the the Manchester dinnner. The first proposed being neighbourhood of Colne, in Lancashire, for what they the chief magistrate, his qualification being that he have alleged to be seditions language, &c. In consequenes of which warrant I was taken before the rangisrates at Manchester, when by a sort of legerdemain. I was transferred to the County Gaol at Chester, to take my trial at the next Assists, which were about to commence. When being called upon to plead to the indictment, and traversing the trial, the learned Judge the wish to have great men among them, that they thought proper to reduce the amount of bail which had would rather have sent municipal imbechity than a been required, and which was altimately put in and man of falent who could do credit to Howick, and

In addition to the abuse of authority stated above. having procured bail for my appearance to answer any charge which might be preferred against me by the

Take my word—the man who tells you that there is either One—One Hunered—or—One Hu chase. Mr. A. Duncan next addressed the meeting. BOLTON. He said he would be brief, as he had had plenty of PUBLIC MEETING. -On Monday, the 13th inst. speaking these last six weeks. He need not tell the Radicals of Howick that this was a momentous period in the present struggle for liberty; if there was one subject occupying the attention of the middle class more than another, it was how the movement for the Charter could be most effectually crushed and destroyed. If, said Mr. Dancan, you wish your enemies, and your children's enemies to call you by kind names, dissolve your Association: if you wish to be respected by your enemies, be firm, calm, and temperate in your language and deportment; if you wish your country delivered from the most heartless and imbecile band of tyrants which ever disgraced any age or country, unite firmer than ever men united before. Your pathway to Universal Suffrage is clear as ever. Some thought there was a cloud upon that path, as our enemies were in possession of our best and bravest champions. This might be true, but Providence never abandoned a united people struggling for justice, except the people were false to themselves. He had only one other topic to allude to, and that was the case of Mr. Frost, now on his trial for life or death. From of the true patriot who mourns for the emancipation all that he knew of this true-hearted friend of the of his country from the thralls of caste, and the people, he thought him to be a man incapable of miseries produced by exclusive legislation, and who the designs imputed to him by the officers of the would at once elevate the moral and intellectual crown; but he was in the hands of good counsel. Bombay-street, Bank, appeared, by summons, at condition of his countrymen, and make them free, it was a moral duty on the part of the people to the Court House, before Williams Brown, intelligent, virtuous, and happy, by blending see that these advocates of Mr. Frest were rewarded. Esq., to answer to charges preferred against him by habits of thinking and sobriety with a love of defor their service. From what he, Mr. D., could morrary and instice. It is the ardent wish of the mocracy and justice. It is the ardent wish of the learn, the people of Howick were willing to give a Chartists of this town that their fellow-bondsmen second subscription. He understood that Feargus removed and taken away part of the meter throughout the country may go and do likewise; O'Connor, Esq. had given his all, and had become convinced that our common object can never be bound for more. It was the people's duty to see achieved but by an united, sober, and energetic that Feargus O'Connor, Esq. did not lose by it. band, determined to strike the blow that bondsmen He, Mr. Duncan, would give a sermon upon the nunishment of death for political offences, the colfound that the inlet pipe had been screwed from the The chair was taken by Mr. T. Fishwick, who a vote of thanks to Messrs. Wandrap and Duncan, lection to go to Mr. Frost's Defence Fund. After the meeting broke up. CAUTION TO GAZ CONSUMERS. THE LEEDS GAS LIGHT COMPANY having

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SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Monmouth, Thursday, ner, and Thomas Davies, charged with stealing the property of William Thomas, were postponed to the

On an application for £8 and a watch of John Llewellin, which had been taken from him on his apprehension, an order was made that the property

TRIAL OF ZEPHANIAH WILLIAMS FOR HIGH TREASON.

Court, placed at the bar. Mr. Bellamy, the clerk of indictments, addressing him, said—" Prisoner, at present you have no counsel assigned to you; do you wish any so assigned ?"

The Prisoner—" Yes, my Lords, I wish to have Mr. Thomas and Mr. Rickards as my counsel." Mr. Thomas then objected, on the part of the prisoner, that they had not been properly served with the lists of witnesses. The Chief Justice—Is your objection to the effect that the trial should not proceed !

Mr. Thomas-No, my Lords, I do not object to the trial going on. The Attorney-General—Then let that be clearly understood and admitted. The Clerk of the Indictments then proceeded to

been sworn, the indictment was read, and Mr. Talbot opened the case. The Solicitor-General addressed the Jury for the

prosecution. After some introductory observations. he entered at length into a statement of the circumstances of the late riot, pointing out to the jury the evidence by which it was intended to bring home th charge of high treason against the prisoner at the bar. The learned gentleman then explained to the jury the law under which the indictment was framed, and observed, that if it appeared to the jury that if a body of men were brought together for the purpose of taking the town of Newport into their poslession, and making such taking, a signal for similar movements at other places; such an act was treason committed alike by all who were concerned in it. That object, to a certain extent, had been happily frastrated, but the resistance which was necessary had caused both ruin and distress to others. The declarations made by the prisoner would be repeated, and they would have to judge of their meaning. If the prisoner had, by these expressions and by these acts, endangered the lives and property of the public, they would return a verdict of guilty The charge was a most serious one, and required

portion of time, but he believed the crime of levying war would be fully made out. Mr. Thomas here urged his objection respecting the non-delivering in time of the list of witnesses, legiance to him, and of providing armed men, who and after some discussion the point was reserved for a future consideration.

the clearest evidence to establish it against the acsused. The evidence would occupy a considerable

The Counsel for the prosecution then proceeded to eall witnesses, who deposed to the facts as stated the Earl of Hereford and the Archbishops brought either on occasion of the examination of the wit- their forces to unite, and to come against the King, nesses before the magistrates, or in the course of and demand of the King that which they wanted. the trial of Frost.

Monmouth, Friday.

should object to his evidence being taken. during Thursday.

not consent to the witness being sworn.

About twenty others were examined, who only repeated the evidence given in Frost's case. Mr. Thomas cross-examined each of them at con-

At half-past six o'clock the Court adjourned.

The Court sat at nine o'clock. After the examination of several witnesses, Mr. THOMAS proceeded to address the Jury. a trial of the prisoner standing at the bar for his life, but it is a matter calling upon you to decide whether the Crown is to have the power of crushing every possible demonstration that may be shewn by the people of this country. It is in this view that I consider that this case is of more importance than even that of the life or death of the prisoner who is at the bar. In the anxiety and the zeal which the Learned Solicitor-General displayed in this case, he forgot to ask of you to dismiss from your minds the prejudices that must necessarily exist in them. I cannot, asking of you to do so—I cannot but beg of their Lordships to remind you, that you should do so as far as possible. I cannot, however, hope, or expect that you will do so altogether, for it is not in the constitution of the minds of men to dismiss from them all previous knowledge of a case, nor of their prejudices, political or religious. I do not expect any such thing as possible; but as far as you can, I entreat of you to come as unprejudices, that which was law or justice. Chief Justice than even that of the life or death of the prisoner local and political nature like this, where such mons. expect, that the minds of the Jury will be uninfin- plain the meaning of the word "accroach." enced by such doctrines as those I have just averted

time, became sorts of kings themselves; thus you find not been in court during the previous day, and after which I have now to call your particular attention. Was a traitor; but that every father harbouring a enlightened world, according to the principles upon tion. Was it, he then said, to be wondered at, when and claims of forfeitures from the crime of high ther harbouring a sister-indeed he might say-for Watts said he had been in court several times treason." At that time, for a servant to kill his it seemed that the bonds of female chastity were not master, was petty treason, and the property of the thought insurmountable—that all those individuals
The Autorney-General—I understood the learned servant was forfeited to the successor of his master, were guilty of treason and misprision of treason, and gentleman to desire only that the witnesses should As it was high treason so to kill, or compass the ought to suffer the death of traitors with all its was against the regal honour of the King. He:e leave during the address of my friend, the Solicitor- killing of the King, forfeited the traitor. One of hangings, beheadings, quarterings, and all its horthe crimes constituting high treason by this statute, rible consequences. Was it not frightful to contem-Mr. Thomas-It was a general order, and I can- is "the levying of war against the King in his plate that in times like the present, such a law-a What is the levying of war against the The Lord Chief Justice-We cannot, even after King in his realm? I contend for it, that that sought to be brought into operation in times when the admission made by the witness, deprive the crown is not the crime which has been committed in this treason would not be committed or contemplated, for or the other side of the benefit of the witness's tes- case. I beg now, gentlemen, your attention to none but a madman would now vonture to raise his timony; our only course being to fine the witness he words at the end of the statute—"that hand against the life of the Sovereign; however, that for contempt, his timony has been committed by in a case of supposed treason, which is not above madman could not by our present laws, be punished him. From this time let it be distinctly understood specified, the Judges should tarry until the case be with death. Surely then it was not in these times that no witness is permitted to remain in or out of the shown before our lord the King in Parliament." that men clearly punishable by the law for the court, excepting particular permission be granted.

Nothing you see can be clearer than the words of offence which they actually did commit—that of a The conversation ended, and the witness was the Act. It specifies what should be the crime of great and serious riot—should be put on trial for

sworn. He stated that, on the morning of the riot, high treason at that period, and it then declares, that their lives under the law of high treason. Was it 23 he was on his say to Newport, he met the pri- if a new case of treason shall arise the judges shall ner returning from the town. Close to Williams not determine it, but that it be brought into Parliatimes even to make it necessary that the Attorneyas a mob of several hundred people. This witness ment. It is for Parliament to decide or not, whether so repeated his statement as to having met Hodge it is the highest crime known, for it still may be a felony, which may subject a man to the punishment. Look to the hardship of the situation in which they had only been guilty of acts of riot, for treason?

Emery, in the course of his evidence, stated of death. That Act is in full force to this day, for were placed. Look at the additional difficulties by soner returning from the town. Close to Williams not determine it, but that it be brought into Parliawas a mob of several hundred people. This witness ment. It is for Parliament to decide or not, whether also repeated his statement as to having met Hodge it is the highest crime known, for it still may be a that on one occasion Jones was present at a meeting ait is under that Act that the prisoner stands indicted. held at the house of the prisoner, when he (Jones) To show how necessary it was, I may mention that shape of the prosecution. The question of treason or told witness that "all the proclamations were one man was hung for the crime of high treason, be no treason depended upon the intent and design ready: that the Convention was the Parliament, and; cause he said that his child was heir to the crown. the ma being the owner of an inn called 'the Crown.' In another case a man was executed as a traitor because the King, having killed a buck of his, he was proved to have said that he wished that his buck, who could give the clearest evidence that his horns and all, were in the belly of him who coun-selled the king to kill his buck, and it being shown witnesses would themselves prove that they were that the king was his own counsellor, the man was liable to stand in the same predicament as the prison exercised as a traitor! Such an opinion was dissented er, and might, and in all probability would, be transfrom by one noble-minded judge, who left his place ferred from the witness-box to the dock, there to stand nather than give his assent to it. It is quite refresh- a trial for their own lives. What would be the outing to think that there were noble-minded judges to cry against such witnesses from the parties who di-You may, said he, easily believe me, when I assure be found dissenting from such doctrines, for at that rected the progress of this prosecution—he did not you that this is the most anxious moment of my life. time the consequence of a man dissenting from the mean his learned friends, but from those parties with the first time that, in the exercise of my profestional duties, I have ever been called upon to determine the work of the was obliged to reside distantly exclaim, What! de you have the mean his dearned friends, but from those parties who was, that he was obliged to resided in the neighbourhood of Newport! They would be the profession that the was obliged to reside the profession to determine the way of the was obliged to reside the profession to determine the way of the was obliged to reside the profession to determine the way of the was obliged to reside the profession to determine the way of the profession to determine the way of the w fe d a fellow-creature on trial for his life. But this were the mere servants—the wretched and servile dicate the Chartists—to prove that their objects is not the only anxiety that I have in this case, servants of the king. They were not, like the pre- were not destruction of law and order that they

> William III. Chief Justice Tindal-All that George III adid was to declare that the judges should continue not with-

standing the demise of the crown. far as you can, I entreat of you to come as unprejuthat which was law or justice. Chief Justice that, with a view to save his own life, he would, diced as it is possible for you, to look at this case. I Vaughan, in a case as to the process of justice in under the impression of fear, rather twent a story vehicle for uttering forth opinions, and for exciting torney-General, had called, as it was done here, the of the evidence. He was now about to draw their your minds to a degree which cannot but be de- prisoner at the bar a miserable miscreant. He attention to a series of cases on which he felt it his

all occasions, was found to urge the people to the the passages; and in so doing, he requested the preservation of peace, and the observance of peace the word "privilege," these men for the highest crime known to the law— who was punished by death because he was merely present when another person uttered treasonable or recommendations; but when such principles work done. He did not approve of these opinious or recommendations; but when such principles would not be put on his trial till to-morrow morning. They would only take the challenges to night.

They would not be put on his trial till to-morrow morning in the principles was hard that a poor little publican in the hills or peace, and the observance of the succurred, the work done. He did not approve of these opinions or recommendations; but when succurred, the word of the promoters of the because he was merely present when another person uttered treasonable or recommendations; but when succurred, the promoters of the promoters of the because he was merely present when another person uttered

ness (Stockdale) was called, what it was that had been said by any of the witnesses that could touch obedient; and when kings themselves used to interfere in the administration of justice, which they did these individuals, now the object of the Special charge in the case of Lord George Gordon, which these individuals, now the object of the case of the case—the riotous lows struck out from the meh and committed and because he was one of the leaders. Why, then, was decisions against wholesome and useful privileges." Zephaniah Williams was then, by order of the an ending might be given in this case; for, whether Attorney-General in a question of privilege olsimed prove his capture merely that Stockdule was pro- Jury, was the same jealousy with respect to their Lordships would have much respect for them. duced. Even a part of the Bench doubted whether decisions by which a construction and interpretation The Chief Justice of that day had carried the conor not he could be called, and he was called merely had been put on the words of the statute—an act of struction of treason farther than it had ever been to connect the one part of the case with the other, the whole legislature, as the Attorney-General carried before; and in fact, the encroachment they periods of our history it will be found that constant the Judges, under whose directions the law arose. of the King were dismissed. Others acquiesced, contests were going on between our great Lords and Amongst authorities that had been and would be and the unfourtunate persons brought before them

law of construction and not statute faw, should be necessary—was there anything in the aspect of the

is not the only anxiety that I have in this case, because I feel conscientionsly convinced that there are more important considerations in his case than even the life of a fellow-creature. I feel, Gentlemen, that in the discharge of the duty that you are now called upon to perform, is involved the liberties of yourselves and of your country. It is not simply made so at the time of the Revolution.

Scruants of the king. They were not, like the present were not destruction of law and order that they sent rate of Judges, made independent of the crown — a change for which we are all indebted to the late that ought not to be found guilty of high treason, and be hanged, drawn, and quartered—why, you yourself are one of them, and you shall share the dent long before the reign of George III; they were made independent of the crown — a change for which we are all indebted to the late that ought not to be found guilty of high treason, and be hanged, drawn, and quartered—why, you yourself are one of them, and you shall share the dent long before the reign of George III; they were made independent of the crown — a change for which we are all indebted to the late that ought not to be found guilty of high treason, and be hanged, drawn, and quartered—why, you yourself are one of them, and you shall share the dent long before the reign of George III; they were made independent of the crown — a change for which we are all indebted to the late that ought not to be found guilty of high treason, and be hanged, drawn, and quartered—why, you yourself are one of them, and you shall share the dent long before the reign of George III; they were made independent of the crown — a change for which we are all indebted to the late that ought not to be found guilty of high treason, and be hanged, drawn, and quartered—why, you would be hanged, drawn, and qua Mr. Thomas—I defy my honourable friend the who could prove the designs of the prisoner, and Attorney-General to show that this was done by that those designs were not treasonable—witnesses that those designs were not treasonable-witnesses who, at the peril of their own lives, were ready to put themselves into that box and give their evidence

which these men were surrounded by the form and

of the prisoner, in assembling and marching with

these multitudes. But how could be call wit-

nesses to speak to his intentions and designs?

What would be the effect of his calling witnesses,

plored. You have been told of the abomination of would call upon them to listen to the argument of duty to comment, in order to show how, since the the idelarry of reason." Such decrines as these the Attorney-General in the case of Stockdale 7. statute of Edward III., the law of treason had been from an eminent writer (Sergeant Talfourd), who have been addressed to the very Judges who are to Hansard, when the Judges were attempting to extended in bad times how in better times it had try the prisoners for their lives. In a case of a accroach upon the privileges of the House of Com- been ameliorated, till it was gradually restored to its original position in Edward III.'s time, leaving things have happened, is it reasonable to One of the jurors begged Mr. Thomas would exunfortunately behind in those questions of construction alone which derogated from its original purity. Chief Justice Tindal said the Court considered that To show how extravagant and monstrous were these to when addressed from such a place as a pulpit? the arguments were addressed to them, although invasions upon the law of high treason as laid down Local prejudices and political feelings have been arrayed together, along with that which I will not call religious feeling, because it appears to me to be addressed to the jury.

Act was for the jury. Acts of Parliament were intended for the understanding of the people.

Chief I was not the provided that any nothing more than profauity, if the temp'e of re-ligion is to be made the vehicle for conveying such Chief Justice Tindal observed, that if the judges person who should take any steps to procure the doctrines as these. I would beg of you, then, as far, were not to define for the jury what was the law, repeal or the revisal of any of the statutes (respectas you can, to dismiss all these prejudices from your they had nothing to do there.

The charge that is here preferred against The Attorney-General observed, that it was for as a traitor himself. But laws like these were found the prisoner is, you are told, one of the very highest the court to to say what was the levying of war, for to become inoperative from their very extravagance that can be preferred against a fellow-creature. You the jury to decide if the facts amounted to a levying and severity, and Richard II., within two years vinced that the prisoner has committed one of the Mr. Thomas said he was grateful to the Court for the punishment of treason, was himself murdered most heinous crimes of which any man can be postible courtesy it had exhibited upon all occasions to by traitors. The Learned Course like proceeded after he procured that severe statute which extended

most hanous crimes of which any man can be possibly be guilty. Do you think that the Attorney-him. The Learned Attorney-General, in a case that to call the attention of their Lordships and the all that has been done is, that at the outset you have privilege, contended against the precedents which very able and scientific lawyer, Mr. Luder. It was the judges to whom he had referred administered upon farther reforms of the House of Commons, sent. heard a few witnesses against the prisoner at the were brought against the privilege, inasmuch as bar, almost every one of these witnesses speaking some Judges had formerly decided in favour of their well of the prisoner, as a man of a kindly nature own privileges, and on the ground that some of those because that excitement was fostered most unseemand of a good disposition, and as one too, who, upon Judges had been corrupt and base. He would quote ingly from the pulpit—it was not because a part of spared him, as certainly as Sydney or Russell, the cred week, during which not a ploughshare should be all occasions, was found to urge the people to the the passages; and in so doing, he requested the the press called upon the Government to prosecute ancestor of one of the promoters of this prosecution, thrown over the surface of the earth, and not a stroke of

was a new privilege asserted for the King-a new offence created, unknown to the statute of Edward, unknown to the history of the country, to the law

treason to do anything which might affect him. Chief Justice Tindal-Is that Burton's case?

Mr. Thomas-No, my Lord, the case of the ap-

was Damaree's, the second Burton's, the third Beasted's.

Mr. Thomas expressed the pleasure and gratitude he felt at these proofs that he was honoured with the attention of their Lordships as well as of the Jury. His instructions had been received so late that he had not hear able to do institute that he had not hear able to do institute the had not hear able to do institute to the triangle latit down in the fact of numerical the surface of num who was endeavouring to put it out, or, as Bacon said, it would in the Westgate. For that riot they might be builtied to the westgate. For that riot they might be punished, though most, if not all, of those immediately connected with the affray had already paid the forfiel of their lives. He had the deepest respect for the trial by jury, and the highest veneration for that he had not been able to do justice to the case, was not a principle laid down in the Charter that he ithe judicial bench as it was now constituted. He but he had devoted a great deal of study to the law did not approve of; and he would rather return to of constructive treason, and he was endeavouring, the humble situation from which he was raised, than for the benefit of himself and his country, to lay be- conceal one single opinion of his mind. He drew fore the Jury the conclusions to which he had come his opinions from reading, and from observations, upon it, and which he hoped in God would be establand he had ever held himself as he meant to do, free lished by the law of the country. The learned gen- from all parties. He was surprised to find, upon tleman then read passages from Luder, and con- looking to the principles of the Chartists, that they tiqued-In reference to the cases he had read and were his own. He found the principles of the Charferred to, that Laud, like all others who promoted ter advocated by the ablest men amongst the prosecutions on constructive treason, shortly after-living and the dead-by the venerable Earl wards met the fate of him the accusation against Grey, and by Lord Eskine, the noble advocate of whom he promoted, and it was to be found in the popular rights against the doctrine of convolumes of the State Trials, that they who promoted structive treason. What did the Chartists here? such prosecutions were recorded as led to the scaf- that which he himself had seen done, in the case fold in pages which related the fate of those whom of the Reform Bill, where hundreds and thousands they accused. This Laud, who assisted in promoting marched down to Whitehall—if they had passed and making out the constructive treason against the Horse Guards and the soldiers attacked them, Benstead, shortly afterwards followed him to the as they had done the unarmed population at Manblock. There was now no Pretender. There was no in- chester, or that, apprehensive of the repetition of tention on the part of his client to levy an army and such an outrage, they had come with arms, would this is the proper time. put himself upon the throne; and was it not con that be called high treason? It might be an offence The prisoner, Williams, here turned ghastly pale, caster were the wars, regular wars) which alone and to act harshly towards them? If the Atnever entertained the least desi
came under the statute of Edward III., and that this torney-General succeeded now in putting down the Queen, so help me G d! was the intention of the Legislature in enacting it, and that such meetings as that in which the prisoner had been engaged were widely distinguished from those which came under the clause of "levying war." So it had been held by Sir Matthew Hale, in Messinhow could he—how dare he, as an advocate called ger's case, against eleven other judges, and on to give his advice, permit men to place themselves who had the independence to maintain it, although time that Marshal Soult was in this country. Over the Jury then retired for a short time. Before the strongly worked upon to the contrary by the crown. that meeting presided his kind and excellent friend, Severe punishments did not operate upon the terror Mr. Attwood, and a part was taken in it by several of mankind, and where the laws were mercifully members of Parliament. Amongst other such things administered juries would convict, and the sym-pathy of the world would accompany the punish-there "wanted a change of Government." The priment; therefore he abhorred the principle of holding soner at the bar was not proved to have said anyup men as bugbears who were not guilty of high thing like that—on the contrary, he was proved crimes with which they were charged, although to have said to all that they should conguilty of minor offences. Those cases he had brought duct themselves peaceably. And yet, because before them and the court to direct the attention of violence arose out of the conduct of that part of their Lordships especially to them, with the hope the meeting with which he was not connected, that something might be done to regulate and define he was now to be punished as a traitor. Mobs diced as it is possible for you, to look at this case. I will all noware of the efforts that I am not stall noware of the efforts that I am not stall naware of the efforts that I am not stall naware of the efforts that I am not stall naware of the efforts that I am not stall naware of the efforts that I am not stall naware of the efforts that have been made in the press, to prejadice when the statute wind on as well as generally. The press, to prejadice when the statute which only engine which has been used in the endeavour to excite prejudices in your minds. The earned deavour to excite prejudices in your minds. The earned as traitors, but punished for it is indepting that the impression of fear, rather levent a story implore you to do this; for it is rot the life of the impression of fear, rather levent a story implore you to do this; for it is rot the life of the individual before you, but it is the safety of your each the safety of your each the fidd not know what the fearful risk of standing himself at that has fallen from me, measure of the eld ont know what the beauted to; but when an and the tidd not know what the impression of fear, rather levent a story implore you to do this; for it is rot the life of the tide as traitors, but punished to the life of the tide as traitors, but punished the match that has fallen from me, measure of the eld ont know what the impression of fear, rather levent a story implicate the stated to; but when an and the would now beg to a being gully of a felony. He trusted that has palaed from in the has ablended, they were a bandoning the objection to the understone as being gully of a felony. He trusted that has palaed from in the has ablended to the when presside was to be stanted to; but when an and the would now themselves the power of the prosecution, and should arrest the him the faint which the statute which ought not to be so the prosecution of the law, that the wind the statute which ought not to be containt the impression of fear, rather levent a story in the find of this law. Lords Mansfield, and Tenterden, and were not treated as traitors, but punished by deavour to excite prejudices in your minds. The was in this case. No doubt the man who said this pulpit, in this very town, has been made the was a very bad man—he was one too, who, as Atto them when he came to comment on that part it had been since decided that, although words spoken were not treason, yet written articles cou'd be brought within the statutes enacted in reference was not far from him, which, if he had written in the reign of Henry VIII., would have brought him to the block of the scaffold, although the learned

gentleman had no more treason in his heart than he might be produced that could clear the prisoner, of the public service would not permit the dis-(Mr. Thomas) or any of the gentlemen of the jury. In a noble production, written by his learned friend, the following thoroughly Republican passage

"Never more

Let the great interest of the state depend

Upon the thousand chances that may sway

That you will seek hereafter in yourselves The means of sovereign rule : our narrow space,

A piece of human frailty. Swear to me

So happy in its confines, -so compact-

Needs not the magic of a single name, Which wider regions may require to draw Their interests into one; but circled thus, Like a bless'd family, by simple laws

Precisely at nine o'clock the learned Judges took the described. You see, then, that from the nature of how to act in particular cases—a practice which founded, was that of Damaree and Purchase, in the of houses in a London and four of the public gaols described. You see, then, that from the nature of this charge, though being the highest which can be brought against any man, it is at the same time restrain; and then the Learned Attorney-General case was neither unimpeachable nor unimpeachable two meetings with persons who afterwards were the Judges are now independent of the Crown, there previously Attorney-General, and prosecuted Dr. some acts of violence had been committed, that some acts of violence had been committed, that they constituted treason. In the case of Horne commit faults, the faults of the third parties, are commit faults, the faults of the third parties, are committed, that they constituted treason. In the case of Horne paralleled-and having been the Attorney-General who commit faults, the faults of the third parties, are committed, that they constituted treason. In the case of Horne paralleled-and having been the Attorney-General who commit faults, the faults of the third parties, are committed, that they constituted treason. In the case of Horne paralleled-and having been the Attorney-General who commit faults, the faults of the third parties, are committed, that they constituted treason. In the case of Horne paralleled-and having been the Attorney-General who committee the faults of the third parties, are committed treason. In the case of Horne paralleled-and having been the Attorney-General who committee the faults of the constituted treason. In the case of Horne provided the constituted treason. The faults of because he was one of the leaders. Why, then, was Stockdale called! It was only that a beginning and an ending might be given in this case; for, whether he had committed one orime or another, it was but he applied to them the observations of the Learned party. The case of Damaree and Purchase was structive treason faile 1, and the rights of the peoperation of the peoperation of the provided upon various cases which had preceded it, ple were established by a had a safeguard that he should be one or another or a Justice, to shew any great favour to two men of his in times of great any icty; but these trials for conson. The Learned Genth men then referred to the ling, and disposed and determined not to let anycases of Brandreth and The stlewood, which was the last case of high treason treed in this country, and thus twenty years have elap sed since the last trial assist their minds in coming to a just conclusion. and to render the prisoner responsible for that which was stated and done when he was not present. There is no subject involved in greater difficulty than the definition of high treason. From the earliest the definition of high treason. From the earliest the definition of high treason. From the earliest the definition of high treason. There is no subject involved in greater difficulty than the definition of high treason. From the earliest the whole legislature, as the whole legislature; and in fact, the encroachment they made upon the liberty of the subject was a greater for treason, and he had hope. That he would never legislature; and under such circumstances, and with such a scientific made upon the liberty of the subject was a greater for treason, and he had hope. The Judges differed from each other, for he did not believe that such authority, he felt he had a scientific man coolly and secure, and his Learned briefly sitting down with him, he could prove to demonstration the instice of his clients. was secure, and his Learned 1 riends themselves demonstration the justice of his client's case, as had declared that any attempt up in the Crown was impossible, and completely absurd, and while they say that this is too ridiculous, yet they ask you to fix much as that. The learned counsel then proceeded Amongst authorities that had been and would be referred to, was "Coke's Institutes," a volume published after the death of Lord Coke, and without think of, but their Lordships, who now sat on the and Lords in former times, and to assimilate them to and Lords in former times, and to assimilate them to and Lords in former times, and to assimilate them to and Lords in former times, and to assimilate them to corrections of his hand, and therefore could not in all together for particular purposes, committed treason.

Amongst authorities that had been and would be referred to, was "Coke's Institutes," a volume published after the death of Lord Coke, and without think of, but their Lordships, who now sat on the last the guilt of every one of the parties upon my corrections of his hand, and therefore could not in all the guilt of every one of the parties upon my considered he should have been indicted under, and which had directly provided against the offence.

A large in the unfourtunate persons brought before them suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason the suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of the penalties of treason. It was horrible to suffered the penalties of the penalties o anything that happens at this period of time, as a cases be implicitly relied on by the learned judges on the together for particular purposes, committed treason, and which had directly provided against the offence The Clerk of the Indictments then proceeded to anything that happens at this period of time, as a cases beimpinitive releasing to particular purposes, committed treason, and which had committed treason, and which nad directly provided against the oneside against the world nothing but astonishment. The charge the act of Edward III., restricting the Judges from array, but in that case it was decided that mere been engaged in should be punished as felons with which the appearance of the Chartists would have world nothing but astonishment. The charge the act of naward 111., restricting the Judges from against the prisoners is that of levying war against construing any new acts not mentioned in the statute numbers furnished fury and force, and that it was not necessary they should be armed. The Jury must prisoner should have been indicted, and the Jury mind that although a many mind t this time a charge should be made against men of appeared that in consequence several statutes were to disapprove of a Government carried on by Queen, treason so as to embrace those acts which the statute to disapprove of a Government carried on by Queen, treason so as to embrace those acts which the statute to disapprove of a Government. In this case there was too Lords, and Commons. While intelligence is a flased, of Edward III. did not recognise. He did not stand that these men were not cultured as the number of soldiers in which there to contend that these men were not cultured. The our purpose feel that to carry constructive treason to that should bear in mind that although a man might be extent would include every Reform meeting in this found not guilty of one offence, yet he could be prosecuted for another. In this case there was too with others on either side in rolities for the purpose war in the meaning of the Act; and unless the jury body. and property distributed as it is in this country, it is there to contend that these men were not guilty of a with others on either side in politics for the purpose war in the meaning of the Act; and unless the jury body. and property distributed as it is in this country, it is impossible that a mob could effect any such purpose, an offence for which the law is impossible that a mob could effect any such purpose, and it is may said it it is may said it is may said it it is produced here, to make a display of—and no doubt shat statute by Judges in former and more corrupt you have seen all that could be collected together, and servile times, ought to be permitted to prevail in the face of the plain and simple words of the statute by Judges in former and more corrupt and servile times, ought to be permitted to prevail in the face of the plain and simple words of the statute by Judges in former and more corrupt ing various objections to the grounds of that decire in the face of the plain and simple words of the statute of Edward III. That the law was competent to believe from this that they, according to the statute of Edward the Third, are guilty of high inflict adequate punishment for any crime of which statute of Edward the Edwar treason? Such classes of persons were never in- these men might have been guilty was evident from servants of the King simply to keep up his rights were the birthright of Englishmen; and if they were men—aye, and of women too, and if the jury contended to be punished as traitors. The crime of the fact that many of those persons, some of whose and privileges. The next case was connected with not so, what would become of the possibility of an victed these men, they would have a band of these high treason was intended against other leaders, cases he should hereafter have to defend, were inthose who would bring armed forces for the purpose dicted for the minor crime of riot and conspiracy. Italians, Flemings, or other foreigners in the kingciples upon which the Associations with with the future special commission, to receive verdicts and, those who would bring armed forces for the purpose dicted for the minor crime of riot and conspiracy. Although none of the acts of those prisoners amounted to high treason, there was no good legal rountry, he portioned it out into narrow departments; reason why they should not have been indicted for possessed this right, and it was decided by the how many of those who instituted this prosecution when the Associations with which the King and his treops. We know Although none of the acts of those prisoners amounted to high treason, there was no good legal proclamation, to depart the realm. No subject below many of those who instituted this prosecution proceeded to remark upon the absurdity of supposing that if any assumed it that was a levying of the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured that the standard of the real manufactured the real man country, he portioned it out into narrow departments; reason why they should not have been indicted for he put his own Barons in some places, in others he permitted the accient chiefs to remain; but one condition of holding their property was swearing allegiance to him, and of providing armed men, who legiance to him, and of providing armed men, who might either be at his service upon going abroad, or might either be at his service upon going abroad, or blessed Act, and the Parliament that passed it had been called a blessed Parliament. Why was it called a blessed Parliament. This case occurred on May-day. blessed Act, and the Parliament that passed it had been called a blessed Parliament. Why was it called of Edward III. This case occurred on May-day, be instituted; but if the Jury, or others, were not of that opinion, was a man, because he thought other by means of the law, to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a victim whom he by means of the law to select a the Earl of Hereford and the Archbishops brought the interfere to unite, and to come against the King, and to come against the King, and the King that which they wanted. Was it because it was so clear in the language, so Laws were then passed by the King, against acts of Laws were then passed by the King, against acts of laws to be hunted to death by a vindictive prosecution. Then, with regard to Annual Parliaments, it had been the law that Annual Parliaments should be held down to the reign of William III., and that had made the strictest inquiry, and had discovered the laws that Annual Parliaments of the laws that Annual Parliaments should be held down to the reign of William III., and that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that Annual Parliaments and like the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws that the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the Tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the tower discharged his guns upon them the laws the this description. Judges were, too, at these times all who ran might read, and that no man of the least the Tower discharged his guns upon them, the they had been made septennial was a blot upon the been in discovering it? Was not Birmingham On the learned judges taking their seats, Mr. the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Crown, and they construed those ordinary intelligence could fall into the original part of the creatures of the Thomas applied to the court on behalf of Williams, laws in favour of the Crown; they gave to them a treason without knowing it, nor without actually morning, after they had wreaked their vengeance ments was but desiring to bring back the old law. conspiracy so horrible have been traced? And that he might be accommodated with a chair, in con- meaning which they were not intended to have. premeditating it. It was not pretended that, acupon all who were obnoxious to them. The judges
He would challenge the Solicitor-General to find an was a man to be crushed—was the life of the shat he might be accommodated with a chair, in con-meaning which shad Other risings then took place for the repeal of those cording to the words and intentions of the statute, all proceeded to the house of Sir John Finnean, the instance where any Charter had been established but prisoner at the bar to be sacrificed, upon already taken place, as well as the time likely still

Acts, and they effected it after much bloodshed, the prisoner was guilty of high treation as to what by force, or by another mode of proceeding, the such an impossible and unsupported statement are to be exactificed, upon by force, or by another mode of proceeding, the such an impossible and unsupported statement are to be exactificed, upon by force, or by another mode of proceeding, the such an impossible and unsupported statement are to be exactificed, upon by force, or by another mode of proceeding, the such an impossible and unsupported statement are to be construed by force, or by another mode of proceeding, the such an impossible and unsupported where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. He this? How was the charge supported—where was refusal of the supplies, the aids to the King. The Lord Chief Justice—Let a chair be brought doctrine of treason extended was this—that by and placed in the dock for the prisoner's use.

In a chair be brought doctrine of treason extended was this—that by statute of treason, under a particular statute.

Would dety the Learned Gentleman to snew any one in to set ime, were grasping at the revenues of their paid great attention to the evidence as it was given, and the crime of high treason was then paid great attention to the evidence as it was given, and all those connected with him in that proceed, for the Learned Chief Justice had, in his the Jury to the speech of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons where he said that Nohle process.

The pobles disliked this and therefore

A Witness, named waits, a farmer, and who for it not to be left to the various construction of any one of those multiques, was galled.

And that showed that their case must stand or fall as the judges. In the 25th year, then, of the reign of of treason. So that the jury were called upon to deand that showed that their case must stand or fall as manner in which the Orangemen conducted themselves, to become a member of the Catholic Association of the control of the c an order was made for witnesses to leave? if so, he The act states, that it is one to ascertain "the limits son—every brother harbouring a brother—every browhich those cases proceeded. Chief Justice such an opinion was pronounced by the head of the Finnean, in the case to which he had last referred, Government, that men in the same condition of life tion. Was not their design to show their numbers, said that all who were engaged in the insurrection that the prisoner was, and who was a Chartist, should with a view of exhibiting their moral force, and quired improvement would obtain amelioration as tion of taking Newport, would they have been peace continued, the arts flourished, and science diverted from their attempt by thirty soldiers. The advanced. How was Reform to be stopped! Was fact of their retiring immediately the soldiers showed of treason, and to justice, establishing the regal it by the plan devised by Periander, who, when themselves and opened the fire, proves that such popular leaders were to be disposed of ? or was this proved that they never contemplated fighting the the mode in which the desire for freedom was to be soldiers; and that the unfortunate event of that day Chief Justice Tindal—The first in order of time put an end to! No; for when the spark was trodden was solely attributable to the heat of the moment upon, it would fly in the face of him who was en- and the refusal to surrender the Chartist prisoners to consider the effect of a verdict of guilty in such a case as the present, and not lightly to give up

tablished at those trials, every one who took part in all we can say. the meeting at which this was stated, would be liable Solicitor-General in this case. The Solicitor-Gene- with great firmness and composure. ral was the giant of the law, but it was tyrannous in him to use his powers like a giant. It was lamenshow on the part of the Crown a further intention on the part of the prisoner, and that where evidence The Attorney-General regretted the exigencies Christmas-day, to assemble, not by thousands, but discharged. in two millions. Here the very utmost sworn to be collected together was 10,000. Why did not the man of the grand jury, Lord Granville Somerset.

Attorney General prosecute Mr. Attwood! Why the result of the application. allow great meetings to go on, because they were useful to the Government, and yet punish others as traitorous, because the Ministry did not like them!

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JONES, THE WATCH MAKER, AND THIRD LEADER OF THE -that there was to be no bloodshed; while Mr. Attwood added, that if their enemies wished for bloodshed, the consequences would be on their own liams's case, William Jones was ordered to be placed heads, and Zephaniah William gave expression to at the bar, which was done. no such sentiment. The learned gentleman pro-ceeded to read from Mr. Attwood's speech a re-the trial should be postponed, on the ground, as we If that and other passages had been written when commendation to the people to demand and insist understood, that the prisoner's counsel was not pre-

having received his instructions so late, he was exword of the evidence with a mind capable and wil-

and occasionally took notes, which he handed to Mr.

Geach.

A witness, named Watts, a farmer, and who for it not to be left to the various construction of any one of these will be and that showed that their case must stand or fall as manner in which the Orangemen conducted them.

Sought to be established against those naving large somer, and an those connected with num in the that proceed, for the speech of Lord John Russell in dedress to the jury, in a similar case, read from the House of Commons, where he said that Noble into them minutely, he mentioned every one of them, and that showed that their case must stand or fall as manner in which the Orangemen conducted them. real question for the jury to decide, any proof of any intention and design on the part of the prisoner, (accompanied by any overtacts to carry it into effect) were guilty of high treason—even those who had not committed robbery, because the insurrection was against the regal honour of the King. He:e tages had been obtained; but institutions which rewas against the regal honour of the King. He:e asked how was the pride of the people to be humbled, took a person into his garden, and lopped off the heads from the fairest flowers. Was this the way surprise the town. Why, if that were so, that also left, therefore, the case in their hands with perfect confidence as to their impartiality. He should call but two or three witnesses; and he entreated them

Monmouth, Monday, Jan. 13.

The court sat this morning at nine o'clock. On the prisoner being placed at the bar, Baron Parke, addressing him, said—Prisoner at the bar, you intimated, on Saturday, that you possibly might wish to address the jury this morning.

those sacred liberties which were obtained by our

aucestors with so much difficulty; but to hand them

down unimpaired to a posterity which would honour

Mr. Thomas spoke for seven hours.

them for their justice.

Prisoner-I did, my Lord. Baron Parke-If you persist in your determination

temptible, in this as in other cases, to charge him with "levying war" as it was meant by the statute? Did it not strike the Jury that such constructions were monstrous in this age of intelligence, and this encouraged by Ministers themselves, and they met stand here charged. I never entertained any notion was not a case in which the last punishment of the at the dead hour of the night those who at the time of the kind imputed to me. As relates to what was law should be inflicted. It struck him that the wars of the Reform Bill led on the processions. And yet said by the witnesses examined, I assure you it is of Hotspur, and those of the house of York and Lan- were Ministers who did this now to pick out men, extremely false-at least the greater part of it. I never entertained the least design of revolting against

The Attorney-General replied at great length, and in a tone of mildness and forbearance, which con-trasted very favourably with the coarse tirade of Mr. Solicitor-General Wilde, "the worthy scion of The Jury then retired for a short time. Before the

summing up commenced,
Mr. Thomas, addressing the Bench, said—My Lords, if I am guilty of any irregularity in what I am about to say, I trust your Lordships will impute it only to my deep auxiety, which is increased by the consciousness of my own want of expérience in cases of this kind, lest the interests of the prisoner should be in the least degree prejudiced in my hands.

My desire is, before your Lordships proceed to lay the evidence before the Jury, again to record my solemn protest against any part of that evidence going to the Jury, and to declare that nothing

The prisoner, although he had appeared dreadfully to be tried for high treason. They had heard the depressed during the proceedings, heard the verdict

Before the Jury returned, Chief Justice Tindal asked if there were any bills table to think that where there was the power to to go before the Grand Jury, or whether they could be now discharged !

that it should be withheld. This he believed could charge of the Grand Jury at present. The cirbe done here, and yet it was not done. Mr. A. cumstances, however, he was not at liberty now called on the meeting in Birmingham, by the next to mention. On Thursday, perhaps, they might be

INSURGENTS. During the absence of the jury on Zephaniah Wil-

Chief-Justice TINDAL said this could not be, as he

wished a jury to be impanelled, in order to allow the other persons who had been summoned to go to their

20 0

DEWSBURY-Per T. S. Brooke.

T. S. Brooke, Dowsbury 15 0

B. Pearson, Mirfield

MR. FROST. From inquiry, I learn that Frost reguard went with the prison van to the gaol, and large crowds of persons were assembled opposite the Court and in different parts of the town; not the slightest disturbance however took place. Newport set the night was, if any thing, more than commonly

GLOUCESTER SESSIONS. - At the Gloucester Sessions, on Friday, 2 boy named Phillips pleaded guilty to stealing sixpence in copper from the Cheltenham National School, and was sentenced to eight months' hard labour in the Penitentiary .- Cheltenham Chronicle.

HATTON GARDEN.-Mr. Howell, of Theobald'sread, was charged with assaulting James Cowell. under the following curious circumstances:-The complainant, in crossing the street opposite the defendant's house, saw him bring a lady to the window and there kiss her several times. Struck by so White, of Great Saling, stated that on the 5th of so novel an exhibition, he burst out laughing, when Mr. Powell rushed from the house, knocked him the prisoners, who wanted to pick a quarrel with down, and kicked him when on the ground. The him, and three times tripped him up. Whilst lying defendant angrily said, How dare the vagabond laugh at me—it was my own wife I was kissing! (Loud laughter, at which the defendant was very wroth.) Mr. Combe said he had often kissed his sife but not at the window, and if he had seen the dragged him by it along the road for a considerable laugh at me-it was my own wife I was kissing? wife, but not at the window; and if he had seen the lescendant doing so he should laugh too; he thought he defendant very intemperate. This Mr. Howell lenied, and getting into a violent passion, exclaimed, How dare the fellow laugh at me? Mr. Combe aid that his assertion was now proved by the defenant, whom he ordered to pay a fine of ten pillings and costs, and strongly advised him not to iss at a window again.

Worship-Street.-Stowell, the common informer, e trouble he thus entails upon them. One of the formations was against a green-grocer for hanging e head of celery over his door. The magistrate ked the informer how he proved any obstruction. Morning Chronicle. answered, 'A cos it flopped agin my face.' Mr. coughton said it was the most trumpery case ever brought before him, and fined the defendant one

Scotland.—The cause of Chartism progreses well estic meetings in various towns.

ter wrote to Sir Edward that Gaunt could obtain delivery to loth of Jennary, 1839, was 27,887; so that the loth of Jennary, 1839, was 27,887; so that the loth of Jennary, 1839, was 27,887; so that the loth of Jennary and five-fold." Well, was between four and five-fold." Well, which is the ral fact? "Cocker" will assist us. The loth of October.

Death Extraordistant.—On Friday, the 27th of December last, of atrophy and consumption, aged three years and a half, in the garret, in Bridge-street, where it was born, the Whig-Chartist news-namer. In was to the proprietory under the page of the page. pence is £467 2s; thus leaving a deficiency between paper, known to the proprietors under the name of the two periods of no less than £578 13s 3d; and this the North Cheshire Reformer. From its very birth for only one day out of the 365, and only at one Post- the deceased had been a weakly paper, and no one office, although it is assuredly the most extensive had ever been under the care of so many doctors. establishment of the kind in the kingdom. This is

something to enlighten them .- Herald. IN A DRAMA recently represented, the head of a victim of the tyrant of the piece was to be presented to him in a dish, on a table, and covered with a napkin. All the preparations were most ingeniously maddest was the "corn laws." Towards eleven o'clock it became visibly worse, and grew gradually a real one, and the actor, who was to perform the worse and worse until about two o'clock in the part of the decapitated person, had to thrust his morning, when it expired, to the great joy of the head through an aperture in the back scene, and printer's devil, who was quite tired of sitting up with lay it in the dish, painted so as to make a ghastly it. Its remains were interred last Monday but one appearance. This was done; the tyrant had raised in the new dissenters joint stock cemetery, and it is the napkin, and the audience were all becomingly said that there are unsold newspapers enough left horrified, when the dead man's head replied to the to pay all the necessary funeral expenses.—Stockport tirade, which his murderer was in the act of delivering, by a violent fit of sneezing, which at once turned the scene into a ludicrous farce, and the house rung SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FROST DEFENCE with laughter. Some wag who had admission be-hind the scenes had sprinkled the blood-stained dish with a quantity of snuff.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES .- On Sunday morning an extensive destruction of property by fire took place on the premises of Messrs. Dennis and Son, Tooleystreet, Borough, by which the whole stock of linendrapery, as well as the building, were consumed. The flames first burst out in the shop, and immediately afterwards a strong police force of the M division under Inspector Yates reached the spot, quickly followed by several engines, but no water could be procured till three o'clock, the fire having been extending for nearly an hour, by which time the whole of Mesers. Dennis's stock was completely destroyed. The two adjoining houses, in the occupation of Mr. Whitfield, a grocer, and Mr. Allen, architect, were considerably damaged, and the shop front opposite, the Norfolk eating-house, the houses of Mr. Down. a tea-dealer, and Mr. Crew, a hair-dresser, were all more or less damaged. All the inmates escaped, and fortunately most of the property destroyed is insured.—About half-past one o'clock another fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Dickson, High-street, Stepney, a stationer and shoemaker, which for a time the extened the total destruction of the building and stock; but fortunately the Wellclose-square and other engines were promptly on the spot, and water having been abundantly supplied from the mains in the neighbourhood, the damage was confined to a partial destruction of the stock in the shop. It is not known how the fire originated. Mr. Dickson is insured in the Globe fire-office. The poice were very efficient on the occasion, and rendered the firemen much valuable assistance.

ON SATURDAY forenoon, the Liverpool telegraph nnounced that the steam-ship Liverpool, Captain Engledew, and the packet-ship Oxford, Captain Rathbone, were off the Great Ormshead, about forty niles from Liverpool. The packet-ship Indepenence had been previously reported as within an our's sail of the port. As the day of the Oxford's ailing was the 19th of December, it was supposed hat the Liverpool could not have sailed on the 14th. s had been advertised, but that she must have been etained beyond that date a week or ten days. The frord, however, landed her bags first, when it was certained that wind had beat steam for ence, the iverpeol having sailed on the 15th, and the Oxford the 20th of December. It appeared that on the 5th, the day after she left New York, the steamer countered a violent gale from the N.N.W. It as accompanied by so tremendous a sea, that it as accompanied by so tremendous a sea, that it is necessary to put the vessel before the wind for venty-four hours, just as it had been found necessary to put the Brilish Queen before the wind on have received, or may receive, subscriptions, are left for the same space of time. From the 17th have received, or may receive, subscriptions, are the 27th there was a continued succession of requested to send them immediately to Mr. Thomas rong easterly gales. As these still continued, and Wild, 3, Blanket Row. here appeared no well-grounded hope of their abate-ent, while the vessel was at least 1,200 miles from spe Clear, Capiain Engledew deemed it prudent to coeed direct to Fayal, which was within two tys steaming, and where the Transatlantic Steaming Company have a depot of coal. The Liverpool aired at Fayal on the 30th of December. She re-lained there three days, and took on board three indred toos of coal. The passengers are highly based with the conduct and exertions of the gallant nmander, to whom they have sent a flattering timonial of their approval.

On Saturday, at the Brentford Petty Sessions, octogenarian, named Daly, charged his "betteroctogenarian, named Daly, charged his "betterif," about half a century his junior, with having
leatened his life. It appeared from the evidence,
that a few years since, the complainant, who is possed of considerable freehold property in the
inty of Middlesex, took the defendant for "better
for worse." Last Friday, when they had retired
lifest, she threatened to run him through with a
life carving-knife, saying she should not mind being
ling for cutting his throat, and eventually she
lifed him out of bed. He then went and fetched
the period constable, on whose appearance at the parish constable, on whose appearance at the to shoot him, which she was, however, prevented ing. The defendant, in her defence, pleaded some spering of the "green-cycd monster," and the spering of the "green-cycd monster," and the h, saying the case was an illustration of the old see, that "May and December can never agree," and her to find held to keep the peace.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER.—The quiet city tains that apparent ease which he displayed during of Rochester was thrown into considerable consterthe whole of his protracted trial, amid the intensely nation by the sudden outbreak of a fire from the painful feeling which appeared to exist in the minds house belonging to Mr. Jacob, surgeon, High-street. painful feeling which appeared to exist in the minus of all these who were in Court, when the verdict was retunied—the one individual, upon whom all eyes were fixed, and who might have been supposed to have partaken of that feeling more acutely than any in the heave. At present these in the part of the pa other present, its effects appeared to be triffing; and in the house. At present there is no satisfactory other present, its enects appeared to be trining; and evidence how the fire originated, but it is supposed he turned with something like carelessness away the female servant went to turn the beds down with from the place he had occupied when his conviction a candle in her hand, and by that means accidenwas announced, and deliberately folded a viece of tally set fire to the curtains. It is reported that she paper which had contained the meal he partook of in was so frightened that she ran from the house and the course of the morning. Mr. Owen was close to the dock at the time, and with that gentleman Mr. Frost shook hands. The prisoner's demeanour was fire in the first half-hour had gained such an ascensuch as might arise from confidence. A double dancy, in consequence of the want of water, that it was manifest the building must fall a sacrifice, as well as the house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Spong, Every exertion was made to stop the fire from communicating with it, but the flames were not to be subdued, and the house in question soon ignited, and quiet. The picquets were increased on the roads in in three quarters of an hour the two houses were he neighbourhood. — Correspondent of a London in full blaze. At last water was obtained, and the Sun and Kent engines, which were soon on the spot. were put into requisition, and the fire was subdued about ten o'clock. Too much praise cannot be hestowed on the inhabitants and the military, who seemed to vie with each other in rendering assistance. The property is insured in the Sun Fire-office, the houses are insured in the Norwich. The amount of damage is not known, but it is supposed to be from

£3,000 to £4,000. SAVAGE CONDUCT.—At the Braintree Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, a fellow named Overall, and another named Joyce, were brought up for the fol-lowing brutal conduct to a young man:—William on the ground Overall kicked him with his irondistance, until the monster was beaten off by a person, the other prisoner and his brutal companions refusing to rescue the sufferer from the ferocious monster. The Bench sentenced Overall to pay a fine of £5, and the other man 40s., or two and one month's

imprisonment.—Chelmsford Herald. COMMESCEMENT OF THE PENNY POSTAGE. - The number of letters dispatched by the mails from the metropolis on Friday, was much greater than had been expected; it amounted to 112,000. The daily as been laying a great number of informations average for January, 1839, having been about 30,000 ainst the shopkeepers of this district for hanging only. Of this large number of letters, 13,000 or ods outside their doors, and has been causing the 14,000 only were unpaid. The number brought into eatest annoyance to the respectable inhabitants by London by the morning mails of Saturday, was nearly 80,000, a large portion of which, as all frem Ireland and Scotland, and the remote parts of England, would, of course, be at the fourpenny rate.

OPENING OF LETTERS-RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. -A case of religious persecution has lately come to brought before him, and fined the defendant one shilling, without costs. A great number of other cases were then proceeded with, and small fines imposed.

A certain baronet residing not a hundred miles from Oakley Park, in the county of Suffolk, some time ago hired a gardener named Gaunt, with whom he was quite satisfied. Shortly after Gaunt entered the in Scotland. Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Harney, and some a letter to Gaunt, which by some unlucky chance a letter to Gaunt, which by some unlucky chance first came into the hands of Sir Edward or his son. Redford Sessions, on one of them. Having read the letter, they unfortuand was, we shall suppose, inadvertently opened by nately discovered, for the first time, that Gaunt was was radicted for stealing a pocket-book, con- a Catholic. This was enough, and the poor man and was indered for secaning a pooled body, our later and the gold and a note. He had told where his wife received instant notice to quit, and were forhis wife received instant notice to quit, and were formedly was hidden, and it was all recovered.

in increase sentenced him to be imprisoned, with liabour, for two months, and to be once whipped.

Nettingham Journal.

The Observation of the surreptitious and extraordinary manual and the surreptitious and extraordinary manual. ENNI POSSEGE PANACEA.—The Observer, of ner stated. There is still another feature in the case sterday, in order to bolster up the penny-postage which adds to its deformity-it is this, that the an, states the following fact:—" The number of receipt of the letter was concealed from the poor there to steed in London for the general post, on gardener, and it was not until the author of the letter was last, was 112,104. The estimation numbered ter wrote to Sir Edward that Gaunt could obtain

a fine prospect for the penny-post mongers! If the loss upon only one day amounts to £578 13s 3d, any of our readers, by consulting the same authority ("Cocker"), will soon discover what "a pretty pickle" the Post-office revenue will be in at the pickle" the Post-office revenue will be in at the pickle" the Post-office revenue will be in at the pickle of 12 months. It is reported that the property of 12 months are proported that the property of 12 months are property of 12 months. expiration of 12 months. It is reported that the toms began to assume a decidedly mortal appear-Government intend to impose a buty on gas to make ance. Its circulation was then very low, and to-up the deficiency! Of a verity the Whigs require wards the last it became quite delirious. It raved in the wildest manner about the national debt. church rates, the vote by ballot, extension of the

> We have been compelled to reserve all the following communications on this subject for our present number:--HULL-By Mr. Thomas Wilde. Mr. Deheer ... 1 0 Two Friends ... 1 7 A few Friends at Walcot ... 2 6 Poor Blackingman, 0 1 Wm. Robinson ... 0 6 An old Radical ... 10 0 James Grasby ... 1 0 Wm. T. Holder ... 0 6 Mrs. Copeland ... 0 John Brown ... 0 6 Mr. Bowring ... 0 John Todd ... 1 0 Mr. Stewart ... 0 6 A Friend ... 0 6 ... 0 6 Ditto R. Sheldon J. M. T. ... 8 9 A Female Chartist, 5 9

FUND.

D. Molloney ... 2 0 W. Sherwood ... 1 0 M. Johnson ... • 6 Mr. Price A few Friends by F. 6 3 Mr. Stone An Enemy to secret service money ... 5 0 An old Cobbettite... 5 Edward Thorp ... 2 6 2 Journeymen Tailors 3 6 P. S. 2 0 An old Chartist ... 2 6 Thos. Larard ... 5 0 Small sums ... 2 31 Widow's Mite ... 0 01 Mrs. Beman ... • 6 Mr. Briggs Mr. J. Howe Mr. Campleman ... 1 6 Mr. C. S. Hartley ... 2 6 By Isaac Watts ... 20 £4 19 3 A Friend R. Burdett

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10 0

ASHTON-Per W. Aitken. Dr.Balance in hand ... 0 3 Radicals of Droylsden J. J. B.... ... Samuel Radcliffe... A Female Friend ... James Warren ... Jane Wardle ... Samuel Butterworth William Taylor ... 0 3 Kitty Taylor ... A Female of the City Thomas Hindle ... Sarah Andrew ... Few Lickspittles & Co. Esther Robinson ... Elizabeth Mather ... Warhurst ... John Birch ... Thomas Clegg ... John Wild ... 2 A Week's Tea & Sugar 0 John Wild John Scrivner ... Mary Denniston ... A Friend Jane Wardle 1 0 James Dewsnip ... 1 **0** £1 10 8 Cr. To Bank Order ... Postage ... Letter last week ... Remitted to Leeds 196 £1 10 8 Buny-Per William Binns. Thomas Moorcreft ... 2 6 John Holt 0 6 A Chartist 0 6 Ralph Nuttall 1 0 A Friend 23 0 John Howard 2 0 A Friend 2 6
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John Bird 1 0
Thomas Yates 1 0 Joseph Cropper

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J. O... 6
George Foster 1 9
J. J. E. 1 0 W.T. 1 0 S. D. ... 2 6 George 1 0 W. A. G. Henry Moore 1 0 Two Tailors ... A Friend 0 1 B. Wm. Lewis 1 0 ... 0 6 John Rees 0 6 W. Griffiths £1 2 10 By Postage and Order ... £1 2 • STOKESLEY. Daniel Hulton ... 2 0 A true patriot ... 9 6 Robert Halton ... 1 4 Wm. Hebden A friend to Mr. Frost ... 1 0 A Christian Republican 0 6 Wm. Mason A friend to the Charter 0 6 Wm. Blackburn ... 9 6 A Republican A female Radical ... 0 6 John Easom Thor. Stephenson ... 0 6 Well-wisher to the cause 0 6 J. and T. Hutton ... 0 6 Glasper and Peirson ... 0 7 Paid postage and check 0 11 Nett ... 11 0 TROWBRIDGE DISTRICT CODFORD. A lover of liberty ... 2 6 A Chartist ... 1 0 A lover of Frost ... 1 0 A friend to Frost ... 2 0 One of the people ... 9 6 A friend to the cause... 2 0 MELKSHAM FOREST. A few friends to Frost and enemies of oppression 7 3 True Chartists of Holt ... 28 34 Bratton 4 1 Edington £1 14 11 Collected by a Friend with the Trowbridge 12th Class Association Collecting Book. Thos. Park ... 0 2 Apprentice ... 9 6 Newbort S. King Jas. Ludlow John Buckland A friend ... 0 ž C. Kemp ... 0 3 J. Ruhmick J. Gunston ... 0 3 J. 1). J. H. J. W. ... 0 3 ... 0 1 ... 0 6 ... 0 6 J. Parson ... 0 3 T. A. All I have Friend of Devizes 0 2

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Collected after a discourse, by 40 0 Dr. Fletcher, at Radcliffe ... 20 0 John Hallam ... 0 2 Collected by Amos Smith ... 9 7 Collected by James Grimshaw and Thomas Wrigley ... Peter Fairbrother ... Jacob Barlows 14 0 James Pendlebury ... Mr. E. Nightingale 20 0 Per Mr. Holden, Warrington. Collected by L. Lonsdale ... 2 8 A Friend J. W. ... A few Tailors J.₩. ••• A few Shoemakers ... J. W. ... ••• A Friend ... 0 6 ••• Received by J. P. Carlile, Few Journeymen Cloggers, 2nd Sub.... J. Davies ... O. P. Q. ... James Bardsley ••• T. C. ... R. Holden ... T. Turner ... Ralph Owen 0 3 William Robinson ... 0 6 Two Daughters
James Lowry, tailor 30 Thos. Dillon A Friend ... ••• John Robinson William Robinson ... 0 4 George Quick John Boyes J. J. ... 0 3 ••• Clayton ... 5 0 William Ingham ... 9 3% ••• Thos. Bethell 1 0 Mrs. Bethell A Friend ... W. Ashmore 5 0 Thomas Hackney ... The Widow's Mite ... White Slave Driver J. H., a Tory Middleton, Bond-street Dis-26 Robert Dobbs . ••• H. G. ... John Smith 1 0 ... 0 3 £21 2 33 MANCHESTER .- Per R. J. Richardson. From the Millwrights of Salford ... 13 6 The Radicals of Davyhulme ... 20 3 A Philanthropist 2 0 £1 15 9 Padinan-Per James Bote, News'-agent, 19s. 9d. BIRMINGHAM-Transmitted to Mr. O'Connor, on the 8th of December, by Mr. James Guest ... £10 4s. TODMORDEN. Wm. Russell, stonemason Wm. Bell. ditto 1 0 James Wilson, do. Thomas Stola, do. 0 6 James Dawson, do. Henry Shepherd, weaver 3 0 Thomas M'Harry, labourer John Taylor, mason ... Henry Shiel, do. Luke Midgley, overlooker Robert Brook, schoolmaster Edmund Holt, manager John Holt, do. ... Wm. Barker ... Robert Brown Henry Helliwell, silkspinner 10 7 EDINBURGH-Per D. M'Andrew. An Old Woman of Eighty David Betts ... *** Mr. Turnbull 0 6 A Club for the Northern Star, Barntown, by Mr. M'Kay No. 8 Sheet-A. Turnbull Robert Sutherland The Workmen in Leith Engine Works 13 6 A Friend ... Linlithgow T. B. Jones T. B. Jones From former fund, per J. M'Lean No. 3 Sheet ... Post-office order and letter ... 0 1 10 No. 4 do. No. 2 do. No. 12 do. No. 7 do. from Confectioners, per Warley, near Halifax, per R. Sutcliffe. James Dingwall ... Mr. Nisbet Christmas box from a few Radicals 13 0 Subscribed at Social Meeting

Small sums by ditto 0 9 Mary Lewellin, do. John Dibb. £1 18 9 DONCASTER-Per G. Armfield. NevilleWood, Esq. Campsall Hall ... George Bloomer ... 1 0 Thomas Dernie ... 0 James Armfield George Armfield ...] Benj. Armfield ... 0 John Waller ... l David Limb Henry Ellis ... 0 5 John Wright ... 0 5 ... 0 6 ... 0 6 John Bradley B. W. ... Charles Buckley ... 0 6 ... l John Shaw ... 0 2 John Merry Richard Jackson T. W. ... Henry Forster A Friend ... Wm. Dimaline Thomas Booth A Friend from Warmsworth worth ... Thomas Wright ... 1 A Friend ... John Winter. £1 2 6 BLACKBURK-Per A. Heywood. Richard Preston John Smith ... G. Mickle ... W. Hudson ... H. Shaw ... E. Coar ... C. Murray T. Ainsworth Three Friends ... A Friend ... Robert Preston J. Sharples ... W. Briggs ... J. Crowther ... Hugh Eccles ... R. Cunliffe ... W. Cunlike, a youth eleven years Mitchell Limborich district T. Cook ... A Friend *** A Wellwisher ... D. Crosby, an old coal man ... W. Duckworth John Millar ... A Friend ... Do. A few Friends, Lane Ends Friends, Mile End, W. Miles ... R. Ellis ...
J. Eastwood ... T. Crowther ... J. Livsey ... Patefield ... Dobson R. Blakev A Weaver A hater of tyranny 0 3 A few Friends Collected from the poorest of the poor 9 31 J. Stanfield ••• A Friend ... 0 6 2 2 • 8 Deduct earriage from Blackburn £1 19 5 RIPON-Per R. G. Three Workmen South Malton, Drvon-Per 2 Friend ... 58. PRESTON-Per George Halton, Sec. General Subscriptions A few Democrats 3 3 A few Republicans ... Three Female Patriots Post-office Order and Postage 0 0 10 HALIPAX-Per Robert Wilkinson. Ripponden, by Platts ... 2 Triangle, a few Young Men.. 1 Mill Bank Heptonstall Radical Association 0 10 0 Hebden Bridge, ditto ... 1 0 0 Robert Wilkinson's Book, Halifax 2 9 • OVENDEN-Per G. Ashworth. A public collection made in the Association. room, Ovenden Moorside, after the service by J. Farnel, Baptist Minister, Frivate collection from the friends of John from Queenshead Frost, Esq. EDINBURGH-Per J. Fraser. Lanark Juniper Green Democratic Association ... Blackford 1 10 0 Toryburn St. Andrew's 1 0 5 Kettle Kettlebridge Cupar

East Wemyss 1 0 🏚 Two friends 0 5 8 Aberdeen (a friend) 0 5 8 Dundee hecklers 0 4 8
Dundee Working Men's Association ... 0 16 Leith (a few friends)... ... Monkstone Ceres 2 0 0 Craigrothie 1 0 0 Colinsburgh 0 17 Methill 0 9 8 #17 9 2 STOCKPORT-Per Roger Riley. A few patriotic warehousmen... Mr. James Valentine Joan of Greenfield Bunkley-Per R. Duckworth. Henry Clegg ... 12 ... 2 9 Wm. Pato A few friends in Salford mill ... 2 No. 16 Sheet Subscription box ... 1 6 John Heap ... 1 *** * ***

£8 3 •

18 12

J.H. John Harrison ... W. B. A few friends ... 11 9 We sent on the 2nd of April, 1839, to Mr. Willis of Manchester, £16 for Stephens's Defence Fund; the surplus we think should go to the Defence of the Welsh patriots.—R. D. Nonthampton-Per William Jones. Northampton Working Men's Association Eight determined Democrats ... An Enemy to Tyranny... ... A week's Boer ... A few Friends of Pitsford Mr. Hiram Clarke, Church Brampton 0 1 Mr. Brown A Friend at Chapel Brampton ... Thos. Calvert, Kingsthorpe ... Mr. Joseph Jones Mr. Adam Patenson, Blizworth Mr. Joseph Jones Mr. Thomas Macquire, do ... Mr. Wm. Gredterat Roads ...

> HECKMONDWIKE-Per T. Wass. From Mr. Joseph Oxley, Top of Heckmondwike From a few Friends in Heckmondwike 2 3 10 0

> > (Continued in our Bighth page.)

(Continued from our Seventh page.) The west deep Per John Moore.	
tist Holt 1 8 3½ csham Forest 0 7 3 ten 0 4 1	
gton 0 1 9 6 csham 0 10 0}	
Office Order and Letter	
John Watson 1 1 James Watson 1 0	
Alex. Watson, Sen 0 6 Alex. Watson, Jun 0 6 Alex. Watson 0 6 Henry Susddon 0 6 David Taylor 0 6	
Robert Brown 0 6 Archibald Smith 0 6	
Andrew Burt 0 6 Robert Syme 0 9 James Swan 9 6	
William Williamson 0 3 Alexander Williamson 0 8 Thomas Wilson 0 3	
John Wilson 9 3 William Burt 0 3 David Beveridge R 9 3	
Robert Wilson 0 3 David Beveridge T 0 3 James Izst 0 3 Alexander Waters 0 3	
Thomas Nicolson 0 3 James Barclay 0 4 Matthew Wilson 0 3	
Alex. Wilson 0 3 William Beveridge, sen 0 3 William Beveridge, inn 0 3	
George Buchannan 0 31 William Smithers 0 3 Thomas Allan 0 6	
Robert Wilson 0 3 David Beveridge T 0 3 James Izat 0 3 Alexander Waters 0 3 Thomas Nicolson 0 3 James Barclay 0 4 Matthew Wilson 0 3 John Spowart 0 3 Alex. Wilson 0 3 William Beveridge, sen. 0 3 William Beveridge, jun. 0 3 George Buchannan 0 3 William Smithers 0 3 Thomas Allan 0 6 John Adamson 0 6 Frem the Funds 6 10	
Hugh Craig, late Member of the	
Convention 1 0 -	
George White John Kerr John Kerr Neil Denning Mr. Muir Alexander Hervey William Lanclan William Brown Slean and M'Keckny John Buchanan George Robertson 2 7 2 8 3 7 6 8 3 8 4 7 6 8 3 8 5 9 6 9	
Slean and M'Keckny 0 8 John Buchanan 3 3 George Robertson 0 9 Matthew Kerz 1 10	
George Robertson 0 9 Matthew Kerz 1 10 £2 12 10 EXPARTMENDE, IN Devonshire—Per John Watts,	
Treasurer.	
F. C. Treleaven	
Hobert Dolbear 0 6 John Watts 0 6 Wm. Petharbridge 0 6	
J. G. Cole 0 6 Wm. Williams 0 6 John Lee 0 6	
Samuel Bastow 0 6 George Penny 0 6 John Bunclerk 0 6 Two Female Charists 0 4	
J. Furnesus 0 6. John Churchward 1 0 F. and W. Watts 0 2	
Three Priends 0 6 J. Clark and H. Benmore 0 6	
James Penny 6 6 George Los 6 3 Four Friends of Frost 0 6 Two Female Democrats 1 0	
George Woodley 0 6 Robt. Churchward 0 6 John Cale 0 6	
Richard Wedge 0 6 W. Winter 0 3 Richard Soper 0 3 T. Winter and a Friend 0 3	
A few Friends 0 71 A Passon's Man 0 2 Edward Lee 0 21	
Anonymous 0 6 J. Voce 0 g Six Friends of Frost 0 6	-
S. Churchward 0 2 S. Wagcott 0 6	-
P. Barter and Friends 0 4 W. Honwill 0 2 John Willcocks 0 6 A. Taylor 1 0	
J. Tollick 0 2 Sandry small sums 1 9 £1 11 7	
Forwarded per order towards Frost's Defeace Fund 1 10 0 Sandry expenses 0 1 7	
£1 11 7 LOUGHBOROUGH—Per T. Eveleigh.	
A Republican By Z. A., from Wymesweld Thorp Friends 5. d. 10 6 10 6 2 6 3 9	-
Quorndon Friends 7 0 A few Republicans at Samuel Oringes 5	-
Thomas Eveleigh Loughborough Friends 3 7 91	
Printing 2 0 Postage 1 8	
£3 4 13 Kidderwinster-Per James Quin and William Charlton.	
Mr. Whitehead 1 0 —Francis 1 6 —Owen 0 6	
—Thomas 2 0 —Gillan 0 6 —Arch 1 0	
A Friend 2 6 Mr. Quin and B 4 0 Parker and Morton 0 6 Mr. Heretage 0 6	
My all 0 1 Mr. Pugh 1 6 All I have 0 11	
A Friend 1 0 J. Cooksey 9 6 J. Biggs 9 6	
John Davis 1 1 A Family 0 103 S. Kingston 0 6	
J. Wright 9 6 J. Bays 9 3 Mr. Jenks 9 51	
A Friend 0 5 A Friend 0 5 A Friend 0 6 A Friend 2	
M. B 0 3 J. C 0 5 Two Friends 1 0	
P. Haynes 2 B. Tarner 0 Heary Edwards 0 6	
Eb. Housman 0 6	-
Dr. s. d.	

Total expenses

In Treasurer's hands 0 10

	THE NORTH
LDHAM—Per Henry Smethurst.	MANCHESTER-Collected by Mr. Barrow.
Leonard Haslop's Book. s. d. onard Haslop 1 0	James Guilding 0 6 John Johnson 0 6
hn Jones 0 4 mes Taylor 0 2 Mault 0 2 muel Hayne 0 2	Abel Howarth 0 6 H. B 0 6 S. D 0 2
non Kent 0 2 mes Ashworth 0 3 hn Brierley 0 3	J. Baxter 9 6 W. Westone 0 6 Gaskell 0 3 Thomas Croker 0 6
mes Kelshaw 0 6 illiam Mossley 1 0 ward Lees 2 6	Three children 0 3 Jos. Taylor 0 6 John Guest 0 3
Friend 0 6 mes Howarth 0 2 monas Harrison 0 2	C. M 2 0 W. Thomas 0 6 James Renshaw 0 6
illiam Henahaw 0 3 obert Owen 0 3 mes Taylor 0 2	Jos. Johnson (2nd.) 9 6. Ellen Guest 0 3 Argus 3 6
Nield 0 2 Thomas 0 2 Robinson 0 2	W.H 0 6 Mrs. Jardine 0 3 Mrs. Smith, Chester-rd. 2 6
Illiam Bruffy 0 6 Fielding 0 3 chn Rees 0 3 Lees 0 3	A few Shoemakers, by Messrs. Johnson and Pemberton 15 10
braham Wilde 1 0 enry Whittaker 0 6	Anti-tyranhy 0 3 John James 0 6 S. G. by M'Willians 1 0 J. Renshaw 0 6
onsthan Clegg 0 6	J. King 0 6 Z. Q 3 6 G. H. Smith, for Mr.
Richard Haslam's Book. s. d. ichard Haslam 1 0	Divan 2 6 Betty Croker 0 3
braham Crompton	By T. P. Carlile. J. B 0 3 S. Nattall 0 6
homas Kay 0 3 ne of the Press Gang Tee-	Ogden 0 6 R. Nixon 0 1 J. Wilton 0 6
Friend 0 2 Ditto 6 2 Ditto 1 9	G. Smith 0 2 Verax 0 6 T. W. G 0 6
Ditto, out of work 0 2 Ditto 0 6 Ohn Swire 1 9	R. Bell (2nd) 0 6 U. S 0 2 Neesnith 0 6 J. T 0 6
Benjamin Wilde 0 6 Thomas Hague 0 6 Tamuel Halbert 9 6 R. Stephens, stocking-weaver 0 6	J. T 0 6 J. Ryan 0 6 Hardem 1 6 Nat. Swetmore 0 3
A Friend 1 0 Edward Gilpin 1 0 James Taylor, barber 0 6	A Friend 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 6 1 0
William Knott 5 0 A Friend, J. B 1 0 A Friend 0 3	T. B 0 2 Robinson 0 2 J. W 0 2
Thomas Taylor's Book.	Mr. Gresty 3 6 Roach 1 0 Gibson 2 1
S. d. Chomes Taylor 0 6 A Friend 0 6	A Friend 1 • Rev. W. V. Jackson 21 • J. Sutton (3rd) 0 6
Thomas Tayler 0 6 James Whiteley 0 3 John Carr 0 6 John Buckley 0 6	W. Charters 0 6 A Friend, by G. H. Smith 0 6
John Buckley 0 6 James Schofield 0 6 A few Friends 2 0	Urich Knowles 0 6
Abraham Leech's Book.	Taylor 0 6 J. Ratcliffe 1 • Mr. Pell 0 5
Abraham Leech 1 0 John Simpkinson 1 6 Elkanah Schofield 0 3	Sanderson 0 6 Hall 0 6
Miles Taylor 1 0 Benjamin Needham 0 3 Joseph Leech 0 3	Mrs. Knight 0 3 Mr. Crowther 0 3 A Radical 1 9
Samuel Wilde 0 3 Edward Needham 0 3 Jonathan Broadbent 0 3 Thomas Wilde 0 1	A True Friend 0 4 By J. Frankin 1 0 Margaret Franklin 0 9 W. Yarwood 0 6
Robert Wrigley 0 6 William Leach 1 4 S. Hicks 0 3	W. Yarwood 0 6 John Walker 0 6 T. B.H 0 2 T. Bartholomew 0 6
J. O. Hellowell 0 3 Thomas Prorton 0 6 David Siddall 9 6	Stott 0 3 T. C 2 0 Batty, per Mr. Goring 0 6
William Hellowell 0 6- William Grandage 0 6 Joseph Wilde 0 6	A few Friends at Bridge- water Foundry, Pa- tricroft 11 2
Joseph Waterhouse 0 8 Miles Taylor 1 0	T. P 0 3 John Jones 1 0 Samuel Jones 0 6
Thomas Smith's Book, Liveryman. S. d. Thomas Smith, being the pro-	T. Buck 0 3 T. B., (a friend) 0 6 W. Nixon 1 J. Bennett 0 6
fits on the Northern Star for the 21st ult 2 81 A friend and Chartist 1	U. S 0 4 R. Bell (3d) 9 6
S. W 1 0 A. W 0 6	W. W 0 6 A Friend to Freedom 6
THOMAS CHARLE IN U. I.	Robert Monks 2 6 Collected at New Mills, North Derbyshire.
John Patten 0 6 William Brooks 0 6 Joseph Brooks 0 6	Garrison Print Works 29 12 S. B.
John Buckley 0 6 Isaac Nichole 0 6 John Maykin 0 6	A Friend, per Mrs. Surtees
Henry Gartside 0 6 A Friend to the Cause 0 6 A Friend to Liberty 0 6 Joseph Smethes 0 3	All I have 2 0 Shawlcross, elogger, C. is and C. will be 1
Collected at Cheetham's shop 7 61 James Bardsley 0 6 Joseph Bardsley 0 6 Robert Brierley 0 6	W. Gannett, real Chartist 1 • A Bump Spinner 1 •
Robert Brierley 0 6 Thomas Hillingworth 0 6 Joseph Wilson 0 6 Robert Brierley 0 6	T. G 0 6 John Mason 1 9 T. L 0 6
Horatio Dronsfield 9 6 Robert Butterworth 9 2	T. E 0 6 G. S 0 6 E. R 0 5 E. Waterhouse 0 6
R. C 2 4 El 7 6 Henry Smethurst's Book.	T.H 6 6
Henry Smethurst 9 6 Robert Ashworth 1	Collecting Book and Carriage 0 1 6
J. Dixon, J. Connell, and R. Taylor, 3d. each 0 9 B. Wolstenreft 6 6	£2 2 6 Newton Shaw, Clackmananshire, Scotland— Per Robert Snaden.
A Friend 6 6 Abraham Leacock 5 0 J. Dodge 2 6 J. Firth, W. Firth, ls. each 2 0	Robert Snaden 1 3 James Welsh 1
Joseph Helliot 6 3	John Scott 1 7: James Howden 1 2:
Jackson's Factory 6 6 J. B 1 0 Thomas Brooks 1 0	Robert Dawson 1 0 James Cook 1 0 David Mitchell 1 0
Charles Capper 2 6 Thomas Evans 1 9	John Adam 1 0 Douglas Scott 1 0 John Ramsay 1 0
North Street Mills 7 4½ A few Readers of the Northern Stor 8 0 Lees District 23 5	John Sinclair 1 0 John Leetch 1 0 Andrew Henderson 1 0 James Steedman 1
Waterhead Mill District 29 6 Heyside District 10 0 Upper Mill District 2 8	Wm. Young 1 0 Robert Black 0 6 John Black 0 9
Water Mill 0 5 Shelderslow, a few Friends 1 5	Hugh M'Ewan 1 6 David Cook 1 0
Shelderslow Mill William Grayham 0 6 Elijah Croseley 0 6	Wm. Donaldson 0 9 Andrew Dickson 0 9 James Millar 1
Collected by two Friends 1 0 Hey and Shelderslow 3 4	Wm. Maxwell 1 • Peter M'Rorie 9 6 John Hope 1 0 Wm. Carmichael • 6
Bank orders and postages 0 2 8	Wm. Carmichael 6 6 George M'Intosh 6 6 Andrew Dawson 1 0 John Williamson 0 3
HUDDERSPIRLD—Per J. Leech. s. d. ephen Dickinsen's List 9 3 rkheaton, by Marsland 21 4 elimfirth, by Cuttle 22 6 enton by Whittle 30 p	Thomas Horn 0 6 James M'Lermin 0 6 James Patton 1 0
plonfirth, by Cuttle 22 6 pton, by Whittle 30 0 pnley, by C. Wood 10 5 elmanthorp, by a few friends 7 0	Wm. Henderson 0 6 Mungo Baine 0 6 Wm. Thompson 0 10
ary Burns 0 6	James Snaden 1 0 Robert Kirk 0 8 Duncan M'Ewan 0 6 Wm. Chambers 0 6
Connell 18 7 Connell 0 6 Wen Moran 1 0 Strick Hart 0 6	John M'Farlane 0 6 George Turner 0 6 George Blair 0 3 Wm. Chapman 0 91
seph Oldfield's Book 7 2	Trion Triends 9 108
r. O'Connell 18 7 r. O'Connell 0 6 wen Moran 1 0 elix O'Hanlon 1 0 strick Hart 6 6	In all 2 1 6 For a Money Order 0 6 6 For Paper 0 9 2 Postage 0 9 4
## 6 6 6	£2 0 0
CHIPPE THAN — Per L. W. C. Breughall. S. d. Association 5 9	Sum previously acknowledged282 DE From J. R. of H.
Ditto Ditto 1 3 Thomas Miles Robert Cramb	Sum previously acknowledged282 DE From J. R., of H29 Collected at Moorsley 12 De. South Hetton
Mr. M'Farlane Missionary Tramp James Long	Surplus paintants for the areas
Missionary Tramp James Long John Grey William Want George Anderton Edmund Parks James Weir A few Demograts 1 0 3 11	Mr. Walson
James Weir 1 9 A few Democrate 3 11	Mr. Nicholson, Coxgreen Mr. Arkle, 2d subscription Mr. Thomas Clarke
Postage and Check 1 1 1 11 0 0 10	Margaret Hindle Three Pints of Ale Mr. Nicholson, Coxgreen Mr. Arkle, 2d subscription Mr. Thomas Clarke Mr. Wilkinson John Collins, 2d subscription Robert Scott Mr. and Mrs. Henderson A Chartist Lady, 4th subscription
¥1 3-1	A Chartist Lady, 4th subscription 1 0

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ted by	Mr. Ban	row.	(Collected by Mr. Braftley.)	
3	s. d. 0 6		John Collin Three Friends James Bartley John Hodson Four Friends, 6d. each 1 0 2 0	
	0 6		James Bartley 1 0	
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Ellerit.	0 6	1	Mr. Robert Turnbull, do 1 0	
	9 6		December 21st, Messrs. Williams and Binny Profits on Star sold this day 36 8	
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. Carli		* ÷	agents \dots 2 83 Carriage of parcel \dots 0 4	
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**,*	0 6		Postages 2 5	
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•••	0 6		Nett amount remitted to Mr.O'Con-	
•••	0 6	}	nor by Williams and Binns£19 18 2	-
•••	0 6		LEEDS—Received at the Northern Star Office small sums for Frost's Defence, up to the 21)e 1 st (
	0 6	5 '	December:—	
е	1 6	3	Working Men, Park Lane 1 6	
l)		1 - 72 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	A Friend to justice for all parties 2 6 A Friend to Liberty 1 0	
•••	1	Ď.	John Barker 0 6 George Dovener 1 0	
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***	0	3	Daniel III.	
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nd)	, 0	6		
•••	0	6	HUDDERSPIELD. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.	
•••	0	4 6	SIR,—I am informed that a number of the	p 0
***	0		traits of John Frost, Esq. are now laying at M	

traits of John Frost, Esq. are now laying at Mr. C. Tinker's, which are to be sold at 1. each, and the proceeds to go to the Defence Fund. Those persons who wish to have a good portrait of that gentleman may now have an opportunity, and be the means of subscribing to the funds to defray the enormous expenses which have been incurred. Early application will be necessary.

> Yours, &c. dec. SAMUEL BINNS.

Huddersfield, Jan. 16th, 1840. Suicide.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Josh. Pearson, shopkeeper, of Hillhouse, was found hang. ing by the neck and quite dead, in his own pantry. With him, then there would have been no need of What has been the cause of this rash act is not yet my sympathy; there would have been no need of ascertained. He had, at the time he was found, a yours any longer than the moment which gave it

Law Commissioner, attended to hear evidence against Mrs. Amsworth, who is elected by the Guardians as hardly tell you that at all events the matter I speak Governess for the Huddersfield Poor-house. The of can buy plenty of law if it can buy but little of

ROCHDALE.

informer, summoned J. Lees, carrier, of this town, whelming majority of the people of England-the magistrates dismissed the charge, and ordered the of their supineness at this moment! Supposing Mr. informer to pay all expenses.

be cautious not to put such stuff in the hands of

and hostess. After the cloth was drawn, N. A. W. Rose was called to preside. During the evening, a vote of thanks were given to Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham for the entertainment which they occasion. The night was spent in the greatest term of imprisonment? Or shall the villains who Shelling are each sold on rather lower terms. good humour and harmony by both the members, may have offered evidence against Mr. Frost, or are their wives, sweethealts, &c. The lodge is one of the most prosperous and agreeable amongst its members of any we know of, there being not a jarring or the lodge.

want to his work, he discovered the mill on fire. He justified homicide of the whole of them. Such men gave the alarm and ran off to Rochdale for the England may need—such men my wish is she may sheines. In a very short time, Messra. Ecoles and Halmes, the engineers, with their new engine, were on the spot with a part of their firemen, by whose activity and discretion they contrived to get the fire under before the destructive element had spread its struck without bloodshed being threwn into the analysis of the real question—that that question where the destructive element had spread its struck without bloodshed being threwn into the savages to any extent. ravages to any extent. Five minutes more delay scales to make the bargain either heavier in the one mill to have been consumed, but, fortunately, not more than about £100 of damage was done, which this than I ever had before. (Hear.) The aristowas principally raw cotton. The fire, it is thought, crasy of this country appear to me to be rushing commenced in the scatching-room, at the top mill, headlong upon their own destruction, as the and the cotton fell through the openings in the floor aristocracy of France did previously to the older into the bottom. We believe the mill is insured in the Leeds and Yorkshire Fire Office.

The Leeds and Yorkshire Fire Office.

On Wednesday last, one of the largest Radical meetings ever held in Salford, was convened in the

Mr. RICHARD LITTLER was unanimously called to the chair. In opening the business of the meeting, the Chairman, after reading the advertisement by which the meeting was convened, entered into a brief statement of the object for which they

the first resolution, which was to the effect, that for their defence, but they must bear in mind that the first resolution, which was to the energy that the meeting was unanimously of opinion, that John Frost, Esq., was not guilty of high treason, and that the concourse of people assembled at Newport was not a treasonable assembly, but one intended of the men and women of England were doing their than the control of the men and women of England were doing their was not a treasonable assembly, but one intended merely as a demonstration of the moral force of the duty, although at the same time, he must say that people; and also pledged the meeting to the utmost exertion in behalf of the unfortunate men who had

hood with respect to humanity, but also with respect to towns, I have been called upon by your worthy chairman to speak to a resolution. That of itself is sufficient to arouse the dormant energies of a longslumbering nation. (Hear.) It appears to me clear as the sun may do on a summer's day at twelve, that England never knew an epoch like the present. I am sufficiently convinced that countless centuries of slavery, or countless centuries of liberty are now in store for you—(hear)—it lies with you as part and parcel of the little—not the little but the great, the numerous band of patriots to lift up your hands and to declare which of the two you will choose. (Hear.) Either will you have a more bitter cup to quaff or will you have that cup emptied of its bitterness, of its filthiness, and a sweeter draught that shall fill it to the brim effered to you in the place of the loathsome poison that our government, at least I may say the entire government of the world, without fear of contradiction have offered to the nurslingsthe people that may be called their nursling—poison they have administered hitherto instead of nourishment. It lies with you to say whether you will content yourselves to sip that which fills your veins with rankling, wretched, itching fluids that will allow you to take no sleep either night or day, or will you yet once receive the cup of life—will you at once declare that not only yourselves but your fellow-men every where shall become free. (Cheers.) You are called upon in the sentiment of this resolution to sympathis with Mr. Frost and his fellow-patriots. I do certainly in one sense of the word sympathise with him. I sympathise with him simply because the people of England do not sympathise with him. (Hear, hear.) Should I have found ere this—and there has been plenty of time to make the experiment-that the people of England had sympathised large sum of money in his pocket. He has left a wite and nine chileren to lament his untimely end, and was a man very much respected.

There is a rumour affoat in Huddersfield that Mr.

There is a rumour affoat in Huddersfield that Mr. Wilson, banker, of this town, went in haste to they may be called to rase to the ground for the Dewsbury the other day and obtained all the money purpose of giving liberty to the men who never had he could in that district, and after he had got it he dare not bring it any further than Mirfield for fear (Hear, hear.) But the shout that should have supthe hungry operatives of this district should com- plied the place of a trampet in raising the walls of mence a tumult and find a golden treasure. Good Jericho to the ground was not given. Frost is at this things are scarce. We have not had the slightest moment imprisoned. Frost's compatriets are symptoms of any disturbance of any kind whatever, but we do think it would be better to give some tical career are imprisoned, and still the shout relief to the famishing people than drive them to desperation.

On Monday. Mr. Power, the Assistant Poor-

have taught them can buy anything? And I need hearing lasted the whole of Monday, and was justice—money. (Hear, hear.) Why is it that you adjourned to Friday next, when the evidence, if published, a tale of woe will be unfolded which may astonish many. man. (Hear, hear, and cheere.) Sname, I say, upon England! Look to the course the people of A BITER BIT.-On Friday last, Cockcroft, the England have pursued !-that is to say, the overfor riding on his dray through the street; but when the case was heard before Messrs. Royds and Chadturn themselves either to the right or to the left to wick, he could not substantiate his charge. The magistrates dismissed the charge, and ordered the informer to pay all expenses.

On Thursday last, a person in this town sent a boy to a druggist shop for some spirits of vitriol, which he used in his trade as an hatter; the lad magistrates dismissed the charge, and ordered the frost to be saved; supposing, which is the lowest computation we can put upon the matter, that the Whig Government, in its "mercy," or the Tory members regaled themselves with test. Ann Simpson was called to preside, assisted by Mrs. Sarah williams. The room was handsomely decorated and parformed and parformed agrees. On Thursday last, a person in this town sent a boy to a druggist shop for some spirits of vitriol, which he used in his trade as an hatter; the lad meeting three little girls in the street, asked if they would sup of gis, offering the vitriol; one of the girls named Law, about nine years of age, drank of it. The consequence may be better imagined than described; the poor creature has been in the greatest agony for several days, but we are informed that she agony for several days, but we are informed that she is much better and likely to recover. People should be cantious not to not such stuff in the hands of his life is saved upon any such mean, such truckling conditions? (Hear, hear, hear.) Why just this Ancient Davids.—On Tuesday, the Faithful little while—little as may be it the purpose—a fel-Friendly Lodge (No. 156) of the ancient order of low with a whip, curling it in the winds, and say Druids, celebrated their tenth anniversary by a ing, "Go to your work, you dog," and if you dare public dinner at the George Inn, Lord-street, about to look, a stick applied to your shoulders. (A voice seventy members partaking of a most sumptuous
feast, provided by Mr. and Mrs. Cheetham, the host
they richly deserve it; for

The man that wears a willing chain Deserves to wear it still.

support Mr. Frost because he may be worth a little are smaller than last week; fine dry new Wheat more money than the other unfortunates that may has been heavy sale, the second qualities is per discordant string amongst them either in or out of be placed along side of him—they are all men—they quarter lower, the damp and inferior qualities very have human hearts beating in their bosoms—and dull sale and lower. There has been very little Same day, the Philanthropic Lodge, No. 136, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held their money raised in the British Islands to give penny per stone lower. Beans dull sale, anniversary at the house of Mr. Joseph Isherwood, to each and every one of the same the Seven Stars, College-street. Near one hundred legal advisors the same eloquent counsel, which I sat down to a substantial repast, consisting of true Old English fare. The company, with their friends, enjoyed themselves until a late hour. The King Edward Third Lodge of the same Order, celebrated their annual dinner at the house of Mr. John Isherwood, Wool Pack Inn. Drake-street. Isherwood, Wool Pack. Inn. Drake-street. One hundred members, besides females, dined on the occasion. After dinner, P.P.G.M. James Baldwin, entertained the assembly with experiments on Natural Philosophy. Langhing Gas. Electricity for the second that he is not worthy of the future. The Wool Market is rather brisker, but has be committed? No other mineral provenient can be noticed. The goods that were purchased were of particular sorts, and the prices low. All appear at a loss to form any eminion on the future. The Wool Market is rather brisker, but has be committed? No other mineral prices. Natural Philosophy, Laughing Gas, Electricity, &c.

The entertainments continued until a late hour.

Fire.—Wednesday morning, at twenty minutes past five o'clock, as the firer-up of Massrs. Newton and Galway's mill, Well-i'th'-lane, near this town, want to his work, he discovered the mill on fire.

Dinner.—On Thursday night, about 800 electors and friends of S. Fenton, E.q., M.P. of this borough, gave a dinner to that individual, at Mr. Abraham Twoedale's Commercial Vaults, Baillie street. W. Chadwick, Esq., magistrate, presided. The meeting was addressed by Mr. John Bright, Mr. Fenton, jun., and other individuals, together with toasts and replies. The evening was spent to the satisfaction of the parties assembled.

Dinner.—On Thursday, Mr. Stephenson, the railway contractor, gave a dinner to about 200 of the men working on the railway, at the Falcon Inn, Littlebro'. The dinner was of the first order, and nothing worse than port or sherry was ullowed to be drunk. At least £50 worth of wine were consumed on the occasion—a most jelly feast for the men.

Petty Bessions, Monday.—Aun Hoake, a young

sumed on the occasion—a most joily feast for the men.

Petry Bessions, Monday.—Ann Hoake, a young woman sixteen or seventeen years of age, was charged with having, on Saturday, the 4th instant, obtained 8s. 64. from the counting-house of Mess's. Pilling and Brearley, cotton-spinners, in this town, as the wages of Frances Howe, a companion of hers. It appeared that she hat, unknown to her parents, absented herself from her work at the mili for a week, and went at the pay day and got Howe's wages, and took it home. When Howe went, of course, she got nothing, which caused a search to be made, when the prisoner was apprehended. The be made, when the prisoner was apprehended. The them—the one spirit of despotion guides and dieparties declining to prosecute, the Bench discharged tates to them both the course which they follow out the prisoner, with a reprimand, and not to do the like again.

GREAT MEETING OF THE RADICALS OF SALFORD, ON BEHALF OF MR. FROST AND THE WELSH PATRIOTS.

in offering oppression and abuse to the people—the factions are making a deadly struggle to lay you prostrate. It becomes you to stand up in the majesty of the pike, or the gan, or the bayonet, for I find fanaticism is the only thing that can bring out the pike, the musket, or the bayonet—that it can only be the prisoner, with a reprimand, and not to do the in offering oppression and abuse to the people-the used in the defence of corruption; that liberty and meetings ever held in Salford, was convened in the large room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of testing the feeling of the people of that town, in regard to the present situation of Mr. Frost and his co-patriots in Monmouth gaol. The meeting was announced for eight o'clock; long before that time the large room was crammed to suffocation, the gallery, the platform, the orchestra, and the body of the Hall being so completely filled, that it seemed almost impossible to squeeze another person into any one part of the room, and hundreds after hundreds went away, who were scarcely able to anoroach the door for the vast throng. equality, that justice and morality, and mercy and which shall make up for the blessings you have failed to receive in this. (Loud cheers.) I come to request you to take all you can get, and give credit for what you may get hereafter. The speaker ment by which the meeting was convened, entered into a brief statement of the object for which they had assembled, and impressed upon the audience the necessity of doing all in their power to aid Mr. Frost in his present critical situation, and thus show to the country at large that the men who venture all that is dear to them, for the cause of the people, were not without the warmest sympathies on the part of those in whose behalf they had exerted the meeting some methods in which by a little extra frugality for a short time, they might do much in the cause of the prosecuted Welsh patriots. He also adverted to the spy system, and the peculiar position is which we were placed both in reference to politics, to trade, and to the general condition of the people. He said they should pledge themselves according to the resolution, which was to the effect, that not only must they resolve to subscribe their mite

according to their number, they should become fully equal to the men in their exertions, these men been made the victims of a tyrannical government.

Each of the speakers adverted briefly to the history wives and children to mean their loss. Many were wives and children to mean their loss. Each of the speakers adverted briefly to the history and circumstances of the riot, and the causes to which they might with propriety be ascribed.

Mr. Love, of Belton, was called upon to support the resolution. He said, Mr. Chairman and men and women of Salford, my opinion is that we should not only have an universal brother. They had torn at the lap for bread, and they had been compelled to leave their wives and children to mean their less. Many was the hungry child that had britten at its distressed parents lap since that time. They had torn at the lap for bread, and they had been compelled to leave their wives and children to mean their less. Many were the widow's tears that had flowed down the cheeks of fathers and mothers in Wales, unheaded by the Britans. Many was the hungry child that had torn at its distressed parents lap since that time. They had torn at the lap for bread, and they had sined, what I neither sympathy nor aid. hear.) They had been left in the wild and un-principled grasp of the bell tigers of Somerset House. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) They had been sent to be experimentatised upon, so that is might be found out how little food it was possible for human nature to subject upon, and that the diet should become less until the spirit should have deshould become less until the spirit should have de-parted from the body; and then that the body should go to the dissecting house for the knife of the experimentalist to entil into joint meat, for the purpose of finding out what particular effect the want of victuals had upon the different parts of the body. (Hear, hear.) He recollected reading a tale of the French Revolution, which made his blood thrill in his veins with horror; but the Whigs of the present day had so ingred us to horrors, that horrors had ceased to exist. They had put it upon the poor man's table—he had it for his feed every day of the week, and he eat of it not knowing that he was eating of horror. At a certain town in France, in the neighbourhood of Parir, it was discovered that at one particular epoch of the French revolution the skins of human beings were manufactured into something like doe-skin, and made into breeches for human beings to wear: this made them tremble but let them bear in mind that the French skinners, tanners, and curriers only acted upon inanimate clay, while the English Whig skinners, tanners, and curriers acted upon living flesh or blood. (Hear, hear.) If they wished to perpetuate such a system as this they must lift aptheir voices and join in one hely band, resolving that such an accorded system should no longer exist. The speaker then proceeded to show that it was in annimal angle a system as this the Residual Resi

opposing such a system as this that Mr. Frost was in custody and on his trial, and concluded by making an eloquent appeal to the meeting on his behalf. Several other speakers addressed the meeting in eloquent speeches, among whom were Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bell (a young man of great talent and a very promising speaker) of Newcastle. The Rev. W. V. Jackson, &c. &c., and a resolution was passed declaring that they would never be satisfied till the People's Charter" became the law of the land; and also that as soon as possible a delegate should be sent to represent them in the Convention. The meeting separated at a little after eleven o'clock, apparently much enlivered by the pro-

ceedings. [The above was sent for our last paper, but xcluded for the trial.

STALYBRIDGE.

Ancient Shephends.-On Friday, the 3rd of January, upwards fity of the members of the Tri-umphant Shepherd Lodge, No. 98, of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, met at the house of Mr. Samuel Ashton, Hope and Anchor Inn, Staly-bridge, to celebrate their anniversary.

THE HONOURABLE ORDER OF ANCHENT SHEP-HERDS.—The officers and brothers of the Nosh's Ark Lodge, No. 18, of the Ashton Unity, held at the house of Mr. Robert Allen, Royal Oak Inn, celebrated their tenth anniversary on Friday, the 3rd inst., when upwards of 100 members sat down to a most samptuous dinner.

FEMALE FLORALISTS.—The members of the Rose in June Lodge, of the Independent Order of an excellent band attended and performed several favourite quadrilles, &c. The rest of the evening was spent in singing, dancing, and recitations, and at a late hour the company broke up, highly delighted with the evening's amnsement.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

(BY EXPRESS.)

JANUARY 17 .- Our arrival of Wheat is good, butthe demand is not extensive, and prices for fine-qualities have declined is, while other descriptions are fully 2s, per quarter lower. Barley is slow sale at is, to 2s, under the rates of this day se'nnight. got up on the (Cheers.) My friends, shall Mr. Frost suffer any Beans scarcely fetch so much money, and Osts and

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JAN. 14. The prepared to offer evidence, for mind you I do not supplies of all kinds of Grain to this day's market

HUDDERSPIELD CLOTH MARKET, JAR. 14th Our

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All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. Honson, Northern Star ffice, I cods. Seturday, January 18, 1840.