On Monday, a public meeting of the inhabitants of his city was convened by the Mayor at the Guidhall, for the purpose of congratulating her Most Gracious lajesty and his Moyal Highness, Prince Albert, on heir late most happy escape from an atrocious attempt

A junction of the factions had been effected, and at welve o'clock, the Mayer entered the Hall, and was sincerted on his right and left by leading and respectble citizens of both parties, and every part of the Hall was crowded. A cry of "Adjourn," "Adjourn io St. Andrew's Hall," was raised, and answered by exclamations of "No, no."

The MAYOR, on taking the chair, said I have called you together at the very earliest opportunity, conhis happy escape from the hands of an assassin. Cheers.) There can be no difference of opinion among knelishmen upon this subject—(hear, hear)—and I am sare that an address, expressing these congratulations, will be responded to by every hand and every heart in this assembly, and that we shall all join in wishing continued health, happiness, and prosperity to our beloved Sovereign.

Lieut-Colonel HARVRY then rose for the purpose of moving the address to the Queen; which he did in a speech made of very silly rigmarole about the high hearing and indomitable courage of her Majesty and her Majesty's father. The address was seconded by Dr. WRIGHT, after

Mr. DOVER rose in the front row of the Grand Jury gallery, and said, no one is more ready to congratulate our Sovereign than I am at her escape from the assassin's hall, but we ought to mention at the same time to her; Majesty the distress that pervades all classes of the people. (Hisses, and much confusion.)

The Mayor-When I assembled this meeting, I did hope and believe that it would not have been converted to the purposes of a political petition. (Hear, hear.) I tell you, Mr. Dover, I will not put such amendment, nor any amendment of the kind. Histo, cheers, and senfusion.) I have called you for one express purpose, and to that purpose I'll keen you, (Chara, and re-Mir Dovks—I had to my hard symbolation will abali move to be added to the address. It is:—

That it is the decided opinion of this meeting that the best means to uphold the throne, to protect your Majesty's person, and secure the Asppiness of the people, is to dismiss from your councils your present advisors, and call thereto men more capable of governing an enlightened nation, and that your Majesty would he pleased to grant a free pardon to Messra. O'Connor, Frost, Williams, Jones, and all other political offenders." (Cheers from the bottom of the hall, and cries of "No, no," immense confusion, and cries of "Chair, chair.")

The MATOR-You shall not propose such an amendment. (Much confusion.) Mr. DOYER-Is this a common hall?

The Mayor-Although it is a common hall, it is a meeting of the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of the diy, and, added the Mayor, with considerable warmth, I will not suffer their proceedings to be thus interrapted. (Cheers, and hootings.)

Mr. Dover.—I am sorry, Mr. Mayor, you should put

The MAYOR-I will not put such an amendment. Mr. Dover-If you object to put my amendment,

then I shall propose a direct negative to the Address. flood cheers from a large body of Chartists.) The MAYOR-That you can do if you choose. Mr. DOVER-I say the best means of protection to

the throne and the welfare of the people is for her Majesty to dismiss—(renewed uproar)—to have nothing beings whom God had created to be happy, predicting united we stand, divided we fall Onward, and we and confinition. The MAYOR-I will not put such an amendment, and

I call upon my fellow-citizens to protect the authority of the chair. (Hoetings, cheerings, interrupted with exchanations from the lower part of the Hall, such as "You are a pretty Liberal," "You won't put an mestment, won't you!") I now call upon those who see in favour of the address to hold up their hands. All those and the benches and many in the body of the Hall, and in the galleries, held up their hands; Mr. H. addressed the assembly for upwards of an hour

Mr. PLUMPTRE-I could not have believed such a scene could have passed in this city. (Laughter and cheers.) The MAYOR-I declare this address carried. (Cheers

and hootings.) Mr. Dover-It is not carried; you that are against the address hold up your hands again. Here at least two-thirds of all the hands in the Hall were exhibited; which elicited great cheering from the

The MATOR (to Mr. Dover)-You have now assumed my authority, and if you dare to do it again I'll have you into castody. (Great uprose.) Mr. Down H I have done snything illegal I am

ready to answer for it. (Much noise.) The DRAN of Norwich then came forward and moved the address to Prince Albert, which was seconded by Mr. HwDson, the noise and confusion continuing the Whale time.

Mr. Bover-I shall move as an amendment that the People of this country can never congratulate Prince Albert whilst he is receiving £30,000 a-year and they me starving. (Immense confusion.) The amendment was seconded but not put by the

Calman, and on the address being put, there was a majority of hands against it; notwithstanding Thich the Mayor declared it carried. Mr. Sheriff BARWELL moved, and Mr. George EXPPING seconded an Address to the Duchess of Kent,

congratulation her on her Majesty's escape. Mr. Dover.-I shall move as an amendment that we (Cheers from the Chartista)

The MAYOR.—The man who has proposed this mendment has diagraced himself to the lowest depth. I did not think there could have been any one so bese as not to join in congratulating a mother on the escape ther daughter from the hand of an assassin. (Cheers and great hooting.) Is there amongst those who are booting and bellowing, one father? (Renewed uproac.) patriots, three cheers for Mr. Dover, and three groans for the hypocritical Whige.

the use of the Hall for a public meeting to petition on tion, and support of the Chartists of Glasgow." this and similar lessons of their power when fairly opposed by the people, learn a small modicum of prudence, if not of justice, in their dealings with the People.

# GLASGOW.

E GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the North Quarter hat, in the field adjoining Mr. Tennant's Chemical Works, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the restoration of Messra Prost, Williams, and Jones; also the liberation of Feargus O Connor, and all other Persons incarcerated for advocating the cause of the

The weather during the fore part of the day had been formy, but as the hour of meeting approached the y cleared, and the evening remained beautifully fine broughout the proceedings. At seven o'clock a mametous procession, with banners floating on the breeze, speed with appropriate motton, and headed by the southern Union Band, marched down the Garngard Boad to the place of gathering. At the same time expected in view another large procession, with the basiness of the evening commenced.

Mr. WATSON moved that Mr. William Tait, late of Anchinearn, should take the chair. This was unanimously agreed to smidst loud cheers-

The CHAIRMAN having read the bill calling the meeting proceeded with truthful elequence to reproach avalening them from their transe of willing bondage: Rodgers to the meeting.

with their arms outstretched, and votes raised to haven, vowed to protect them? Alas! they had supposite to trainple upon their faithful separations of the summons with patrious to trainple upon their faithful separations. Hear, hear.) Mr. Rodgers went of to have dispersions to trainple upon their faithful separations outstretched, and votes raised to hear thought capable of posed candidates shall be entered on a list; when lice mesting for Tuesday, the Mayor issued a bill calling a public meeting to thought capable of posed candidates shall be entered on a list; when lice meeting for Tuesday, the Mayor issued a bill calling a public meeting to thought capable of posed candidates shall be entered on a list; when lice meeting for Tuesday, the Mayor issued a bill calling a public meeting to thought capable of posed candidates shall be each deputy shall write the name of the person he cach deputy shall write the name of the person he candidates shall be declared as therein directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper, on a slip of paper as before directed in the 6th article, and then the successful thinks most proper as before the mayor result and the first three papers are successful to

# Dorthern S

LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. III. No. 137.

Lovett and a Collins will soon be at liberty. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Thank God, the horrible silent system "useless and impolitic;" and why? Because you have from the list the most proper person for a member of enacted, and have been guilty of most unjust and the convention, their secretary shall send the number of the worst laws ever enacted, and have been guilty of most unjust and the convention, their secretary shall send the number of the worst laws ever enacted, and have been guilty of most unjust and the convention, their secretary shall send the number of the worst laws ever enacted, and have been guilty of most unjust and the convention, their secretary shall send the number of the worst laws ever enacted, and have been guilty of most unjust and the convention. Why, Sir, the New Poor vinced that you, my fellow-citizens, will be eager to has failed to crush the ardent Vincent; and M'Douall issued a plan of organization, which you consider best, the convention, their secretary shall send the number The your congratulations to her Majesty upon her is still the danntless, ready, upon his liberation, to re- Let it be so. Suppose it is best. Is it so vastly supe- of votes for each candidate to the secretary of the join us in our holy struggle. (Loud cheers.) Mr. rior that a man must be an idiot to support and prefer division; which division secretary shall forward the

" That this meeting consider the late conduct of the

a poor and unlettered man he knew when oppression offer your plans to the consideration of your country; meetings for petitioning either, or both, Houses of the people to assemble in public meeting; but punished them, through their leaders, for exercising their right The speaker then, at some length, amidst the applause of the meeting, centrasted the character and doings of Mr. O'Connor, with the character and doings of the members of the Whig Administration. Mr. Gardner concluded a lengthy speech, by passing a high eulogium on Mr. O'Connor, and sat down amidst the loud cheers of the assembly.

The resolution was then put, and a forest of hands proclaimed its manimous adoption. Jaken Harmy, to move the second resolution. (Loud

Mr. HA Borr then came forward and read the resulation as follows :-"That the treatment of those at present incarcerated, for what the Whig Attorney-General has been pleased to call sedition, is a species of cruelty hitherto unprecedented in the annals of any civilised nation, and will

only serve to engender in the mind of every lover of his country a lasting hatred towards a Government, carried must acknowledge that though your plan has been most into power on the shoulders of the people, who could maturely deliberated, his shews a mind as superior to be guilty of such base ingratitude." Mr. HARNEY remarked that in standing before them to plead the cause of the suffering and oppressed, it under the mask of charity to our destitute families; gave to him sincere gratification—it afforded him heart- were it not for our diserganised state, the money colfelt joy to be able to tell them a piece of good news, of lected would be more than amply sufficient for their which many of them perhaps had not yet heard. It support. was then that their persecuted brethren, in whose cause Mr. O'Connor had so manfully laboured, viz:-the

Glasgow Cotton Spinners' were at last liberated from their unjust punishment, and were now on their way to of your grievous error, I trust you will lose no time in Glasgow to rejoin their now happy families. (Great sending a delegate or delegates to meet your fellowand enthusiastic cheering.) Mr. Harney then, at great length, entered into a variety of topics—the career of pourself in a passion. (Laughter, and noise.) If you Mr. O'Connor, Frost, and his fellow sufferers—the meeting will take place, and that one uniform, general plan of organisation and agitation will be chosen; on patriots—the guilty apathy of the people, &c. Mr. H. then contrasted the absurdities, rascality, and profilgacy of the monarch, with the fate of the unfortunate pends. Take these strictures, friends, in the spirit in poor, as exhibited in the case of an unhappy man, who which they are given; that is, with a desire to advance dying on the road-side for want of food, was brought to our holy, righteons cause, and be not a atumbling-Glasgow police-office, and there expired—relief coming block in the way of your brother Chartists. Let me too late. Mr. Harney denounced the hideous system implore you to put into speedy operation, whatever that thus trampled on the souls and bodies of those plan may be adopted at the meeting. Remember,

> "When man's maturer nature shall disdain The playthings of its childhood, kingly glare Shall cease to dazzle; its authority Shall silently pass by. The gorgeous throne Shall stand unnoticed in the regal hall, Fast falling to decay; and falsehood's trade Shall be as hateful and unprofitable As that of truth is now."

but on putting the amendment Mr. Dover held up his and a half. It is impossible to give even an outline of hand against it, and there was evidently a large party his speech. He concluded in a heart rousing appeal to his hearers to do their duty as Scotchmen, and show themselves worthy of the name they bore, then would success speedily crown their labours, and in this blest island would the reign of equality, liberty, and justice -the reign of virtue, happiness, and glory be established on imperishable foundations—and freedom cover the earth, as the water covers the sea. Mr. Harney sat down smidst enthusiastic cheers. The resolution was seconded, and, on being put by

the Chairman, was passed unanimously. Mr. Colouhoux moved the third resolution:-"That this meeting resolve to petition the Common to address her Majesty, to restore Frest, Williams,

Seconded by Mr. Cassles, of Patrick, in an able o'clock in the morning." address, and agreed to unanimously. On the motion of Mr. MARSHALL HUNTER, a vote

of thanks was given to Mr. Charles Tennant, for his in the Northern Star, one full week before the day of was held.

Thanks having been voted to the speakers and the Chairman, and three cheers being given for Feargus O'Connor—three for Lovett and Colling Annual Colling and offering our popular of and offering our popular of a well mounted fortress, and offering our popular of a well mounted fortress, and offering our popular of a well mounted fortress, and offering our popular of a well mounted fortress, and offering our popular of a well mounted fortress. O'Connor—three for Lovett and Collins—three for portance of sending a delegate to such meeting." M'Douall and Vincent, and three for Julian Harney,

'Scots wha hae."-From a Correspondent.

Another Public Meeting .- A public meeting, called by the Democratic Club, was held in the Mechaan never congratulate the Duchess of Kent on the nics Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 17th, to hear escape of her daughter, so long as mother and child are an address from Mr. George Julian Harney, upon the separated under the New Poer Law, in Bastiles, persecution of the patriots of England, and the necessity of the men of Scotland (for their own safety) putting forth their energies for the obtainment of the Charter. Mr. Robert Pinkerton was called to the chair. After a long and interesting address from Mr. Harney, Mr. Allan Pinkerton moved the adoption of the following resolution :- "That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby cheerfully awarded to Mr. Julian Harney, for his long and ardent advocacy of the The MAYOR having put the Address and declared cause of democracy, and also for his noble exertions to E carried, made himself scarce, with as little loss of organise Ayrabire. That we call upon our brother time as possible, when the meeting gave three cheers Radicals generally to render their support to Mr. for Peargus O'Connor, three cheers for the Welsh Harney, in his intended tour through the North of Scotland. That we consider Mr. Harney to have faithfully fulfilled the pledges he gave when last in this It is but a short time since the Chartists applied for city, and as such entitled to the confidence, approbabehalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, and were most resolution having been seconded by Mr. John Kirkinsolently refused. We hope the factions will, from patrick, was unanimously adopted, and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the meeting was disselved.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE METROPOLITAN CHARTER UNION. PELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.-With feelings of almost inexpressible regretand pity, I read in that talented advocate of our common right—the Northern Star—the and St. Rollo districts, was held on Saturday evening ill-timed resolution which you adopted, by a large majority, on the evening of Monday, the 15th inst, a fax, and Huddersfield; the above arrangement, of resolution which has filled my mind with more sorrow than anything I have met with for some time. Had it originated from some village society of Chartists, I should have thought it worth little notice; but coming from a society which professes to include all the democracy of modern Babylon, I cannot let it pass without endeavouring to show the folly and blindness, not to say the treachery, of the supporters of it; for though I fully believe that it will have the same effect as if it were a treasonable plot against the holy cause of the associations, divisions, districts, and convention. Chartism, I do not think that your intentions are anything but honourable, however short sighted they may be which are generally consequent upon all nominations I shall now give you my plain, unvarnished reat to office, all election to offices, and members to consons, why I consider your resolution ill-timed, and yourbloom of freedom flying, and headed by the Holds selves short-sighted. Since the dissolution of the old lowing manner:—That all persons competent to vote without a murmur be separated from our wives and evidence of Madame Piolaine would not have been with Band, proceeding along the Depot Road to the Convention the Chartist ranks have fallen into a state of for the proposed officer, shall write upon a slip of children; let us die then, and let our bodies be sold forthcoming, as Courvoisier was only identified by her to the human butchers for dissection, and let the on Friday morning, and inasmuch as the trial would be recently as the days to the The committee and speakers ascended the hustings, the O'Connor, Esq. truly said, in a many of his elequent the names,) of the person he thinks most competent refuse be cast to the dogs; let us do these things, have been shortened, it is extremely doubtful if, on addresses, "Organised bodies are the only ones that can for the office, which slips of paper shall be folded, but let us do them without complaining, if we will now act with any effect." Such also has been the thrown into a jar, and shaken together; when the make no sacrifice for their prevention. opinion of nearly all our best and bravest men; they president, for the time being, shall unfold the papers, have, most of them, formed or supported some particu- and that person's name which is the oftenest wrote lar plan for the general organization of the country. to be the officer. O'Brien, Richardson, Lowry, Binns, and others might 7. That in conveying the orders or instructions of be mentioned as the originators and supporters of such the convention, the secretary of the convention shall PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TOWN HALL quent to his conviction, he has expressed a atrong the people for their too culpable apathy towards their plans. This question has been gradually gaining ground send them to the district secretaries; the district Bowever, he thanked God that the incarcers on the public mind, till at length its paramount imtion of Feargus O'Connor had done something towards portance in advancing the cause of Universal Suffrage division secretaries to the association secretaries. was generally acknowledged. Many associations began he hoped never more to pense or look back until to organise their bodies, according to some particular the district secretary shall write to the division mivered liberty and universal happiness crowned their plan; amongst others, your association, the Metroposecretary, requesting each of the divisions to send a eforts and their toil. (Cheers.) The Chairman concluded litan Charter Union. But all (excepting yourselves, it a brief but excellent speech by introducing Mr. John seems.) were convinced that but a small step was set by brief but excellent speech by introducing Mr. John seems,) were convinced that but a small step was set by codgers to the meeting.

Mr. Rodgers, who was received with loud cheers, a beld front could be presented to the ensmy, we must be elected at a division meeting; which division meeting shall be composed of a deputy sent from undersigned burgesses and loyal subjects of the bave a general national, and uniform plan of agitation.

9. That the delegate to the district meeting snam be elected at a division meeting; which division undersigned burgesses and loyal subjects of the month, for the execution of Courvoisier; and upon the Borough of Carlisle, respectfully request you to call same day the next sittings of the Criminal Court will then came forward to move the first resolution. He have a general, national; and uniform plan of agitation each association. charged that if the working men had done their duty, and organization. Of course, the only means of adoptwould have been no need for his appearance ing such plan was by the assembling of delegates from as vention, each of the associations have the power to tulatory address to her Majesty and Prince Albert, before them to-day, for then the patriots of England many parts of the kingdom as could possibly send them. nominate one candidate; which nomination shall be on their providential escape from the diabolical The West-Riding Delegate Meeting patriotically appoint taken by their deputy to a meeting of the division; attempt made to assassinate them." Make the hundreds of thousands of men who, twelve ed such meeting, and judiciously invited delegates from at which division meeting the names of the pro-

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

Rodgers cautioned the working men not to put trust in any other? I should say not. You thus throw unifor- number of votes for each candidate, from each assothe professions of the middle class, but to depend upon themselves for their own salvation. After an eloquent appeal on behalf of the patriot Frost, and the families of the imprisoned Chartists, Mr. Rodgers concluded a lengthy who has the most votes, who has the most votes for the district; which district is and unchristian enactments are the mity to the wind; every association and individual has captured out, by the aid of an armed civil force, such as the rural police, then I shall not feel surgicts and the families of the matter of votes for such as the rural police, then I shall not feel surgicts and an armed civil force, such as the rural police, then I shall not feel surgicts and armed civil force, and unchristian enactments are the middle class, but to depend upon mity to the wind; every association and individual has captured in the middle class, but to depend upon mity to the wind; every association and individual has captured in the middle class, but to depend upon mity to the wind; every association and individual has captured in the middle class, but to depend upon the middle class, but to depend upon the middle class, and unchristian enactments are captured in the middle class, but to depend upon mity to the wind; every association and individua lengthy speech by proposing the following reso- organization, there is disorganization; and the nation shall be member. is as far removed as ever from presenting Government towards the friends of the people, as inquisitorial, and at variance with the spirit of the which, I fear, we shall never prevail. As a friend to British Constitution, and a gross violation of the Bill free discussion, and an enemy to Cockneylsm, you best by a national delegation) and shall issue their Mr. GARDNER rose to second the resolution. Though sidvocates of universal liberty; you have a right to different districts, ordering the holding of public graph, much confusion prevailed in the meeting; and trampled upon him; the Whigs admitted the right of but to say (as you have substantially said) that your Parliament, addressing the throne, or any other ing thus, if you look at the last letter of that talented and associations. writer "Republican" in the last Star. His favourite hobby is a secret executive; but he does not insist on this. No ! patriot like, he is willing that dogma should be drapped, provided the country is organised, and during the sitting of such convention and until their successors be appointed by snew election. The CHAIRMAN then introduced to them Mr. George likewise; strip off your borrowed plumes, and be men,

> plan, in this week's Star, and pray you carefully to national delegation. peruse it; and, if you are men of common sense, you yours as a treatise on Geometry is to a boy's spelling book. I scarcely like this stab at our cause to be hid

In conclusion, let me advise you to reconsider your ways, and be wise; and if the weak words of the humble writer of these remarks should convince you countrymen in Manchester, on the 1st of July; but the speedy adoption of which I firmly believe the weal or the woe of this empire, for many, many years, deonquer, backward.

and no surrender! Your faithful adviser,

WALTER MASON.

Harleston, Norfolk, June 23d, 1840.

WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING. Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting of the West

Riding Delegates was held at Dewsbury, on Monday, June 22d, 1840; at which meeting delegates attended from the following places:—

most populous districts in the united kingdom? What power would have been able to withstand a public opinion pouring from three or four thousand Huddersfield, Thomas Vevers; Bradford, John

Arran; Barnsley, John Davis; Halifax, William Crowther; Lepton, John Smith; Leeds, James Moseley; Ossett-cum-Gawthorpe, John Haigh; Liver-sedge, Joseph Hatfield; Dewsbury and Dawgreen, William Stott; Pudsey, Richard Steele Mirfield. Mr. Vevers was unanimously called to be Chair man, and Mr. Arran to be Secretary to the meeting: after which the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to --

positively held. The business to commence at ten 2. "That the Manchester friends be hereby requested to provide a room, and insert its situation

4. "That Messrs. Penny and Arran be the delethe assembly retired from the ground, the band playing gates for the West Riding."

5. "That the Editor of the Northern Star be requested to insert the plan of "national organization" Gentlemen, what say the circumstances! What proposed to the meeting by Mr. Penny; and that it be does unhappy Newport say? What is the tale told recommended to general consideration; and also that by our dungeons? That dreadful groan proclaims he be requested to insert the following address of with a voice of thunder that, if ever we attain that by the vigilance of the officer in whose charge he relationship and see them once a month, and no

rection, to the Northern Star, with a request for its insertion.' 7. "That a vote of thanks is eminently due, and is hereby, given to "A Republican of the Old

School," for his prompt attendance to the call made upon him, and for his advice given this day." 8. "That the next West Riding Delegate Meeting be held on Monday, the 27th of July, at Dewsbury. Business to commence at ten o'clock.' 9. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Veevers, for his able and impartial conduct in

PLAN OF NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

1. That the whole of Radical England be divided into thirty districts (or any other number which a meeting of National Delegates may agree to) for the purpose of electing and supporting members to a National Convention; and at so many central points of action and communication.

2. As an example of a district, I propose to make use of the statistics of the "humane" Poor Law Commissioners; and that the following "Poor Law Unions' form a district:—Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Leeds, Bradford, Bingley, Keighley, Halidelegation come prepared with their districts di-

vided in a similar way. 3. That each of the above unions, with the townships comprised with is, be called a division. 4. That each of the townships in a division have where one can be formed, an association,

5. That there be secretaries elected for and by 6. That, to avoid the dictation and personality

delegate to such meeting.
9. That the delegate to the district meeting shall

Mr. Rodgers went of to rocks on which, it was much reared, she would have been dashed to pieces, and that she would have some that in what the patriots of England had gallant tar placed; a board to direct her, with unerring been made on the royal person, repudiated the notion of death for the murder of Lord William Russell, has from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a week. The consequence is that does, they had committed no act worthy of bonds. The judgment, triumphantly into the haven of repose. But trict; which district secretary shall retain a list of of its being a Tory plot. He stated his conviction confessed that he is also guilty of the murder of Eliza many families are scarcely able to procure food and Vernment, by their persecution of Feargus O'Connor, no; my hopes were to be blasted; the Metropolitan all the names of the candidates elected by the divithat the perpetrator was insane, and then said:

Grimwood, an unfortunate woman, who, as it will be fuel to support their natural life from one week to had not only aroused the working classes to pursue Charter Union—sye, the Metropolitan Union (?) has sions to the secretaries of each division; which "It is deeply to be regretted by every well-disposed remembered, was found about two years since in a another. We believe that if the rulers of our land

that compact, unanimous, body which a united for an office who is in arrear with his subscription. must allow me to say that this arrogance ill becomes the orders through the medium of their secretary to the plan is so superior that you will not discuss any other, lawful means they may think best for obtaining the and that if the nation will not accept that, they may go Suffrage, or any other public measure it may be without a plan, is an act of intolerance I will never thought desirable to bring the public voice to bear tolerate whilst I have power to wield a pen, or lisp upon; and that all the lawful orders of such conventhe language of liberty. I think you may blush for act tion be carried into effect by the districts, divisions,

> 15. That at the assembling of the convention they shall elect three (or any other number) from their successors be appointed by Knew election.
>
> 16. That there shall be a fresh election of members'

To the Radicals of England. BROTHER RADICALS, -Nothing but the deepest conviction of the vast importance, and most urgent necessity of a National Meeting of Delegates could have induced us again to draw your attention to the

subject, after you had tacitly consured the project, by your not accepting our previous invitation.

The most superficial observer must have seen, that the late National Convention-ill chosen as it confessedly was ; heterogeneous as was its composition; unwise and precipitate as were many of its actsstill, it must be acknowledged by all, formed such a nucleus of public opinion as this country never saw. Had that body consisted of well-chosen and well-tried men; men of sound political principle had it consisted of men of prudence and experience; heterogeneous as it was-loose, uncertain, and unconnected as were the materials with which it had to work, it would have been able to have rallied round it a public voice which would have shaken despotism to its centre. Even bad as it was-devoid both of tremble to its very core; every hair on its bloated carcase tingled as though touched by the power of their consequences, were not the exertions of conscious strength, but the phrenzied actions of the murderer at bay, stung to madness at detection, and

destroying for fear of destruction. That such, brother Radicals, have been the consequences of the late Convention, none, I think, will deny. What, then, would have been our position, if we had such a system of concentration and nucleus of action as we are endeavouring, by the present movement and appeal, to establish? What would have been our position, if the Convention had been able to command the united efforts of thirty of the assemblies of the people of England—all firmly, but peaceably and legally demanding those rights, which the fact of our existence proves to be inherently our due! None that this world ever yet saw! And, if the Radicals of London would permit us,

and Jones to the bosoms of their families; sign to l. "That the National Delegate Meeting, intended themen, we would ask you has the plan which you incarcerated in England and Wales, for advocating the poned from that time to July the 20th, to be then ble; as it is at the present formed, to bring the whole of Radical England to bear upon any point of public action almost instantaneously! We think we feel you answer no. Then, if your plan will not do this, what would be gained even if we were to adopt your best plan of organization?" Why, at the best, we practice. Do you, Gentlemen, sincerely think that and the next morning he made his confession. the fortress of corruption is so very pregnable that

> sections! But even allowing that yours is the "best plan of organization," is it not worth while to spend a few pounds to put a nation into the right track of obtain-And what could have been more glorious to the men of London, than to assume their true position among

consummation so devoutly to be wished for." friends," but let us mount it in a manner which wound being inflicted was a slight trembling of the holds out some prospect of success. Do not think right hand. He stuffed the napkin in the wound to it possible to wrestle with a fee which has sixty prevent the blood from spirting over him, and then million of taxes a-year, which it wrings from our went down into the kitchen and cleaned the knife. He labour, at its disposal, except by the greatest con- did not return to see if his Lordship was dead, but centration of action. Talk not of excuses; no went up stairs, and, having taken off his coat, threw great cause was ever obtained without great sacri- himself upon his bed. It will be remembered that fices; and look at our dungeons. Besides, this is Courvoisier was first seen by the servant, Mancer, the very tide in our affairs; the war has commenced dressed all but his coat, and some doubt has all along between the funds, the land, and the manufacturers; existed whether he had lain inside the bed. and nothing under heaven can prevent the nation course, would be subject to the revision of a national from becoming a second rate country; nothing can repeatedly expressed a wish that his fellow-servants prevent the funds and land from swallowing up the might be exculpated from the slightest blame, and he middle men's estates, but the people being at the declares that the whole of their statements against him niddle men's backs. Then let us be prepared to were founded in truth. There is one remarkable fact take those advantages which the system of itself will connected with the trial of the prisoner, and if the give us : let us take care that the factions worry mistake had not been corrected, in all probability the each other to death, if we be not allowed our just ends of justice would have been defeated. The Lord share in the Government. But if no sacrifice can Chief Justice, it appears, fixed Wednesday as the day be made to prepare for such an event as this, let us on which the prisoner was to be tried, but his Lordhave no more complaining; let us work quietly our fourteen hours a day to procure the bare means of vegetation; let us spend the last drop of our blood to protect the middle men's estate; let us, when Now, if this had not been the case, as one of the unable to labour he thrown into a heavile and the reporter the additional unable to labour, be thrown into a bastile, and anthorities observed to the reporter, the additional

CARLISLE.

On Friday, June 19th, the following requisition

was got up to the Mayor, signed by about seventy received a religious instruction, and in conversation a public meeting for the purpose of passing a congra-commence.

On Saturday, the Mayor issued a bill calling a pub-

and not only aroused the working classes to pursue the Metropolitan Union (?) has been pleased to eat its own words, and become the division; which associations shall the Whigs) had wantonly inflicted upon that virtuous and of the people. (Great cheering.) Thank God, a which can enly justly be made, that your pecuniary circles and the manner directed in the 6th article.

Charter Union—aye, the Metropolitan Union (?) has been greated to eat its own words, and become the division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which associations shall been pleased to eat its own words, and become the division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which associations shall be remembered, was found about two years since in a division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which associations shall working classes of each division; which association is the waterloo-road, under circumstances which louse in the Waterloo-road, under circumstances whic

Law itself is well calculated to produce a revolution -(great interruption) in this country, and if its shall be member.

13. That no member of an association be eligible could not repair! If a government wishes to be respected and its sovereign revered, they must enact

PRICE POURPENCE HALPPENNY, or

Pive Shillings per Quarter.

have never hitherto done." During the delivery of the whole of the last paraas it seemed not likely to abate,

The Mayor requested Mr. Bowman to read the address, which he proceeded to do as follows:-"We, the burgesses and loyal inhabitants of the borough of Carlisle, in public meeting assembled, beg leave most respectfully to tender your Majesty our heartfelt congratulations on the late providential escape of your Majesty and your beloved royal consort, from the hands of a cowardly assassin; and to express our horror and indignation at the diabolical and treasonable attempt made upon a life, which ought to be, and is, so justly dear to us. While we thus congratulate your Majesty and your Royal likewise; strip off your borrowed plumes, and be men, left there existly be appointed. I would have you go and do likewise; strip off your borrowed plumes, and be men, left there existly be a fresh election of members in the convention errory year.

I do not believe it to be. Point out one rule, if you can, which is atted for anything besides mere local organisation; very valuable, truly, but nothing compared with a uniform and rational organisation. I would point to our incarcerated friend, Richardson's about the convention, secretary's delegate deputies, and, in astional delegation.

I do not believe it to be. Point out one rule, if you can, which is atted for anything besides mere local organisation; very valuable, truly, but nothing compared with a uniform and rational organisation. I would point to our incarcerated friend, Richardson's short, the filling up of the detail to be left to a national delegation.

It would not believe appointed by a new election.

It was a providential escape from the imminent danger that menaced you, we should pray your Majesty and your Royal thus congratulate your Majesty and your Royal thus the section of only crimes have been an ardent desire to improve the condition of their fellow men, and not through any feeling of disloyalty to your Majesty. We therefore, humbly beseech your Majesty, on account of their mothers, wives, and children, who, having lost their support, are left to perish, that your Majesty will be pleased to grant them a free pardon, and thus secure a continuance of that respect and devotion, which is due to a kind and beneficient

Sovereign." Mr. Bownan was much interrupted by some few individuals during the reading. The Mayor thought the latter part of the address not pertinent to the object for which the meeting was called, and wished the mover and seconder to keep to the object for which the meeting was called. A great deal of altercation took place as to the object of the meeting, when it was finally agreed, that on condition of the Mayor's granting the Town Hall (which he and the Corporation had invariably refused) for the purpose of setting forth the latter part of the address, that part of the address should be withdrawn. prudence and principle, as many of its members which ever took place in Carlisle; and it is now certainly were, it created a power which made the pretty clear, that the higher and middle classes are coming over to the honest opinions of working men. There is one remarkable feature in these proceedtion of punishment.

> CONDUCT OF COURVOISIER IN NEWGATE BEFORE AND SINCE HIS TRIAL AND AT-

Now that the jury have recorded their verdict against Courvoisier, we are enabled to lay before our readers calls of nature, he must put his cap on, and wait till some additional particulars, which may be relied upon called by one of the officers, which will sometimes be for their accuracy. At the conclusion of Thursday's an hour and a half, there are se many in the room. proceedings, when he was removed from the felon's dock to the cell, he displayed the same firmness and outward appearance of innocence that he had done from the first day he was incarecrated in Newgate. perhaps soon, that he was not at the meeting which When addressed by any of the civic authorities he was held on the 16th day of July, 1839, and would evinced a readiness to enter into conversation with have arranged to have proved that on his his trial, them, and on their quitting him he sat down com-posedly, and perused a French Testament, which he looked upon as of little consequence, and, therefore, with the best feelings in the world, and with a determination not to offend ar be offended, we would request them to reconsider their resolution of its revolution of its revo degree of fortitude which rarely supports the most matter of form, and it would be better net to go to sending a delegate to Manchester to reconsider that, guiltless prisoner. On Thursday night he slept soundly, any cost which they, as a body, have already decided." Gen- and did not wake until aroused by the turnkey in attendance—one or other of the officers having been being committed in Barnsley, not so much as a stone always in his cell since his committal—he then parthrone, or a pane of glass broken. Your petitioner spoken to by the Sheriffs or Governor of Newgate, he suppose that you are receiving this severe sentence for showed much reserve. Up to the time of his going to that, it is not for that." bed he seemed absorbed in thought, and appeared to be That your Petitioner would prefer, and look upon it struggling with his feelings as to whether he should as an act of the greatest kindness, being transported tiers of a well mounted fortress, and offering ourselves as petty targets, upon which their tyros might

Testament, and slept but little throughout the night, viving the seven years, and of being restored to his On being taken to the condemned cell, on Saturday under the treatment of this prison. night, after the jury had delivered their verdict, the culprit appeared to be sullen and reserved, and he endeavoured to choke himself by cramming a towel he is cut off from all communication with them until

England."

6. "That Mr. Titus Brooke be requested to send a copy of Mr. Joseph Crabtree's petition, detailing beat the world in arms if they had fought him by that his visits should be discontinued, alleging that mained. Before Courvoisier's conviction, a French more. he has made up his mind, and is quite prepared to die. The Rev. W. Carver, the chaplain of the prison, continues, however, unremitting in his attentions to the misguided man. After attending the prison chapel on ing its liberty! You will perhaps reply that you Sunday, Courvoisier appeared to be less nervous than have published your plan. Granted. But you must previously, and he passed the night in a profound sleep. be aware that no plan of mutual and general action On Monday, it was understood he made a full concan be established by mere writing. It is absolutely fession of the atrocious crime of which he has been necessary, to ensure success, that there should be found guilty to the Governor of Newgate, and the stateimmediate contact to obtain concert of purpose. ment has been reduced to writing, and signed by the prisoner; but the authorities object at present to its publication. In addition to what has already appeared the Radicals of England, and take their scattered the prisoner says he was dressed when he committed countrymen by the hand, and lead them on to "a the deed; that he turned up the sleeves of his coat before using the knife; and that all the movement Then let us "once more unto the breach, dear which the ill-fated nobleman made upon the fatal

have been shortened, it is extremely doubtful if, on the 18th of February, the Nisus brig joined the Thursday evening, it would not have ended in a verdict Malouine, and after ten days negotiation they took

The criminal has a father and mother living in Switzerland, and he has also a sister residing in Peris. King Denis gave his word. No communications have, it is said, passed between FOR THE PURPOSE OF SENDING A desire to see his uncle, who is in the service of Sir to him by the Shipwreck Society, as a reward for the constantly to Conce Athle Address to the Resistance which he constantly declined to accede to the request of the former. The unhappy man appears, in former life, to have

COURVOISIER THE MURDERER OF ELIZA GRIMWOOD.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

A circumstance has just been communicated to us. which, were it not for the confidence which we have been very limited, and at prices so lew that it is alevery reason to place in our informant, we should most impossible for the working men to exist: 900.1s. consider wholly incredible. He assures us, upon are working here at ld. per ell; 1,000ds. 11d. per ell. Mr. Bowman rose and after having expressed his authority which in such a case is unquestionable, that and other sets in proportion; so that it requires.

It appeared at the time, from what masgre evidence could be procured, that the crime had probably been committed by a foreigner; but the absence of any apparent motive, or of any article of property by which the murderer could be identified, rendered it, as on the late melancholy occasion, impossible, until now, to con-

nect any person with the crime. We give this information as we have heard it, but we are further informed that means have been taken to prevent this confession from being made known to the public, and that the most strict injunctions have been laid on all persons admitted to the prisoner to preserve the most scrupulous silence upon the subject.

Now, what, in Heaven's name, can be the motive for this secresy? Why should not every circumstance connected with the case be sifted to the utmost, and the statements of the prisoner be compared, while be is yet alive. with those of the witnesses examined at the inquest? Surely it cannot be the duty of any public functionary to impede the course of justice; but that seems to be the inevitable result of the present proceedings. We have as yet no proof that there was not some other party implicated in this horrible crime, and the public have a right to know that all means have been adopted to secure the ends of justice, and that no criminal is allowed to escape from any overstrained regard for the feelings of the prisoner. A very general impression prevails that in the confession of his last crime, Courvoisier has not truly represented the circumstances which preceded the murder; and it is but 14. That the convention shall sit during the wise and salutary laws, and govern the people in just that his account of this former murder should be closely examined, and that the absence of an accomplice should clearly appear.

It has been suggested that the Sheriffs, in the course they have adopted, have been influenced only by a desire to avoid the excitement in the public mind which might lead to confusion on the day of execution, but we can scarcely believe them so unfit for the duties of their office as to be actuated by such a motive. The assemblage will, under any circumstances, comprise all the amateurs of such swful exhibitions, but with the present police force and proper precautions no danger need be anticipated.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PAR-LIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned Joseph Craberce, late of Barnsley, in the West Riding of the County of York, and now a prisener in Wakefield House of Correction,

HUMBLY SHEWETH, That your petitioner was ried at the Yorkshire Lent Assizes, 1840, and convicted of attending an illegal meeting which was held at Barnsley, on the 16th of July, 1839, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Wakefield House of Correction, subject to the most severe discipline.

That your Petitioner is a man of very bad health; he has been afflicted with disease of the liver more than six years, and is at present very ill, not only of that complaint, but is also labouring under a pulmonary affection, which he feels assured must prove fatal, if some change be not made in his treatment. He is locked up in his sleeping cell at six o'clock

at night; a room about eight feet by six, where he must not walk about, or make the least noise whatever, but remain in perfect silence, till he is let out at six o'clock in the morning, at which hour he is taken into the day-room and placed among the convicted misdemeanants; and he must there sit on a form with his face in once particular direction, in order that the officers may see the whole of the face; he must sit there until nearly six o'clock in the evening, when he is again locked up in the sleeping cell. It is entirely close continement; he cannot walk out into a yard unless when sick, and then an officer is appointed to take a number of sick prisoners and move them round a small yard about twenty minutes; this may be allowed twice or three times a week.

That the following offences committed by your petitioner will subject him to be placed in dark solitary ings; and that is, the full acknowledgment of the confinement for three days, to be allowed no more than Mayor, that most of those now incarcerated for half a pound of bread and cold water per day. He political offences, were most cruelly treated; and he must not hang down his head, so that his face cannot would be ready to sanction a meeting for a mitiga- be clearly seen by the officers; he must not speak. under any circumstances, to any other prisoner; he must not stoop down to take anything from the ground; he must not turn his head any way; he must not stand up; he must not laugh, or smile, or make a motionwith his lips or his hands to another prisoner; he must not look a prisoner in the face : if he were to offend in any one a these particulars, he might be punished as stated stave. If he want to attend the

That your Petitioner never was an advocate for violence, but belonged to the moral-force party. He declares before God, by whom we must be judged, and

That there was not the least attempt of any violence took of some refreshment, and was brought into the did all in his power to prevent it; and he is led to press-yard, with other prisoners, for the purpose of believe that he is suffering in consequence of outrages being identified by Madame Piolaine. On Friday that were committed in other places; the Judge obevening, after the close of the day's proceedings, served, on passing the sentence, " although you have Courvoisier betrayed great nervousness, and when been convicted of attending the meeting only, do not

family, than he possibly can have of living two years. That your Petitioner is a poor man, and has a family

of small children depending on him for support; and down his throat; but his object was happily frustrated he has been six months in prisen, and then he will be

Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly prays that if ever pity did enter into the breasts of the members of your Honourable House, that it may do so now; and that you will be pleased to make intercession for mercy to be extended to him in his present situation, in order that he may be saved from certain death, in mercy look upon his miserable condition, and save him from the most protracted death. And your Petitioner will, as in duty

JOSEPH CRABTREE.

CAPTURE OF PIRATES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA. (From the Commerce.)

Paris, June 20.—Captain Maublanc, commanding the Bresilien, which has arrived in the Loire from the coast of Africa, had made a report, of which the following is the substance: The Jeane Frederic of Nantes, the Jeane Emelie.

and the Tragras, of Bordeaux, were successively plundered by the natives of the right bank of the Gabon, under the command of their chiefs Gringer and Manuel. After vain attempts during the last two years to take these negro pirates, one of them has just been captured by the Malouine brig, on the 10th of February, the Malouine hoisting English. colours at the mouth of the river Gabon on the right bank. Two boats immediately put off to the supposed English trader, but the French boats, which were well armed, and concealed behind the brig and Cape Carra, pursued the negroes and intercepted them. One of them was aground, but the other was captured, and on board this was the pirate Manuel. as hideous for his personal deformity as for his cruclty to our unhappy countrymen. He and his companions were immediately put in irons. In the course of the day the Malouine anchored of

Denisville, and the captain demanded a large quantity of ebony and ivory, as a compensation for the losses suffered by the French trade. The terror spread all along the river, and the inhabitants fled to the interior. In a few would however, they sent several boats with ebony.

a cargo of ebony, and released Manuel, taking securities for the remainder of the indemnity, for which On the 6th of March Denis received from Captain Roque, commander on the African station, the cross

gave to unfortunate Europeans. The inhabitants flocked to see a ceremony so novel to them. The crews of the two ships executed several manœuvres in their presence. On the 6th of March the Negro King came into the river, and was saluted with 21 guns, and when the ships put to sea, the day after, he accompanied them for several leagues in his handsome yacht, and parted after receiving from the captain marks of friendship and

CRIEF .- WEAVING .- We are sorry to state that the weaving trade in this place is in a very depressed state at present. The number of webs which have arrived here from Glasgow for some time past have

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that all Appeals will be heard immediately on the Opening of the Court, and that all proceedings under the Highway Act will be taken on the First Day of

By Order, JAMES RICHARDSON, Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough Leeds, 10th June, 1840.

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The rash, indiscriminate, and unqualified use of Mercury, has been productive of infinite mischief. Under the notion of its being an antidote to a certain disease, the untutored think they have only to saturate their system with Mercury, and the business is accomplished. Fatal error! Thousands are annually Mercurialized out of existence, or their constitutions so broken, and the functions of Nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder which we have in view and on Sundays from nine till two; and patients in ewes its fatal results to neglect or ignorance. In its the remotest parts of the country may be treated first stage it is always local, and easy to be extin- successfully on transmitting their report, which will guished, by attending to the directions fully pointed be immediately answered; their letters must minutely out in the Treatise, without the least injury to describe the case, and contain a remittance for advice the constitution; but when neglected, or impro- and medicine, which can be forwarded to any part of perly treated, a mere local infection will be con- the world, however distant. No difficulty can occur, verted into an incurable and fatal malady. What as the medicines will be securely packed, and care. a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of one unguarded moment, and by a disease which is not, in its own nature fatal,

and which never proves so if properly treated. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison,

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Mr. LA'MERT, SURGEON, No. 21, FALK-NER-STREET, MANCHESTER, Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London, and Honorary Member has your household been darkened by the gloom of a of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., having devoted his studies for many years to the various behold! a loud "No," issues from three thousand discusses of the generative organs, and to the cure of these insidious and often fatal discusses, at the various smile. The thing was undoubtedly a very dreadful therefore the smile of the smil Hospitals in London, and in the Universities of affair; but it was just such a one as unfortunately Edinburgh and Dublin, cannot refrain from direct-happens now and then, and will be likely to happen ing attention to the deplorable consequences so constantly occurring, owing to unqualified and illiterate men, presumptionally claiming to have a knowledge of these disorders, who are totally ignorant of the general principles of medicine, and either by unskilful treatment, or by the immoderate use of mercury and other questionable specifics, entirely ruin the constitution, by suffering the system to become affected, and the whole mass of blood tainted with venereal poison, causing eruptions and ulcers of a most frightful character on the face, neck, and body, which closely resemble, and often are treated as, scurvy, and dreadful pains in the limbs and bones, which are commonly mistaken for rheumatism : the whole frame then becomes affected with the most a arming symptoms, and a melancholy death puts a period to the sufferings of the patient.

The imperative necessity that exists for the complete eradication of these deplorable disorders is evident from the fact, that this deadly contagion may lay imbedded in the constitution for years, and it is of the utmost importance to those who are about to form matrimonial engagements to cleanse the system previously of all its gross impurities, in order to prevent those sad appearances throughout entire families, which are frequently the consequence of a protracted and incomplete eradication.

In those deplorable cases of nervous and sexual debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, where melancholy, distaste, incapacity for all Private families and individuals who may not be pleasures, both mental and physical, and all the able to obtain the Works through the medium of a enervating imbecilities of old age are its attendants, the utmost endeavours should be made to avoid the despair and misery which accompany these dreadful debilities, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently hurries its victim to the grave in the very flower of his youth.

To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. LA'MERT, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, can with the utmost confidence offer hope. energy, vigour, and felicity; and from the peculiar King Ernest, but it must be remembered that when nature of his practice, the most timid may feel en- Mr. Hume brought forward his motion to deprive tained for their recovery. The police having been couraged by the opportunity thus afforded them. The following letter is published by particular

request: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June 20, 1839. Sir,-It has been my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity; but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me. My cure, however, has been so complete, that it would be an act of gross injustice to your character and skill. society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness.

Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, which I was, with many others, unable piece of pageantry in the hands of her Ministers, and to resist. Years rolled away, and left me an altered throughout Europe and America, to be the most man! Infirmities gathered around me, and at the popular applause. To feast the aristocracy, and cortain and effectual cure ever discovered for every age of twenty years I was actually dying of decay—attend theatres and race-grounds, are well enough stage and Symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both a gradual but certain decay. I wondered at the in their way, but to really gain the love of millions, cause of all this premature debility, nor did the she must mingle with the people, and at least appear truth ever flash across my mind, until I saw an ad- to feel for their distresses, and manifest a desire to dress of yours, which made me fully sensible of my see them alleviated. miserable situation. The debility increased every renewed day, with the cause of misery, self-entailed gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments the many hours of darkness seemed awful; those beheld the approach of night with abhorrence. Under these circumstances of unqualified affliction, I journeyed upwards of ninety miles to have a consultation with you. I need not say how soon you were aware of my appalling situation, the anxiety vou manifested in accomplishing my relief, or of the confidence with which you spoke of my re-

> You directed me a packet of your invaluable medicines, and by perseverance in following your man! I transmit this account for the benefit of which has passed since the august and patriotic body others who may, unfortunately, be placed in a commenced its sittings—we must soon look forward situation of similar wretchedness. You may omit to a termination of its not very valuable about my residence, but if asked for, you are at liberty to give it.—Remaining, Sir, with every sentiment of

CHARLES NEWTON, To Mr. La'Mert, 21, Falkner-street, Manchester. Mr. La'Mert is to be consulted every day, at his residence, from nine in the marning till ten at night,

fully protected from observation. 21, Faulkner-street, Manchester.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

To the sufferers from Bilious and Liver Complaints. THE unexampled success of Frampton's Pill of L Health calls for particular attention. These the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death pats meals, Giddiness, Dizziness, path over the eyes, &c. a period to their dreadful sufferings. Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to their immediate use. They are highly grateful to the Stomach, create Appetite, relieve Langour and without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulations, rendering the System truly comfortable and the head clear. The very high encomiums massed upon them by a large portion of the public, is the best criterion of their merit, and the continual statements of their good effects from all parts of the kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price s. 13d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Brooke and Co., Walker and Co., Stafford, Doncaster; Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Thompson, Coates, Thirak; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresborough; Pease, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Goldthorpe, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cardwell, Gill, Lawton, Shaw, Dawson, Smith, Dunn, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Halifax; Boot and Son, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampion's Pill of Health, and observe Sold by Mr. Hearen, Bookseller, Briggate, Leeds. Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

CHALLENG. TO CURE BLINDNESS.

to cure the Ophthalmia, or Inflammations, Films, Scums, Specks, &c. Amaurosis, Dimness of Sight, without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of diet.

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes the first application that I make to the Eye, and I will not detain any patient longer than one hour.

N. B. In answer to the numerous letters received Mr. B. respectfully informs his poor country friends and minutely describing their case, and how they have been treated, shall have medicines back by return, with every directions for use to any part. Domestic Materia Medica Eye Medicines for the

aught by Jesus Christ and Robert Owen. Also, His place of abode will be made known by nand-UPON THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MAN bills, and this paper, when longer than a week in each place. N.B. Mr. B.'s home address is Bridgeman's Place Bolton, Lancashire, where all letters, post-paid, will be forwarded.

STORMY TIMES.

(From the World, a Dublin paper.) The last few days have been stormy-storm in the court, and storm in Parliament-tempest at sea, and hurricane upon land. An assassination epidemic, caught from a French infection, has seized the Euglish, while our miserable countrymen are boisterous with the pangs of hunger. What think you, reader, of the attempted assassination of the Queen, by Oxford, the quondam pot-boy of the Hog in the Pound? You regret it—so do we, and so we hope will every individual with a well-regulated so long as the world whirls round. Queens and princes are no more in the eyes of Him who watches

London contemporaries. "Hew out a huge monument of pathos, As Philip's son proposed to do with Athos:" and really to read the lucubrations of all the courtly scribes, you would think that they adored the reigning Monarch like unto a Deity, and could never be brought to scribble the same praises for another Sovereign, if he or she should climb the throne while they held the pen. But the scribes of the press have been left far behind by the parasites of other professions, and the Thespian corps have not been distanced by their neighbours, as will be seen by the following stanzas, which savour a little of blasphemy, chaunted at Drury Lane Theatre:—

"God save the Queen !- all thoughts apart-This crowning joy fills ev'ry mind! She sits within the nation's heart,

An angel shrined! There, very happiness to lure, To light it yet with glory's sheen-To glad the rich, to bless the poor-

God saved the Queen!" valty," says Swift, "has been Irish," and we have now Radical, Whig and Tory, uniting in pouring forth thanksgivings for the happy butcher, bellow forth upon one side, and Mr. Reytion to the throne. A question arises which is worthy of consideration, and that is, was Oxford employed by any party to destroy the Queen! From all we can learn we should say he was not: indeed his Hanoverian Majesty of his pension, the official Whigs warmly opposed it, and defeated him. Many humane persons think that Oxford is afflicted fuld. There may be some truth in this, and when we reflect upon the number of persons who jumped from the Monument, not long ago, as if it were merely a piece of amusement, one is disposed to lend some credence to the sunposition. In a place like the British Metropolis, where an immense population are huddled together. with vast disparity of rank, and temporal happiness -where profusion and penury meet each other daily—it is not wonderful that the wretched often very unjustly regard the wealthy as their natural enemies. As yet Queen Victoria has been merely a we believe she has said or done little deserving of from there to the Green.

AN ANTI-CORN LAW LECTURER.—A correspondent writes us from Choriey that they have been favoured with a visit from a gentleman named Hargreaves, of sleep filled me with racking horrors indescribable. who represented himself as a Yorkshireman, em-I longed for day—with day I was wearied—and I ployed by the Corn Law League, at a salary of £100 who represented himself as a Yorkshireman, ema year, that he had given twenty-one lectures, and ing their constituents were perfectly satisfied with what members of the Association. had put to route all opposition from the Chartists; had been done. and that he had at different times sent challenges to 'League' was encountered at Chorley, by a weaver shuttle, and by whom the "learned Theban" was, we understand, "pitched" in good style.

THE LABOURS OF THE SESSION .- Lord Stanley the other night, s ated in his place in Parliament to a termination of its not very valuable labours. What has been done? Something for the sinecurist and placeman—nothing for the bulk of the suffering people. Taxation has been increased; no useful reform has been accomplished. Our Ministers are satisfied to send up bills from the Commons and have them thrown out of the Lords, and then depart to Downing-street to chuckle over the do-nothing farce which keeps them in office. - World.

QUICK WORK BY THE RAILWAY .- On one of the station-nouse, and stated that his pocket had been his travelling associate. It was ascertained that he vile." had started by the return train to Derby, a short ime previous to the application; but an engine being in readiness, the plundered man was secured in the tender, and away they started for the supposed thief. At the turn of the railway, near the Derby station,

God, and to consider they are not accountable. The Chartist missionaries gave an account of their and consider it as a justifiable mode of putting an seven o'clock in the evening; Stockport, July the lat, the purity of the judicial establishment at Kilsyth. their own opinion. Such doctrines must of neces- Prescot and Rolliff; Mr. Smethhurst, Middleton, July sity be productive of great evil to society, and it the 5th, at two o'clock in the afternoon; Ashton, July becomes the duty of every Christian and well- the 13th, in the afternoon; Mr. Chapel, No. 1, or wisher to his fellow-men to hold them up to repro- Brown-street district, July the 6th, at half-past seven bation. The opinions of Owen strike at the root of o'clock in the evening; Ashton, June the 28th, at six all order and of all virtue, social and public, and o'clock in the evening; and at Hyde, on the 29th of break down every barrier of law and restraint, June, at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. making the passions the only standard of right and

and vice .- Winelow's Anatomy of Suicide. Russia was then about to pour three armies, at three establish a national press, for we are of opinion that different points, upon the coast of Circassia, in order the Northern Star answers all the purposes of a national to overwhelm by numbers the brave mountaineers.

Ten thousand men had then embarked at Odessa, friends of universal liberty. The proprietor of that and it was supposed that in a week or two after the above date, the Circassians would have to recemmence the war against forty thousand Russians, who are met to advocate, and we are, therefore, of ovinion. Harrogate; and all prespectable Medicine Venders by that time would have langed on their coast. To that the establishment of the above-mentioned press the Emperor of Russia nothing is so cheap as human | would be an injury to the Star, which would be a great life. He can afford to lose army after army, without victory to the two factions who now oppress us." the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, a thought of desisting from his first scheme of 2. "That having, by the foregoing resolution, exconquest.

SOUTH DIVISION OF DURHAM.

Binns, and forty persons enrolled their names on the spot; to form an association on Wednesday. The Jeint Stock Provision Store is going on well here, and we anticipate a rapid improvement in its trade. As soon as working men think for themselves, instead of think-land doing as their masters. ing as their masters think, and doing as their masters tell them, they will then begin to stand by each other, rather than give their pence to a band of traitorous shopocrats who will do anything for the rich and nothing for the poor.

COUNDEN .- According to promise, Mr. Binns went for railway-fare. to this place on Thursday evening to meet Mr. Love, 5. "That each association be called on for two shilsion which was adjourned to that night. But Mr. Love the delegates attending the General National Delegate was not to be seen! He never came near the place, Meeting, to take place on Monday, July the 6th." though all his men were there!

place was paid on Friday evening, and our friend 6. "That all monies be transmitted to Mr. William Parson Meerhurst was as good as his word—his police Smith, No. 9, Whittle-street, for the Treasurer. did their duty—perhaps more than their duty. But we excuse the "blues," for they are only the tools of his draw up an address to the different associations, calling reverence. Mr. Binns took his station in a square, upon them to subscribe towards liquidating the law where there could be no "obstruction," and had ad- charges for which P. M. M'Douall is responsible. All where there could be no "obstruction," and had addressed a numerous, peaceable, and attentive audience monies for this purpose to be sent to Mr. Heywood, for sible, in a worse condition. In Limerick, an overfor half an hour before "a little brief authority" became | the Central Committee." apprised of the meeting, and even then we believe there was considerable delay occasioned by the policeman which have not yet sent delegates to the meetings be the spot, and he had not been there a minute, before he delegates be returned as possible." ordered the police to clear the square. Mr. Binns then went to the magistrate, and asked him where the law was which made it illegal to meet there. He said that "he would not have Chartism brought into Staindrop." But, replied Mr. Binns, if you keep it out of the streets you cannot keep it out of the houses. "I'll tell you what, Binns," replied the magistrate, " if I possibly can get hold of you I will. There, now! readers, what think you of Parson Meerhurst, Justice Meerhurst, Church and State Meerhurst? Here is a magistrate and a priest avowing, in the face of Mr. Binns, that if he that our patriotic and unflinching advocate P. Mac for the benefit of absentee landlords. - World. net legally, not rightly, not morally, but "possibly," with an arrest on his liberation from the Whig dunwithout any qualification, any means, any how, by geon, as a debtor for law expenses incurred for the de-'hook or by crook," by fair means or foul, "possibly," that way which is first, whether it is right or whether it is right or whether it is wrong, "he will." What does this mean? Concensider it our duty to call your attention to his hard miles and a half on the London side of Steventon. spiracy, dark, foul, malignant conspiracy against the Queen? Oh no, but conspiracy for all that, conspiracy against George Binns, a subject of the Queen, loyally attached to her virtues, loyally opposed to her costliness and powers. Right Reverend Parson! if you have fend your rights and expose your wrongs in the face of the property of various and his property of various and his property of various. the fall of a sparrow, than the humblest hind who labours in the field. We cannot, like some of our

Is an insult offered to the whole community." You dispersed the meeting, but you have got the Northern Star into Staindrop, and you shall have more of them yet, or your name is not Parson Meerhurst .-

kept away. The Weardale farmers, the fine old English escape of Queen Victoria, and her youthful husband. led by Blue Miller, with his glazed hat and bright The Ex-Sheriff Quinton, and Mr. Thompson, the buttons. One of them was observed remarking, as he led by Blue Miller, with his glazed hat and bright came out of the secret meeting (called by the authorities nolds and Mr. Arkins upon the other; and we have without specifying the nature of it) "John, we mun no wish to do anything else than admire their devosummat extra or there'd be noan of this wark about

BISHOP AUCKLAND.-We had a serious affray between the police and some of the navigators living the Ministerial papers give a flat contradiction to near Witton, last week. The squabble originated in a any such rumour. The Tories may be partial to drunken fight, and one of the police and a constable mustered from Darlington, Bishop Auckland, and the rural districts, some of the rioters were apprehended and taken to Bishop Auckland. There evidently was with monomania, which gives him a peculiar relish some fears at an attempt to rescue them, for we hear for destroying Sovereigns, and ascending the scaf- that they were taken round by Etherley, to avoid the men on the railways, who, if they had known, would becoming a most unpopular force.

> THE CHARTIST CAMP MEETING.—There is to be a meeting on the Bishop Auckland Batts to-morrow, (Sunday) when we understand several strangers will be

> THORNABY GREEN.-At eight o'clock Mr. Binns will visit this place on Friday evening next, when we hope the spirited men of Stockton will do their duty. Mr. Binns will meet his friends in Stockton Marketplace, at seven o'clock on Friday evening, and proceed

# MANCHESTER.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF DELEGATES

was unanimously approved of. He assured the meet-

The circular for the establishing of a national press reargus O'Connor, but Feargus O'Connor durst not was then read, on which there seemed to be but one meet him. This formidable emissary of the opinion, namely, that although the plan was good, it was unnecessary, as they all approved of the Northern who sometimes superadds the nightbarrow to the Star, as an organ of the Chartist body, that journal being ever ready to insert their communications, make their grievances known to the world, and advocate their principles boldly and fearlessly. It was also the opinion that the proposition was extremely ill-timed, viz the very time that noble of nature, the proprietor of the people's polar Star, was, by the tender mercies of a Whig reformed Parliament, immured in a dungeon for advocating their principles. The delegates, therefore, were determined not to disgrace themselves by confident that if they were base enough to do so, it O'Connor, more than all the privations he was doomed to endure. Some thought the whole smelled strongly of a Whig plot; and, as to tracts, there was a tract society about to be established in Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and there was a valuable and cheap truct published at Glasgow, namely, the Chartist Circular, price one halfpenny, which had a circulation days of Lenton Fair, two gentlemen travelled by the It was stated that no copies of the Circular had of above twenty thousand, and was progressing rapidly. railway from Derby, with the avowed intention of found their way into this quarter as yet, but measures visiting the fair, but on arriving at Nottingham, one would immediately be adopted to remedy that evil. of them walked up into the town, and the other de-clared his design of proceeding to Lenton. Shortly tuents as to the number required, might communicate afterwards, however, the former came back to the with the Central Committees, or Mr. Richardson, book seller, Salford; or perhaps it would be more proper picked during the journey of three £10 notes, and to say Mrs. Richardson at present, she being bewivery naturally inquired whether any one had seen dowed by Whiggery, as Mr. Richardson is "in durance

The case of our suffering brethren was then taken into consideration, together with all the disagreeable circumstances connected with it, namely, the law expenses, bail bonds, traverse fees, &c., for which some of the bravest of the brave were likely to suffer a fur-The following is a list of menies paid by the dele-

The following resolutions and address were then wrong—the animal appetites the only test of virtue | unanimously agreed to :-

1. "That we, the delegates new assembled, expres LETTERS from Galez of the 31st ult. state, that our dissent from the plan proposed by Mr. Burns to pressed our dissent from the establishment of the na- Normanby.

tional press, as proposed by Mr. Burns, we beg to be understood, that we heartily approve such parts of discovere in the green sand, where it is rarely MR. BAXTER, of Bolton, who has restored to sight so many individuals, many of whom have the people of this place, which was addressed by Mr. been blind for a number of years, and pledges himself. Binns, and forty persons enrolled their names on the the plan as allude to the printing and circulating polinear Hythe Church, in Kent. The animal

4. "That the two delegates attending the meeting at Manchester, be allowed six shillings per day, and that James Taylor have two shillings per day extra

This is extra to the two and sixpence already called for STAINDROP.—Mr. Binns's long delayed visit to this at the last delegate meeting.

8. "That all the surrounding towns and villages

refusing to break the law without the magistrate broke carnestly requested to send them to the next meeting, it along with him. The consequence was, that Mr. to be held at Whittle-street, on Sunday, July 19th, at Meerhurst was obliged to head his police, and take the ten o'clock in the morning; and for the dispatch of responsibility on his own shoulders. He was soon on business it is recommended that as many of the same

9. "That we recommend the Chartist Circular, published at Glasgow, at an halfpenny, as a powerful auxiliary in the cause of universal liberty." 10. "That this meeting stand adjourned to ten o'clock

on Sunday morning, July 19th," ADDRESS OF THE DELEGATES OF SOUTH LANCASHIRE, IN DELEGATH MEETING ASSEMBLED.

COUNTRYMBN AND FELLOW-SERFS,-Having heard possibly" can get hold of him he will. "Can possibly!" Douall, now confined in Chester Castle, is threatened Chartist agitation, and for which they and him are now suffering all the cruel indignities which malignant ingenuity can invent, or defeated or baffled malice inflict-shall this noble of nature, who has done, dared.

those who wished to be considered respectable men, to who lose no opportunity to demoralize their minds, de- at the outbreak of the flames, and their discovery stop away. The effect of these wiseacres' advice was preciate their character, enslave their bodies, and ruin was purely accidental. exactly the reverse of what they wished; all the respectable folks came, and all the low blackguards or destroy their friends and advocates; and that, however much you may deprecate the employment of both.

| Control Committee of the York Liberal Association | Control Committee of the York Liberal Association | ever much you may deprecate the employment of both- | Central Committee of the York Liberal Association kept away. The Weardale farmers, the fine old English sided lawyers for the future, you will not be slow to was held on Thursday, at Lockwood's Hotel, when aid your friends to discharge any of the debts, for defence of the Chartists, already incurred.

The meeting then separated, all present, delegates and friends, seemingly highly pleased with what had been done.

Mr. O'CONNOR .- At the weekly meeting of the Whittle-street Branch, their attention was called to the articles in the Star, concerning the treatment of Mr. O'Connor, in York Castle. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to, praying that the report of the Commissioners be laid before the public, and if they should confirm the general statement above, praying "That the Crown be immediately addressed to both Houses for a free pardon, on account of his past sufferings."

## KIRKINTILLOCH.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10th current, a public meet probably have made an attempt, for the police are ing of the inhabitants of Kirkintilloch was held in the Buck's Head Inn, at eight o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a full and free pardon for Mr. O'Connor and the other incarcerated Chartists of England, and for the restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones to their country and their homes. Mr. Thomas Band, clothier, was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business with some spirited remarks. Mr. Peter Sharp moved a resolution pledging the meeting to agitate without cessation for Universal Suffrage as the only means of saving themselves from destruction, and their imprisoned friends from tyranny and oppression. Mr. John Goudie moved another resolution condemning the Government for their conduct in reference to the political offenders in England. Every Government, he said, had carned for themselves a name, and the present, he thought, might persons came forward and enrolled their names as [This came too late for insertion in our last,-

Public Meering .- On Thursday evening, a large and respectable out-door meeting of the inhabitants carcerated in England for political offences. On the was received with a burst of applause. Mr. M'Crae standard of fanaticism and superstition was lately raised here, the sentiments expressed by Mr. M'Crae were listened to with marked attention, and they seemed to make a deep impression on the meeting. Mr. M'Crae's address occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. Mr. Kirkwood then stood forward, and read a draft of the petition, which being put to the meeting, was carried by acclamation. It was be subscribed by the chairman, and sent to Mr. Hume for presentation to the House of Commons. The meeting, after giving three hearty cheers for Mr. M'Crae, Mr. O'Connor, and the rest of the victims of Whiggism, separated in an orderly manner. M Crae was engaged to lecture next evening.

Scottish Justice.-On Saturday last, Robert Miliar, Esq., procurator fiscal of the Borough Court of Kilsyth, was ordained by the said Court, to pay the enormous sum of twenty shillings to a young

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT.—On Thursday afternoon Mr. Ireland. Sure we are that the custom of appointing Pelham, the solicitor engaged to defend Oxford. Irishmen to fill the situation of policemen in the received, through the penny post, a letter, in the prisoner's handwriting, of which the following is a verbatim copy :-

" Newgate, June 18, 1844. ask him. as a prisoner of war, whether I may not be allowed on a parole of honour, and on what grounds. ask him, dare he detain one of her Majesty's subjects.

"I remain, respectfully,
"EDWARD OXFORD. " To Mr. Pelham, solicitor, Gravel-lane, London." The letter has been forwarded to the Marquis of

THE REMAINS of the Iguanadon have been r

RIOT AT DALL EITH. - On Saturday afternoon, som blished for that purpose."

3. "That Mr. James Leoch of Manchester, and Mr. James Taylor of Rochdale, be elected to represent South Lancashire in the General National Delegate Meeting, to be held in Manchester, on Monday, the 6th of July, 1840."

RIOT AT DALL EITH.—On Saturday attendon, some colliers and labor rers on the Edinburgh and Glasses and Labor rers on the Edinburgh and Glasses Taylor of Rochdale, be elected to represent South and committed several excesses by breaking windows, &c. With the a sistance of the inhabitants, the police apprehended several of the rioters, three of whom were sent into E linburgh, and several more were subsequently apprehended. On Monday, five men and a woman were arraigned in the Sheriff Court here, and, on conviction, were sentenced, four of them to sixty days, and two to forty days in Bridewell. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch was that where a personal interview is impracticable, a the coal pit king, for the purpose of settling the discus- lings and sixpence, towards defraying the expenses of present in court during the greater part of his trial,

-Caledonian Mercury.
State of Ireland.—The cry of famine—of death by starvation—is ringing through the land. In this city the distress is appalling, so much so, that the Lord Mayor and citizens, with that humanity which has ever distinguished the inhabitants of Dublin. have felt themselves obliged to assemble for the purpose of devising some plan to rescue the once prosperous and happy weavers of the Liberty from whelming military force could alone keep the starving multitude from plundering the province stores and baker's shops; while in Mayo, and some parts of Sligo, the wretched population have broken out into acts of violence. This is a frightful state of things, which cannot be permitted to last without imminent peril to the social system. Let political economists remember that transportation or even the gallows, has no fears for millions famishing with hunger. Would that our rulers, and legislators, and, especially, persons of large property, could be induced to contemplate that worst of all of the counterplate that we say that the counterplate that the counterplate that we say that the counterplate the counterplate that th calamities—a general outbreak, the result of almost universal starvation! Delighted are we to behold that England is beginning to perceive the danger, and that the honest portion of her press is sending fort its warning voice. The English people will soon unanimous in condemning a system only maintained ANOTHER RAILWAY FIRE.—The goods' train the Great Western Railway Company, which lend

fence and traverse fees of the Ashton Chartists, in August, 1839, and for which he stands responsible, we at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, about the standard of Stan in the withered heart you carry in your breast one solitary, repentant tear, in God's name, let it moisten this sentence as you read it:

"An injury done to the meanest subject,

"An injury done to the meanest subject,

"In you nave read on solition of property or various and descriptions, was on fire. The fixmes were raging the truth-loving, tyrant-hating band of gallant spirits, who emulated his virtuous daring, and turned the useless. The engineer, as the only alternative which courts of exclusive law persecution into meetings of was left to preserve any portion of the property in the waggon, lost no time in getting the train on to the Steventon station, where assistance could be procured. Upon its arrival at this station the Correspondent.

WALSINGHAM.—Mr. Binns held the largest meeting that has ever been held in this place, on Sunday last. He addressed the people on Walsingham Batts for an hour and a half, and was listened to with the deepest attention. It appears that an attempt had been made a few days previous to get up a meeting, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent Mr. Binns coming to Walsingham, but lo and behold! when the meeting was assembled, Mr. Binns had more friends than enemies, and the Chairman, Mr. Coghill, and a few others, had to content themselves with advising all those who wished to be considered respectable men, to lose no opportunity to demoralize their minds, detruck with the burning waggon was immediately

> the Hon. J. C. Dundas, the present member for York, to the effect that, in consequence of "circumstances over which he had no control," he did not intend to come forward as a candidate at the next election. At the same time, Mr. Dundas begged leave to introduce to the notice of the electors of York a gentleman of talent and known attachment to the cause of Reform, suggesting the name of H. R. Yorke, Esq., as one eminently qualified to represent the Liberals of York in Parliament. An address to the electors from Mr. Yorke was also read, and it was unanimously resolved that in the opinion of that meeting Mr. Yorke is a most fit and proper person to represent this ancient city.

PURSE PRIDE.—It is to be lamented that the national character of the English is pride, and the meanest of all pride, purse pride. Even a poor Lord is despised, and to increase his fortune a necessitous Peer will condescend to marry into a rich citizen's family. An overweening affection for money, an idolatrous worship of gain, have absolutely confounded the general intellect, and warped the judgment of many to that excess, that in estimating men or things, they refer always to "What is he worth!" or "What will it fetch?" Were we to point out a person as he passes, and say, "There goes a good man, one who has not a vice,"—he would scarcely be noticed; but exclaim, "That man is worth £500,000," and he will be stared at till out of sight.

THE RURAL POLICE.—This objectionable force are

making themselves very unpopular in the country by their officiousness. In some places they have the impudence to question all travellers on the readto their business and place of destination. For the The adjourned meeting of delegates was held in the Committee Room. No. 9. Whittle-street. Delegates from twelve different districts were present, some of whom had not sent delegates to any previous meeting. Others who had formerly attended were unavoidably detained.

The Chairman read the report of last meeting, which was unanimously approved of. He assured the meet-persons came forward and enrolled their names as would recommend every traveller who is questioned. would recommend every traveller who is questioned by a county policeman as to his business or place of destination, to answer, as a respectable man in the employ of a bookselling firm, in Paternoster row, did a rew days ago, while journeying through Norfolk. A policeman stepped up to him and inquired where he was going, and what was his business. and respectable out-door meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Market-place here, to consider the propriety of petitioning the legislature for a free pardon to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and others, incarcerated in England for political offences. On the motion of Bailie Kirkwood, Mr. Robert Smart was using no more force than may be necessary for such one cannot be produced, turn the policeman out, called to the chair. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and intimated that Mr. Mr. about demanding of the publicans and beer-shep who crae, late M.C. for Ayrshire, accompanied by a keepers the production of their licenses, which they number of the brave men of Campsie, was present, have no more right to do than they have to demand committing such an act of ingratitude: for they felt and would address the meeting. This intelligence of shopkeepers and tradesmen a sight of their would hurt the feelings of their esteemed friend, Mr. delivered one of the most able and eloquent addresses At Denton, in the county of Lancaster, a few days ever heard in this locality; and, although the ago, a serjeant and a private of the rural police demanded of a publican, named Hall, a sight of his license. An old parochial constable, named Ellor, a respectable man, who knew his duty better than the rural police, said the demand was illegal, and advised the publican not to comply with it. Hall declined showing his license, and ordered the rural police to leave his house. On their declining to do so, the meeting, was carried by acclamation. It was he tried to turn them out, and called Ellor to his likewise proposed and agreed to, that the petition assistance. In the scuffle Ellor was taken and handcuffed by the Rural Policemen, who took him in that state before a Magistrate. The case was dismissed, and Ellor obtained a warrant against the Police Serjeant for assaulting him in the execution of his The Kilsyth instrumental band was in attendance, and locked up, but on the same night the Superinand escorted Mr. M'Crae and the deputation from tendent of the Rural Gendermerie obtained his duty; and the Serjeant, in his turn, was handcuffed Campsie on their way to Lennoxtown, where Mr. liberation. An investigation was to have taken place before the Magistrates at Hyde, the result of which we have not ascertained. It will be monstrous thing indeed if publicans are to be called upon at all hours to show their licenses to any Mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, discased nose, with noteurnal pains in the head and discased nose, with noteurnal pains in the head and discased nose, with noteurnal pains in the head and sometimes, till at length a general debility and decay of the sometimes, and a melancholy dath part. Instance in seven minutes and a half. Information are understood as their security, the distance in seven minutes and a half. Information are understood as their security, where a sight of them; and we hope the publican at Dentes the distance in seven minutes and a half. Information was proceedings commenced against them if the distance in seven minutes and a half. Information was given to the police of the occurrence, and, on alighting from the carriage, the gentleman was proceedings commenced against them if the whole train of well-will indict the two polices soldiers, for their intends who so nobly came forward as their security, to have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said the distance in seven minutes and a half. Information who so nobly came forward as their security, woman named Rae, as damages for an injury alleged to have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have been inflicted on her person by the said of have law proceedings commenced against them if the whole train of who so nobly came forward astheir security.

The full wind is the distance in seven minutes a officious policeman who may think proper to demand A FEW DAYS AGO, a poor man, named Duffy, was with the habits, manners and peculiarities of the the increase of suicide in this country is to a cergates, in pursuance of a resolution agreed to at the
brought before the Bailie of Kilayth, charged with
tain extent to be traced to the atrocious doctrines
promulgated with so much zeal by the sect of modern
report of that date, namely—Rochdale, 2s. 6d.; Oldinfidels who falsely denote themselves "Socialists"
ham, 2s. 6d.; Hulme, 2s. 6d.; Openshaw
lite and Christianity and which say the founder of the date of the date of the manufacture of the date of the date, namely—Rochdale, 2s. 6d.; Openshaw
lite and Christianity—and which say the founder of the date of the date of the date of the date of the heinous crime of being found drunk in the street,
brought before the Bailie of Kilayth, charged with
displaying the founder of the date, namely—Rochdale, 2s. 6d.; Openshaw
lite and Christianity—and which say the founder of a resolution agreed to at the
brought before the Bailie of Kilayth, charged with
Gloucestershire people, to whom they have already
the heinous crime of being found drunk in the street,
and, although the poor man offered to prove that on
deadly wespons. It is monstrous to put such power
the night in question he was quite sober, and walking quietly home, when he was attacked, and abused
tyrants when entrusted with authority in an English lity and Christianity, and which sap the foundations of society itself. It is natural to expect, when sey, from Rochdale, also advanced 2s. 6d. for defraysuch principles of infidelity are inculcated—when ing the expenses of the ensuing general meeting of men are taught to believe in the non-existence of a delegates.

It is natural to expect, when in the "black hole," one of the worst ing the expenses of the ensuing general meeting of dungeons in Scotland, where he was allowed to remain but in the metropolis of England the Commissioners for thirty-six hours without being examined, yet the literature of the divisions of the divisions. for thirty-six hours without being examined, yet the are both Irishmen and ultra Tories, the divisions court refused to receive evidence for the defence of are filled chiefly with Irish Superintendents, Irish agents, and are under the operation of an organisation over which they have no controll, that they
should look with philosophic indifference on suicide,
and account of the poor man, and actually fined him ten shillings an inspectors and pourcement. The following missionaries were then appointed, viz:
for the kind treatment and comfortable accommedative countries is, like Irish reciprocity in general, all tion he had received at their hands. So much for on one side. In the H division a majority of the mental accountries is a single limit of the purity of the judicial establishment at Kilsyth.

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for the poor man, and actually fined him ten shillings in appearance in the process of the is an Irishman; and a Reporter in his wake, who so often manufactures outrageous pulls respecting him, is from the sister kingdom; but no English policed man or English reporter would be accepted in

> counties of England will increase the dissatisfaction towards the Rural Constabulary Force.—Disputch. SUPERNATURAL APPRARANCES.—The belief in su-" My dear Sir,—Have the goodness to write to Lord pernatural appearances, that so generally prevailed Normanby and ask him to let me have some books to during the superstitious ages, has been gradually read—such as 'Jack the Giant Killer,' 'Jack and the giving way before the lights of science, and what Beanstalk, 'Jack and his Eleven Wives,' My little formerly would have been chronicled as a fearful Tom Thumb, 'The Arabian Nights' Entertainments,' "ghost story," would now be considered a symptom and all such books from such celebrated authors. And of a diseased imagination, proceeding from a morbid state of the nerves; that this arises from neglecting to keep the stomach relieved by mild aperients, has been frequently demonstrated by the first medical authorities. As some cases of phantasia have beer, attended with fatal terminations, our readers cannot do better than, acting on the adage that "prevent on is better than cure," occasionally to take "Fr. mpton's Pill of Health," which has been found most salutary and certain in all cases of constipation.

#### MIRCELLANDOUS NEWS,

MORE PROSECUTIONS FOR BLASPHENY .- On Friday "True Bills" were found by the Grand Jury at the Ald Bailey against several of the wealthy booksellers for selling the polished atheism of Shelley, contained in Moxon's edition of the poet's works. Moxon, the proprietor of the book prosecuted.

THE Socialists.—Amongst the addresses to her a public tea p? Aty at the Assembly Room, which was Majesty that have emanated from Birmingham is crowded to excess. The Rev. R. Shuckburgh, of one from the Socialists. There was such a racket Aldborough, was in the chair, who in his opening about Mr. Owen being presented at court, that we address dw At largely on the advantages of Teetotal

Lisbon, imputing to him disrespect towards the Queen Dowager when there last year.

MR. SWNFEN JERVIS has addressed the electors of Bridport, declaring it is not his intention again t, come forward for its representation. This step, ac mys, he has resolved on from facts "unconner sed with any general question of politics whatever."

M. MALGUIN gave notice on Friday, in the Trench Chamber, that next year he would move for the intal abolition of stamps on newspapers.

Scorr, the celebrated American diver, who leaped from the falls of Niagara, without sustaining the slightest personal inconvenience, amus ed the visitors or three hundred pounds in its erection, and I am to our Suspension Pier several days las week by climbing about the rigging of the flag staff on the pier working classes. Now, I should think, that in head like a man monkey, and litimately leaping from it into the sea.—Brighton.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET. - This annual entertainment provided by the Dake of Wellington for his brave companions in that victory which placed the reputation of his Grace upon the highest pinnacle Apsley House, with It gal splendeur.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY .- Every coming year draws closer the ties that connect Germany and England. The baths are now considered a remedy for all diseases, and promise to do away the necessity for all other modes of cure. Baden Baden, Carledad Spa, Kissengen Eme, are rising to great towns from insignificant villages, and threaten to supersede Cheltenham, Bath, and the marine water-

BUYING THE PRESS.—In the proceedings of the Jamaica House of Assembly, on April 7th, we find votes of three hundred guineas each to the editors of two London Sanday papers, "for services performed to the island.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES .- The country newspapers contain announcements of meetings of corporate bodies, and inhabitants of towns and counties, to vote congratulatory addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert on their preservation from Oxford's

MURDER OF LORD NORBURY .- Mr. Charles Kean has brought home from America a confession of the murder of Lord Norbury, made by two Irish la-

ROBBERT BY A SOCIALIST .- On Saturday last,

nd nnning in avoiding the traps set for them, enable them to effect an immensity of mischief. Liverpool Chronicle.

On Tuesday morning last, when the boat Morning Star, of Cove, was engaged in the haddock fishing the picture which the Reverend ignoramus has puts forth will, we suspect, be entitled "The Welsh brie cod fish, and when pulling it into the boat, observed a fish in its mouth. He immediately cut frightful monster, the "People's Charter." up the cod, and to his great astonishment found in the stomach a grilse weiliging about 4lbs.—Berwick

Mr. Swynen Jervis has announced his intention mtisfied with his Parliamentary conduct.

annoying Miss Burdett Coutts. At the Marylebone Office, on Thursday, he entered into recognizances to keep the peace towards that lady and all her Majesty's subjects. Mr. Dunn said, that Miss Courts en-

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.-Father Matthew serived in Dublin on Saturday, and proceeded to Maynouth yesterday, where he administered the emperation pledge to 10,000 persons. He intends to visit regards party of the country of Meath this week. He appounded yesterday that the members received late his society already amount to two millions, a minimum to protein of whom are women.

THERE IS IN A GARDEN at Genoch, a curious and instructive illustration of the effects of heat on vegetation. The root and lower part of a large cherry wee being on the north of a wall, the trunk is carried the fruit is fully formed, and in great abundance. Galloway Register.

ment of the British Legion. If such be really the fact, great praise will be due to his perseverance; and we would recommend claimants, of whatever anything to expect from the intervention of mere financial agents and contractors. They will do

THE Bedford Mercury states, that Lord Charles Russell has intimated his intention of retiring from the representation of Bedfordshire at the next disso-Intion, and says that no other candidate is yet talked

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A MINISTER.—The Rev. J. W. Morris, of Deanrow Chapel, Wilmslow, Cheshire, having preached a course of lectures against the doctrines of the Socialists, a few of his congregation have presented him with a substantial proof of their warm approbation, made by Mr. John Fletcher, of Poynton.

A woman at Easche St. Lieven, in Belgium, has been recently subjected to the Cæsarean operation, for the second time, with perfect success. A procession of the inhabitants accompanied the mother

absence from the last division on Lord Stanley's Bill. The Morning Register thus assails poor Joseph :-"Une of the incidents that formed the subject of Friday was the obsence of Mr. Joseph Hume, without a pair, on the night before. The indignation excited by this new proof of that ungrateful man's magined than described.

THE MAYORS OF LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER .-Her Majesty's Government have signified to the should they think proper to accept it. The honour is intended in commemoration of her Majesty's Parulation from those towns.

ARTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.—A very interesting sological specimen has been dug from the Grandy stone quarries; it consists of a Piesiosaurus dolichodeirus, embedded in blue lize. This antediluvian Tepule measures from the upper vertebræ of the neck (the head not being yet found) to the tail about 11 feet, and across from paddle to paddle five feet .-Stamford Mercury.

TREMENDOUS FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—On Friday week, a fearful explosion of fire-damp took place in a coal-mine belonging to Mr. Moses Cartwright, Which proved fatal to one of the miners, and has injured several others so seriously, that their lives are despaired of. The deceased, whose name was John Staley, was burnt in a dreadful manner. The names of the other unfortunate men are, Benjamin Gough, John Parker, Francis Dent, Gervace Peace, Parker, Robert Staley, and James Slaney. his reins." Derbyshire Courier.

FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.—On Friday week, a fearful explosiou of fire-damp took place in a coal mine belonging to Mr. Moses Cartwright, which proved our readers mark its effects. fatal to one of the miners, and has injured several others so seriously that their lives are despaired of. The deceased, whose name was John Staley, was bernt in a dreadful manner. The names of the other aufortunate men are, Benjamin Gough, John Parker, Francis Dent, Gervase Peace, - Parker, Robert Staley, and James Slaney.-Derbyshirs Re-

heir behalf, five out of the six, have received a free Isaish xi. 1-9. Pardon, and were on Wednesday last liberated from the convict ship, Justitia, at Woolwich, on board

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE. -A twelvementh since infidel, and a hypocrite, and the sooner he is speaks in most eloquent language of those qualities artist could have desired. Here sat a warlike old and they selected York Castle. An objection was there was but one Teetotal ier in Dereham, but by the unwearied exertions of a few individuals, society has sprung up wh toh now includes nearly a hundred members. On Thursday, June 11th, this society, strengthened by auxiliaries from Shipdham and Elmham, and at anded by a Norwich band, went Warrants are issued against Messrs. Simpkin and the banners num rous and shewy, and, though a little opposition was manifested, the whole passed off with considerab to effect. In the evening there was

fear Lord Normanby will not dare to receive the ism, and strongly recommended the formation of a Rechab ste Tent Society, on principles similar to that LIBEL.—Mr. Alaric A. Watts was on Tuesday estable shed at Manchester. Appropriate speeches sentenced to pay a fine of £50 to the Queen for a were delivered by the Rev. J. Williams, of Yaxham; libel on Sir J. Ommaney, Admiral in command at the Rev. R. Fairbrother, of Dereham; the Rev. Mr. Sc Att, Agent to the Society, &c. And a silver medal cas presented to Mr. Balls, tailor, by Mr. Spencer, of Norwich, as an acknowledgment, on the part of the Temperance Society, of the strenuous efforts he has made to extend its principles among his towns-

men. Various addresses were afterwards delivered of Parliament, and No-Property Qualification were lend their powers with cheerfulness and seal, to Numerous signatures were obtained, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

PUBLIC ANUSEMENTS.—A correspondent, whose letter came too late for notice last week, writes thus from Glasgow :- " A circus has been opened here these few days past, which I suppose will cost two told it is crowded every night, and principally by the place of patronising a showman, it would be better and more to their henour, to patronise the Charter, by giving their sixpences and shillings for its advancement. The fair also is drawing nigh, when an immense deal of money will be spent foolishly, Let the men of Glasgow, then, shew their zeal and of military glory, was F ven. on the 18th instant, at attachment for this great national object by contributing largely, instead of squandering it in drink and other fooleries, enriching people who are actually their cut-throats. That the Chartists, however, may not be deprived of some amusement during the holidays, let them have a concert, followed with which the donkeyfied biped has sent forth to the a ball, on the first night of the fair (Friday). This will give excitement, and afford ample amusement to both sexes, and at the same time the proceeds, which I have no doubt would be handsome, would be a great boon to the suffering wives and children of the Chartists.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

CHARTISM UNMASKED. THIRD ARTICLE.

In our last article on this atrocious pamphlet, we noticed some of the blasphemous assumptions and RAIS.—These hideous and noxious vermin were truths of which he has sworn to deliver faithfully the state of the controversy, and show that, of all who sell election colours."

There. Radicals, there manner in which it can be understood, is the most perfect manual of Chartism.

thought proper to give to the world of that most | Parsons' Complaint against the Moon, forasmuch

In page 10, the author says:-

"The Chartist harranguers promise the people heaven upon earth provided they can succeed in makof retiring from the representation of Bridport, for ing what they call the People's Charter the law of the reasons unconnected with party politics, when Parlia- land. Does any one dream that universal happiness,

"And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse, and a branch snall go out of his roots. And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him; the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of council and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord; and shall make him of quick underhe judge the poor; and reprove with equity, for the meek of the earth; and he shall smite the earth with the rod of his mouth, and with the breath of his lips shall he slay the wicked; and righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of

Such is the splendid announcement of the universal dispenser of genuine truth, and now let

"And the wolf also shall dwell with the lamb and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together; and the lion

the church which he disgraces.

The Rev. Gentleman then proceeds to give an explanation of the five points of the Charter, and a picture of that great measure, as drawn by a State | we may gather the remedy. Church portrait painter. Before, however, entering upon the subject in detail, we must direct attention to a fact which we think will satisfy our readers as to the excellent qualifications of the Rev. E. JEN-KINS, incumbent minister of Dowlais, and recipient expectant of some fat benefice, for the office of likeness painter, which he has assumed to himself. The fellow, with all his brazen effrontery, actually does not know what are the five points of the Charter-

He says, " You are urged to believe that your happiness would be complete if the "People's Charter"

This is a pretty fellow to enlighten the public. If he had consulted even our neighbour Mercury, he might have learned that the payment of Members were not one of the "five points." We remember our contemporary designated it the "Sixth leg of the Charter." and we know that upon that "point" all Chartists do not agree. But there is a "fifth point" about which the Rev. Unmasker seems to be entirely in the dark. He has never it seems, in all his peregrinations through Heaven, Earth, and Hell, in search of Chartist EQUALITY. heard anything of "Equal Representation," consequently, HE HAS NEVER READ THE CHARTER.

We leave this fact to the consideration of our readers, and proceed to exhibit the infamous daubs world as portraits.

nothing at present as to the heart), or he would at | tually for support. least feel the necessity of putting their right places. When was any Chartist known to find them, so we at once invite the attention of our of hostility among the varied degrees, readers to the following finished portrait of annual find that it lies in the opposite extreme.

"What possible benefit can you expect from mischievous deductions of the hireling falsifier of annual elections, in other words, from annual bourers, who absconded from Ireland soon after the God's Word, whose labours in the cause of the destruction of the peace, tranquility, unity, and oppressor we have felt it our duty to expose. We trade of the country. You remember many elechave shown that poverty, as it exists in this ill- tions, and these have been often annual elections; dislike of equality in justice and in laws, an Robbert By a Socialist.—On Saturday last, governed land, is not only unsanctioned by, but and pray what profit did you receive from any of street, Huddersfield, and who was a member of the that it is in direct opposition to, the provisions of plaining bittorly that election times were poor times Socialist body in that town, absconded with £130 that Word of which the Rev. E. Jenkins profer them, being compelled to lose many days' work, belonging to the funds of the Hall of Science.

feeces to be an authorised expounder, and the land, as a matter of course, wages as well; and fesses to be an authorised expounder, and the and, as a matter of course, wages as well; and tottering fabric composed of civil enmity and civil would you wish to have these annual losses—these to the people. We shall presently return to this benefitted by them but the public-houses, and those unite with the wealthy, when it is plain the latter

There, Radicals, there is a picture of annual elections, drawn by the pen of one of the advisers of the stand-still policy. The painter is evidently a At present, however, we proceed to "unmask" great admirer of "still life," and the next essay he as the said Moon, by her influence on the tides, disturbs the 'peace, tranquillity, unity, and trade' of

one or two other subjects beside "annual elections." ment is dissolved; though he is quite ready to resign universal prosperity, would be What possible benefit can you masters obtain wise and honest, man. The former knows on how beg leave, also, to remind them of the characterby the annual engagements of your ser- fragile and artificial a basis his privileges rest, and istics of foreign nations; in many of them revenge, The fellow seems to be troubled with a short vants, or what possible use is it to the therefore endeavours to strengthen and preserve oruelty, and a total want of principle are to apparent; Mr. Richard Dunn, the barrister, has been again memory. In the former part of his bundle of trash, tradesman or the merchant to institute an them by crushing all who might possibly interfere, while in England, bad as we may be, we shall he has laboured to prove that the Chartists teach annual inquiry into the state of his books; or while the latter, though weighed down by poverty, generally find a hatred of secret assassination and the doctrine of equality in such a manner as to pre- what possible end can it answer that the parson yet feeling his mental and moral superiority to of cruel revenge. clude the existence of both laws and rulers; yet should annually demand his tithes and first fruits, those thus shamefully raised above him, cannot To these suggestions we may add, for the concouraged him "under the rose," and that he had here he tells us that the Chartists wish to make the &c. &c., to the manifest upsetting and destruction of refrain from murmuring, and from endeavouring to sideration of employers, masters, and others, that, Charter the "law" of the land; and, as a "law" is the peace, tranquillity, and unity of his parish! change such crue! and anomalous distinctions. Can while they are pampering their Swiss, Italian, and nothing unless it be enforced, it follows, of course, If this reasoning proves any thing, it proves any cement join such as these together! Why French servants—actors and refugees, &c. &c.. the that there must be persons to execute its provisions. too much; for it proves, not that annual election their interests, their desires, their hopes, are entirely poor English, who have so many and superior claims, "But," says he, "the Chartist leaders promise tions are bad, but that all representative govern- and totally opposed. The privileged strive to mono- upon their consideration, and whom they have conheaven upon earth." We ask him when and where! ment, be it national, municipal, or parochial, polize their present benefits, and to exclude with the spired, by their accursed Poor Law Act, to "throw We do not expect that the Charter, or any is bad; and we doubt not that in his sweet soul utmost jealousy, all others from a share; and they, upon their own resources," and to rob of their "re-favour 7. other legislative measure, will, of itself, produce ani- this parson hates every semblance of national free- who are thus despited and ill-treated, struggle to sources" at the same time, are out of employ, and versal happiness, plenty, or prosperity, because we dom with a deadly hatred. He may depend upon gain that position from which they are unjustly in a state bordering upon starvation. know that the Charter and every other production of it, however, this is not the way to attain his object. detained, and to the enjoyment of which, they know human wisdom must fail in making men universally The factions will yield him little praise for themselves to be entitled. through a door; and the upper part of the tree good, wise, and virtuous. Under the most perfect Con. thus holding up our "time honoured ancestors" to trained up on the south side. On the north side the stitution and form of Government which could be stitution and form of Government which could be the contemplation of posterity as a set of incorrigible tree is in blossom at present, whilst on the south side devised, vice and selfishness would but too often be fools, and proclaiming that a perfect despotism is found to mar the peace and disturb the harmony the most desirable of all governments. We are WE UNDERSTAND that General Evans has been of society. But because this would be the case, inclined, however, to agree with friend JENKINS. successful in his endeavours to put in train the pay- under any change that could by possibility be to some extent. We admit that annual elections, effected, does it follow that we must remain as we and all other elections without Universal Suffrage, are, or rather get worse and worse, because we are, and must be, a curse to the working man. But class they may happen to be, on foreign states, to could not secure all the good which it is desirable then we disagree as to the why it is so. We contend discard at once, and for ever, the idea that they have we should obtain ! The proposition carries its own that the fault is not in the "annual elections," or in folly upon the face of it. All human improvement elections at all, but in the base and wretched factions has been the result of a wise and salutary discon. Who have robbed the whole people of their natural tent or dissatisfaction with the existing order of and constitutional rights; bestowing them, instead, things. The savage is happy in his savage state, upon their own tools and supporters, and thus because he has formed no conception of one more making an election, which was designed to give perfect; but once awaken his latent powers; show the people the opportunity of making their wants, him that others of his race are in possession of wishes, and sentiments, known by their representaenjoyments to which he is a stranger but which he tives in the House of Commons and the other may and ought to obtain; and he is no longer the branches of the Legislature, only the means of happy, indolent, savage, but the anxious aspirant to securing power in the hands of a party for their a higher state of existence. The same process is own especial use and benefit, to the ruin and repeated at every stage of civilisation, and will, destruction of all the other classes of the commuspite of the Rev. E. JENKINS and all the priests nity. We are perfectly sensible that, as elections are and tyrants in the universe, be continually re- now conducted, and as they will always be conducted, peated while time endures; for this plain reason: until the people take the management of their own and child to church, when they went to return man, as an immortal being, is capable of an endless affairs into their own hands, by demanding in a manprogression in wisdom and goodness, consequently, ner which will brook neither denial nor delay, that Mr. Hume has offended his Irish friends by his in enjoyment and happiness. This is, indeed, "the the whole people shall be fully, fairly, and EQUALLY irrevocable decree of a sovereign God"; and, in ac- represented in the councils of the nation. To this cordance with it, we maintain that the enactment of state of things, however, for clerical friend is by no universal conversation in the Liberal circles on the People's Charter would have a powerful tendency means wishful to arrive. He evidently wishes to to produce such a state of things as in the end would, keep the people down, and complains that nobody is by introducing a better and more perfect system of better by elections, except the public houses, &c. disregard of the wishes of his constituents and the education than any the world has yet seen, by a We remind him that those who live in glass houses interests of Ireland, can, we are assured, be better new and improved arrangement of the elements should be careful how they throw stones. It is the of society, and the substitution of feelings height of folly in any partizan of the factions to pre of kindness and good will, instead of selfishness and | tend to lament over the demoralization consequent Mayors of Liverpool and Manchester that the avarice, prepare the way for universal happiness, upon a general election. Who opens the publichonour of knighthood will be conferred upon them plenty, and prosperity. If Mr. JENEINS does not houses, we ask! Who offers the abominable bribe to perceive that this state of things is predicted in the seduce the wavering voter! Who teaches him to recent escape from assassination, and will he con- glowing songs of the inspired bards of old, he has sell his country's interest for gold, and, more degradferred on the presentation of the addresses of con- studied the Bible to very little purpose. We will ing still, both to the giver and receiver, for drink ! just furnish him with one text which will show him Are not these the notorious doings of the "base that the Bible promises both the "equality," and the brutal, and bloody" factions, who have so long blasted "happiness, and prosperity," for which we contend, the fairest hopes of our beloved country?

THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ENGLAND.

No country is so blessed and so prosperous as

standing in the fear of the Lord; and he shall not general protection and the general welfare-where standing in the lear of the Lord; and he shall not be sha employed—where the poor revere the rich, and the wanting to the usual amount; and they at once, to anything of untruth to Mr. O'Connor, he (the Marquis) the question) whether the Government had any intennected body—and where the lowest is enabled to see communication and information spread in every rom any undue majour being imposed on Mr. O communication and information spread in every lower and information and information spread in every lower and information and information spread in every lower and information spread in every low are its parts, that there is no discordant, no on the poor. Well, however, at length the price fessional adviser to see him, that was not the fact. and the leopard shall lie down with the kid, opposing quality, no link wanting, no gap unfilled: of letters was lowered and, ye Gods, what a clamsy orders were given that his professional advisers should thorising the detention of ships belonging to the Ring. no nation on the face of the earth is so cursed and

deprived of his gown the better, for the credit of which should ever be the ornaments and accom- lady on a very quiet Lion, and away from her were paniments of power. Let us examine when it is darting some five or six little Mercuries. Here was that all classes act in unison, and when they act a group of Indians without clothing, shaking hands in opposition to each other. This will point with the civilized world, which was thinking of cutrich treat we promise our readers; in reviewing the out to us the cause of the disease, and hence

ledges it to be his duty to support and aid, in every and saying they won't take the opium at no price; way, propositions for the public good. Nor is this just underneath is a misrepresentation of a lady in the effect of duty alone; inclination comes also a wery uncomfortable position, having a epistle read to its assistance; for where men's rights are rest to her, and on the hopposite extremity are three or pected, their liberties, their lives, and properties four dirty little children clutching at another aforesecured, they know that they must strive with said letter, in order to show the natral force of curiheart and hand to support the building which osity, all for the small price of only one penny !" affords so desirable a shelter. They see that they were once the law, that is, if Annual Parliaments, are cared for—that their interests are consulted—and great variety of caricatures were called forth by its Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Paid Members they are contented and happy. Then it is they absurdity. One bore a kind of Mother Goose on au assist their fellows in society, in continuing and preserving such an enviable form of Government, such just and prudent rulers, so glorious a constitution. Then it is that every order unites for the common weal; all feel influenced by a wish to keep things as they are; the poor, bound to the rich by the "Come, my good men, you must not walk about in lasting ties of gratitude and interest-the rich being united to the poor by feelings of sympathy, and of soldiers are engaged in a warm contest of pen and gratitude also, for the assistance which they have paper.

afforded. single, each stick is easily broken-bound together. no human power can snap them. So with this abroad; that serious charges were brought against happy state. We to the invaders that would aim them, that they had burdened and dishenoured the against their safety; the humblest individual rushes to the defence of his beloved country, and all have and a mockery of national justice; that ing a stake in its preservation, swell the bands that they had deeply injured the people, and are formed and armed for its safety. The fable of always refused redress to their wrongs. When The "unmasker" seems to be remarkably deficient the body and the members likewise comes to pass; lo! a lucky thought struck them. We will not, in the necessary furniture of the head (we say each ministers to the other, and is dependant mu- they said, alter any of these things, but we will

This, then, is the grand principle of co-operation, a zeal for the general welfare—an interest in the rank Annual Parliaments or "Annual elections," as | national happiness-a fostering of self-esteem, of he calls them, BEFORE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE? Yet love and gratitude, of contentment in the people at this is the course pursued by the Rev. E. large. But if we look on the dark side of the JENKINS. We must, however, take things as we picture for the cause of dismembermentbehold a contempt for the poor, the weak, and the humble: a disregard of their comfort. trampling upon their rights, a refusal to admi them to a participation in framing the rules of action, which are to be obeyed by all, opposition to the popular will, and a desire to elevate one class at the expense of another. These form the groundwork for that threatening and discord. How is it possible that the indigent can are only seeking their own aggrandisement? How can feelings of mutual dependance and of union be nourished, when one order is raised unjustly above another, and when they refuse, without the slightest made confession of his horrible crime, we think it vernment. But he thought the shameful treatment of reason, to admit those below them to equal rights, fitting to offer a few remarks upon the subject. We though such rights are said to produce the prospe. beg leave just to remind Noblemen and others, who treatment was disgraceful to the age in which we lived; rity of the whole nation, and to be essential to the are so fond of having everything fereign, from a and he feared that it had been connived at by some freedom and safety of the subject. Where money, monkey to a mistress, including the intermediate Christian authorities—observations that were very loudly no matter how acquired, is made the test of all degrees of footmen-valets-butlers-cooks-with a things, where honours and privileges are lavished thousand others, that one of the most cold-blooded, only upon men, who possess the vile dross, there causeless murder-ever committed on an unoffending with, Let us apply the reasoning here made use of to must necessarily be a continual jarring between the old man, in the dead hour of night—has been competty and purse-proud oppressor, and the poor, yet mitted by a foreign servant upon his master. We

> Which of these pictures apply to England in the nineteenth century? Alas! the likeness of the second portrait is too forcible to allow of a moment's hesitation. Yes! England-unhappy England-is -the worst of all wars-by civil discord-order bills. fighting against order—rank opposed to rank—those of the same country-nay of the same blood-rushing to the conflict—the one for, the other against—usurped as calculated to injure the established church. and mischievous pre-eminence. God knows our hearts blood, when we reflect, when we tell of these things! Nothing would afford to us sincerer pleasure than to see our countrymen without a single exception bound together by ties firm and lasting. We know not a greater evil than that class should be against class; we would see the employer and employed, the capitalist and the artizin, the representative and the represented, the governor and the governed, join hands and ratify a sacred compact week. for general protection, amelioration, and advantage. Can this ever take place? It can-it may-it must -for one of the first steps towards that perfection, instant. which human beings are capable of attaining, will The Earl of Aberdeen presented a petition from the for leave to introduce a Bill for the regulation of the be the enforcement of the strong claims and inviola- suspended ministers of strathbogie, complaining of the civil courts in Ireland. ble attachment which should spring from human brotherhood. But how is this to be effected? We have already shown the way. Let the features of house. the first picture be copied-let those of the second be erased for ever-let all Englishmen have a voice in the guidance and management of public affairs : all matters affecting domestic security and happiness, or national honour and glory-let each conflicting interest be amalgamated and softened down of the petition at length, but in a tone of voice which in tone and colour-let the wealthy and the powerful not despise their less favoured brethren, but let them learn to feel that the prosperity of a nation accuracy of these statements, but he thought the concluded, and did not leave Dublin till a day or two does not depend on the gold scattered within it, on petitioner should be allowed an opportunity of provafterwards. its immense navies and armies, on its strong walls ing his allegations to the satisfaction of their Lordships. Mr. O'Connell asked when the report of the comand on the chicanery and tricks of policy, but that remark upon two points contained in this petition. The presented? it rests on a more solid foundation on the love and first was as to the inquiry which he (the Marquis of Norcontentment of the people! This, and this alone, manby had caused to be made at York Castle with rest to the Law Commission, whose report had not yet forms the bulwark of a country, and any system to the nature and object of which Mr. O'Connor seemed Sir R. Peel directed the attention of Lory Palmet raised upon other foundation must fall into rain to labour under some misapprehension. His (the ston to the recent cruelties inflicted on the Jews at and pass away with the things of momentary ex-

THE PENNY POST.

that where all the separate classes unite for the ders with regard to this, as to every other, subject. removing the prisoner to another gaol. Mr. Crawford, Similar instructions had been sent out to the consultations. They saw how great was the deficiency in the employed—where the poor revere the rich, and the wanting to the usual amount; and they as once, to authorize the poor—where the highest in the State make up this deficiency, lowered the price of postage. of Normanby felt bound to give the weight of authorized tion of introducing a measure for allowing equal political rity to the statements of Mr. Crawford and the visiting rights to the Jews. regards himself as a component member of one con- The reduction in itself is all very good. We desire to magistrates rather than those of Mr. O'Connor. So far nected body—and where the lowest is enabled to see communication and information spread in every from any undue labour being imposed on Mr. O'Connor, which that power is exercised for its only true and legiti- much of our praise when we come to re- labour imposed on him in consequence. It was denied that had been brought forward on this subject by hismate object. In such a state of society each collect that the postage was supplied from that Mr. O'Connor was compelled to perform menial link of the vast chain is dependent on the the wealthy, and that the new taxes to make up the offices. He volunteered to assist in cleaning the yard, always considered the Jews not a sufficient numerous other, and so finely and so perfectly woven deficiency of revenue will most assuredly be levied his feet, he desisted. As to a refusal to allow his pro-

First, the Queen's face was given to be spit upen ones shall be down together; and the non some shall eat straw like the ox; and the sucking so wretched as that, which beholds the distinct and stack up in one corner. This said face, it was was alleged, was refused admission to him, told him child shall play upon the hill of the asp, and the orders fighting one against the other—the rich en-found, could be taken off and placed on a second that he did not want to see Mr. O'Connor on profes-Liberation of the Gliscow Corren Spinners.

Liberation of the Gliscow Corren Spinners.

In consequence of the good conduct of those conclusions, and the kind intercession of Lord Brougham, body mountain, for the earth shall be full of the Was not called the was not called with revenge and hate towards because of second the was not called with revenge and hate towards a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called the was not called the was not called the with revenge and hate towards because of the was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty-stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stated that Mr. O'Connor's call was furnished with revenge and hate towards head serving perhaps first for a high-flown lover's a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty-stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stated that Mr. O'Connor's call was furnished with revenge and hate towards head serving perhaps first for a high-flown lover's a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty-stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stated that Mr. O'Connor's call was furnished with revenge and hate towards a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty-stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stated that Mr. O'Connor's call the humble filled with revenge and hate towards a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty-stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stated that Mr. O'Connor's call the humble filled with revenge and hate towards a chair, a table, and a carpet. He was not called from the deavouring to rob the weak and poverty stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stricken—letter—thus one penny franking two epistles—one stricken—letter—thus one penny frankin Mr. Wakiey, and other influential gentlemen on knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." their oppressors. This is a certain consequence of scrawl and then for a lawyer's long bill. Then it to perform any menial office. He was locked up, and their oppressors. This is a certain consequence of scrawl and then for a lawyer's long bill. Then it to perform any menial office. He was locked up, and tyranny, for so intimate and certain is the connective was determined, in order to prevent this fraud, to retired every night at nine o'clock, and remained till to between the various degrees, that we may oncill give the Ourse a blood was allowed never in the morning. Finally, he was allowed never his Irish Registration Bill could be through. when his state of things looks some- tion between the various degrees, that we may easily give the Queen a bloody nose, and accordingly a papers and other publications. There was another Lord J. which they had served two years and five months. There was another thing very like "equality" and "universal happi
your fine they had served two years and five months. There was another thing very like "equality" and "universal happi
your fine this state of a Government by the condition of a la
becoming red stamp is drawn across the royal visage point, with respect to which Mr. O'Connor seemed to he hoped, at the present sitting, to proceed with the The names of the parties liberated are Thomas ness, plenty, and prosperity," and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and "universal happi- judge of a Government by the condition of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and if the Reverend bourse beneath its sway. The degradation of the In the mean time, envelopes came out and prosperity and its the prosperity Hunter, Peter Hackett, Richard M'Neil, James Scribbler does not believe that to this state Richard M'Neil, and William M'Lean. The sixth, Thomas Riddell, is still undergoing his sentence.—Spectator.

In the mean time, envelopes came out and presented to the wondering eyes of modest youth as pretty an State, but of the Judges. They considered which was the most proper place of confinement for Mr. O'Connor, sengers Bill, and some other directions to York Castle was not the secretary of State, but of the Judges. They considered which was the most proper place of confinement for Mr. O'Connor, sengers Bill.

ting their throats at that moment. Here was a man hammering away at a large beer barrel. "On one When every rank has due voice and influence in the side? as the showman says, "you may see the creation and administration of the laws, each feels Chineses with wery fierce faces and wery long tails a responsibility cast upon himself, and acknow- a bidding defiance to the woman on the quiet lion,

> Scarcely had this elegant device issued, before a old lion putting his tongue out, and underneath was inscribed-" The British Lion sleepeth, and it requires a very hard kick to awake him." Flying away from mother goose and tumbling head foremost were several penny postmen dressed in their uniform, tively asserted the fact, and flatly contradicted the Among the Indians were some policemen saying,a state of nudity," and with the Chinese the British

The fact is, this said penny postage was a sprat The fable of the bundle of sticks is profited by; thrown out to catch a whale—the Gevernment knew that they were despised and hated at home and country, made a wreck of national honour electrify the world by a penny postage!!

MADNESS.

It is a fact worthy of remark, that madness always soars at the grandest and highest objects, as if to show how vast are the conceptions of the imagination when not sobered down and controlled by reason. The insane seem to resolve upon obtaining notoriety for their deeds, and are content with nothing less than royal personages or royal things. Thus MARTIN fired the Minster-the noble edifice of ages: RAVAILLAC stabbed HENRY IV. of France; HADPIELD fired at GEORGE III., and is now in Bethlem Lunatic Asylum, where he has been for forty years; an insane mariner threw a stone at WILLIAM IV., at the races: and the mad OXFORD attempted the life of Victoria. What have we to add to these but the one crowning instance-viz. the numberless attacks made upon royalty by our

FOREIGN MURDERERS.

As, at length the Swiss valet, Courvoisier, has

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-Friday, June 19. The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to torn and rent by internal divisions, by a class-war Duties Bill, the Indemnity Bill, and many private

> On the motion that the House resolve into committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, The Bishop of Exeter strongly opposed the measure The Duke of Wellington said it had been understood that amendments should be proposed on the present occasion but that all discussion should be deferred until the Bill, as amended, should be re-printed.

Lord Lyndhurst, their Lordships having resolved themselves into committee, proposed a series of amend ments, which however were not read, but were understood to be similar to those proposed by his Lordship the would be laid before the House. last session. They were agreed to pro forma. The House resumed.

The Bill, as amended, was ordered to be re-printed, and to be taken into further consideration on Monday The Canada Government Bill (having been brought from the Commons), was read the first time, and to the sentence of suspension pronounced upon them by

ordered to be read the second time on Tuesday, the 30th | conduct of the General Assembly of Scotland, in suspending them for obeying the law, as pronounced by

the supreme court, and affirmed by their Lordships'

Their Lordships afterwards adjourned.

Monday, June 22.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Feargus O'Connor, Esq. barrister-at-law, now a prisoner on the felons' side of York Castle, complaining of his treatment there. The Noble and Learned Lord read the statements rendered it impossible to hear them in the gallery. The and adjourned the Court. He said that the statement Noble and Learned Lord observed that of course he could know nothing of the truth, exaggeration, or in- adjourned the Court till the business was thoroughly

Marquis of Normanby's) object in sending down Damascus, and called on the Government to exercise Mr. Crawford, a prison inspector, to make that inquiry, the influence of the British name to secure to these was to ascertain whether the visiting magistrates unfortunate individuals the justice of a fair trial. had complied with their own rules and regulations in regard to Mr. O'Connor; and, secondly, whether he Hodges, the Queen's consul at Alexandria, to bring (the Marquis of Normanby) in this case would be just the subject before the Pacha, and to urge him to insti-Our sapient governors have made some sad blun- tifled in exercising the power which he possessed, of tute a strict investigation into the circumstances. after making his inquiry, was satisfied that none of the Damascus. When answers should arrive there would rules and regulations of the gaol had been violated in be no objection to produce them. have access to him at all convenient times, and Mr. peror of China had appeared in the Gazette; and, if it Crawford stated that the gentleman who was represented to be Mr. O'Connor's legal adviser, and who, it general custom?

made to that prison, and an inquiry relative to it was instituted, the result of which was that it was declared to be a very proper place. Application was afterwards made, stating that Mr. O'Connor could not be removed immediately without great danger of his life; and he (the Marquis of Normanby) directed that he should not be removed until inquiry was made into the actual state of his health. The responsibility rested with the Marshal of the Queen's Bench to carry the sentonce, of the law into effect; and he exercised his discretion, after a communication with the Home Office, in sending Mr. O'Connor away. He the Marquis of Normanby) thought, therefore, that there was no ground for a charge against the visiting magistrates of not exercising their power of granting indulgencies to the fullest reasonable extent in this case; and he hoped, therefore, that Mr. O'Connor. feeling that the utmost possible extent of indulgence had been granted to him by the visiting magistrates of York Castle, would now conduct himself in a different manner in regard to them, than he appeared recently

to have done, and that their Lordships would hear no more complaints of this kind. Lord BROUGHAM said it was true that the Secretary of State had nothing at all to do with sending Mr. O'Connor, in the first instance, to York Castle. But he complained that the application which he afterwards made to the Home Office to be removed from that prison, was denied. With respect to being barred from seeing his legal adviser, the petitioner post-

statement on the other side. The Marquis of NORMANBY said, Mr. Crawford's statement was that he was told that Mr. Clarkson, who was described as the professional adviser of Mr. O'Connor, wished to see him; but, on inquiry, he found that it was not on professional business. He was convinced that Mr. O'Conner's professional adviser was not refused admission to him, because strict orders were given that his friends and relations should be admitted at proper and convenient times, and, above all, that his professional adviser should have easy and

ready access to him The Bishop of Exeter, in a very powerful speech brought forward his motion for returns relative to free emigration to New South Wales. After some conversation on this subject, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Friday, June 19. Mr. Gillon presented a petition from Edinburgh.

with upwards of 19,000 signatures, complaining of the conduct of the General Assembly of Scotland, in suc pending the ministers of Strathbogie. Mr. Thesiger presented a petition from officers who had been in the employ of the East India Company, complaining of the allowances made to them; and he afterwards gave notice, that on the 2nd July he would

call attention to its complaints and prayer. Sir R. Peel said that if Lord Palmerston had been present, he would have made inquiry respecting the treatment of the Jews at Damascus. The Right Hon. Baronet then observed, that having seen in the public papers a document purporting to be a despatch from the Governor-General of Jamaica, containing his address to the House of Assembly of that island. in which he congratulated the members upon the happy termination of the session, and thanking them for their zealous devotion to their public duties, -he asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the

report was authentic? Lord J. Russell observed, that with regard to the first question, he doubted not that his Noble Friend would be perfectly ready to give an answer. With respect to the second subject, he had to state that the published report of the despatch was perfectly correcte he had directed that it should be printed, for the purpose of being laid before Parliament. Her Majesty's Government felt the greatest gratification at the con-

Sir R. Peel added that the object of the first question was not to throw blame upon her Majesty's Gothe Jews of Damascus was not an unfitting subject to Sir. R. Peel having inquired when the " Ecclesiastical

Duties and Revenues" Bill was to be further proceeded Lord J. Russell said that he should defer it till Monday week; that he should then proceed with it, and

that he hoped to be able to pass it this session. On the motion of Lord Stanley, the House at last got into committee on the "Registration of Voters, Ireland" Bill. Lord Morpeth then rose to move an amendment to

on the register all the voters now on it, so long as their right to remain endured under the existing law, unless by loss of qualification, or by death, or by proof of fraudulent personation, they should become disentitled to the franchise. This amendment was supported by Mr. Sheil, Dr. Stock, Mr. E. Roche, Mr. J. Grattan. Mr. Pigot, and Mr. Macaulay. Lord Stanley spoke in support of his own cause:

and was followed by Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Lord Powerscourt, and Sir Edward Sugden, The Committee eventually divided. The ameniment was carried by 296 to 289; majority in its A discussion then arose as to when the Bill should be

again proceeded with. Lord Stanley wished Monday, Lord J. Russell preposed Thursday. It will be brought forward on Monday, and then the matter will be again discussed. Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he should hereafter, when the Committee was again moved, renew his motion for an instruction to the Committee to define the franchise. The orders were then disposed of, and the Hease

adjourned. Mondey, June 22.

Mr. T. Duncombe presented a petition from the Democratic Association of Dundee, praying for Universal Suffrage; and another petition from a place in Lancashire, complaining of the treatment of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and others convicted of political offences, and praying for a relaxation of their treatment. Mr. Aglionby presented a similar petition from the Chairman of a public meeting in Carlisle. Tkey prayed that those who were convicted of political misdemen nours might not be treated as felons. Mr. Agliouby asked when the examination and the

report of the treatment of Mr. F. O'Connor in York Cas-Mr. Fox Maule said he must first look over them to see if he could agree to their presentation. Mr. Aglionby thereupon repeated the notice he had formerly given of a motion for their production. Sir Robert Peel presented a petition from the seven ministers of the Presbytery of Strathbogie, in reference

the General Assembly. Mr. F. Dundas gave notice that he should to morrow

ask a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the Crown Lands in North America. Sir E. Knatchbull called the attention of the House to an unfounded statement in the Brighton Guardien, reflecting on the conduct of Sir A. Dalrymple as a member of the London and Greenwich Railway Committee.

Mr. Shaw called the attention of the House to statement in the Morning Chronicle, that, in order to attend the division on the Irish Registration Bill, he had neglected his public duties as Récorder of Dublin. was, utterly without foundation, for he had not

mission upon slavery in British India would be Sir J. Hobhouse said the subject had been referred

Lord Palmerston stated that he had instructed Col.

had not, why there had been that departure from the

Lord Palmerston answered that the order referred to had been omitted from the Gazette through an eversight. Lord J. Russell, on the House having arrived at the erders of the day, moved the consideration of

GENTLEMEN, -We are induced to address the following remarks to you as a justification for our non-com-The book upon every man who embraces our precipit is the friend of universal freedom, and the every oppression. As such we stretch the fraternal hand to you, and recognise in each of you a brother and a friend. The object for which you have assembled is a great, responsible, and honourable work, doubly imperative upon us from the dilapidation of our party, and the disorganization of the masses. No consideration would have prevented us from sending a delegate to commune with you and assist you, but the conviction that every end would be answered by the following letter, without the necessary expense of delegating a person from our districts to deliberate with rience, that our claims are disregarded when robed in you in Manchester.

First, then, the object of your meeting-to devise an efficient plan of national organisation. Now, the Central Committee of Glasgow—the Northern Political Unions -O'Connor's, O'Brien's, and a multitude of other plans have been put forward, each differing from the other, but ALL good enough to attain the end, if once put into practice. Your are mistaken if you imagine that the people are disunited because no efficient plan has been propounded. The fact is, no plan has been adoptedno plan has been tried. Why wonder, then, at nothing being done? What we require just now is not invention, with its plans, but industry, ceaseless, untiring industry, in carrying into operation already existing plans. What is wanted most just now is honest, fearless, indefatigable leaders, who can not only talk, but work-who can call meetings, as well as address them, and superintend the simple process of erganisation. We are too apt to magnify the difficulty of creating and giving a right direction to public minion; and, the moment we fail in accomplishing our task, we attribute the failure to the incompetency of our plans. Now, there is a greater stumbling-block

than this, and on which many a glorious cause has been made shipwreck. It is the frequency with which indiwidnals flatter themselves that all will go well on without their aid. That a little leisure—a little rest-a little carelessness on his part will never be felt by the way of illustrating the fallacy of such a notion, the simple process of the motion of a water wheel. A wheel of large dimensions will require the pressure of a greater body of water, than if it were a halfpenny windmill whirled round a pin for its pivot, by a breath or a breeze. Now, it is known to all that the water wheel depends for its motion on the volume of water brought to bear upon it. And what is water? It is an aggregate of drops, as earth is an aggregate of atoms. Ocean itself consists and is made up of drops, individual drops, and the force of water upon a wheel con-nists ensirely on the number of drops bound together. The same volume of water which turns a wheel, when brought to bear at one time upon one point, would never produce any effect upon the wheel, if it were to be poured upon it by a continuous succession of drops. Now, the weak apology of undiscerning men, that their small labours would never be missed, if they neglected their share of usefulness, only required to be universally carried out to be universally refuted. It would be just as rational to say our labours will not be lost if they are lost-it is only altering the words without adding to, er detracting from, the sense. Humanity, like the com wave, is made up of drops—is an aggregate of units, and, when united, we resemble the ocean for power, when divided, we are but as a drop to the socan—as weak and as useless! Who can tell what will be lost or undone, which by one drop of ocean, or one individual of a nation more than what is already bound together, might easily be accomplished. The mation is too much scattered in thought—there is too much dislocation—there is no principle of cohesiveness

se not like the main, resistless as its tide." Organisation is the great desideratum of our party; but South Durham is a practical proof that organisaion can be carried on without the expense of general delegations. Plans can be started by any one, which, if persevered in, must be beneficial. There needs no Convention to propound a plan, for they cannot be too simple for the times. Remember it is the working men, and not a Convention, that can work out a plan, and you cannot get a plan to work well unless you have simplicity stamped upon it. Now we have had no Convention to dictate a plan for South Durham ; but we have got a plan which works well. It does not remain a dead letter on the minute book, but we are working it out; it is as follows :-

-we do not amalgamate -we are scattered like drops-

We have fixed Bishop Anckland as the centre from which we are to describe a circle, embracing our towns

As soon as ten persons are obtained who pledge themselves to our cause, and agree to subscribe one penny per week to advance it, a person amongst the ten is appointed by mutual assent, to collect the money, to whom we attach the name of class leader. The class leaders for each town or village form the

committee for each town or village, out of whom a secretary and treasurer, in one person, is appointed, to whom each class leader, in his town or village, pays tempence per week, the collections of his class. To centralise the strength of our party, and thus extend our usefulness, each village or town committee of class leaders send a delegate down to Bishop Anckland, the first Tuesday in every month. These delegates appoint a treasurer and secretary, to whom all the other secretaries and treasurers are subservient. They pay to him all their funds once a month, through their delegate, so that the delegate meeting for a FEARGUS O'CONNOR, THE SHABBY GOdistrict may be a centre of operations, provided with the sizews of war, and unimpeded by any casualties that beset a disorganised body. These delegates fix the missionary-fix his salary-and take the entire merulation of the movement in their district.

The class leaders are elected by the members ever six months, on the 1st July, and 1st January. The committees are co-existent with the class The delegates are chosen for six months, according

the dates of the class leaders' election. same time and date, so that all the elections of officers in every part of our district may be done on the same day, any member being capable of re-election if the As soon as our classes extend, and our funds increase

beyond our necessary expenditure for the district, we proceed to another part of our county, with our surplus funds describe a new but similar circle to our own, form classes, raise funds, establish our system of government, and leave them going on as we begun; so spreading over the whole county, enlightening every part, and inspiring all with hope, confidence, and

want a Convention, to guide public opinion when once excited and organised. Don't forget "and organised;" for a Convention existing without an organised people winne which, for any length of time, were to bring ruin Epon the most active spirits in the cause. Such a Convention was our first. It was supported by a comparatively few of those who hold our opinions. All their calculations, were necessarily rough guess work. The national strike was a proof of this. They fixed a strike before they knew its practicability, as was evibe accomplished. And when they returned from their inquiring tour they were no wiser than before, for the people nowhere being organised, all was a species of ground-work to go upon-no power to back it-no funds to render it available as a national engine of

We do not blame the Convention for their incapacity. camstances; but we attribute all that was not done by that body to the want of organization. The county of Durham had its representative in that Convention, supconfident that many of our home advocates were doing far more service to the cause at not a fraction of the

in their neighbourhood. The employment of a mismisery is one of the duties of those delegates, as seen as they command funds adequate to his main-

This missionary penetrates new districts—forms new descer enimates the eld ones and, in the course of time, gives birth to new missionaries, until the whole that is done-when such a county represents, in ministure, the whole length and breadth of the landthen, but not till then, can we call a Convention—then. but not till then, will a Convention be of use-then, but net till then, will the will of the Convention become the law of the hand.

And who will suggest the expensive delegation of a mablic body to form classes in our towns and villages the only seemany, slep now to be taken—when that hersiness can be dens without such assistance, and better without such assistance than with it? Organintion is the foundation stone of that temple of liberty which is to afford protection to all. Let us then attend to this. We are doing it in South Durham, and before many months have elapsed we shall be like a swiftmiling vessel in a fleet of ships, that has shot so far a head, that we shall be obliged to pull up, till the lagrards in the fleet have overtaken us. We are rejoiced to state that our cause is prospering here. God shrink not from the responsibility of telling the grant that it may prosper still more! until we are Government and Mr. Fac-to-tum Magistrate Banhand clasped to hand, and heart joined to heart, celeleating the jubilee of England's emancipation! We may be wrong in the means we have adopted here, but it is because we see no possibility of any other practicable and useful plan being suggested that we decline sending a delegate.

Should, however, your deliberations throw more before Mr. Inspector Crawford, and that Mr. expenses attending the prison, and all the abuses within To Agents.—We have again to complain of the late WE HAVE RECEIVED a letter from Glasgow which forthcoming, we will throw aside the harness which has had its use, to brace on new and better, which will enable us to accomplish what the other has left undone. It is our love of the cause that has dictated this letter, of the rules and regulations of the prison," and and we readily admit that it is your love of the cause that has brought you together. So far, then, we are upon equal terms. We are indissolubly united in the bonds of one common principle, and only require a themselves afterwards denonnced as "illegal" reciprocity of good feeling and honesty to be united by uniformity of action as well.

Ulterior measures will not be dreamt of till we can work them out. When we have found, as we believe we shall find, that all our union, intelligence and remonstrance will be of no avail in obtaining a peaceable and bloodless concession of our rights-when we have found, by expethe snowy garb of peace,—then reason, religion, humanity, will lay aside the harmlessness of the dove for the lion's heart and the tiger's rage. Then will time confirm the warning truth in the triumph of our cause and the death of our tyrants, that "all they that take the sword shall perish by the sword," and in that grave of dethroned despots and dismantled pride will be shrouded the fountains of our tears and the cause of every curse. Then will the time have arrived when the tyrant's sword will become a people's plough-share, and the soldier's spear a toiler's pruning-hook-nation will not lift hand against nation, neither will they learn war any more. To hasten that day we will plead and toil, and suffer, and ever learn to love our country as we love our homes—to love our neighbours as we love ourselves.

JACOB HODGSON. Chairman of the South Durham Delegates. West Auckland, June 14, 1840.

#### THE PORTRAITS.

Subscribers in Lancashire will receive, with this Day's Number, a Portrait of the "Old King,"

## STATE PROSECUTIONS.

(From the Weekly Dispatch of June 21.) DELEASE OF MR. JOHN CLEAVE FROM IN THE COMPTER .- "This ill-used man, after an imprisonment of about four weeks, has been released from confinement in the Compter, by an released from confinement in the Compter, by an order from Lord Normanby. Some time since a else to be fools! What, on earth, does any living memorial, numerously and respectably signed, praying for a mitigation of punishment, was presented ing for a mitigation of punishment, was presented of Mr. Crawford and of the Visiting ing for a mitigation of punishment, was presented to his Lordship by Mr. Grote. Mr. Grote was attended by Mr. Patrison and Mr. Lowe. The former gentleman fully stated the case, and urged the Marquis to remit that portion of the sentence which related to imprisonment. This Lord Normanby has done, and Mr. Cleave is now at large manby has done, and Mr. Cleave is now at large; but he had to discharge the fine of £20, and he is still held in sureties for his good behaviour for two vears: and this while another individual, who not only published the Letters, but printed them, has escaped scot-free. The fact, therefore, that Mr. Cleave is still held to bail, that he has expended £70 in this affair, and has been under the necessity of quitting his business, are matters sufficiently grievous, and betray a great want of feeling on the part of the Whigs. A remission of a portion of Mr. Cleave's sentence implies that he has been hardly dealt with, and which is acknowledged by the Judge liberating him: and the sooner the restrictions placed upon his conduct are removed and the fine paid and shall have. They want no snuming, specious, back to him, the greater will be the credit due glosing, shifting, lying speeches from either Upper A word to Mr. Fox Maule. He stated in his upon his conduct are removed and the fine paid and shall have. They want no shuffling, specious,

The following subscriptions have been received towards paying the fine and heavy law expenses inflicted on Mr. Cleave :-

A few friends at Salisbury, per Mr. Rees, bookseller ... ... Mrs. Barchard, Squeers Mount Mr. Tidd, Goswell-street ... 0 1 0 R. F. B., per Mr. Jeffries Ecce Homo ... ... Mr. Hobson, Leeds ... ... ... 2 2 0 Mr. C. F. Green ... ... 1 0 0 A Dear Lover of Whiggery ... ... 0 0 6

It is respectfully suggested to the public generally. and more especially to those engaged in the bookand more especially to those engaged in the book. over them to see if he could agree to their presentathat, therefore, to them must be the blame, if any, selling and publishing trade, that both their interest tion. Now, why should Mr. Fox Maule feel any be attributed. The Visiting Justices are completely and their duty consist in bearing a portion of this expense; there being scarcely a bookseller in the kingdom who is not equally liable to a similar oppression. whenever it shall please the emissaries of bigotry and fanaticism to arraign them before a prejudiced

#### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1840.

VERNMENT." AND THE YORKSHIRE "SHALLOWS."

tion of Mr. Inspector CRAWFORD's "report" to the House of Commons, of the actual state of matters, ing lawyer of the whole lot. We perceive that he ascertained by him, on personal enquiry, as to the has given notice of a motion for their production; treatment of Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, in York and we can have no doubt that he will have honesty Castle, previous to the first day of the present and courage to persevere in his motion; though we The secretaries and treasurers to be elected for the month; as to his treatment in York Castle since know that the government, and especially Lord that period; as to the bearing of all the evidence Normanny, will not consent to the production if it obtained by him in his two missions of enquiry, can by any means be evited. We bid them to "despair on the fourth and on the ninth days of June, their charm." It cannot be evited. The report respectively, upon the several allegations contained in Mr. O'Connon's petition of the 24th of May; as to the manner in which the evidence of all the parties, examined in Mr. O'Connon's absence, on the 4th June, agreed with the evidence of the same parties, examined in Mr. O'CONNOR's presence, on the 9th June; as to the fact of whether the witnesses, When each county is thus prepared, we shall then upon whose testimony, (secretly taken, in the absence of Mr. O'CONNOR, on the 4th June,) the "iustification" of the Yorkshire Magistrates, or is a heavy burthen upon the elite of our party, to con- rather of their fac-to-tum, Mister Magistrate Bar-NARD HAGUE, and his denial of the allegations contained in Mr. O'CONNOB's Petition were founded, did or did not commit PERJURY; as to whether the said Mr. Inspector CRAWFORD did or did not find it necessary for his own honour and denced from delegates being despatched to districts safety, in spite of the interference of after the strike had been fixed, to see whether it could Mister Magistrate Barnard Hagur, to order the word "RETRACTED" to be affixed to every syllable of the evidence upon which that denial is founded: guessing calculation. Such a Convention could not be as to whether the evidence taken before him on of any material service to our party, for it had no the 9th of June, in the presence of Mr. O'CONNOR, and in the presence of Mister Magistrate BARNARD HAGUE, did or did not prove the letter of Mister Magistrate BARNARD HAGUE to Lord NORMANBY. Me. They did all that men could do under the cir- dated "York Castle, June 1st, 1840," and purporting to be an answer to his Lordship's letters of the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 30th ultimo, to contain ported by our local influence; and, without detract | several falsehoods; as to the fact of whether Mister ing from the honesty or spirit of our member, we are Magistrate Barnard Hague did, or did not, in consequence thereof, refuse to attend the further investigation of the subject on the morning of the 10th Let our entire energies be directed, then, to the inst.; and finally, whether that evidence did, or did for this advertisement, a somewhat laboured mational body for this. There is no need of a centralised not prove that Mister Magistrate Barnard Hague attempt at an arguefied "justification" of these us, will be so immediately. sational body for this. There is not a working man not prove that Alister diagnetic Darnard Da telligence and honesty, but can form a class, collect the required, the performance by Mr. O'CONNOB, of all pennies, and pay it to a treasurer appointed by the the menial and disgusting services stated in his peticlasses. There are no classes so incapable and stupid as tion. Upon all these points it was air, Chrwyoko's not to be able to elect a delegate for a district or tion. Upon all these points at the air, Chrwychn's village, and empower him to sit with other delegates, duty, being specially appointed for that purpose, to for transacting the general business of the movement collect evidence, to satisfy the House of Commons and the country, as to whether Mr. O'Connon has been cruelly and illegally treated or not. Upon all these points we know that he did collect evidence; and we reiterate our question of last week, Why is not that evidence fortneoming! It is alike necescounty is classified-lectured and prepared. When sary, for the ends of public justice, and the credit and fair fame both of the Government and the Yorkshire Magistrates, that it should be produced

> O'CONNOR has made his statements, and the first law officer of the Crown has declared that, if they be true, he has been illegally treated; while the Government have declared that, if they be true, he has been treated in a manner which they never contemplated, and certainly did not intend. The Magistrates have responded—giving the lie both to O'CONNOR and the Government-saying that O'Con-NOR has not been treated as he avers, and that if he had, the Government were fully cognisant of, and intended, it. We, on the part of O'Connor. NABD HAGUE, that

without the least delay.

# THEY BOTH LIE:

that every word of the allegations contained in Mr. O'CONNOR's petition, and more too, was proved them to work, the amount of their earnings, and the

the 13th, that " the Government were well aware redress the same." that they, therefore, knowingly and intentionally subjected O'Connor to the treatment which they

Castle have imposed upon FEARGUS O'CONNOR all this ! following classes : (that is to say,) sufferings detailed in his petition, and more; we say that they did this with the full sanction, knowledge, and authority of Government; and we say that BOTH THESE AUGUST BODIES HAVE CONDESCENDED TO MEAN AND PITIFUL SUBTERFUGE AND LYING, TO hard Labour: ESCAPE THE LASH OF PUBLIC OPINION FOR THEIR COM-DUCT. We appeal to the report of Mr. Inspector CRAWFORD for the evidence of what we say : and

WE DARE THEM TO PRODUCE IT!!! The times have gone by for Englishmen to be juggled and played with, in the way which is being now rules which were approved by Lord John Russell. attempted by Lord Normanny, with an impudence Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the House of Lords, on Monday, on the presentation of ignorance by the Government of the discipline en-Mr. O'CONNOR'S second petition, by Lord BROUGHAM. Lord NORMANBY is reported to have said, that:-

"He wished to remark upon two points contained in this petition. The first was, as to the inquiry which power to regulate and redress any grievance which he (the Marquis of Normanby) had casued to be made at York Castle with respect to the treatment of the those rules. The provisions of the Act of Parliapetititioner, and with regard to the nature and object ment and the rules and regulations adopted under of which Mr. O'Connor seemed to labour under some of which Mr. O'Connor seemed to labour under some the authority of those Acts, and approved by the misapprehension. His (the Marquis of Normanby's) Secretary of State, could not be altered by the object in sending down Mr. Crawford, a prison R. OASTLER; Subscribers in Yorkshire, one of inspector, to make that inquiry, was to as-P. M. M'Douall; and those in the other certain whether the visiting magistrates had complied with their own rules and regulations.

They were, therefore, perfectly powerless, and had complied with their own rules and regulations. in regard to Mr. O'Connor; and, secondly, whether great mass, who are restless and in motion. Take, by On the 12th of September next, another Portrait he (the Marquis of Normanby) in this case would will be presented to each Subscriber of the be justified in exercising the power which he possessed, of removing the prisoner to another gaol. Mr. Crawford, after making his inquiry, was satisfied that none of the rules and regulations of the gaol had been violated in Mr. O'Connor's case, and felons. On reference to the Gaol Acts it was found without any wish to impute anything of untruth to that the 5th Geo. IV., c. 85, section 13, applied to the Mr. O'Connor, he (the Marquis of Normanby) felt case in point. It enacts bound to give the weight of authority to the statements of Mr. Crawford and the visiting magistrates rather than those of Mr. O'Connor."

Is this Lord a fool f or does he suppose everybody Magistrates, and his giving the preference to those statements rather than to the statements of Mr. | ward with two men convicted of felony. O'CONNOR? What are his opinions, that the House! or the country should feel any interest in them-a | pleased to charge them with acting illegally. It is

Under Secretaries of State. They want the port," the evidence, the truth, the whole truth, and have an opportunity of vindicating their character. NOTHING BUT the truth-and, in spite of all the crooked policy of the novel-writing Statesman, and tion. They have done their duty; and in the dishis blundering man of all works they shall have charge of that they have displayed an anxious desire them. They shall "look them over" whether Mr. Fox MAULE does or not.

the same night, when Mr. Aglioney asked when special instructions were answered by Lord Northe examination and the report of the treatment of Mr. F. O'CONNOR in York Castle, would be laid be- friend of the Whigs. fore the House, Mr. Fox MAULE said he must first look hesitation about agreeing to their presentation? Dares exonerated." he not trust to the verscity of his own picked messenger ! Is he aware that " Hawk's een" were abroad while Mr. Inspector CRAWFORD was at York! Does he expect therefore that Mr. CRAWFORD has got into some scrape ; and is he tender of his reputation ! OR DOES HE FEAR TO PACE THE TRUTH !

HIS GOVERNMENT WITH DISGRACE! It is no use, however, All this writhing and wriggling will not enable the "shabby lot" to wriggle out of the report. We have much mistaken played with by any monkeyfied lordling or blundermust come; and as we doubt not that this motion of Mr. AGLIONBY's will fetch it, we rest here for the present, so far as the "report" is concerned.

Another part of Mister-my-Lord Normanny's speech gives the lie on the authority of Mr. CRAW-FORD to Mr. CLARKSON, a respectable solicitor of Bradford, who is entrusted with the preparing of Mr. O'CONNOR's defence, against the indictments pending at the next Liverpool Assizes, and who, seeking to see him on that business, was denied admission to him, both by the gaoler and by several Magistrates to whom he applied, stating his profession and busi-

The Marquis of Normanny said. Mr. Crawford's statement was that he was told that Mr. Clarkson. who was described as the professional adviser of Mr. 'Connor, wished to see him; but on enquiry, he ound that it was not on professional business.

We commend this to the attention of Mr. CLARKson. It is a very different story from the one he told us in our office, on his return from the unsuccessful effort which he made to see Mr. O'CONNOR.

Master Shallows." They have published, "by authority," in the York papers of the 11th and the 13th inst., certain pertions of the "Correspondence" between them and the Home-Office, in "justification" of their proceedings. This "Correspondence" we shall dissect, greatly to their liking, we have no doubt, when Mr. CRAWFORD'S report appears. In the meantime, we find in the Yorkshire Gazette, a paper which ought to pay us handsomely shabby set" in Downing Street. We happen to know something of the whereabout of this same argument,"-and without thy fear of contradiction, we treat it as the authorized production of the SHALLOW" brood of Justices; rendering, of course, all due and becoming deference to their intelligent

factotum Mister Magistrate BARNARD HAGUE. We never incur the charge of garbling anything, Seeking truth, and truth only, in all our investigations, we never need to blink anything. We, therefore, give the "Shallow" argument; whole and undivided, just as we find it.

" YORK CASTLE.—THE VISITING JUSTICES "The Attorney-General, the Under-Secretary o State, and the Globe, Ministerial print, have attempted to fix whatever edium attaches to the treatment of Mr. O'Connor, upon the Visiting Justices of York Castle. That they do not deserve any censure, but praise, must appear evident to every one who reads the correspondence which will be found

The Visiting Justices have a duty to perform

in our third page.

which is strictly defined by the Gael Acts. The 4th, Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 16, enacts as follows:-"One or more of the Visiting Justices shall perso nally visit and inspect each prison at least three times in each quarter of a year, and oftener if occasion shall require, and shall examine into the state of the buildings, so as to form a judgment as to repairs, additions, or alterations which may appear necessary, strict regard being had to the classification, inspection, instruction employment, or hard labour, required by this act, and shall further examine into the behaviour and conduct of the respective officers, and the treatment, behaviour and condition of the prisoners, the means of setting

light upon our craggy path—should any better plan be forthcoming, we will throw aside the harness which when he says, in the Yorkshire Genette of take cognizance thereof, and proceed to regulate and

" Here we have a direct limitation of their authority. With respect to the classification of prisoners the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 56, sec. 5, provides— "That the Prisoners of each Sex in every Gaol, House of Correction, Bridewell, and Penitentiary in We say that the Visiting Magistrates of York England and Wales, shall be at least divided into the

"First-Debtors, in those Prisons in which Debtors may be lawfully confined: " Second—Prisoners committed for Trial: "Third-Prisoners convicted, and sentenced to hard

" Fourth-Prisoners convicted, and not sentenced to "Fifth-Prisoners not included in the foregoing Classes: and that in every prison in England and Wales

separate Rules and Regulations shall be made for every

Class of Prisoners in that Prison." "Rules and regulations, as required by this act. have been adopted for the government of York Castle, and we have now before us a copy of those characteristic only of him and his master. In the 19th of June, 1837.' So much for the pretended

> forced in our Castle. "When Mr. O'Connor was received into the pri son, he came under the fourth class- Prisoner convicted, and not sentenced to hard labour.' The Visiting Justices treated him accordingly, having no might exist, by his being required to comply with Visiting Justices, because whatever grievances might no alternative but to see that the prison discipline was properly maintained.

> "It happened that Mr. O'Connor was the only prisener under sentence of misdemeanor, and consequently they had either to subject him to solitary confinement, or put him in the same ward with

> "That where, in any Prison, there shall be only One Prisoner belonging to any Class, such Prisoner may be assigned, with his or her own Consent, to any other prison would allow, avail themselves of this enact-

ment, and, with his own consent, placed him in a "For so doing, the Attorney-General has been strict classification, was passed by a Whig Govern-It is to no purpose that Mister-my-Lord NORMAN. | ment; and but for the more merciful provision of the 5th George IV., the act of a Tory Govern-By seeks to bamboozle the House, and the people, by ment, Mr. O'Connor must have suffered the additional pretending to recite the statements of Mr. CRAW- torture of solitary confinement. The Globe has had FORD to him. They want the promised report, con. the effrontery to declare that the Act under which taining all Mr. Chawford's statements, and the evidence on which he founds those statements. That the Act was introduced and carried by the Whigs, is what they want, and that is what they both must | when Melbourne was Premier. So much for the law of the Attorney-General and the veracity of the

re- | place in Parliament that the Visiting Justices would What can be meant by this impertinence? The Visiting Justices have no need to offer any vindicato render Mr. O'Connor as comfortable as his situation would permit. The correspondence with the Home-Office shows their anxiety in this respect, and In the lower "House," it will be seen that, on the tardy manner in which their applications for manby, is pretty convincing proof that no very kindly feeling existed in that quarter to the former ally and

> "It is clear that the Government were well aware of the rules and regulations of the prison, and

> A word will set the "anxious desire" of these accommodating gentry "to make Mr. O'CONNOR comfortable" in its true light.

Let the reader mark the extract last given by the 'SHALLOWS," from the 5th GEO. IV. c. 85, sec. 13., That when there shall be but one prisoner of a DOES HE FEEL CONSCIOUS THAT THAT class, such prisoner may be assigned with his or her REPORT, IF FAIRLY AND HONESTLY PRE- own consent to LNY other class." Now, if this be SENTED, WILL OVERWHELM HIM AND the law, why did not the Yorkshire Justices, in their discretion, think fit to place Mr. Francus O'Connon among the prisoners of the "first class," the debtors ! They had free permission by the law, according to their own showing, Another whole week have we waited in expectathe character of Mr. Addioner, if he will be tamely to place him in any class which they, "in their discretion, might think fit," and, " in their discretion." accordingly, "they thought fit" to place him among the felons! The Government was not to be blamed for this, at all events; for they had no special instructions; this was the pure coullition of the gratified malignity of the Yorkshire "SHAL-Lows" !- the effervescence of their joy at getting the champion of the poor into their clutches!

And yet these wretches try to shift the whole blame of the rascality on their comrogues of Downingstreet. and dare to prate of "their anxiety to accommodate Mr. O'Connon," and their "anxious desire to render Mr. O'CONNOR as comfortable as his situation would permit"!! The contemptible hounds! One is really at a loss, for very loathing, to find resolution enough to spit upon the whole crew, "Shallows," and "Government" and all Arcades ambo!

We have yet more to say to these "Shallows" and their Chairman, Mr. Magistrate Barnand HACUR. whom we apprehend to be almost the sole actor in this disreputable business; but who, so long as he is countenanced in his fussy catering for notoriety, by his more respectable compeers, will necessarily drag them with him, through all the mire and dirt amongst which his natural genius leads him; but we wait a little, in hope of settling off all at once, when the "report" comes. We perceive. also, that the "thing" who edits the Gazette seems anxious that we should bestow a little notice on him. He labours most lustily to look big. Poor And, now, a single word with the Yorkshire thing! What a pity he is doomed to be disappointed!

WE direct attention to the letter of our able Correspondent, Vinbicaron, on the liberty of the

THE IMPRISONED CHARTISTS. WE have got many more letters; but still not nearly half. We shall try next week to make out a list of as many as have been sent to as. We hope, therefore, that all who have not been pointed out to

JOSEPH CRABTREE. In another column will be found the petition of this individual to the House. We request every one to read it carefully, and then make up their minds

whether the system under which such atrocities are suffered, for no crime, should be uprooted. We shall have more to say on this, and some other cases of a like character, next week.

THE NATIONAL DELEGATE MEETING. By reference to our report of the West-Riding Delegate Meeting, it will be seen that the great Delegate Meeting which should have taken place at Manchester on the 6th July, is postponed till the 20th. We had prepared an article on this subject, but want of space compels us to reserve it.

THOMPSON, THE GUN-MAKER.

Wa think it right to draw attention to the letter of MITCHELL, an imprisoned Chartist, in reference to this man. If MITCHELL's statement be true, he is no fit object for subscription; while we shall hold ourselves bound in justice to insert any reply that he or his friends may be able to make to the facts alleged against him.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

PORTRAITS have been forwarded to all the other Agents, excepting such as have not settled up their accounts with the office. As soon as they do so, their several quantities shall be sent off.

arrival of many of the letters from our Agents. A great portion of the orders for alteration in their several quarters arrive here after the papers are sent to the Post-office. It is quite impossible for us to supply them at the proper time unless

their orders are here on Thursday evening. JOSEPH JONES, of Leeds, desires a few lines from R.

PORTRAITS for the following Agents have been kept back for about another fortnight, so that we may inclose those next to be given, and thus save them some carriage fees. Perhaps they could point out to us the cheapest method of forwarding them: - Taylor, Wolverhampton; Farrow, Boston: Hughes, Banbury: Millon, Frome; Kendal, Wilts; Grant, Brighton; Woods, Sudbury; and Beechum, Cirencester. REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, SANDBACH.-The whole

matter is between the Agents and Subscribers. If any Subscribers feel themselves imposed on by the Agents, they can have their papers direct from the office by paying in advance; and then the price of the paper will be, on Portrait weeks, Sixpence. We give no Agent authority to charge more than Sixpence; if, therefore, "A Regular Subscriber" has been charged Ninepence for his paper and Portrait. he has paid Threepence more than the Agent had any right to charge.

THE FIRST CLASS OF THE HONLRY NORTHERN Union are of opinion that a sufficient fund might be raised for the relief of all the suffering Charlists if every vendor of liberal papers would appropriate half the allowance to a general

BRUTUS .- We have not room.

A LONDON SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST proposes that there should be a periodical published to circulate all over England, Scotland, and Wales. entirely devoted to the propagation of the principles of the Charter, to be of the size of the Penny Magazine, and to be sold at 11d. or 2d., the profits to be devoted to the support of the wives and families of the patriots in prison.

ONE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS recommends, as a means of raising a victim fund, that, in addition to the plan of Mr. M'Douall, the workmen of each factory, shop, trade, or village to contribute one penny on each pay night, and appoint receivers for each single division; all these receivers to meet at one appointed place, to form a central board, and elect a general treasurer-the board to have the power of declaring the dividend due to each suffering family, - there should also be intelligent individuals appointed out of the middle class to canvass, weekly, amongst their own order, two to be appointed for every street; in which way a considerable amount might be obtained.

MR. HARTWELL AND THE DORCHESTER COMMITTEE -Last week, we had a long communication from

A SUFFOLK RADICAL proposes, as a means for raising a fund for the benefit of the incarcerated Chartists and their families, that every Agent, for the next quarter, or those who are willing, than two No.'s of "Chamber's Journal," and larger than the "Examiner" Newspaper, while its Price give up half their allowance, that is, one halfpenny per paper, and for each subscriber to the Star, who can afford it, to give another halfpenny, when he takes his paper of the Agent. SINCERE RADICAL of Brighton is right. O'Connor. personally, is doubtless a sore plague to the bloody factions; but the grand grievance is the Star; and they will think any amount of money well spent which may, by force or fraud, succeed in putting down the Star. For this purpose,

no plan seems so likely to be effective as fomenting divisions amongst its readers and supporters; and hence may be very clearly accounted for several movements, both in town our friend need suffer no apprehension. The people have yet too much of honesty to lend themselves knowingly to the accomplishment of uncovering the front. We think, with him, that

ing month was next elected; and after the transpoa penny from every man who signed the National
Petition ought long ere this to have been applied
to the victim fund.

OSEPH B. CRAWFORD writes, in reference to the
various plans for carrying the Charter, "I am
for remodelling the movement altogether and
accomplish this, I would propose that a Maticall
Association be established; the association to be
sectional—though calling itself national—with

VISIT OF THE LEEDS MECHANICALE

YORK.—On Monday, the members and after the transpotion of various other business, it was decided that
a more commodious room, situated in the Figh
Shambles, and capable of accommodating the inceasing number of members, should be hired for the
various plans for carrying the Charter, "I am
for remodelling the movement altogether and
accomplish this, I would propose that a Matically
Association be established; the association to be
sectional—though calling itself national—with
ASORK.—On Monday, the members in the transpoTORK.—On Monday, the members in the transpotion of various other business, it was decided that
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Shambles, and capable of accommodation to be
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Shambles, and capable of accommodation to be
the purposes of the Association. The increase of
the has been applied
to the victim fund.

Shambles, and capable of accommodation to be
the purposes of the Association. The incr section to be the national essociation of the town or village in which one was formed; and to have self the Leeds Mechanics Instituted of the pledge of membership:-I, A--- B--hereby agree to the rules of the C- National Association; and also pledge myself to use every constitutional means to carry the Charter into a thority in all things: to issue addresses, engage lecturers, &c., &c. But, at the same time, the utmost care should be taken to avoid the meshes of the law, in framing the rules, and also in making the plan both simple and practicable. With regard to the means:-Let the leading Chartists, of every town, village, and hamlet. throughout the length and breadth of the land. call a public meeting of the inhabitants, in order to request the central committee for Scotland to sonvene an aggregate meeting of delegates, to take place in Glasgow, to take the subject into conglorious demonstration on the Green." SCOTTISH DEMOCRAT longs to see the masses reorganised; and for this purpose, writes-" Let a

society proper be formed in each locality, upon whom the whole onus of conducting the agitation shall devolve. It matters not though these societies consist but of some twenty or thirty members, so that they be "sworn brothers in the eause"—men willing to do the work, and of moral and intellectual capabilities, suited to guide and govern the movement. Admit the floating mass as members of these unions. merely on their as members of these unions, merely on their wesuppose from the anxiety to secure "good places paying for their cards, or let these be given to in the carriages which were to convey them home. them gratis. Thus, I expect that all those who responsibility, risk, or trouble, whatever insurred formally. Let the names, occupations, the wheels of the vehicle passed over her; she diverdences, and, if thought fit, the ages, of the the same night. Verdict, "Accidental Denth." unionists be entered on a roll, and classed, either alphabetically or by streets. From the society proper, let visitors be chosen, whose duties will consist in visiting periodically and systematieally (say ence a month) at every house and hovel said to contain a Charlist. A. H. W. F.-No.

THE 12s. 6d. for the wives and families of imprisoned Chartists, announced, by mistake, in a former number as sent from Unsworth, was subscribed buthe friends to the cause in Drysden, Openshaw and Clayton.

TIMOTHY SOWDEN must send his letter to the Halifan Guardians. JOHN SMITH, of Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton.

His letter is received, but the 12s. named in it

has not been received. A LOVER OF JUSTICE.—We have not room.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be thankfully received at the Golden Fleece, Nelson-street, on behalf of the families of these friends of liberty now lying in Whig dungeons for boldly advocating the rights of the oppressed millions.

S. CLISSOLD, Sec. pro tem. Stroudwater, June 23, 1840.

connot read at all. We heartily wish that great many of our Correspondents would sitt cease writing to us, or come with their letter to read them. It is an insufferable nuisance be boring at a letter for half an hour before you make out enough of its contents to fine that it is worthless.

FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE WIVES AND FAMILIES OF THE INCARCERATED

CHARTISTS.

From Tavistock ... ... 1 0 0 S. Lockwood, Leeds... 0 0 71 Collected at Bramley, by a Friend to Justice ... ... 0 1 5
Friends from Manchester, per A. L. ... ... ... 5 0 0 From Bristol, per Charles Clark... 1 0 0

Warwickshire ... ... 2 0 0

tion, Liverpool ... 1 0 0 From a few Working Men in the village of Silsden, near to Keighley ... ... 0 10 From Hebden Bridge, per Mr. R.

From a few Friends at Nuneaton,

From the Working Men's Associa-

Wilkinson ... 0 10 9 MRS. FROST AND OTHERS. From the Females at Gaberstone Mill, near Alloa ... ...

FOR P. M'DOUALL.

From Gaberstone Mill, near Alloa ... 7 6 From a few Cordwainers at Chorley 1 6 TO BE DIVIDED BETWEEN MRS. VINCENT AND MR. NEESOM.

From the Stroudwater Association MR. O'CONNOR has given directions for payments. the £20 lent to the Frostia Defence Fund Currie and Gay, as directed by the parties. JAMES HUME, DUNDER. - Apply to Burns he had

one for you. JAMES SAUNDERS .- They will be entitled to the new -Oastler

THE LOUGHBOROUGH AND LEICESTER Meeting were both received tog late for insertion. The ought to have been sent earlier.

RATIONAL RELIGION.

THE Friends of Free Inquiry, and the Disciples L of "The Rational System of Society," are respectfully apprised, that

ON SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1840. THE NEW MORAL WORLD will appear, enlarged to nearly double its present size. Price, unstamped Edition, only THREE.

The " New Moral World" is the official organ of Mr. Hartwell on this subject, which we declined publishing. This week we have received a still longer one from Mr. Tomey, which we must also decline publishing. We see no good end that can be answered by carrying on this squabble further.

The "New Moral World" is the onicial organ of the "Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists," and contains, in addition is accurate ligionists," and contains, in addition is accurate to the Progress of the Progress of the Rational Religion. Original Articles expository of the real ligionists of the Society, on the important distributed and Public Propriety; Responsibility and Irresponsibility. tional Religion; while, with this information, is blended Literary and Scientific Intelligence. The size of the " New Moral World" will be larger

> will be only Threepence!! A Stamped Edition, Price FOURPENCE HALP-PENNY, will be published, for the convenience of parties wishing to have it by Post.

LEEDS: Printed and Published by J. Hobson. 5. Market-Street. Published, in London, by J. Cleave, I, Shoe-Lane, Fleet-Street; and, in Manchester, by A. Heywood,

May be had of all Booksellers, and at all the Social Institutions.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS

LEEDS RADICAL UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIAand country, by pretended Radicals. But rion.—The usual weekly meeting of the members of this Society was held at the house of Mr. J. Illingworth, on Monday evening, Mr. D. Knowles, President, in the chair. The room was crowded to excess. The Secretary opened the business of the any plot of the enemy; and misguided folly, or meeting by reading the report of last month, which deep-laid villany, seldom works long without gave great satisfaction. The Council for the ensuing month was next elected; and after the transpo-

carriages, 6s.; in the second class, 5s.; and in the third class, 4s. The number who availed the individual of this opportunity of visiting the capital of this great county, evinced how deeply the opportunity was appreciated, and how great was the cordiality constitutional means to carry the Charter into a law. Signed by the member, and countersigned by the secretary. The expenses of the Association to be defrayed by voluntary contributions. To have two central committees, one to sit in London, and the other in Glasgow. W. Lovett to be the chief secretary. The central committee to be chosen annually by an aggregate meeting of delegates. The committee to have executive authority in all things: to issue addresses and many parties potentially. About four hundred tickets, we believe, were issued in Leeds. During the forence, many parties potentially. Bar Walls: Clifford's Tower, the Caste Yard. Severas Hills the New Walk, and other objects of attraction. The Museum the runns of St. Mary's Abby and the delightful gardens adjoining the running of the Council of the Yerkshire Museum. shire Museum. The Rev. C. Wellbeloved, Vice-President, also attended and explained the rich collection of antiquities treasured up in the Museum in a very clear and luminous marker: Professo Phillips delivered a brief address on Geology and Natural History, in the Theatre of the Museum selecting several interesting specimens which he exhibited and explained; W. L. Newman, Requatered in the Observatory, and there unfolded the wonderful mechanism for more clearly observing the heavenly bedies and Mr. Beines and well in the heavenly bodies; and Mr. Baines was present in the Library, in which is the large and varied collec-tion of insects. After their visit to this interesting spot, the members repaired to the Cathedral, the whole of which, by the kindness and courtesy of the sideration; to meet the patriots, Collins and Dean, was opened for their inspection. At four Lovett, and to concentrate public opinion by a o'clock, a large number of the visitors attended prayers at the Minster, when Dr. Camidge favoured them with a selection from the Creation, expressly arranged for the occasion. On their return from the Cathedral service, the members went to the Festival Concert Room, where tea was prepared

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday last, an inque have signed, or would be disposed to sign, a was held before Mr. Hopps, deputy coroner, at the house of Mr. Harwood, the George IV., in Wood house-lane, on view of the body of Faith Hives, ning years old, who, whilst crossing the road, on Friday was knocked down by the horses of a carriage,

Nearly 700 individuals sat down in the body of the

room. On one of the raised side tables, which was

appropriated to the speakers, we observed the Res.

Charles Wellbeloved, Professor Phillips, the Ret.

THE THANKSGIVING DAY.—Sunday last being appointed to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for her Majesty's providential escape from the band the assassin, the Mayor of this borough departed from the rule he had kild down for himself on taking office, and at a meeting of the Council on Wedge day previous, invited the corporate body to meet him at the Court-House on Sunday morning. From the Court-House, his Worship preceded by the macro and accompanied by thirty-fix of the Aldermen and Council, went to St. John's church, where pews were reserved for their accompanied. reserved for their accommodation.

STEALING MONEY-On Saturday last, William Swann in the employ of Mesers, Pease and Co. at engine tenter, was charged at the Court House, with having stolen a sovereign from a desk, in the counting house, at the dye-works, in Tenter-street. The book-keeper stated that on Friday, he marked that sovereigns and four half-sovereigns, which he locked up in the desk; he was absent some tin, and on his return missed a sovereign. A strict seed was instantly instituted amongst all who had acqui to the counting house, and on going to the prison the marked sovereign was found on the ground his feet. Subsequent search discovered that he had a key in his possession, and which he said was his dwn box key, which would open the book-keeper's deak. The sovereign found was distinctly sworn to, and the prisoner, not being able to account for its possession was committed for trial.

THEATRE.—The beautiful and pathethic drama, taken from the French, entitled, "Lucille, or, the at the White Bear Inn, Bradford Moor, on the body Story of a Heart," has been produced this week, and of Mary Bradley, a girl from twelve to thirteen repeated with great applause. Mr. Mude has again enacted with great appliance. Mr. mude has again enacted "Hamlet;" and the admirable burletta of Giovanni in London," in which are embodied the adventures of the far-famed libertine in the "great metropolis," after having been turned out of the infernal regions for making love to "Mrs. Pluto," has also been received with favour. Each night's performance, throughout the week, has concluded with a comic pantomime. The tricks and scenery are good; our old friends, T. Matthews and Howell, Clown and Harlequin, are as fresh and vigorous sever, while Mdlle Juliette, one of the figurantes of her Majesty's theatre, makes a graceful and interesting Columbine.

THE CHARTER.—The following workmen of M1. G. Haring, shoemaker, Armley, have come to the following resolution:—"We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to abstain from all intoxicating drinks, except prescribed as medicine, by a medical adviser." If other trades will adopt the same plan, drinks, except prescribed as medicine, by a medical adviser." If other trades will adopt the same plan, we think it well calculated, in a great measure, to Mr. S. Dickenson's large room, when a discourse on the daty of Charters. Witness our hands, this 24th day of June, 1840:— of the cause and the public are desired to attend.

The Detri of Charters meeting will be service; and a more attentive audience was never witnessed. The business of the meeting was never menced about seven o'clock, in meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never witnessed. The business of the meeting was never method and meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never witnessed. The business of the meeting was never meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never witnessed. The business of the meeting was never meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never meeting witnessed. The business of the meeting was never on the daty of Charters and Mr. S. Dickenson's large room, when a discourse on the daty of Charters will be given. The friends and Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, of Booth Town, was called Longbottom; Abraham Naylor; William Oates: John Raper; John Wainman; Joseph Manners; Joseph Davey.

between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the resi- field, third and fourth; and J. Bowker, fifth and all the political offenders now suffering, who were between the hours of ten and four o'clock, the residence of C. Beckett, Esq., at Meanwood, was entered by thieves, who stole an old and very thick gold let," one of "Oxford," one of "Junior's Practice," and chased double cases, the maker's and one of "Grandsire Bob." Conducted by D. Scholefield. and several very valuable gold mourning rings. The THE LATE VICAR OF HUDDERSFIELD.—The Rev. window of the dining room had been carelessly left James Clarke Franks has been obliged to leave the unfastened by the servants. The burglars visited town and the living too. While Mr. Franks had

who, it is suspected, have been carrying on largely people to pay what they call Easter offerings, oblamations, and obviations. They have frightened many. in Land's-lane, which they got painted and papered issued cards with different addresses, for all sorts of trades—and ordered goods largely of different merchants and manufacturers. Being suspected, however, the police were applied to, and, on a search being instituted, a number of large packages read the minutes of the last meeting, the report of of what seemed to be goods, which were in the shop,

new houses, in course of erection, in Camp-lane, On Tuesday morning, a brown Holland gig-cover, with a maker's name on it in blue letters, was stolen from the gig-house of Mr. Boddy, in Wade street, Woodhouse-lane.

of the offenders.

LECTURE ON EDUCATION.—On Friday evening, the 12th inst., a lecture (accompanied with illustrations) on the Pestaloszian system of Education, was de-livered by Mr. Francis Willby, of London, in the large room at the White Hart Inn, Salthouse-lane. racter, embraced subjects of high importance to the improvement of mankind, and subjects which, we regret to say, are little understood by the great bulk of those engaged in the instruction of children. The principle is, however, extremely simple, namely, that the young children be treated as being capable of sense and reflection, instead of as in the absurd systems now in too general use. The essential inbefore asines and that no term should be given till and language, are at once cultivated and brought be of a first-rate order. made familiar to the child, by first their form, seemd the number of perpendicular, herizontal, and oblique lines they contain, (the circular and semieirenlar letters form a second class), and third the mame which every letter bears. Having advanced thus far, the pupil is not instructed in ab, eb, &c., but things are to be presented to him of which he can form an idea, and he is then instructed in the come; he then is led on by the rules of comparison, till he finds out that there are relative properties in things, such as hard, harder, hardest, and shus he proceeds to form ideas at every step of his progress. Mr. W. descanted at considerable length

The state of the principle of life in the life whole, much pleased, and life in the principle of life in the principle of life in the life whole, much pleased, and life in the principle of life in the life whole more than our young friend has become a life more traversent with public speaking, he will able to excite considerable interest in favour of a them which claims from every lover of improve-Pestaloxian Maxims," just put forth by Mr. W., to the notice of our readers.—Correspondent. NORTH CAVE TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL This 30when a large party particle of an excellent tea, pro-vided in a large barn belonging to Mr. Blossom, of

North Cave, farmer, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. In the evening their was a public meeting, the Rev. Mr. Terry, incomment of forth Cave, in the chair. Addresses in hyper of total abstinence were delivered by Messri. Whinham, of Hall, Edmund Thomason, Esq., of Armine, and Mr. Harrison, of Cave. The society consists of 129 adult, and 40 juvenile, members, and the friends hope for increase. In the afternoon the Rechabites had procession, and an able and eloquent discourse in front of the tectotal principle was delivered in the Rish church, by the Rev. Mr. Terry, after which collection was made, the proceeds to be directed to he furtherance of the cause.—Correspondent.

# BRADFORD

TATIST CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The members society held their meeting, of which notice M given last week, at the place appointed; Mr. opper in the chair. The following resolution was

REMARKABLE BIETH. On Wednesday week, Hales, the wife of Joseph Parker, residing in Thompson's Buildings, was safely delivered of a ane hoy, which, when born, measured fourteen makes across the shoulders. The child, with the mother, are doing well.

Inquest.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held

length of time. A few of the light fingered gentry meeting of the inhabitants on as early a day as con-

#### HUDDERSFIELD.

Huddersfield junior hand-bell ringers rung a complete peal, consisting of all the changes which can which the meeting was convened. Mr. B. Rushton, can. Trade is worse than it was two months past; William Caivert; Isaac Tomlinson; Benjamin Child; be rung on six bells, namely, 720, Kent's principle, from Ovenden, supported the resolution in a very by the following persons, each person coursing two appropriate speech, in which he placed, in a very an end to this calamity. bells: -J. Scholefield, first and second; D. Schole-

several rooms, but the pantry in which the plate was deposited escaped their notice. A reward of ten pounds has been offered for the apprehension and must have destroyed all his goodness; and now that he is no longer Vicar, he is sending round a crew unfeeling and uncalled-for treatment of persons conof prowling, crawling creatures, to frighten the

BOARD ROOM.—On Friday, after the Clerk had the happiness of a nation; the best which he cenread the minntes of the last meeting, the report of cluded would be-a good and cheap Government. the Visiting Committee to the workhoused was read. He took a retrospective view of ancient Greece and were found to be saw-dust. On being apprehended, Mr. Cherrytree handed in a very comical one. they gave their names Thomas Clayton West, and Peter Compson.

Roberts.—During. Sunday night, about thirty

Roberts.—During. Sunday night, about thirty

Roberts.—During. Sunday night, about thirty

The young son of Esculapius a lecture, and requested the young son of Esculapius a lecture, and requested the impairment of the impairment of the chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartists was one cause which had led many of the Chartist that he would pay more attention to the inmates. now imprisoned for political offences to come for-It was then stated that some patent stew had been ward in the defence of their rights, and by speaking going the round of the town which had been carboldly their sentiments on political subjects, had ried out of the workhouse. Mr. Pitkethly said been doomed to severe prison discipline, and advised that it was precisely the same as had been given to the authorities that if they were determined to go the poor inmates—that a pound and a quarter had on with their prosecutions, to build prisons as large been analyzed; and that in the whole there was as all Yorkshire to hold them in, or otherwise they Highway Robbery.—On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, James Hudson, gardener to Mr. Motley, of Osmondthorpe, was stopped on the York-mond, a little above the Catholic chapel, by three men, who, after filling his mouth and eyes with dirt, robbed him of a silver watch, maker's name, of George Greatley of Almondhury who had been sideration for all there present, whether they would not have room for them. Mr. R. Tetley supported the resolution, entering into a general view of the situation in which the political offenders be prosecuted, and Mr. Pitkethly insisted they for having honestly declared their opinions to the sideration for all there present, whether they would of George Greatley, of Almondbury, who had been sideration for all there present, whether they would mitted for twenty-one days, was brought before the Board by Mr. Pitkethly, but only three hands were held nuffor his motion. Mr. Pitkathly brought for held up for his motion. Mr. Pitkethly brought for- strong terms of the base treatment of O'Connor, held up for his motion. Mr. Pitkethly brought forward his motion of which he had given notice last week, namely, "That every Guardian is in duty bound to bring before the Board every claimant whom he may consider a proper object for relief."

The Clerk read a resolution passed a few weeks The Clerk read a resolution passed a few weeks ago, namely, "That no Guardian be at liberty to introduce any applicant for relief, and that they be brought before the Guardians by the relieving officers ing for his honesty, his virtue, and his innocence, nonly."

Mr. Pitkethly's resolution was ultimately thing having and their magistrates into inquisitions, and their magistrates into inquisitions, and their magistrates into inquisitors, for the purpose of carrying on secret the superintendent) one (Winn) should be discharged; Sergeant Hough should be reduced 2s. in they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish they have not dared to publish. He was now suffer-like they have not dared to publish they have not dared to publish

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY .- On Saturday night last, gredient, the very key-stone of the plan recommended the Bingley Co-operative Trading Friendly Society by Mr. W. is, that children should be led to think—met in their new Committee Room, at the back of that they should become acquainted with objects the Market House, in Main-street, for the purpose of carrying out the objects they have in view; and the infant has formed some idea of the thing of which the committee are glad to state that fresh members the term is the sign or picture. Hence, in teaching, are regularly enrolling their names, so that they the three degrees of intellectuality, viz. number, form, confidently anticipate the progress of the Society to

## WIGAN.

THE CORN-LAW HUMBUG.-Last night, the Whig Corn-Law humbugs experienced a complete defeat. It having been announced by placard that a lecture would be given on Thursday night, by a Mr. Hargraves, on the subject of the Corn-Laws, the Chartists assembled at the meeting, and listened with the utmost patience the long, vulgar harangue of complete nonsense, until the fellow, imagining that he might say what he had a mind, accused Mr. Warden, of Bolton, of being in the pay of the Tories for the purpose of opposing the repeal of the Corn-Laws. This calumny aroused the indignation

length made way for Mr. Davis, an honest manly Chartist, who gave the Whigs and Tories such a castigation as they will not forget for some time. The meeting concluded by the Chartists gives three cheers for Feargus O'Connor, and three cheers for Frost and the other suffering patriots. The spirit of Chartism is not dead here; all that is wanted is the presence of some good Radical delegate and the street of the presence of some good Radical delegate and the street of Mr. O'Connor, as to whether pose of constituting a Turn-out's Defence Fund, or he had distharged his duties to the public faithfully sand three times to be indicted will assuredly be operation.

The Marquis of Londonderry, adverting to his notice pecuniary resources to instruct counsel with. It if he could have the assurance that negociations trades whatsoever, that the great question to be indicted will assuredly be operation.

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The Marquis of Londonderry, adverting to his notice pecuniary resources to instruct counsel with. It if he could have the assurance that negociations trades whatsoever, that the great question to be were going on regarding the settlement of the claims into the large room of Mr. Cadney's, and a subscription walk peaceably through the streets or not; for if a Government. the presence of some good Radical delegate; and

LIVERPOOL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .-At the weekly meeting of the above Association, held on the 22d June, Mr. John Cowan in the chair, the treasurer of the Victim Fund, Mr. Thomas Askwith, reported the amount of the various sums in hand, for the benefit of the families of the incarcerated Chartists:-

From a few operative tailors, per Messrs. Convention ...
From the subscription-boxes lying at the following places:—
Mr. Stewart, Bookseller, Whitechapel Mr. Murray's, Scotland Road ... ... 6 0 Mr. Smith's, Bookseller, Scotland-place... 9 8 Mr. Westwick's Community Hotel ... 1 6

Collected by Mrs. Wright ...

£2 4 6 Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, above-named society do obtain an agency for the Kond."—Carried. Moved by Mr. Francis Mellor, Northern Star, and other Radical papers, and give seconded by Mr. Backhouse, "That the sum of 6d. one half of the money allowed for such agency for be handed over to Wm. Willoughby, one of the desirous of taking their papers of this Association him to travel to Bolton." Carried. It was after-Are respectfully requested to attend at the house of Mr. Hepper, back of Hope-street, on Monday even should be adopted in raising a Victim Fund, and notice was given that on the next night of meeting should be adopted in raising a Victim Fund, and notice was given that on the next night of meeting a Committee of mix, with the treasurer, would be

The deputation that a public meeting should be lead on the open ground in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Monday next, at one e'clock in the that gentleman was in a position to defend himself. It was, therefore, the duty of all who have witnessed will attend. Thomas Jones, a shoemaker, residing in Tedley Row, in this town, was
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March of Liberal's middle class
when he is incapable of defending himself, should
more mercy shown towards the black masks who
seministed to York Castle, to take his trial at time.

When House was then
displayed the Wowl dasks our existence there will be
mere by the honest indignation of all lovers of
young trial remaining business of the House was then disbusiness.

When House of Common did not make a House on
the House was the his into town, and was literally as old
as the town itself; for he was one of the who two volumes.

The remaining business of the House was then disbusiness of the House was the disbusiness of the House was the disbusiness of the House was then disbusiness of the House was then disbusiness

#### HALIFAX. PUBLIC MEETING ON BEHALF OF THE PRESSURE

evening, at Mr. Cadney's, Cattle Market, Harrison house, to petition Parliament for a mitigation of the Road, which was offered without charge for that punishment of Crabtree, Ashton, and Hoey." THE DUTY OF CHARTISTS.—A meeting will be service; and a more attentive audience was never CHANGE RINGING.—On Monday last, three of the on to move the first resolution, the Chairman having read the requisition, and stated the objects for which the meeting was convened. Mr. B. Bushton striking point of view, the comparative innocence of resolution-" That the extreme sufferings of the prisoners now confined for political effences are deserving of the sympathies and support of this meeting." Mr. R. Wilkinson moved the second resolution—"That petitions, signed by the Chairman on

fined for political offences, and to entreat the Legispeople to pay what they call Easter offerings, oblations, and obviations. They have frightened many, situations, with a view of liberating those imprisoned and in some instances the women have hunted them for minor offences, and such a relaxation of the from the place. Many persons have been sum- severity endured by others as is more consonant to the feelings, wishes, and interests of the nation," Mr. Wilkinson asked what would tend to promote only." Mr. Pitkethly's resolution was ultimately rejected.

BINGLEY.

Ing for his nonesty, his virtue, and his innocence, nothing having yet been proved against him for which he could be held individually responsible, as the evidence on his trial most clearly proved, no single seven of them say they won't "knob-stick;" but will herd's. of Lower Hayfield, near the town, on Friday evidence on his trial most clearly proved, no single act of his life having been brought forward on which the tongue of slander could heap a reproach. Feargus O'Connor was the equal of Lord Normanby, or any other Lord, in talent, education, or family without just cause or provocation. When stating atives. the situation in which he was placed at present, in respect of visitors, that they would not be allowed to make any report of the precise situation in which and temporary resumption of labour, under pecuthey found him which might reach the public ear, liar circumstances. On Sunday, a meeting of the instancing the visit of his publisher, many voices ex-claimed "Shame, shame;" and on being informed that was held at the Bull's Head, Market-place; and

progress. Mr. W. descanted at considerable length of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and the indignation of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and the indignation of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and the indignation of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and should be taught to children, remarking as he had upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing a covernment agent, and also calling on her Majesty to take into considerably augmented from the out distributed in the inference of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing a covernment agent, and he requested the protection of a chairman. The her inference of the beauty of the plan of education of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and should be a rain mind that at the late brutal attempt to take away Whitesiantide is over, the collections, it is expected, I will be considerably augmented from the out distributed in the late of the interested in protection of a chairman. The her interested in the interest of the plan of the plan of education of the honest Chartists, who repelled the charge and also calling on her Majesty to take into prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but, instead of doing called upon him to prove it; but its and also calling on her Majesty to take into it; and the late which so many of the prove it i for in approbation of Mr. O'Cennor, as to whether pose of constituting a Turn-out's Defence Fund, or land) Bill, move that "Dublin" be exempted from its he had disharged his duties to the public faithfully class the parties to be indicted will assuredly be operation. tion was entered into for the wives and families of we would be thankful to Bolton, Manchester, or any all the incarcerated political offenders, and a comtown that would send us one, and give us timely mittee appointed for its management. The sum an end to all processions and contests for the rights raised was £2 5s. 94d, most of which was paid, and of labour. The working man becomes the debasing placed in the hands of Mr. Wilkinson, treasurer, and degraded slave of capital; and the spirit of the waiting the aid of our country friends, and other contributors, whose bowels of compassion may be moved to help their brethren in distress. Mr. his favour fer his impartial conduct in the chair

during the evening. MIDSUMMER FAIR.—Wednesday last was the first fair day, and assumed a very lively appearance by the throng of country people which attended, and the places of amusement now open for entertainment. The Royal Exhibition, and a variety of other shows, served to attract public attention, whilst the show of cattle, on the former part of the day, drew the attention of the trades-people, but was thought not to be so numerous as on former occasions, but goed

An Address of Congratulation to her Ma-

#### prices were asked. BARNSLEY.

vesty.—The walls of the town being placarded, that a meeting would be held by requisition, in the Court House, at twelve o'clock on Tuesday, for the moved by Mr. Hodgson, seconded by Mr. Fletcher, "That the above sums be forthwith transmitted to above purpose, we hastened to the Court at the time the Avorthern Star office for the General Victim appointed, lest we might be late, and not get in, and our reason for thinking so was confirmed by seeing so many of the Conservative leaders' names whe half of the money allewed for such agency for be handed over to Wm. Willoughby, one of the to the requisition; but you may judge of our surticus class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, or the price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed, and no signs of a trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at seeing the doors closed at the class of the trious class; and that there are also in Great Britain, price at the class of the trious class; and that the class of the trious class; and that the class of the trious ever, shortly after one, the doors were opened, and a great many of the working classes went in. A. Mr. Hepper, back of Hope-street, on Monday even.

In next, at eight o'clock, for the purpose of entering their names and residences, that they may be implied.

Public Megrise of Woolcombers took place in the inhabitants indiscriminately; and by them, a public meeting of Weelcombers took place in the middle classes in favour of the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of the middle classes in favour of the loval men of Barnsley. When were the the loval men of Barnsley. That about the beginning of the month of May lead to search that some means of the people, and processes went in. A few minutespaces or four of the respectables means for giving employment to the people, and processes. We numbered seven on the platform, not one ducing wealth in abundance for all, there are many of whom had signed the requisition, with the extension of the Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Willans, and the constitution of the Chairman that the people, and processes went in. A few minutespaces went in. A few min but an ability materials of Weolcombers took place in favour of the Old Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity which their conditions only the steeper of saking into cansiderity, and to adopt the passage of the month of May last, and a steeper of saking into candidation before the conditions only the passage of the month of May last, and their conditions of the character of the steeper of saking into candidations before the steeper of the The deputations having waited upon their employers, according to the motion agreed upon at the strick at the reputation of one who was entirely meeting, need again on Wednesday evening, each from the position in which he stood, the masters, and we are glad to fear in the supplyers to the employers to the struck a bargain with him, when solicited, for his £10 or £70 politico-religious efficient, for his £10 or £70 bring himself in contact with Feargus O'Connor, if that gentleman was in a position to defend himself. It was, therefore, the duty of all who have witnessed the superhuman exertions and personal sacrifices which had been made by Feargus O'Conner to defend witnessed which had been made by Feargus O'Conner to defend himself. We find Louis Phillippe, of France, though refused the superhuman exertions and personal sacrifices which had been made by Feargus O'Conner to defend the same) granting pardon to all political offenders; Britain and Ireland; with a view to recommend some islands that may be laid before it. which had been made by Feargus U'Conner to defend his character, when he was rendered incapable of repelling the slanders of his false friends. With these views he would propose to them the following resolution:—"That this meeting did not advise our young and innocent Queen to classes of the people and government.

Yiews with disgust the contemptible and slanderous proceedings of that would-be-patriot, pleasure the happiness of their Sovereign; why pleasure the happiness of all England be disappointed.

BRISTOL. ABBAULT ON A CHILD.—Thomas Jones, a shoe- Thomas Parkin, as regards our incarcerated cham- should the subjects of old England be disappointed

# NORTHERN UNION.—At a meeting of our Northern

HALFAX

NORTHERN UNION.—At a meeting of our Northern of Mary Bradley, a girl from twelve to thirteen years of age. It appeared that the deceased, along with some other children, were playing on the bank fortunate girl accidentally fell in. An alarm was instantly given, and assistance rendered, but not until it was too late—the vital spark was field. Verdict—"Accidentally Drowned."

Bradford Moor, on the body of Mary Bradley, a girl from twelve to thirteen years of age. It appeared that the deceased, along with some other children, were playing on the bank fortunate girl accidentally fell in. An alarm was instantly given, and assistance rendered, but not until it was too late—the vital spark was field. Verdict—"Accidentally Drowned."

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Bradford Moor, on the body of age. It appeared that the deceased, along with some other children, were playing on the bank in the deceased, along with some other children, were playing on the bank of the receiving stantly given, and assistance rendered, but not until the Meeting of the inholitant of the Colling, manifested throughout the country respective to the colling, manifested throughout the country respective to the were in attendance; but the police being acquainted with their calling, they were found lodgings under the Court House, and afterwards favoured with a sone confined for the liberation of prithe Court House, and afterwards favoured with a ride on the Prince Albert Coach to Wakefield; there to enjoy the benefit of teetotalism for one month, under the superintendence of Mr. Shepherd.

| Ooth Houses of Parliament for the liberation of principal inhabitants, and it is for them to form one month, are subjected." A meeting was called in the name of the requisitionists, and was held last Monday of the constables to convene a meeting in the Court-house to petition Parliament for a mitigation of the

> POVERTY AND DISTRESS.—The poverty of the great mass of the people is increasing every day, and petty thefts are becoming so prevalent, that they are scarcely taken notice of, other than in language denoting that it will be every poor man's case ere and God only knows what is best to be done to put

On Monday morning last, a couple presented themselves at St. Margaret's Church, to have the connubial knot, for better or worse, tied. Owing to the Clerk of the Church not having the banns published, they were sadly nonplussed for a time; but some kind friend stepped forward, and insisted on the Clerk's buying them licence, which he did. This is a lesson to him, never to forget again, especially when love and marriage are so pressing.

## BOLTON.

NATIONAL VICTIM FUND.—On Thursday last, at meeting of the association, called for the purpose, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That as the Chartists of Great Britain have repeatedly, in public assembly, declared their determination never to cease in their exertions till the People's Charter becomes the law of the land, they are therefore bound by every principle of honour and justice to aid and support such of their leaders and since expressed his wish to retire from public life, many parts of the Rhenish provinces, prefer a Franch their families as have become, through their advocacy as soon as the electors could find a man to their to a Prussian connection; but we do not think it of the rights of the working class, the victims of mind, accordingly, for several weeks past, negotia-Government prosecution; and that we, the Chartists tions have been carried on between committees of of Bolton, do forthwith commence a subscription of the Whig and Radical parties relative to a fit and the neighbouring states. not less than one halfpenny per week each in aid of proper person to serve this borough in Parliament. the fund for the relief and support of the imprisoned Chartists and their families." The plan of your Birmingham correspondent regarding the "establishment of a National Victim Fund," to be managed by an hour upon general topics, and was most favour-"a treasurer and trustees for the whole country,"
was highly approved of by the meeting; but no
reason was shown why the establishment of such plan could not be adopted before the 27th of July, and it was recommended that the General Delegate Meeting, to be held at Manchester, should take the please. matter into its immediate consideration.

STOCKPORT. "THE DEVIL AMONG THE TAILORS."-Several democratic members of the watch committee attached to our Town Council, have been carrying the principle turn out. The abatement is to commence in a fortnight from the notice. Of course as "circumstances alter cases" the language of the blue-bottle gentry will now be that the masters have behaved with descent, and yet he had been treat as a criminal great cruelty in reducing the wages of the oper-

THE TURN-OUT.—The aspect of this town has been somewhat altered since our last by a partial posing of the necessary business connected with the formity with the above arrangement. On Tuesday, meeting." requisition, an address to the Queen was brought above £220 was distributed to those hands who were forward and read to the meeting by the chairman, st present out of employment; and the average which had been drawn up for the occasion, express allowance was about 3s. 7gd. per head. Now, that conviction takes place, and which the masters will Combination Laws, which were passed for the protection of the labourer, will be virtually repealed.
The following admirable petition on the subject of Thompson, the chairman, returned a suitable acknow- the struggle now pending in this town, has already ledgment to the unanimous vote of thanks moved in received near 10,000 signatures; and will, in a few days, be transmitted to Parliament for presentation. Let every man, if he wishes to be a free man, sign conduct already exhibited by other parties towards

9,000 people then unemployed:— To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the

Inhabitants of Stockport and Vicinity, as adopted at a Public Meeting, this tenth day of June, 1840:---HUMBLY SHEWETH,-That the prosperity and independence of Great Britain and Ireland depends on the adult population being profitably employed, sufficiently and 4, Copies of any report made to the Irish Governsupplied with all the necessaries fer life, and enabled to provide a rational education for their children. That it appears by the documents submitted to your Honourable House, that there are many millions of acres of land in this country capable of being cultivated for raising food for the unemployed and ill-paid industion for the production of all kinds of wealth. That notwithstanding all these most extraordinary

national measure, to give constant profitable employ-

gained our object, and taken a large room at the Ship Inn, Lord-street, where we shall hold our now lying in the dungeons of so-styled Christian

#### ROCHDALE

at the Police-Office, James Holt, Edmond Holt, James Wilkinson, John Atkinson, and T. Boothman, French hold actually only the ground they garri-James Wikinson, John Atkinson, and T. Boothman, five young lads, were brought up by two of the Liverpool police, they having been apprehended in Liverpool, on Wednesday, on suspicion of runaways.

There were found on them £6 17s. in money; a box, and Parisian prints, on the subject of an Arab containing a quantity of books: a brace of pistols. which they had carried away from Rochdale on the morning of the day on which they were apprehended. It appeared that J Holt, who is thirteen or fourteen years old, had been employed as office-boy with Mr. J. Hardman, solicitor, of this town, and having access to his employer's till, had made free with money to the amount of £16 or £17, and had enticed his comrades to abscond with him. Mr. Hardman, and Algiers. comrades to abscord with him. Mr. Hardman appeared in court, but did not swear against the parties; the bench, therefore, admitted them on hail, in £50 each, to appear at the sessions when called upon, and paying costs, near £5.

ably received by both parties; it is more than pro-bable that in a very short time he will be publicly announced as the candidate for this borough, and should the White stand firm with the Radicals, his return will be sure, let the Tories do what they

Summons FOR WAGES .- H. Ecroyde, a man with one leg, preferred a charge before the magistrates against his late employers, Messrs. John Rhodes and Brothers, cotton-spinners, for refusing to pay him 12s. 8d., due to him for wages. The parties set up in defence that Ecroyde was a tenant, and owed 11s. for rent, which they wanted to deduct. The Bench ordered the man to be paid his wages, and said the defendants must obtain their rent as

worth, a young man two or three and twenty years of age, was brought up under the police, he having, burglary which was committed at Mr. John Shepherd's, of Lower Hayfield, near the town, on Friday night last. Also another, which was perpetrated on Sunday morning, the 14th instant, at Newbald, by him, and, according to his own account, two accomplices. He was committed for trial upon two charges of burglary.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Oldham Political Association held their weekly meeting at the Duke of York, West-street, on Monclaimed "Shame, shame;" and on being informed that if the Government failed in producing the necessary information, that would be supplied by the Northern Star, marks of approbation followed which evidently indicated a strong feeling of commiseration for the gentleman's sufferings, and a desire to be put in pospections were passed unanimously, and, after dispersion of the necessary business connected with the necessary business connected with the shove arrangement. On Tuesday meating."

delgates for the surrounding manufacturing districts, was held at the Bull's Head, Market-place; and that the following resolutions were passed:—"That there hands of all but five "shops" out of eighteen, should be a public meeting next Monday night, at eight o'clock in the evening, to adopt the best way of raising funds for the relief of the suffering Chartists and their distressed families." "That the meeting be held at Mr. Edward Lees, Duke of York, meeting." MANCHERTER

SALFORD RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of this Association, held on Menday, June 22nd, Mr. Littler was elected as a delegate to represent Salford gamblers and opium smokers, and dealers in that in the forthcoming delegate meeting, to be held in drug.

Manchester, on the 6th of July.

The following paragraphs are from the Canton

# Emperial-Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Tuesday, June 23. Lord Kenyon gave notice that Lord Wynford would. in the committee on the Municipal Corporations (Ire-

Tong-koo. After the meeting a number of the friends retired tried in this matter, is whether the turn-outs can of the British Auxillary Legion upon the Spanish into the large room of Mr. Cadney's, and a subscrip- walk peaceably through the streets or not; for if a Government. Lord Melbourne answered that a negociation was not

only in progress, but near its termination; that bills to the amount of £50,000 had been received in London; and that Sir De Lacy Evans had left Madrid satisfied with the progress of the negociations.
On the motion of the Duke of Wellington, there were ordered extracts from the correspondence with the Colonial Governments of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c.

relative to the distribution of patronage. The Marquis of Westmeath moved for the produc tion of the following series of documents:-I. Copies of any report or reports made to the Irish Government relative to the conduct of the Rev. Philip O'Reilly, Roman Catholic priest, of the county of Cavan, and of informatious exhibited against him by any of the constabulary police, for his having used language of an inflammatory character in his chapel, and to the con-1. Copies of any report or reports made to the Irish it; and thereby record his unmitigated disgust at the Government relative to the conduct of the Rev. Philip inflammatory character in his chapel, and to the congregation there, inciting to acts of violence against any persons relative to the taking of land. 2. Copies of the informations, &c. exhibited against the said Mr. O'Reilly, or any other Roman Catholic priest implicated thereby in the same. 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Irish Government and any magistrate, stipendiary or otherwise, attending the petty sessions of Ballymacue, in the county of Cavan, relative to this transaction; ment by any magistrate, atipendiary or otherwise. relative to the same.

The Marquis of Normanby opposed the metion. It was negatived on a division. Their Lordships afterwards adjourned. The House of Lords did not meet on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Tuesday, June 23. Several notices were given for business on future

Mr. Warburton said, that, on July 1, he should move that the House resolve into committee on medical Lord J. Russell stated that, on Tuesday next, he

would move for a bill for the better government of the

"That after the grant for the current year, no further payment of public money be made to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth." Lord Morpeth opposed the motion.

After a lengthened debate, the House divided; the

numbers were-Noes ..... 121

Majority against it..... 79

Lord J. Russell opposed the motion. Mr. Hume said that inquiry here would be as useful as it had been in the case of Malta.

Lord C. Fitzroy, yielding to the feelings of the House,

withdrew his motion. Mr. E. Tennent obtained leave to being in the Civil

# The African news is the principal interest of the

but a feeble defence of the positions he half likere, but set fire to the town in his retreat. The Marshall adds that he was repairing the damage and fortifyadds that he was repairing the damage and fortifying the place, and that he would continue his operations in three days. In his second despatch, dated Tediah de Mouzaia, June 15, he states that the aimy had passed through the valley of the Cheif as far as Medeah. The Emir attacked the expedition several fians, who go under the cognomen of gentlemen; times with considerable force, but was constantly but, that after great exertions, we have at last repulsed. On the 15th the Marshal occupied the Teniah de Mouzaia by the south, in the face of all Ship Inn, Lord-street, where we shall hold our Abd-el-Kader's forces. The French rear-guard was weekly meetings; and, we are proud to say, that violently attacked, but every preparation was made the working men of Derby are coming forward to to beat off the enemy. "A sanguinary and glorious the support of their incarcerated brethren who are battle," concludes the Marshal's despatch, "took place. The enemy was everthrown by the bayonet England; and are determined never to rest satisfied and retired after experiencing considerable loss. till they see the whole of them restored to their We had 12 er 15 men killed and 260 wounded. I am once happy, but now disconsolate, families, and the Charter becomes the law of the land."

These despatches show that the Arabs are insensible to any moral effect arising from reverses. We DETECTION OF FIVE Young THIEVES.—On Friday, see them following the rear-guard of the French

assassinating the colonists and devices and try round Algiers.

The Impartial, of Nancy, contains the following extraordinary and improbable paragraph:

"A private letter, from Treves, received yesterday at the outhorities and inhalicalled upon, and paying costs, near £5.

Sharman Crawford, Esq.—In consequence of J. Fenton, Esq., M.P. for Rochdale, having some time

Prussia." It is well known that Treves, as well as Nancy, announces that the authorities and inhabiprobable that the city of Treves has taken a step of this serious nature, without an understanding with

# SPAIN.

The following important intelligence, received by Extraordinary Express from Paris, is copied from the Second Edition of the Post of Wednesday: ATTEMPT OF THE CARLISTS TO SEIZE THE TO QUEEN

OF SPAIN. Paris, Tuesday Afterpoon, TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH. Bayonne, June 22.

THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE 20TH MILITARY DIVISION TO THE MINISTER OF WAR. On the 15th seven Carlist battalions and nine squadrons, who were destined to attack the escort of the two Queens, were completely defeated between Siguenza and Medina-Coli, by the division under General

The rebels, commanded by Palacios, suffered severely; 1,400, including five officers and three principal chiefs, were taken prisoners. Private correspondence from Catalonia states that Cabrera, with 15,000 men, on the 12th, occupied Pons and the adjacent villages. CHINA.

## (From the Sun of Tuesday.)

By the arrival of the Charles Grant yesterday at Plymouth, from China, we have received news from the Celestial Empire to the 29th of February. Unfortunately, it is little calculated to gratify public curiosity, being not so late by thirteen days as the news brought on the 8th instant, by the overland mail from India. In the latest numbers of the Canton Register, now before us, it is stated that the Chinese authorities had abandoned the idea of forming a navy of foreign merchant ships; and that the two purchased vessels, the Norden and the Cambridge, were returned to their owners, Lin declining either to purchase or to confiscate them. It is further stated that the High Commissioner laughed at the notion of a British war squadron appearing in the Chinese waters for the purpose of exacting repara-tion for the injuries inflicted upon the British merchants and the Superintendent, and that in his proclamations to the Chinese people his Excellency bid them to take no heed of such beating threats on the part of the barbarians of the outside waters. Besides the suppression of the practice of opium smoking in China, Governor Lin has undertaken to put down all gambling in Canton. This will be a troublesome affair, as there is no people among whom a stronger passion for gambling prevails than

Some days since the body of a Malay sallor, droad-fully cut and mangled, was found on shore at Tang-koo. An inquest was held on board of Captain, it liott's cutter, but we believe no clue as to whe sommitted the murder was found.

The Royal Sason was loading her hameward carge at Whampoa, to proceed down the river and reload at Hong Kong. This was in consequence of Captain Elliott having expressed his willingness to sign the manifest of the cargo shipped at

# MARRIAGES

On Saturday last, at the parish church, Kirk-heaton, by the Rev. Christopher Alderson, rector, Mr. John Firth, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. Nathan Taylor, all of Kirkheaton.
On Monday last, at St. Mary's ,Bishophill Senior, by the Rev. Mr. Themas, Mr. James Joseph Prices, of the York and London British and Foreign Insurance Office, London, to Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Dugelby, of York.

On Saturday last, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J.

Jameson, Mr. Wm. Harrison, bookseller, Ripon, to
Isabella, third daughter of the late Mr. Christopher

former place. Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. John Sutcliffe, Spring Well Terrace, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. James Isles, clothier, Bradford Same day, at St. Mary's church, Mr. Henry John

Evans, mariner, to Emma, daughter of Mr. J. Abba, joiner, all of Hull. On Tuesday, at St. Bride's church, Liverpool, Mr. Themas Loy, late of York, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Phillips, store-merchant, St. James'splace. Liverpool. On Monday, the 15th inst., at Dewsbury church, Mr. E. Driver, elothier, to Miss Hannah Bosecek, both of Ossett. On the 23d inst., at Elland, by the Rev. Christe-

pher Atkinsen, Mr. Joseph Pythian, smallware manufacturer, of Manchester, to Miss Tewnsend, daughter of Mr. Luke Townsend, of Elland. On the 18th inst., at the parish church, Sheffield. by the Rev. H. Farish, Mr. Robert Sorby, jun., merchant, of Park Grange, to Lucinda, ealy daughter of Joseph Levick, Esq., of Sharrow Heuse, On the 18th inst., at the Methodist New Connec-

tion Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. J. Wilson, the

friends, Mr. Samuel Taysor, surrier, etc., wasse-friergate, Hull.

Same day, aged 28, Sarah, the wife of Mr. Charles Cooper, and account daughter of Mr. John Bealt, late of Moor Cottage, but now of Hull.

Same day, aged 75, Isabella Armistead, of Dake-Breet, in Bradford. Same day, aged three years, Sarah, second shift of Mr. Hanry Cooper, surgeon, of Hull.
On the 20th inst., aged 42 years, at Losteck Gralam, Cheshire, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Vickers,

surgeon. On the 18th inst., at his house at Hampstend, W. C. H. Lawes, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barristerat-law.

On the 19th inst, in her 29th year, at Wavertree, Emma, wife of Mr. Wm. Rushton Coulburn, merchant, Liverpool.

On the 18th inst, aged 7 years, at Stockport, James, son of William Pershouse.
On the 18th inst., in his 94th year, at Maryport, Mr. John Peat, ship-builder. Mr. Peat was the oldest resident in the town, and was literally as old

#### Varieties.

Backrastri. - Meditate on this word : it is prose to the rich man, postry to the poor.

PRINCE ALBERT is said to have expressed his surprise at the cleanliness on board the Warrior convict ship, which he inspected on his visit to Woolwich Germany!

ENGLISH PICKPOCKETS bitterly complain, we understand, that their trade has been seriously injured by the introduction of so many foreigners into the country. The most expert among these fereigners Court rose to receive his Royal Highness, who seemed are said to be the Germans, who have the knack of to take the most interest in the proceedings. getting their hands more thoroughly into English- On the Bench we observed the Earl of Cavan, Lord men's sockets than any other of the fraternity of Dickers and stealers!

A NEWLY MARRIED gentleman and lady, riding in chaise, were unfortunately overturaed. A person coming to their assistance, observed it was a very acceling eight. "Very shocking, indeed," replied the gentleman, " to see a new-married couple fall sut

SINGLE WOMEN.—It is among the most vulger of single sister of the family.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER. Hang Oxford-no, sly Merbourne says, not yet; Save him we must, he saved the cabinet!

CLERICAL WIT .- A few Sundays since, the Bishop of London preached in the morning, and Dr. Hook in the evening, when the collections amounted to several hundred pounds. On somebody wondering how so large a sum was collected, the Bishop observed, "It was done by Hook or by Creok."

PRINCE ALBERT.—We observe that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has cut off his moustache. This has created some surprise, since the Prince has accepted the command of a regiment of Hussars. We presume that her Majesty has taken a dislike to them, as they tickled her nose.

A CANDID CONFESSION .- On Tuesday se'nnight, the Bishop of London, in the House of Lords, seems to us that it would be to waste the reader's time, emphatically pledged himself to the doctrine that as well as a space which may be more usefully emthe Church of England is not founded on liberty of ployed, to repeat it. conscience!

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN 1693.—In the year 1693 there was a standing order of the House of Commons, directing "that no member of the house the tables of the house, sitting at committees." house is somewhat reformed in this respect, if not in others.

Blackheath, by order of the magistrates; it is She was down stairs for about five minutes, when she not search carefully. I took out every thing, and evident, therefore, that the asses have it all their own came up stairs again, and made some communication to placed all on the bed. I never searched it again after

A QUICK RACKE.-A Pat asked an emigrant said Jonathan; "why, I guess we have. I seen a was killed. I saw the things lying in the hall packed horse at Baltimore, on a sunny day, start against his up, and I subsequently discovered, on going into the win shadow, and beat it a quarter of a mile at the kitchen, that the drawers and cupboard were open. A thimble belonging to me had been taken from a work-

THE Spisicator says there is a man living in that city whose nose is so large that nobody can see it at once; they are obliged to look twice.

Twiss, who made a very minute examination of the spot where the pot-boy Brutus enacted his feat rummaged and in disorder. of atrocity, gave it as his opinion that the pistols were loaded with slugs, from the circumstance of of finding a snail on that part of the wall which it

ter" of the " Palace revels" as formerly, being was about five or six feet long. I saw it in the yard on occasionally even an object of mirth to his Royal the morning after the murder was committed. If the mistress. The Premier thinks it rather hard that he ladder was placed against the dwarf wall in the back should be made a butt of, after so long a course of yard, a person standing on the top of it might easily and devotion in her Majesty's service; but the get on the adjeining leads. A man employed at Shen-Queen regards him, nevertheless, loyalty apart, as a ton's livery stables was sent by some one to Mr. Wm. Very good subject for a joke.

when they threw him overboard. "THERE'S MUSIC IN MY SOLE," as the nice young

man said to his squeaking boot. IF THE PISTOL AFFAIR on Constitution-hill proved Emiss to the pot-boy, there can be no doubt of its time. The housemaid, I think, was with me at the him down into the pantry, and pointed out the place proving a capital hit for the Whigs, who look to a time I examined the things in the hall, about five or from whence I had taken the things. He again said,

charin attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from hears to heart.

WELLS OF KNOWLEDGE.—The celebrated John Abernethy used to say to his pupils—"I go to Sterne for the feelings of human nature, to Fielding for its vices, to Johnson for the knowledge of the

A school waster said of himself, " I am like a hone. I sharpeh a number of blades, but I wear myself out

"No one would take you to be what you are," mid an old-fashioned gentleman a day or two ago to a dandy who had more hair than brains. "Why!" by one of the knives in the house. was the immediate reply. " Because they cannot see Your ears!" THE DUKE OF SUSSEX was boasting the other day,

1,123 bibles in his collection, in every language and some screaming as I was dressing. I saw the cook of every date, from the earliest period. I them uncul copies, I suppose,' said the malicious the front door a cloak, opera glass, and other things. I - PRINCE ALBERT'S taste for the highest department

of historic art, is strikingly illustrated by the surbessing correctness of his drawings. At the very moment that his quarterly annuity falls due, it is said to be "drawn," and with an accuracy truly

A youth who had not long emerged from schohastic trammels, having been smitten with a pretty face, consulted his former preceptor whether he would advise him to conjugate? "No," replied the pedagogue, "I should say by all means, decline."

According to the "Asiatic Researches," a very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised ing to the prisoner, who was sitting behind the door, in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed with his face covered with his hands. I asked him spot, in one of which the lawyers on either side put why he did not get up and assist, but he made me no one of their feet, and remain there until one of them answer, although I repeated the same thing several is tired, or complains of being stung by the insects, times. The witness went on to state that he examined in which case his client is defeated. In this country It is the client and not the lawyer who "puts his had entered from without. On going into the pantry, I foot into it.'

Cours Sermons.—The usual length of a sermon at the Chapel-royal is twenty minutes. This, it scems, was too long for George II., who once told Archbishop Gilbert to see that those preached before him should be particularly short; giving this complimentary resson for his desire, that when they were long that is, twenty minutes he was in danger of falling asleep! The Court sermons were, in consequence, abridged in the delivery five minutes. His Majesty agreed with the great bard-that

An M. D. once repreached a learned counsel with what Mr. Bentham would call the "uncognoscibility" of the technical terms of law. "Now, for exomple," said he, "I never could comprehend reward except what was read at the station-house." what you meant by docking an entail." "My dear phrase; is is doing what your profession never con- next day. sents to-suffering a recovery."

A Born Justice.—There was one Mr. Guybon, a gentlems n of very weak understanding, but yet in fore the time appointed for resuming the trial of Courcommission, who having often publish't his folly upon voisier. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Earl the bench, at last sayes a sly plaine fellow to an Mansfield, Earl Sheffield, and other distinguished indiother, "I pray, Sir, was not Mr. Guybon borne a viduals who were present yesterday, were again in at-Justice of the l'eace! 'as, if his office had not descended tendance before the arrival of the Judges. upos him with his estate, by right of inheritance, The prisoner (Francois Benjamin Courvoisier) was no one would ever have den's Society's " Anecdotes."

we see that though people do not live always, they seats on the bench exactly at ten o'clock.

are expected to die for ever! We trust the Bishop Mr. Adolphus said before the trial was resumed he of London will not think there is anything wrong in the idea; it seems doubtful, however, whether a the presecution which had not been laid before the man who wants a grave in perpetuity, can have the prosecution which had not been laid before the proper notions of the doctrine of the resurrection.

A RAVEN-OUS ATTACK .- A few days back a fine fat theep, the property of Mr. Gorringe, of Eastbesides got cast in the marshes, and from its fat and cambrous fieces it was unable to recover its to the prisoner's professional advisers, and net to the prisoner's professional advisers, and net to the tavens, from which the poor animal was reliaved.

Mr. C. Phillips considered his Learned Friend's application was irregular. It ought to have been made to the prisoner's professional advisers, and net to the court. He must deprecate the course proposed.

Mr. Adolphus—Why a communication was made to by the fertunate arrival of a farm-servant. The misery which this peor creature suffered may be conjectured, as these powerful birds, are in number, and broken the rim of the belly, and the entrails

Dr. KITCHIERR, to show how the strength of man may be diminished by indulging indolence, mentions the following ludicrous fact :- Meeting a gentleman, who had lately returned from India, to my inquiry after his bealth he replied, "Why, better better, thank ye; I think I begin to feel some symptoms of the resurn of a little English energy. Do you knew ported when given at the police examinations, and that the day before yesterday I was in such high spirits, and felt so strong, that I actually put on one

of my stockings by myself."-Traveller's Oracle. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE. The following sentences from Hobbes's Lesiathan is an admirable

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF COURVOISIER FOR THE MUR DER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

Thursday morning week having been appointed for the trial of François Benjamin Courvoisier, who stands charged with the wilful murder of Lord the other day. He no doubt drew his ideas of William Russell, the Central Criminal Court was eleanliness from a comparison with the dungeons of thronged in every part; not a nook or corner was unoccupied. At a quarter before ten, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entered the Court, preceding his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, whom they conducted to his place on the bench. The whole Court rose to receive his Royal Highness, who seemed A. Lennox, Lady A. Lennox, the Earl of Mansfield, Lady Granville Somerset, Lady Burghersh, Aldermen Sir M. Weod, Harmer, T. Weod, Humphrey. D. W. Harvey, Eeq., Mr. Sergeant Arabin, &c. &c. The Judges entered the Court shortly before ten

o'clock. At ten o'clock, Francois Beujamin Courvoisier was placed at the bar. He looked pale and thinner than when under examination at Bew-street, but he seemed firm and collected. Having been arraigned, he pleaded not errors to consider women useless because they are guilty in a low tone of voice; and, in reply to the single. Only look around among your acquaintance. Clerk of the Arraigns, said that he would be tried Who is the one universally useful, the one applied to by an English Jury, waiving his right of having half on every occasion of difficulty and trial? Why, the the Jury composed of foreigners. Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Chambers, appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. C. Phillipps and Mr. Clarkson for the defence. Mr. Hobler solicitor for the prosecution, and Mr. Flower for the prisoner. Mr. Wing, solicitor to the Duke of Bedford, was

also present, and was frequently in conversation with Mr. Hobler, during the course of the proceedings. A model of the house in Norfolk-street, was on the table. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Bodkin made an application to the Court to fix a day for the trial of Gould, when Mr. Baron Parke named Tuesday next. The Jury having been sworn. Mr. Adolphus proceeded to open his case. Sarah Mancell was then called and examined by Mr. Bodkin; but since the evidence she gave differs in no apparently important particular from that given in the course of her examination before the magistrates, and which has been already fully before the public, it

before the murder I went to bed at half-past ten o'clock, do presente to smoke tobacco in the gallery, or at Mancell in bed when I went up stairs. She did not The leave the house that night to my knowledge. I was the prisoner's box. not awoke by any noise during that night. Sarah Mancell got up the next morning at a quarter to seven Donkey-Riding on Sundays is done away with at o'clock, and I heard her knock at the prisoner's door. Friday afternoon. I assisted Inspector Pearce. of did me, after which I again heard her knock at the pri- the 8th May. I never searched with Humphries or jacket, and a quantity of tow. somer's door, and then I heard them both go down to- Cronin. My only companion in my only search was Yankee, at the Maze races, if they had any such gether. While I was dressing, I heard Mancell scream remarkably switt horses in America! \_ "Swift!" out, and on going down stairs she told me his Lordship before. There was no force used to open the cupboard as the lock had been shot back. I locked the cupboard

MELBOURNE does not stand quite so high as " mas- in the bank. The ladder which stood in the passage Russell, to inform him of what had happened. I could as sitting down when I went into the room. Constable of the above report, was discovered in rather a singular hannah Oxford, the mother, and Jabez Pelham, the so-licitor for the prisoner moving in his own room if I were in the prisoner. Mr. Pelham set forth that he hour on the morning of Wednesday. I thought it have found those things concealed in your pantry, London newspaper, with a suggestion from the editor June, and that he had experienced considerable diffiseemed strange when I heard the prisener say "Oh, behind the skirting board." He said, "I know nothing of the French journal that probably, as Courvoisier was culty in seeing the prisener; that he had reason to bedear, they'll think its me. I shall never get a place about them; I am innocent, and my conscience is a foreigner, the plate was deposited by him at some of lieve the prisoner not to be of sound mind; and that again." He was very much alarmed and agitated at the clear; I never saw the medal before." I then took the foreign hotels in London. The paragraph was seen renewed lease of office arising out of this well-timed ten minutes before the policemen came. The pencilcase and the toothpick were in the folds of the napkin, HOW LITTLE DO THEY KNOW of the true happiness and could be seen without turning the mapkin over.

Witness recalled and examined by Lord Chief Justice prisoner locked the area gate after him. workings of its powers, and to Shakspeare for every Daniel Young, footman to Mr. Latham, who had been Mr. Henry Elsgood, the surgeon who examined the dead body, were then called, but nothing new was elicited from their evidence.

Mr. Hussey, the usual medical attendant of his Lordship, thought that the wound might have been inflicted Thomas Selway-I am servant to Mr. Cutler. who resides next door to the deceased Lord William Russeil.

and early on the morning of Wednesday the 6th of in the presence of Lord Brougham, that he had May, I was induced to go to the house, having heard "And all and housemaid in the passage, where I observed behind afterwards saw the prisoner sitting in the dining room, between the door and the window. The prisoner asked me to go to No. 100, in Park-street, and tell the butler to come up. He was in a very agitated state indeed. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson-The two female

servants were as much agitated and alarmed as the John Baldwin-I am a constable. At a few minutes past seven, in consequence of information I received, went to the honse of Lord William Russell, in company with constable Rose. One of the female servants let me in, I asked if there was any man servant in the house, and the female said "Yes, there he is," pointthe back area door, and was of opinion that no person saw the prisoner there sitting in the same position. I spoke to him, but he still remained silent, and I then said to him, "I think you have made a d-d pretty mess of it." I then examined the walls and leads at the back of the premises in company of the other con-

Cross-examined by Mr. C. Phillips—I was angry with the prisoner for not assisting. I at first thought that back area-door open. I never saw any placard offering a reward in this case, and I never heard of any reward have spoken to one or two policemen about this murder, but I would not swear that I have not spoke to twenty, thirty, forty, or a hundred policemen on the subject; but I still say, that I never heard of any The examination of this witness concluded the dector," replied the barrister, "I don't wonder at day's proceedings, and at five minutes past seven that, but I will soon explain the meaning of the o'clock, the court was adjourned until ten o'clock the

> FRIDAY. The court this morning was again crowded long be-

Grand Jury. He trusted, however, that he should be allowed to bring it under the consideration of the Court and Jury. Mr. C. Phillips considered his Learned Friend's ap-

you en the subject. Mr. C. Phillips-Yes about a quarter of an hour since The Learned Counsel was about to make some further

remarks, when The Lord Chief Justice said, this was not the proper time to argue the question, and directed the trial to John Tedman (inspector of police) was then called

and examined In the course of a long examination by Mr. Adelphus, which is now familiar to the public. It is important, hewever, to give his cross-examination, although no new facts transpired from it. Cross examined by Mr. C. Phillips—I examined the

trunk of the prisoner; they all wished me to do so, prisoner's use on the lith instant, as nearly as possible aware what it contained at that time. It was tred up in plundering his master, and receiving notice that he d no legal assistance.

that door, which had none on the 6th, and also on the It contained some silver spoons and forks, two pairs of by him on the prisoner's fellow-servants, and particudoor-post. They appear to have been made by some stockings, an instrument for assisting hearing, and a larly on the police who were engaged in the investigakind of instrument. The man was under the inspection jacket. There was some tow in the parcel, which preof the police from the time of their first entering the house. He was kept separate from the women ser. vants, and was closely watched all the time. Having tents. I signed the inventory.

taken out all the various articles from the trunk, I found | Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips—There is a billiard | time abstaining from including in insinuations respectno weapon.

the 6th, and that there are marks now.

Inspector Beresford examined by Mr. Chambers-

door did not appear to be touched. I tried some ex- not say whether I spoke to him during that time. periments with a hammer upon the half-glass door in the passage, and the hammer made upon that marks murder aday or two after it happened, and the parcel similar to those on the back area door. There were no marks on the half-glass door until Mr. Pearce and I had

After describing his discovery of the rings, &c., in Mary Hanwell examined by Mr. Chambers-Was marked B. C. On both of them are several marks of was a goat, and having satisfied myself by referring to cook to the late Lord William Russell. On the evening blood. I was present when that pertmantenu was the peerage that a goat was the crest of the Bedford examined on a former occasion; but I do not recollect and left the prisoner in the pantry. I found Sarah that I noticed either of these articles. I did not find the other portions of the shirt to match the front I found in

made these experiments.

Frederick Shaw, a serjeant of police, cross-examined by Mr. Phillips-I searched the prisoner's box on the Pearce. The room is a very small one, and is perfectly light-light to see anything.

Re-examined by Mr. Bodkin-The portmanton was in the centre of the room when I examined. The things were taken out and placed on the mattress. I saw a thimble belonging to me had been taken from a work-box which I had placed in the cupboard the night examination. I did not see the handkerchiefs. I do shirt front similar to that now shewn me, on the first more questions. not recollect seeing any handkerchiefa. James Eilis, formerly valet to Lord William, identi-

myself on the previous night, and took the key up fied most of the articles produced in court, but could not present when the parcel was opened, after which I affidavit. stairs with me. The drawers in the kitchen were all speak to the identity of the locket. Inspector Pearce, of the A division, examined by Mr. medal, and of the £10 note behind the skirting board. and shown the instruments produced, and they proved der and a leaden bullet, with his right hand, and By the Court—The £10 note was folded up, but saw nothing round it.

By Mr. Adolphus—The place where I found these articles was quite dry; it was very near the fire-place. adjourned until ten o'clock on Saturday morning.

"I am innocent, I know nothing about them." placing the rings I had found before the prisoner was, and send be seen without twisting and send be seen without twisting and send be seen without twisting and send because I thought it was my duty to do so. It was not by the name of John, had a short time previous to the thought. It also set forth that the public papers had suppose that must have been your reason. I considered sinces and since affections, which, by a pleasing been advertised, and a reward offered in their reco. to get a confession from him, but I naturally exwhat he said might be material, and might be for him evening. He did not come according to his promise, Tindal-The area door was boited after the prisoner, or against him. I was anxious to do all I could to dis- and the parcel remained in a closet in the hetel uncame in with the beer on the Tuesday night. I barred cover the perpetrator of the crime, and I thought I opened and unexamined, until the circumstances aboveand bolted it myself. I cannot say whether the did no more than my duty. Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner, was present at the time. Mr. Mayne said, at my suggestion, that it would be proper that the things should be shewn to the prisoner. I did not say to the

requested by the housemaid to fetch the police: and prisoner, "I have found this property in your pantry, can you now look me in the face." Mr. Clarkson-Will you now tell us why you suppressed the remaining portion of the sentence when you were examined by my Learned Friend for the

> Mr. Clarkson-Will you swear that your object was not to obtain a confession? Witness-I did not know what he might say. thought it was likely to intimidate him if he was

Witness-I had no motive for suppressing them.

Cross-examination continued-I thought I was doing my duty. I know that rewards to the amount of £450 have been offered, and if the prisoner is convicted I do expect a portion of the reward in the course of my duty. I found the rings behind the skirting board before I heard of any reward. When I used the language that has been mentioned to the prisoner, knew nothing about any reward. If there had been any blood-stained articles in the prisoner's portmanteau I don't think they could have escaped my observation. think I heard Ellis say that the locket found upon the prisoner belonged to his Lordship. It was afterwards found not to belong to his Lordship. John Chester, carpenter, examined by Mr. Chambers

was then questioned in confirmation of the police, relative to the marks of violence having been made upon the door when it was open. The tongs and poker found by the police corresponed with the marks upon the door, as did also the screw-driver.

Mr. Harrison, chief clerk to the Messrs. Hoares, bankers, and Mr. Wing, solicitor to Lady Clifford, spoke as to the £10 note produced in court. Lady Clifford—I am related to the late Lord William Russell. I am widow of one of his sons. I received on the 27th of April last £200 in bank notes from Mr. Wing. There were among the notes £10 notes. I gave to the late Lord William Russell one of the £10 notes. It was on the 29th of April, two days after I had received them. It was given for the purpose of By the Court—It was to be given to Lady Sarah

Bayley to dispose of.

Lady Sarah Bayley-I am related by marriage to the Court Palace. The deceased used to come and see firm step. me when he visited Richmond, and upon one occasion recollect something occurring about a locket. The tion of the trial. ocket (produced) is the one I refer to, at least to my belief. His Lordship wrote to me to inquire about the locket, and I sent him an answer. I believe his Lordship was at Richmond when he wrote to me. G. Harris-I am an upholsterer. I went to Lord William's house on the 5th of May, to do something to the bell-pull in his Lordship's bed-room. I did the job and left the house immediately.

William Lovett-I am a bell-hanger. I went to his Lordship's house on the evening of the 5th of May, and did some jobs, and left the house directly. Mr. Charles Ellis-I rent the Castle Hotel,

time of the murder, but I cannot say what day.

in the same manner as on the first occasion. On the and sealed. He did not call on the Tuesday evening he would on the following day be dismissed from examination of the trunk on the 6th, I took all the following, and I never saw him since. I had not heard his service, he was roused to a state of phrensy, and examination of the trunk on the orn, a took an the prisoner replaced of the murder of Lad W. Russell before the parcel was waiting until his Lordship had retired to rest, he then them. Whatever was done by the prisoner was done left with me. In consequence of what was published stole softly into his bed-room, and, finding his Lordship who also resided in Pocock's-fields. Went to his house in my presence. The prisoner had access to this room. in a Frence newspaper, I had some communication was sound asleep, he cut his throat with the very care—on the merning of the 17th of March. Saw the window The women and the police had access to the prisoner's with my ceusin, and I subsequently sent for Mr. Cuniroom. Having made a minute inspection on the 6th of ming and another person, who came for the purpose of May, I am satisfied there was no speck of blood on the seeing what the parcel contained. The parcel was sume that this communication on the part of the prilinen. There was no mark whatever on the glass door opened in their presence. It never had been opened soner entirely changed the line of defence which his on the 6th of May. I examined it for the purpose of before since it came into my possession. The parcel discovering. There are a number of marks now on produced is the one which the prisoner left with me. generally rumoured that a severe attack would be made vented the plate from being felt outside. We tied up the parcel again, after making an inventory of its con-

the police. I do not know anything of the marks made | by the police. I never heard of it. Our house is geneupon the glass-door, except that there were none on rally frequented by foreigners. I called the prisoner was called to the house of Lord William Russell on the | but I very seldom see them. Two English gentlemen 6th of May, about a quarter before eight o'clock. I frequent the house, but I never heard my husband examined the back area door. I saw several marks on speak to them about this murder. My husband has the door itself, and also on the door post. My im. been in France for a fortnight. I am not in the habit pression at first was, that the marks were made with of going out on Sundays. I never saw placards about the door open entirely. I looked at the marks on the the murder. I did not hear the murder cried about the door post. My impression of those also was, that they streets. I heard of it the day after it occurred, and man, in whose service Courvoisier formerly was, offered had been made with the door open, and from the in. was very much sheeked, but I cannot say that I spoke to side. I now think that they were made by some in. my husband about it, for I have no time to talk of such strument, such as a hammer, being forced between the things. I did not speak of it to anybody, I am so service the uncle of Courvoisier is, has advanced £50 door and the door post—the door not coming quite occupied. I generally sleep with my husband, but I towards defraying the expenses of his defence, and close. But I am quite sure that they could not have often go to bed before him. My husband was in Lon- that a subscription for the same object has been raised been made by such an instrument as a chisel, for the don for about three weeks after the murder, but I can among the foreign servants in London. By the Lord Chief Justice Tindal-I heard of the

Richard Cumming-I am a solicitor, and reside at 17, Old Jewry. Mr. Vincent and the last witness conjunction with Inspector Pearce, and the remarks came to my office yesterday, and I accompanied them to which he made to the prisoner, witness continued—the hotel in Leicester-place. When I got there a par-After this I went up stairs, accompanied by Cronin, a cel was produced, and, after my advice was asked policeman of the C division, to the prisoner's bed-room, about it, I opened it and made out a list of the articles and found two handkerchiefs and a shirt front, which it contained. Before I tied up the parcel, again I articles I now produce. Both the handkerchiefs are noticed the crest which was on the spoons and forks. It family, I immediately proceeded to the police court in Stanley. Marlborough street, and was directed to come here and see the attorney for the prosecution. I did do so, and communicated what I knew to Mr. Hobler and Mr. Wing. Besides the spoons and forks, there was an ear four dessert-speons, two silver tea-spoons, one leather box containing the ear instrument, two pair of white

was left with me by the prisoner a week or fortnight

stocks, one pair of socks, one flannel jacket, a striped Cross-examined by Mr. Phillips-I came to the Court about six o'clock yesterday evening and saw you here, and I knew you were one of the counsel for the

prisoner.

Mr. Phillips-You say you know I was counsel for the prisoner—that is enough, Sir, I shall ask you no prisoner was placed at the bar. Joseph Vincent-I am the partner of Mr. Piolaire. After I had read something in a French newspaper, I conversed with Mrs. Piolaire, and I was subsequently

signed the paper produced. Thomas Davies-I was in the employ of Mr. Webster. Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson-When I heard the Bodkin-The first questions related to the marks on an optician. The instruments produced for assisting prisoner speak about "Old Billy," I thought it was in the door, on which Pearce's evidence corroborated that hearing were bought at Mr. Webster's shop by Lord a joke. When I heard him speak about having only of the preceding witness. He then narrated the find. William Russell in the month of June, 1836.

that they had seen them in Lord William's possession. This was the case for the prosecution. It was then arranged that the proceedings should be The prisoner was in the dining-room at the time. 1 The new and important evidence respecting the findwent up to him directly after I had found them. He ing of the missing plate, as described in the latter part bed and awake. The housemaid got up at her usual them openly before them on the table. I said, "I plate was copied into one of the French papers from a had been engaged to defend the prisoner on the 16th of by Mr. Vincent, partner of the proprietor of the French Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson-My object in once recollected that the prisoner, who had previously lived in the establishment as waiter, and was known he should be able to have if she had time to collect her things? Witness—No. I kept an old iron shop, and pected he would make some reply, and I knew that until he should call for it on the following Tuesday

hotel in Leicester place, Leicester-square, who communicated it to the mistress of the house, and she at that from the excited state of mind of the prisoner's murder left a brown paper parcel in her possession mentioned caused an inquiry to be instituted, and the result was that the parcel was found to contain the identical articles of plate stolen from the house of Lord leading articles of the Observer of yesterday, all which William Russell, and for the discovery of which a the deponent Pelham said must be calculated to influ-

# SATURDAY, JULY 20.

Long before the usual hour the Court was crowded to excess, the case of Courvoisier, from the new and ex-

of the walls of the premises. Sarah Mancell recalled—The prisoner remained in the house from the time the murder was committed until

he was taken away in custody. Mr. Phillips having addressed the Jury for the de-The following witnesses were called to character by Mr. Clarkson :-Mr. Jellings, of the British Hotel, Jermyn-street

cellent character for humanity and kindness. Lord Chief Justice Tindal summed up the evidence. The Jury requested to be allowed to retire, and after | sent all sides would abstain from any publication relating an absence of one hour and a half, re-entered the box, to the trial. and returned a verdict of GUILTY.

prisoner's countenance underwent no change. He heard | the public press would in the mean time observe a prothe sentence unmoved, not altering his position in the found silence on the subject. Lord Chief Justice Tindal then put on the black cap,

and in most impressive address, called upon the prisoner to turn his mind to that God, who alone had the power of forgiveness; that although only just entering this life, the world was dead to him, for his days were numbered. His Lordship concluded by passing the awful sentence of Death on the prisoner. The prisoner, as he was being led away from the dock, clasped his hands together for a moment, when. late Lord William Russell, and reside at Hampton recovering his self-possession, he walked away with a

A number of the nobility remained until the termina-

CONFESSION OF COURVOISER.

After the verdict had been returned it was generally

his guilt. During the examination that took place of the house of Lord William Russell, and the plate and other articles, the attention of Mr. Hobier, the solicitor to the prosecution, was called to the table-knives belonging to his Lordship. Among them were four large carving-knives with Damascus blades and Mr. Charles Ellis—I rent the Castle Hotel, Richmond. I remember Lord William coming to the hotel when Mr. Hobler saw them, but on a very minute the statutes." balance ivory handles; they were all fresh cleaned on the 15th of April. He remained that the 22nd. The inspection of one of them he found on the blade, near prisoner accompanied him, and a groom also. The pri- the handle, a very small rusty spot, and that this placed at the bar shortly before one o'clock, when Mr. soner attended, personally, upon his Lordship. On the knife, though recently cleaned, was much duller in Surgeant Arabin (who was then presiding) informed 25th, an application was made to me by his Lordship appearance than any of the others. He examined the Some of the new cenerary folks, in their lists of him that he might, if he wished, have a chair. The respecting a locket. I produce the letter I received. blade most minutely, but could not find that it was prices for interments, tombs, monuments, dcc., put declined the effer. In consequence of that letter, a search was made in notched in any part of it; but, from its general appearance, he was satisfied that that was the very instrument. ance, he was satisfied that that was the very instrument Louis Garde.—I am a modeller, and live in King- by which the deceased nobleman had been deprived of street, Soho. I am acquainted with Mr. Piolaire, who his life. He consequently separated it from the rest, keeps the hotel in Leicester-place. I was present one and placed in the hands of the bankers of the deceased Sunday evening when a parcel was brought there, but nobleman, in whose custody it has ever since remained. I did not pay much attention to it. The parcel was On Thursday last, when the unexpected discovery had covered with brown paper. I cannot positively say been made as to where the missing plate had been depothat the prisoner was the man who left it, the man sited, it was carefully examined by the deceased's noblestopped so short a time. I was at the hotel yesterday. Man's domestics, Sarah Mencer and Ellis, who longically as the property of their thing to me, and we went together to Mr. Cumming's in the city, who came back with us to the hotel. A property was not made known to the prisoner receive, any reward, whether offered by the Govern-witness's father, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who came back with us to the hotel. A property was not made known to the prisoner receive, any reward, whether offered by the Govern-witness's father, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who had been a watchman, and in the city, who had been a watchman, and in the city of the court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the Court a letter from the duty to read to the court a letter from the duty to read to the court a letter from the duty to read to the court a letter from the duty to read to the court a letter from the duty to read to the court a letter from the cour parcel was then produced in the presence of Mr. Vin- until the following (Friday) morning, when Madame ment or by individuals, for the discovery of any crime, came from him to witness had used it about cent, Mr. Camming, Madame Piolaire, and myself. Mr. Piolane came to Newgate, and the prisoner and some or for the apprehension of any offender, without the a year and a half ago, and had not seen it since. We Cumming opened the parcel, which contained some other men being marshalled before her in the pressarticles of sliver, a list of which was made out in our yard, she at once identified him as the man by whom the parcel containing the plate had been left at her of secertaining whether any blame whatever could or a box, neither of which were locked. By Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—The parcel to the house. The fact of the plate having been discovered, attach to the conduct of the police, in which case, best of my recollection, was left at the hotel about the and his identification as the party leaving it, was although the crime might be discovered, and the offencommunicated to the prisoner, and on hearing this der apprehended or convicted, they were not permitted Charlotte Piciaire—My husband's name is Louis. He unexpected intelligence he turned very pale and was to participate in the offered reward, which was considered in the washhouse, doing something to his trowsers; the washhouse, doing something to his trowsers. keeps a hetel in Leicester-place, Leicester-square. I exceedingly agitated, and before the time when he was dered in the light of a gratuity only. have known the prisoner at the bar for four years. He to be again placed at the bar at the Central Criminal came to take a place in the hotel as waiter. I used to Court he sent for his solicitor, Mr. Flower, and at call him Jobs. French is the language spoken at the once made the following confession of his guilt. He notel. He remained about a m nth. I saw him about stated that on the night of the fatal transaction he six weeks age, on a Sunday evening, and he merely was in the lower part of his Lordship's house in the asked me how I was, and soon went away. He knacked act of secreting the different articles of plate, &c., the charge of having feloniously and burglariously entered property of his Lordship, in the several places were the dwelling-house of John Templeman on the night of prisoner became mismatched, and had continued to the dwelling house of John Templeman on the night of prisoner became mismatched, and had continued to the dwelling house of John Templeman on the night of prisoner became mismatched, and had continued to the dwelling house of John Templeman on the night of prisoner became mismatched, and had continued to the dwelling house of John Templeman on the night of prisoner became mismatched. did not know him at the moment. He said, "Don't they were afterwards found secreted by the police as the 16th of March last, and stolen therefrom certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefrom certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefrom certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefrom certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefrom certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefore certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefore certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefore certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefore certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last, and stolen therefore certain while the prisoner resided at her house; that one of the last is the last of the you know me?" I said, "No;" and he said then, "I stated by them on the trial, when his Lordship, who moneys, his property.

am John that used to live with you in the square." He was suddenly taken unwell, unexpectedly came down The prisoner had b Piece of every-day philosophy: "Of those men that, the prisoner included. My object was to discover am John that used to live with you in the square." He was suddenly taken unwell, unexpectedly came down the commonwealth, love to show whether there was any linen with marks of blood upon said he was in a situation. I saw him again on the stairs, and caught him in the act of concealing his pro-inte is concerned; having predence enough for their of the 14th instant, I found two shirts, which I looked in his hand, and he asked me to take care of it, saying him, and declared that he would discharge him jacket in which he had appeared at his trial for the private affairs: but in public, they study more the at, free from spots. There were several other shirts in the would call for it on the Tuesday evening following: from his service on the following morning. Findreputation of their own wit than the success of the room. I unfolded the shirt I was about to give for I consented, and he left the parcel with me. I was not ing himself thus suddenly and unexpectedly detected

ing-knife with which Mr. Hobler so justly suspected that the dreadful deed had been perpetrated. We precounsel intended to have adopted for him, for it was tion. We must, however, do the Learned Counsel the

has always characterised his professional career, he did pointed it out to witness as money he had received for the best he could for his unfortunate client, at the same | rent. After seeing the body, she mentioned the cir. table kept at the hotel, but not exclusively for the ing the prisoner's fellow servants or the police, which in-law, of to Mr. Templeman, jun. Re-examined by Mr. Adolphus-Idid not on the 6th do guesta of the house Any one may play at it. No other he knew at the time he was addressing the Jury were more than unfold the lineu. I cannot say that there game is played at the house. It is conducted peaceably altogether without foundation. It must be a source of were a pair of gloves in the shirt at that time. There and respectably. I think I can swear that no gang of great satisfaction to the Jury, who tried this most im- lent him £3, in fourteen half-crowns and twenty five might be. No person had access to the prisoner except suspected persons was taken out of the house lately portant and, up to almost the last moment, doubtful shillings. He returned one shillings. He left witness's case, to know that the conclusion to which they ultimately came was a just one, and that, by returning a by the name of John for convenience. I did not know | verdict of guilty, they were only, as it were, confirming | him by any other name. We take in the English papers, by that verdict a confession which had been previously made by the prisoner.

So impressed with his presumed innocence have been the friends of Courvoisier, and the legal gentlemen engaged in his defence, that we understand one of them had actually given him an invitation to visit him on Wednesday next, and we are also informed a gentleto take him again immediately on his liberation. It is likewise stated that Sir George Beaumont, in whose

## MONDAY, JUNE 22.

(Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE QUEEN.

TRIAL OF EDWARD OXFORD FOR HIGH TREASON. This morning being appointed for the trial of Ed-

ward Oxford, for his recent attempt to assassinate and had been flashing a £50 note. Witness asked him her Majesty, the court was crowded at a very early hour. Among the noblemen and gentlemen on the bench we observed Lord Colchester, the Duke of Brunswick, Baron Audlem, Mr. Fox Maule, and Mr. E. I. On Mr. Sergeant Arabin taking his seat on the bench.

the prisoner was placed at the bar and arraigned. mated that an application would be made to postpone myself." He then left. Witness met Squires about apparatus in the parcel. It contained four table spoons, the trial, Mr. Sergeant Arabin directed him to be removed from the bar to await the arrival of the Judges.

The counsel for the prosecution are the Attorney-General, Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. Adolphus, and Mr. Wightman.

The counsel for the defence are Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Taylor. At ten o'clock Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke took their seats upon the bench, and the He is rather a good-looking, fair-complexioned youth.

and seemed to assume an air of indifference and assurance. Mr. S. Taylor applied to have the trial postponed on

Lord Chief Justice Tindal—You can make no motion until the prisoner has pleaded. which charged the prisoner with having traitorously wished prisoner good night, and prisoner said he could James Ellis, the valet, and Sarah Mancell were recalled Queen, by discharging at her a pistol loaded with pow- wanted to borrow a darkey. afterwards discharging another pistol at her Majesty, What does a darkey mean? Witness A darkey means with his left hand, which was also loaded with powder a dark lantern. (A laugh.) Witness recommended

and ball. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty" in a firm tone. Mr. S. Taylor then renewed his application for the said he was going to serve the old gentleman on Satarpostponement of the trial, and put in the affidavit of day night, and that he should go and see his nunt on various witnesses who were absolutely necessary for the prisoner's defence lived at such a distance that it would be impossible to get them in court. He also stated been publishing statements which were untrue, and you in joke. You are the last person I should havewhich were calculated to create projudice against the thought of seeing in the situation in which you now prisoner; more particularly a letter which had been published late last week in the public papers, from Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for Dublin, in which the Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. for Dublin, in which the prisoner was charged as being the instrument of a traiterous conspiracy. The affidavit then alluded to the of Monday, the 16th of March, prisoner was at wit. ence the minds of the Jury. The deponent then set pany with several others; he appeared sober, the forth that there were witnesses on the back of the insaw him again on the Tuesday about the dictment who had not been examined at the committal the afternoon, and witness believe he of the prisoner, and that this proceeding being the first until seven o'clock.

instituted under the Act of Parliament it might give Robert Pizey—Is a shoemaker living the grave questions of law Hannel Office to the prisoner of the prison

ground set forth for the application he should not have ground of Mr. Maule having placed more witnesses on the back of the indictment than he had examined at a penny. Witness procured one, and gave it to prithe committal of the prisoner. But when he heard that important evidence was to be brought forward for the defence, God forbid that he should toppose any application for postponement upon that ground; without any hesitation he yielded to the application. The next ses-Mr. Noble, the head waiter of the same hotel; Mr. sion would take place speedily, and he hoped in the Petieu, in the service of Lady Julia Lockwood; Mrs. | meantime there would be no publication of any sort re-Petieu. Lady Julia Lockwood gave the prisoner an ex- lating to this trial in any of the public prints, that there would be no more publication of .letters from the prisoner to the Secretary of State, but that by a tacit con-

Lord Chief Justice Tindal said the Attorney-General A death-like silence pervaded the Court, but the had taken the high and proper ground, and he hoped

COPY OF THE INDICTMENT AGAINST OXFORD. "That he, being a subject of our Lady the Queen, on the 10th June, 1840. within the jurisdiction, &c. &c., as a false traitor, maliciously and traitorously, did compass, imagine, and intend to bring and put our Lady the Queen to death, and to fulfil and bring to effect his reason and treasonable conspiracy, he, as such false traitor, maliciously and traitorously did shoot, off and discharge a certain pistol loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, which pistol he held in one of his hands, at the person of our said Lady the Queen, with intent thereby maliciously and traitorously to shoot, assassinate, and put to death our said Lady the Queen, and thereby traitorously made a direct attempt against the life of our said Lady the Queen.

"And further to fulfil and bring to effect his treason and treasonable compassing aforesaid, he, as such false reported that the prisoner had made a full confession of traitor, on said 10th day of June, maliciously and traitorously did shoot off and discharge a certain other pistol loaded with gunpowder and a certain bullet. which he held in one of his hands, at the person of our said Lady the Queen, with intent thereby maliciously and traitorously to shoot, assassinate, and put to death our said Lady the Queen, and thereby traiterously made a direct attempt against the life of our said Lady the Queen against his allegiance, and against

The following is the list of witnesses attached indictment:-Samuel Parkes, Joshua Reeve Lowe, Elizabeth Stokes, Ann Grant, Maria Hopper, William Clayton,

REWARD IN THE CASE OF COURVOISIER. On the removal of Oxford from the bar.

# TRIAL OF GOULD.

Nicholson, was placed at the bar to take his trial on the

The prisoner had been previously arraigned, and pleaded Not Guilty. He looked well, and in good spirits, and was dressed muster. He had a pile of papers before him, and took

occasionally of the proceedings. On this occasion

Mr. Bodkin stated the case for the prosecution.

Mary Thornton examined by Mr. Ballantine—Live in Pocock's-fields. Knew the late John Templeman of the sitting room, which had been broken and patched up with paper, and was slightly open. The paper had been removed. She then went round to the bed-room window, and looked in, and saw the body of Mr. Templeman lying on the floor dead. He was undressed. She believes he was sixty-four years of age. She had seen him alive at six o'clock the evening before. Witness saw a little square box in his possession with money in it at that time. He opened it to show justice to state that, with that honourable feeling which witness the money. The money was all silver. He cumstance to her landlord, and sent Capriani, her son, Hannah Morgan, 18, Skinner-street, Somer's-town-

Saw the late Mr. J. Templeman, 16th March last, and house at half-past three. Prisoner-What made you notice the description of

coin so particularly? Witness-I noticed, when I took them from him and counted them to him. Nene of them were marked to my knowledge. I have said that I had one marked shilling in my possession, but whether I gave it to him. or not I cannot say. Mr. Templeman did not say he was going to pay the money away. Re-examined—I have since found the marked shilling

in your possession.

Henry Wright-Was potman at the Duchess of Kent public-house, Devereux-street, Dover-road, on 12th March last. Had known prisoner nine months. On the evening of the 12th March, prisoner came into the tap-room at the Duchess of Kent at a quarter before eight, and called for half a pint of porter, and threw down a penny, and said he had no more money. Witness brought him a pint of porter, but did not take the penny. Witness then went out, and returned about half-past eight. Found prisoner talking to a person named Squires. Having drunk some beer together Squires left, and prisoner and witness walked away together. Prisoner said he was very bad off, and had no money, but he knew an old man who had money. Witness asked him how he knew it, and prisoner said that he knew he had, for he had paid £25 for a cottage, where the old gentleman lived. He said it was no matter, it was not far from home. Witness knew Mr. Templeman, and prisoner said the money would be like a gift to him, as he knew where it was, and could put is hand upon it—he kept it in a drawer. He said he was bloodily pinched. He said he should like a right one along with him. Witness said "A right one?" and The counsel for the defence, however, having inti- the prisoner replied, "Yes! a right one, or I could do it

half-past nine o'clock. John Richard Jobson, 7, Dorset-street, Spitalfields Is a print colourer. In March last, a man named James Rogers lived in the same house with witness. On March 13. prisoner came to the house and inquired for Jem. He said he wanted to see Jem very particularly. Witness asked him what for, and prisoner said he wanted

to borrow a screw. Mr. Bodkin-What did he mean by a screw?-Witness—As far as my reading goes it means a pick-lock key. (A laugh.) I asked him what he wanted a screw for? He said to serve an old gentleman in a lonely cotttage.

Mr. Bodkin-Does reading serve to tell us what the meaning of serve is? Witness-To serve means to role I told him he had better not do it, because he would be sure to be transported. He said he might as well be transported for that as being a deserter. After going The Clerk of the Arraigns then read the indictment, up the street to see a fight, and returning, witness not go, as he wanted to see Jem very Mr. Bodkin-I must refer to your reading again.

> he said it was no use, he had no money. Prisoner then Sunday, and if he did serve the old gentleman, he would call and let witness know. James Rogers, 6, Dorset-street, Spitalfields, umbrella maker, knows the prisoner. On the 18th of March, in the evening, found prisoner at his house in Dorsetstreet, waiting for him. Prisoner said, Jem, you are

prisoner to go to a public-house to wait for Jem, and

just the chap I want to see. Witness said, What do you want to see me for? He said, I want two screws and a darkey. Prisoner-Is it likely that I should come to you for mother he could not get such instructions from her as screws and darkeys? Do umbrella-makers keep such

> stand. John Frimley, landlord of the Rainbow public house

traordinary evidence which came out on Friday night, rise to-grave questions of law. Hannah Oxford, set Islington. Was in the skittle-ground, having acquired a still greater degree of interest. It forth that she had not time to collect evidence for the on the night of the 6th of March. attend solely to the evidence. Had this been the only gave prisoner twopence halfpenny. Prisoner was winner that night. Witness went to get some tobacco yielded to it, neither should he have done so on the at about eleven o'clock, and prisoner saked him to bring a rushlight for him, giving him at the same time

> soner, who put it in his coat-pocket. Robert King-Is a chimney sweeper at Islington was with the prisoner at the Rainbow, playing skittle on the 16th of March last, from half-past seven; p eight in the evening until nearly eleven. Prisoner and witness had some beer in the tap-room, which witness had lost. Prisoner when he first came in said he had only three half-pence in his pocket. They left a quarter to twelve. Did not see prisoner pay for anything. Re-examined—He went up towards Templeman

house, which is near Allen's.

Charles Allen is a shoemaker, living at Wilson's coltage, Pocock's-fields; has known prisoner for a twelvemonth last March. On Sunday, March 15, he was staying at witness's house; prisoner was out of employed ment. Prisoner slept in a room with two of witness children; he went out on Monday, March 16, about seven or eight in the morning, and witness saw no more of him that day. Day was beginning to break when he returned. It must have been nearly three o'clock; witness was awake. The door had been left unfastened, to enable prisoner to let himself it is answer to the observation of witness's wife, prisons said it was very early. Prisoner was sober: Prisons went to bed and got up next morning about eight o'clock. He came into the room where witness and his wife were at breakfast. He then went into the washhouse. There was a privy communicating with it. person can go to the privy without going into the wash house. There is no fence round the yard. The prisoner went into the privy from the wash-house. Witness heard the latch of the door. He remained in the wash-house and privy between twenty minutes and half an hour; he had on a pair of old nailed show that morning, which were blacked and shined. He passed through the house, and went out. He returned between seven and eight o'clock in the evening. Wil ness had been out, and found prisoner there on his return, talking with witness's wife about what had taken place at Mr. Templeman's cottage. Prisons turned round and asked witness if he did not think he could have done it himself? Witness said, Richard, how is it possible, after having tied his hands and bound up his head, he could have committee suicide himself! Shortly after, at prisoners desire, witness went out and got him a pot of beer, a slice Stokes, Ann Grant, Maria Hopper, William Olayoni, Sarah Packman, Samuel Hughes, John Joshua Gray, Francis Frederick Partridge, and Charles Brown.

The trial is fixed for Thursday, 10th July.

bacon, and some tooaccu; no man part of them. Witness noticed that prisoner had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had been over to Clapton to his aunt, who had given him been over to Clapton to his aunt, who had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and some tooaccu; no man prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and some tooaccu; no man prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and some tooaccu; no man prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and some tooaccu; no man prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and some tooaccu; no man prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on, and prisoner said he had a new pair of shoes on a new pai some money, and that his cousin had had a new pair shoes which did not fit him, and that he (prisoner) had jumped into them. Prisoner went to bed, and slep Mr. Adolphus said that, in consequence of what had with witness's children as usual. When prisoner west Mary Ann Allen, the wife of the last witness, cors borated his testimony, and stated in addition, that saw prisoner on the morning of the 17th of March, is

witness for a towel; that on the afternoon of the day before the murder, she had observed a pair of stocking belonging to the prisoner on a box by the side of his Shortly afterwards, Richard Gould, alias Arthur bed, folded up and rolled, the outside one of which exactly resembled the stocking produced; that about November last a pair of stockings belonging to the stockings produced had been shown to witness to a policeman on March 18th with money in it, but the policeman had shown her where he had found it, and she had never placed any money or stocking in that place; that she recollected the lantern, and that when it was used a rushlight was never burnt in it, nor did

even the prisoner burn a light. (Concluded in our seventh pags.)

william Res. a policeman, was on duty in Pocock's Fields, on the 17th March, went to Mr. Templeman's cottage at eleven o'clock, found the door closed and atting-room windew open; the two drawers of a chest of drawers, in the sitting-room, had been broken open, at if by a chisel. In the bedroom he found Mr. Templeman lying on the floor dead. There was a small mahogany box inside the top drawer in the sittingroom, the box was open and empty, there was a mark a chisel close to the lock of the top drawer. Cross-examined by the Prisoner-I did not see any broken glass about; one strong person might have

committed the robbery and murder without assistance. John Collins, a police-sergeant, went to Templeman's cottage immediately after last witness, and corroborated his testimony. He found in the drawer the same notes of the Bank of Elegance which were produced; the drawer had been forced by a small crow-bar or a chisel On the 12th of May witness searched a pond in Pocock's Fields, about thirty yards from Templeman's house. He found the lantern produced tidentified by Allen), with a piece of rushlight in it. Inspector Miller directed the search to be made.

James Miller, an inspector of police, was stationed at Islington on March 17. Knows Templeman's house, went there between twelve and one that day. Witness then described the appearances presented by the house. &c. in the same manner as the last two witnesses. Wimess produced a chisel which corresponded exactly with the marks in the drawer. The chisel had a notch in it, and there was a mark corresponding with the notch in the brass of the lock, and also in the wood. work. Witness took prisoner into custody at about eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th at Allen's cottage. He appeared to be asleep. Witness aroused him twice, and he got up. Witness searched his pocket, and found nine shillings in his pocket. Prisoner told witness he had nine shillings while he was searching him. Witness found on him seven lucifer matches and a pawnbroker's duplicate. Prisoner asked witness for his warrant. Witness said he did not want a warrant. Prisoner asked what he wanted him for, and witness mid he supposed he had heard of the murder, and it was for that he was wanted. Prisoner said if he was as innocent of every thing as he was of that, he should not have much to bear. Witness then took him to the station-house, when the witness took from his feet a new pair of shoes, which were produced. Prisoner said he had purchased them at Kent-street, in the Borough, and had thrown his old ones away. Witness produced a stocking which he found in the prisoner's hed room, there was no other stocking of the prisoner's there. Witness produced another stocking which he had received from King. In consequence of Sergeant Otway having said in Gould's presence that the prisoner had stated that he threw the lanthorn into a pond in Pocock's fields, the pond was ordered to be

Sergeant Otway-West to Gravesend on 7th of May last, and found the prisoner on board a ship bound to Sydney: prisoner went by the name of Kelly. Witness mpon the present charge. In consequence of a commumication from the prisener, search was directed to be made in a pond in Pocock's fields. He told witness he

Gross-examined by the Prisoner-I had not known you had left the Compter more than three or four hours before I went to Gravesend. I came there first at some and show you a copy of a letter of the Secretary of State, that was all I said before I showed you the the murder. You said, I shall be required to remain in Ragland. I told you you would so. You said I will tell who the parties were if you will pay me £100 down, and pay me my passage money. This was after I had been there from a quarter of an hour to twenty!

Prisoner-Did not you persuade me, now I had seen so much trouble through this affair, to make something ait, now I had an opportunity? Witness Certainly not. I did not persuade you to

come to town. I said that you would most likely see me again in the Downs, and that most likely some genthemen would be with me, because I expected some but you could for the robbery. That was on hoard the steamer. I never told you you could be punished if you did not disclose the whole you knew. I never lost in each other. told you at the Station-house you need not say anything of what had pessed between us, as I did not intend to my anything against you. The conversation you allade to passed in the cab, in the presence of Inspector Millet. I saw you at Bow-street, but not alone. You milyon had made up your mind to tell all you knew, and to the best of my recollection, all I said was, that I was glad of it.

Advance — You can recollect what I said, but not what of the reward. I came to see you again on

in onestion. Prisoner paid remaker, Lambeth-walk, proved that of March. Deneyor sale and the paid for them in silver, He put on the new boots. The Prisoner—The boots you left off

to very serviceable boots. Mar. Commons lives in Oakley-street, New-cut, and deals is second-hand clothes. About eleven o'clock on the 17th of March a woman came to her shop, and sold her a pair of old laced boots heavily nailed. I gave 2d.

John Jarvis-I live in a cottage next door to Mr. Templeman's I know the prisoner. Know he susplied Mr. Templeman with beer about a fertuight before Christmas. Have seen him cross Mr. Templeman's

ground about that time. He was potman at the Burnsburr Castle.

This closed the case for the prosecution: I deal for The prisoner, in his defence, said he many certainly beg his Lordship's indulgence as he was underended. There were some portions of the evidence ha should ware that he was compelled to explain every little circonstance that transpired. Among the vast mass of evidence produced there was very little that affected him. First, as to his being in the skittle ground. It was not likely that he, when he could get as much their feelings then, from ours ! beer as he liked by saying he had no money, would the resident be had sent for it openly, which he would pose liew was it possible Allen could say what o'clock he can home. The night was a moonlight one, and they could not say what time it was. He owed Allen most, and therefore, of course, he would tell him he had no money, at Alien would naturally have expected him to pay it. Wright could recollect everything that had passed between them while sione, but nothing that which he had been entrapped in his present condition. Otway did not come while he was at the Compter, but when he thought he might have been drinking, to take but to loss his passage, to which he (the prisoner) re-Other came to him to the station-house, and told him parlaned, but receive the whole reward, and be taken from one of. Finding he was in a scrape, he determined to make a statement, and pretended that he her seaching about the concern, whilst in reality he hew acting, and also to implicate innocent parties.
The principal turnkey was not examined to-day, for why he knew not, as he was a very principal witness. Otway gave him money, and told him he might have whatever he liked. With regard to the man is much be evident that he knew nothing about Way he had spoken about a lantern was, that one but been mentioned on a previous occasion. Had he there had been lantern in Allen's house, would gone about saking for one? The lantern had be seen for two years, and what evidence was its for two years, and wants of the self-dren it out, and thrown it away. He

the than he the Baron Part, then proceeded to sum up the evithe of wine they had heard, and also wine the standard for the limited for the

any longer, as he was sure his

alone, without a servant, they could have no direct sheep-stesling; they are not at all connected, evidence as to the state of the fastenings of the house is the crime of each of them." on the night in question. The Learned Judge then went through the whole of the evidence, commenting on it as he went along, and at a quarter before six o'clock the Jury retired to consider of their verdict. The Jury returned after an absence of a quarter of

an hour, and brought in a verdict of-Guilty of the whole charge. The prisoner appeared greatly agitated on coming up to hear the verdict.

Mr. Baron PARKE said the charge had been made out to the entire satisfaction of the Jury, and of himself, and the Lord Chief Justice; and he was afraid very little doubt could be entertained of his having been the murderer; and looking at his general conduct, and the confession which he himself had made of his willingness to sacrifice an innocent life for the sake of £200, he should be wanting to the country if he did not pass upon him the severest sentence the law admitted of-transportation for life; and he should feel it his duty to recommend that he should be sent to the penal settlements, where he would have to work in chains for the rest of his natural life.

The prisoner, who had recovered his firmness during the time sentence was passing, turned from the bar, and you in cursing a system which first prevents a labourer skipped lightly down the stairs with wonderful alacrity. There was a slight attempt at applau e in the Court, which was, however, instantly suppressed by the officers.

## TO THE PEOPLE OF YORKSHIRE.

LETTER XV.

"Property has its duties, as well as its rights."

MY FRIENDS,—That was indeed a charming evening, but that evening she seemed to present hereif still more lovely than I had ever seen her; she was the very picture of beauty and of peace.

After we had taken leave of Gravesend, where a pilot boarded us, (to me there is always a pleasurable not be misunderstood. I wish private property to be sensation at that moment,) we were all attracted by respected; but I cannot forget that "property has its the softened brilliancy of the scene. The shore, on duties as well as its rights." If the duties are not per- had lalarge to travel over the continent, and study the each side, presented objects of beauty, and seemed to formed, it is not JUST to demand the rights. It is jurisprintence of the despotic states of Europe. After ask,—What more is required to make man happy? unjust to transport the man who is willing to work, you had become master of the science of Government, The gently-sloping hills were, some of them, covered when he takes off the common stock only as practical where the people are enslaved by standing with wood; their sides exhibited the plenty with to prevent his death by starvation. No one armies, centralised pelice, imperial decrees, their which nature had rewarded the industrious; others were is more sensible, than myself, of the awful brink upon thoughts suppressed by political censors in the pay of bearing fruit and sustenance to their very summit, which the institution of private property now stands. It the state, and their press under the surveillance of the The inhabitants were busily employed in their hay cannot be upholden by police and harsh laws. Nature Government, you then returned in every way qualified harvest; and the corn fields were laughing and rebels, and nature is all powerful. Labour must be to introduce continental despotism upon the ruins of waving with the wealth which they were preparing rewarded and protected, or, very soon, the social our ancient constitution, and establish a censorship thowed him the minute of a reward that was about to for the lords of the creation. Now and then, one of fabric will fall! Oh, that our governors were wise, upon our freedem of speech, and the liberty of our the truly old-fashioned churches crowned the hills or that they would believe and act upon their own motto: press. peeped through the woods; then the stately mansion "Property has its dulies, as well as its rights." Then. You began your career of despotism by a petty showed the residence of the man of wealth; and here all would be well-property would be secure, the warfare against the unstamped press; as a Minister of had thrown a dark lantern into a pond in Pocock's and there a hamlet, or a cluster of smaller houses and labourers would be happy, and the police would be State you aided your compatriots in checking the rage cottages betokened the homes of the creators and disributors of wealth. A hill, covered and crowned The foolish, philosophic notion, "that labour must poor men, women, and children, for selling books and with the richest foliage, was in advance of us; re- be free," (as if a starving labourer could ever stand upon papers containing matter unpalatable to the "host of eleven o'cleck at night. I represented myself as an minding us of the native beauty of our isle. We were equal terms in the labour-market with the man of corrupt senators," and others interested in keeping There I was dressed in plain clothes. I left you in separated from it by one even unrippled sheet of wealth,) must yield to the spostolic, christian princi- things as they are, and which had been declared illegal about half an hour after. I told you I was desired to water; for miles it was smooth as a mirror; it was ple, "that the husbandman that laboureth, must be by a Tory law, made in the days of Sidmouth and bright as burnished silver. We had passed ships of all the first partaker of the fruits." letter. You read it twice, and said, No. You had nations, qualities, and sizes—varying from the pleasure— If the philosophers continue their foolish, mad, for the express purpose of putting down Cobbett's made up your mind to have nothing to do with it. You boat to the man-of-war. At this spot, however, no cruel, unjust, unchristian crusade against the "rights" TRASH," and which that luminous writer justly did not say you knew about it. It was an offer of £200 vessel but our own disturbed the water. All before us of labour" much longer, private property will be a designated "The TRASH ACT." for the discovery of the murderer of the late Mr. Temwas, to the eye which gazed upon it, one unbroken, thing unknown. Society will then be dissolved into its

The force of public opinion moves steadily onward unmoved, brilliant, silvery sheet of water-burnished | primite elements. tell you what I will do; if they will give me £100, I by the sun. The sun did not, on this occasion, as I While I live, I will not cease to give warning; inherit freedom as a birth-right, its resistless power will tell who the parties were. I asked you if you have often witnessed, present to our gaze a grand although I may offend many of my kindest friends moves like an under current, gathering strength pillar of light, extending across the water, from I will declare the whole truth. surselves to the horizon. The extensive watery plain was The pilot's vocabulary, soon after told us, that we torrents, defying all the precautions of Government, almost as brilliant as himself; they seemed to be were nearing the Custom House. The water was too and all their endeavours to turn it aside. smiling at each other. At the most interesting part of low to lay the Gazelle close to the Quay. Boats in Though you succeeded in incarcerating the bodies of this scene, the sun was covered by a little irregular plenty, were at hand. In a moment after, I landed, venders and publishers—though you seized their cloud—which in its centre, for a small space, was as I was in a cab towards 106, Sloane-street. At ten property upon the highway—though you confiscated black as jet. Its edges formed a most beautiful con- minutes past ten, I knocked at the door; it was opened that property, and levied fines or penalties upon the trast—they were broad, and glittered like transpared by my kind host; his good lady was waiting with a can- owners to the use of the King, still you and your gold, clear as chyrstal. The sky contained no other dle in the passage: they were right glad to see me. "most" worthy colleagues were beaten by the resistless cloud. It was, to all appearance, painted, to complete They provided for my wants; and, very shortly, I was force of public opinion, which your persecutions had this perfect scene. At the horizon, it was a colour in seated here, amidst pamphlets, letters, and news-strengthened, and compelled you to yield by reducing of my superior officers would be with me. I did not which crimson and gold seemed to strive for the masask you to have anything to drink. You saked me if tery. The zenith was still blue, as at noon-day; the in-

It was at this moment that my Quaker friend from take you by surprise." Thank you, friend. But never My Lord, the liberty of the press, and freedom of Leeds observed the delight with which I was gazing on fear. I am in God's hand, they cannot take him by speech are finseparable qualifications—virtues which this scene. "Dost thou remember Wordsworth's Ode surprise. Amongst my letters was one from the son adors and add lustre to the intelligence of a free state, to the Thames?" he asked me. "No, Sir," was my of a late Prime Minister, to his late Majesty, George requisites the most important to the safety of a commonsenf for me twice to the prison at Coldbath-fields. You answer. "Would'st thou like to hear it?—he must the Third. It was about sheep-stealing; so it is in wealth, and the only means whereby legislators and goverhave written it on such an evening as this." I requested | point, and you shall have it. He says :my friend to oblige me. He did so. And the post's soul glowing with thoughts so pure and so descriptive, of sheep-stealers were lately discovered in that neigh-subject of popular assemblies when you dined with the gave a zest to that scene which nought else could have bourhood. THIRTEEN were sentenced and punished merchants of Liverpool; anxious no doubt to retrieve imparted. It was, indeed, a happy moment; all care in divers ways—some by transportation. The gang is your fallen character by securing popular favour, you and sorraw was banished; every former ruffle in the supposed to be MINETERN! Nevertheless the labourers ventured a cery liberal opinion as to the policy and starting your adherence of the smoothness of the smoo miles seemed now to partake of the smoothness of the are determined to die, rather than go into the Bastiles; water; every grief was banished by its peaceful bril- and sheep-stealing occurs (two or three) every week." lister. Behind us, the water was of a dark purple My aristocratic friend adds-" If these things are done your colleagues and opened a prosecuting campaign has: there the atmosphere was black and dingy. But in the bud, what are we to expect in the green leaf? we had left the darkness all behind, and were buoyantly If this is going on new, what are we to expect in the mations were issued, putting down public meetings basking in the sunny scene. Our troubles were in the winter? I should not be surprised if we had firing clouds behind: our pleasures seemed all smiling, to of corn in the fields, and hop cutting, this autumn."

> chequered with! That scene of nature's painting—a make all the honey—I should not, I say, be surprised rally to sit in judgment over men who had only acted perfect picture of loveliness and beauty, designed and that sheep-stealers will be more secure on board the according to your book, my Lord, and for that crime executed by the Hand Divine, was only the forerunner Justitia, than our nobles will be in their castles. to a scene se trying, that I fear I shall be unable to convey its picture to your mournful souls.

> We were nearing Woolwich-the sun was now set, as if in sorrow. The Justilia transport was in sight. voyaging on board the Gazelle. In my next, I will pick you make a grand attack upon the liberty of the press, The three poor convicts were now made to feel that up a few scraps, and then proceed in the regular course information, filed by the Queen's Attorney-General they were prisoners.

Whilst we had been enjoying the rich repast, with which lovely nature had just feasted us, their keepers, Wish to make some remarks upon, although he was not unnoticed by us, had signalled them below, (as was their painful duty,) to bind them, ready for their exit. when the Woolwich boat should lay alongside, to take them on board the transport! How different were

As we came near to the dark and dismal hulk, our Captain made signal for a boat. Then, these three not have done, had he wanted it for an unlawful purpoor men, bound together, were marched from the forecabin, in care of their keepers, through a line of passengers, towards the gang-way, weeping.

I believe, at that moment, not one on beard, save themselves and their keepers, knew what were their crimes. Oh, it was a dark and dismal passed in the presence of Squires. Wright knew the scene! The sun had gone down to weep; the localities as well as he did. He would ask the Jury if clouds hung in a canopy of black, over that they could believe such men as Jobson and Rogers. He seene of sorrow. The Thames no longer smiled, but Whiled to draw their attention to the unfair means by heaved in darkened murmuring waves against the hulk Justitic. I must wait a while; the gloomy piewant down to him the first day he was out of prison, ture, even now, unmans me! They were some mother's sons; perhaps they were husbands, and fathers! They advantage of his condition. He represented himself as were convicts about to be banished! They were not sent down to offer him £200, and reasoned hardened. That their conduct during the voyage, had with him on the subject. He would confess that he was hardened. That, their conduct during the voyage, had harome by his reasoning, and made up his mind to tell proved. There they stood, poor things, as a spectacle a he for the sake of a reward—if Otway asked if he to the ship's company! They were weeping. They would tell who the parties were if he were to place endeavoured to hide their faces; but they could not hide their tears. Their keepers looked sorrowful-not pied. For the passage money, and Otway came next unfeeling. The boat was approaching to take them to (a), and instead of £100, brought a warrant. Otway the hulk! They were standing in the gang-way, with that he could be tried for the robbery, and their backs to the clerk's cabin. Their keepers stood baying acknowledged that he knew the parties, he before them; their little boxes were ready to be thrown could be punished if he did not disclose all he knew. into the hoat after them. I stood on the after deck, into the boat after them. I stood on the after deck. the world make a statement, he should not only be facing them. There, was a little picture of English Society. All grades, both sexes, many parties, and different creeds. We were all gazing in silence at those poor convicts! A strange sensation seemed to pervade that little group. I had never seen a sight like that before. I had never felt so melancholy! Their crimes. as yet, were unknown to us. They were convicts; but they had not even then, the looks of criminals!

The kindness of my Hull friends had made me rich. I felt as if a little money might be useful to the prisoners. I saked their keepers "if I might give them a trifle?" "We shall not hinder you, Sir," was the answer, "but we do not know whether it will be taken from them in the Justilia." I added to each a little present; and as I gave it to them I said to each, "God Almighty bless you!" They did not speak nor look up; but a convict's tear wetted my hand, and told me what they felt! I cannot tell you what I then then proceeded to sum up the ever thought, friends. The bost was rowing nearer and that they were to try the indictment, thought, friends. The bost was rowing nearer and nearer. I saw a poor woman, whose sea store for herself and child was not quite exhausted: from her into their consideration. In order to con-little basket she took all that was left—two oranges that the crime of burglary, it was necessary that one and a piece of bread. She gave them to the convicts! the order fences of the house should be broken, and Tears were again their answer. The convicts were tourning the nouse should be broken, and not the only persons who then shed tears. At length I must be morning. The latter point was was determined to ask "what were their crimes?"

Now, friends, would that you had all been there. Would that all England could have witnessed that sight. Oh! that our law-makers, of all parties-our men of gold and men of land-would that every man of property could have seen and noticed what I then 83W! England was fairly represented in that ship's Whigs over their enemies the Torics. company. And, when I told them that sheep-stealing was the crime of those three convicts, I witnessed you approve of the sentiments expressed by Junius in such an alteration in the countenances of the whole the above quotation. Had you died, my Lord, when that indefatigably to raise in the scale of society. Should company as I cannot describe. There was a thrill of abook was ushered to the world, your posthumous fame horror, not at the crime, but the punishment!

I muttered, looking at the convicts, "a curse on the system which has placed you there!" Many of the bystanders wept audibly. A gentleman, whom during the voyage I had taken for an aristocrat, to whom I had not spoken, but whose kind attention to his sick mother had attracted my notice, hearing my exclamation, said, "Yes, Sir, indeed I most heartily join from earning his food, and then transports him for taking what nature provides and demands." He added, Those poor men have not the appearance of thieves: they seem like honest men, willing to work hard for hard fare. It is cruel first to rob them of the value of their labour, and then transport them, because they wifl not die quietly of want." That was just what the gentleman said; and it seemed to meet with hearty response from all who heard it.

I now wished that I had inquired, all about these three unfortunate, unhappy men. It was too late; the when we passed the Nore, in the good ship Gazelle board—and, amidst a flood of tears from the specta-Justifia's boat was alongside—they were placed on tors, they were rowed towards the Justitia-more than one person saying, "if justice were done, three men high in station would have occupied their births and worn their chains!"

I cannot forget those poor men, my friends. I would country.

termediate space was varied by nature's painter; the yet. Although a friend from Huddersfield writes— such persecutions in England will be the discomfiture extreme hues were sweetly blended, and imperceptibly "Chadwick told me yesterday, that your trial was of the Government that shall dare to invade our degreet fixed for the 6th of July; I fancy that they wish to rights and liberties.

greet us. We were approaching the end of other. For myself, my friends, I shall not be surprised, if our rulers will not listen to the cries of the labourers : prison-houses were filled with honest men-spies and But oh, my friends! what sudden changes is this life if they will still plunder and destroy the bees who

> This trip into Yorkshire has broken the thread of been banished by the Squire, I should not have been dom of speech, therby terrorize over their grievances, of my history.

Squire at Fixby. Farewell, my friends.

I am, yours,

In truth and love, RICHARD OASTLER

106, Sloane-street, Chelsea, June 22nd, 1840.

you? Do you like the title,-" OASTLER'S TWO-PENNY LETTER BAG?" Will it do? Then, as to subscribers; how do you come on? I must have 5,000,

You are aware that I have written many letters, that I have delivered many speeches, and that I have long primer type, leaded; for twopence.

have seen in the Champion. I shall, of course, (if press." necessary) add notes of explanation. If I find that Does you are satisfied with that course of letters, then I at once prove, according to your own doctrine, as laid will at once begin with my letters, speeches, &c. on the down in your book, that such prosecutions tend to factory question; and if you will support me, I will suthorise a censorship of the press? How silly, how insert the whole of my writings, even to this letter. neart the whole of my writings, even to this letter.

Now, what my you? Will it do? Would you like mys you cannot do, namely, put down sedition and

to see on your shelves, neatly printed and carefully selected, the sayings and doings of the "Old King?" If so, where are your subscriptions? I cannot fix with publisher until I have fixed with you. You know how to go about it. Let me hear soon.

I intendat to be ready with the regular weekly parcels of the booksellers. Sasurday will, I think, he the best day. Let those who wish to become subscribers tell their booksellers and newsmen so, and when the 5,800 are subscribed for, I will arrange with printer fair days work, and let him enjoy the somety of his and publisher. This little work will then help to wife, upon his own hearthstone, with his family, smil. keep your " King" from want.

TO THE RIGHT HON, LORD J. RUSSELL. ON THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS. "The liberty of the press is the pallacium of all civil and religious liberty; it is as the air we breathe;

if we have it not we die."-Junius Leilers, "Were a Government to suppress the liberty of the press without taking away the matter of sedition, tion."-Lord J. Russell on the Constitution.

the morning. The latter point was was determined to ask "what were their crimes?" My LORD,—The first quotation above, was well keeper said, "Sheep-stealing, Sir." "What, alknown to your wost worthy coadjutors before you ther hours, it would be house. The Accept said, but are all sentenced for entered into office; nay, even so far back as the days of urglary. Mr. Templemen living of them?" "Yes, Sir, they are all sentenced for entered into office; nay, even so far back as the days of

but the Lord North, Fox, and Grey, the above lines were used as a toast whenever the Whigs assembled together to display their loyalty to the constitution or indulge thema lves in gastronomic exercises. Many a time has that toset "set the table in a roar," often has the "liberty of the press" been washed down by copious libations

> You, m'v Lord, wrote a book, yes, a book, wherein Would have been great and your name been inscribed on tablet with Milton, Sidney, Selden, Coke. ther eminent political writers; besides, the illustrious raine of Russell, immor-

sond quotation, my Lord, is from your own O that mine enemy would write a book :" Carde al Welsey.

above quoted, accords with the mand advice to Governments inclined to diberty of the press Still there is more to be gathered from the paragraph than your Lordship ever when you penned it. I may be wrong in my for have been that you were once a little brimini of constitutional lore, and, mores, a Whating of the Foxite school, aspiring to ogular fame. If such be true, I give your Lordship every mark of eredit for your zeal in the cause of

Before I datter you further, my Lord, let me examine your former ideas and professions upon the subject of the liberty of the press, and compare them with your subsequent acts connected with the press of this

My Lord, it was some time after you published your book that you became a Minister of state, so that you

for political information by imprisoning hundreds of Castlereagh, (who cut his throat at North Cray, in Kent)

and in a country like England, where the people below the surface, until it bursts forth in overwhelming

nors can arrive at a real knowledge of the wants and wishes "My correspondent from Hastings writes; 's gang of the people. You expressed your views upon the rence to public liberty.

Your Lordship, pregnant with duplicity, hurried to against all the estensible leaders of the people; procla -petty litestion commenced against printers of pla cards-general and special warrants were issued-arrests were every where made in the dead hour of the night-bail-bonds were fastened upon your victimsinformers were set to work to manufacture evidencesentenced to long periods of imprisonment. After have ing made this bold, nay, hazardous attempt to stiffe the voice of popular opinion by straining the powers of my narrative. Still it ferms a part of it-if I had not | the law to convict those who had maintained the freeagainst the chief organ of popular rights. It was enough, You see I am not yet in the Fleet. Nor is the my Lord, to entangle the small flies within the compass of your web, but you were so anxious to remove every obstacle to your despotic course that you have-

"Stretch'd the utmost reaching of your soul." and grasped too much. My Lord, do you not tremble for the consequences? Are you so debased, so hardened in apostacy as not to be alarmed, when you behold in every paper in the kingdom, even on the Treasury Benches, a tremendous outery against your shameful P. S. Oh, about my little bantling! Well, what say attack upon the liberty of the press, and the vile subterfuges you have adopted to shield yourself against their attack. Your last prosecution of the public press has sealed the deom of the shameless Ministry. and I blush, my Lord, for those in power who are so or it will be no go. You want to know what it will lost to every sense of reason, duty, honour, honesty, contain. Nothing can be more reasonable. I will tell and political sincerity, that they should thus recklessly attempt to destroy that liberty of the press, the boast of their fathers, the motto of their creed.

Not satisfied, my Lord, you have finished your persecution of the press by prosecutions for blasphemy, published many pamphlets, sil upon subjects more and your royal mistress's name hath been polluted by or less interesting. Now, I have had so many appli- the breath of religious intolerance. Much as I deprecations, from different parts of the kingdom, to select cate blasphemy, I can never consent to allow the state to interfere in prosecutions of such a nature. Recoland condense these letters, speeches, and pamphlets of lect, my Lord, the following passage from your book! mine, that I have, at length, resolved (as soon as I can obtain 5,000 weekly subscribers,) to publish a weekly and blasphemy, unless all freedom of speech and the tract of sixteen pages; royal octavo, hot-pressed paper, before-hand, by Act of Parliament, that all speeches I propose to begin with my letters to the Home and of moderation. Therefore, the restraining laws Office, concerning the thefts which the Government are, except for the moment, inefficient. They are also have committed upon me. These letters some of you pernicious; for they admit a principle which, if pushed to its full extent, authorises a consorship for the

> Does not your attack upon the liberty of the press futile. how thoroughly devoid of principle must your blaspheny unless freedom of speech and the liberty of the press be extinguished altogether. Public opinion a awake, my Lord, and you cannot extinguish the very life and soul of English liberty. Whig enmity may do much, but the shafts of their malice will fall edgeless against the shield of public opinion. Take away the matter of sedition, my Lord, and the

popular press will be silent : remove the grievances which the people so justly complain, and the spirit of sedition will decline. Let your Parliament listen to the pravers of the suffering millions, and sedition will seem to exist. Give to every man a fair day's wages for s ing and cheerful, around him, well fed, well clothed, and respectably educated. Let the green agree stolen from the poor be restored to them, that they may enjoy sports and pastimes as they were went to de. Let the rich consider themselves the guardians and not the masters of the poor, giving from their stores of aband. ance to the helpless, the widow, the orphan, and the stranger, encouraging "peace on earth, and good will to all men." Then, and not till then, will disaffection cease, and sedition be unknown in the land. The press. instead of being the advocates of an abused, oppressed more crime and less security would probably be the result of their foolish panic and powerless precau. organ of moral and religious instruction. Turn your attention to these things, and I shall still remain

Your Lordship's Obedient humble Servant,

#### Poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR. SIR,—The accompanying lines are the production of one of the men with the fustian jackets, and having been composed on the miserable and noisy loom, may the piece meet your approbation, I should like to see it sent forth in your wide spread "Slar."

I remain, Sir. Your sincere well wisher, SAMUEL WHITELOCKE. Savoy-street, Bridgeton, Glasgow, June 1st, 1840.

LINES TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. BY SANCEL WHITELOCKE. All hail! O'CORNOR! Freedom's hero. hail! The people's idel, but the tyrant's fee, Nor chalus nor prisons cause thy heart to quali-Nor make thee crouch, like destards, vilely low. And thou art from thine own bright lofty sphere, Flung down at once, amid earth's vilest things.
But eyes for thee now shed the heart-wrong tell.
That blaze with joy at fall of wicked kings. And thou must breathe the dungeon's fortid air— Must sigh in vain for heaven's fair unbought light,

With thest and mander stalking by thy side, As if such blots thy brilliansy could hide, Or bolts and bars keep thy strong spirit there. It is abroad, exulting in its might, Speaking in tones more eloquent than thine. Filling our hearts with energy divine!

Then deem not thou art lonely and forgot, For thee, even now are millions heaving sighs; Yea, in our hearts the blood is seething hot, Even while our prayers for thee to heaven rise. The poor man's blessing seeks thee in thy cell, Where friendship may not come, nor kindness hope to dwell:

But the het curse by desperation fann'd. Is launched against that power which smote thee

Yet from the darkness of the present hour. Thou shall emerge still more sublimely bright, Clothed with fresh lustre, and terrific might, Filling the earth with liberty's fair light, Which shall for ever heal oppression's wide-spread

Yea, wert thou dead, and quietly inurned. And all the grave's thick darkness on thee turned. That could not quench the fire which in thy spirit burned. From persecution's thrice hot furnace yet, Thy fame shall spring, a sun no more to set:

And pour pure glory on thy honoured tomb. While worse than shame shall be the tyrant's doom. Wild execration's burning, blighting, breath, Shall sear the rustling grass that covers them in

Friend of the poor, white, overlaboured slave, Hold fast the honour which is in thy hands. Thou yet shalt come forth from thy living grave, Hailed by thy country and far distant lands. Let not the tyrant's blandishment, nor frown, Tempt thee to throw thy prize of glory down. For hope, even now, in whispers sweet, reveals The morn that comes on gold careering wheels, Driving away thy daugeon's polar night, Giving thee back again to freedom, air, and light! Garlands and triumphs wait thy advent day, When sorrow's clouds shall part and flee away. While poesy's song, and hist'ry's honest page Shall consecrate the wreath that withers not with age! Lo! time rolls on, like ocean's mighty stream.

Sweeping before it sceptres, crowns, and thrones; Mingling them all up like some dazzling dream, O'er whose destruction grief wakes not her tones. Statesmen and warriors drop into their graves, Cursed by their fellows, whom they sunk to slaves; But when the patriot's bright career is run, He sinks in radiance like you evening sun. With rays of glory mantling round his head, He joins the vast assembly of the dead: While tyrant's darkly in oblivion dwell. The patriot's name still lives, a watchword and a spell

"GREEN TAILS!" A WEAVERS' SONG. AIR-" The Roast Beef of Old England." Throw ye the shuttle merrily!

Merrily, brothers! Wrong is dead, In the Paradise of Liberty-Christianity nourished. Who so merry as ye should be, Fed in God's sight, on the fragrant moor? De not his angels care for ye; The POOR LAW and the DYSENTERY? Who says that the wealthy grind the Poor Shout till the breath of your gratitude fails;

Hurrah for the Land of Green Tails Merrily toil your fourteen hours : Ninepence a day your toil may net! Feast ye! On skilly? Out on the moors An old cow's tail is wet. Hark to the Green Tail butcher's cry! Gather your pence from door to door; Club for a quarter; who will buy The leavings of Dysentery?

Tis the old beef of England: what want ye more? Weigh ye the mest in equal scales! Hurrah for the Land of Green Tails! Merrily, merrily! Work is scant: Ninepence a-week must serve us now. Cheerily! ne'er can a weaver want. While the Green Plague owns a cow. Hark to the Green Tail driver's cry! Hurrah, hurrah, for the friend of the poor Cut at the cow as she passes by ! Better than Poor Law Dysentery ! Out-door relief ;-ay, one cheer more! There's a chance of living when labour fails; Hurrah for the Land of Green Tails!

Weavers of Poor Laws! work away: Throw ye the shuttle merrily! Merrily will ye take the pay Your own hands offer ve? Hark to the Green Tail butcher's cry ! Come forth, ye who devour the Poor! Club for a quarter; who will buy The leavings of Dysentery? Take ye your turn on an English moor! Weigh up the meat in equal scales; God save the Land of Green Tails !

They to whom the above rhyme is a mystery, are referred to Mr. Oastler's account of the Hand Loom Weavers of Dean Head and Scammonden, in his thirteenth letter "To the People of Yorkshire," given of the English press .- Slade. in the Northern Star of Saturday, June 6, 1840. It will be found that I have but given a faint echo of that sweet Poor Law melody, which rises continually from the free moors of "merry England," to wait at the sumptuous tables of the flends who trade in human agonies. "O Lord! how long?"

SONNETS DEVOTED TO CHARTISM.

Even yet thou shal't not be unknown to fame-Some future bard shall sing thy triumph. SHELL And all thy virtues, all thy worth shall tell. Thy countyymen shall glory in thy name. Thy fall reflects upon thy foes a shame Which ages shall not wipe away. The yell That tyranny raised o'er thy rained frame Hath sunk no more o'er murdered worth to swell Thy patriot spirit hevering o'er the land That gave thee birth, and far too soon a grave, In spite of all the tyrant's power shall have The joy, e'er long, to see the glorious stand Which Walis—Scotia—England's slaves een make

For Labour -Virtue -Honour -Freedom's sake!

Along this favourite walk was wont to wend. One of the noblest patriets of the age; Each step I take reminds me of that friend Of man-and victim of the tyrant's race. But late he wandered o'er this pleasant way, With heart-felt ardour for his country's weal. And fond anticipations of the day

When England's glory—FEREDOM, should be re-Their rights untrammelled by oppression's law: When men no more should be the slaves of rain. Nor infants die to fill the Meloch maw Of despot lordlings—tyrants of the learn; Who yearly hurltheir thousands to th' untimely temb.

Cold-tops, May, 1840. (To be continued )

Bebieb.

TEMPERANCE TALES. Stories from Real Life Illustrative of the Evils of Intemperance, and

This valuable little work, which is highly calcuit is devoted, has, from the press of matter accumuthe several titles of Victim of Excitement—An Irish | ward! Right! Carry—arms! Platoon—arms! Heart—Right Opposite—Well Enough for the | Present! Fire!—Lights and Shadows of Military | Vulgar—A Sectarian Thing—Wild Dick and Good | Life.

Inchriate—Too Fast and Too Far—The Drings Insidel—It's only a Drop, and the Beautiful Wedding. Most of the scenes are laid in America, and the paraetical scenes are laid in America. and the narratives have all that raciness and vigour which characterises the productions of this land of when celebrating the constitutional triumph of the Whigs over their enemies the Torics.

been composed on the miserable and noisy loom, may be deficient in that polish which they might receive of course, fictitious, but the incidents are culled; affluence and pride. They are, nevertheless, presented under the direction of a sound and mature judgments. as a small tribute of respect and gratitude, by one of from the walks of every-day life. Indeed, all who that class which Feargus O'Connor has laboured so have directed only a very moderate share of attentions. tion to the dreadtal effects of intemperance, and the beneficial results of the temperance reformation will fully agree with us, that the facts which its constantly developed, both as to the one and the other, entirely supersede the necessity of fathers. pictures. Truth is here far superior to the mission inished productions of the imaginative pencil, and the man who cannot be induced, by what comes, or may come, under his own immediate potice and observation, to forsake the infoxicating cup, is not likely to be moved by the most elaborate efforts of poetry and romance. There is considerable diversity in the teles brought together in this little volume. and, of course, all are not alike excellent. All however, are, in one point of view or another, fraught with important instruction, and all possess a considerable degree of absorbing interest. One exhibits the fatal effects of using alcoholic drinks, as means of producing unnatural excitoment. Another, the untiring constancy of young leve under circumstances of the most appalling inchestly, produced by strong drinks. A third displays the tipling practice, and the drink rending officers of christian churches in their true colours; while to christian churches in their true colours; while the displays the fatal effects of parental examples. and a fifth the disastrons and fatal effects of intoxicating liquors in the death of the inebriate, and the distress of his bereaved and helpless family. Here we behold, in the Social Man, a young and promising minister of the gospel to be rained by the mistaken kindness of his friends, and the grey hairs of a venerable father, brought with sorrow to the grave, and then as a context in the excellent story, entitled "Too Past, and Too Far," the delightful effects of conviction upon an honest and sincere mind. We have a detail of a beautiful wedding, for it was entirely unconnected with the madening bowl, and in the last tale but one, we are presented with the beneficial effects of firmness by which a young woman is the means of securing her own bappiness. and that of her lover, by resolving never to give him her hand, until the little drop was entirely abandoned. We earnestly recommend the first, second, and thirteenth tales to the especial attention of our fair readers. We have but room for one extract, and we give it from the first tale, " The Victim of Excitement." Anne Westen is a young lady in higher ranks of American society, married to a Mr. Manby. a gentleman, her equal, and one possessing a rare combination of virtues and accomplishments. Mrs. Manby is a woman possessing a fine person, extraordinary talents, and the most finished accomplish ments, but who had unfortunately created a baneful habit of exhaling her spirits by the use of alcoholic stimulants. She in more instances than one disgraces her husband by her habits of intemperance, and at length is the means, unintentionally, of the death of her lovely infant. The termination of this infatuated woman's career is thus graphically and affectingly told:-

Little Robin-The Social Man-A Word in S

The Smooth Stone from the Brook

"It was a dark and tempestuous night—the wind of autumn swept against the windows, with the mournful rustling of the withered leaves rushing in the blast. It was on this night that Manby sat by the dying couch of Anne. Every one is familiar with the rapid progress of disease when it attacks the votary of intemperance. The burning blood soon withers up the veins; the fountain itself becomes dry. How awfully rapid, in this instance, had been the steps of the destroyer. Here she lay, her frame tortured with the agonies of approaching dissolution, and her spirit strong, and clear from the mists that had so long and so fatally obscured it. She saw herself in that mirror which the hand of truth holds up to the eye of the dying. Memory, which acquires at that moment such supernatural fancies, brought before her all the past-the wasted past—the irretrievable past. Her innocent childhood, her bright and glowing youth, her blasted womanhood, seemed embodied to her eyes. Her father rose from his grave, and, standing by her bedside, waving his mournful head, warned her of her broken oath. Her little infant, with its fair hair dabbled with blood, came gliding in its shroud. and accused her of being its murderer. Her husband, as her frenzied spirit called up this last image, she turned her dim eyes to him, who was hanging over her couch, with a countenance of such grief and compassion, the dry agony of her despair softened into a gush of remorseful tenderness. Oh. no, no!' cried she in difficult accents, 'you do not surse me. You live to parden the wretch who has undone herself and you. Oh! could I live over the past-could I carry back to our bridal the experience of this awful hour, what long years of happiness might be ours: Manby generously assured her of his forgiveness, and she sunk into a slumber, which terminated in death." We most cordially recommend this interesting little work to the attention of the public. It teaches most instructive lessons to the young; and may be read with profit by persons of every age and of every class in society.

# Literary Extracts.

HANOVER AND ITS KING.—His (the king's) per-son was quite unguarded: two sentries stood as the gates of the palace for form's sake, but every person entered uninterrogated. He was to be seen walking or riding every day, attended by the side de camps on duty, and followed by one servant. His Majesty had adopted the German regal custom of being per-fectly accessible at all hours: no person was denied to him in his cabinet, where he transacted business daily from seven in the morning till two or three in the afternoon; and I have more than once seen a humbly dressed individual stop him in the street, and be listened to for a quarter of an hour with affability. Englishmen are more struck with this manner of acting the king than foreigners are, on account of the idol-like seclusion of their own sovereign. I believe that only in England as a rule is the sovereign accompanied by a military escort. The Emperor of Russia posts alone in a kabitka, and and the good old Emperor Francis of Austria used to walk about Vienna with his wife under his arm. Only in England is a person out of the privileged circle pounced upon by a police officer if he presume to offer a petition to majesty without going through prescribed forms of etiquette: only there does he incur the risk of being charged with insanity if he dares to approach near enough in the open air to address his gracious sovereign. King Ernest wisely adopted the custom of his German colleagues—that of sitting, as it were, at the gate of his palace, as the kings of sacred history did; and he soon found the advantage of it. His personal demeanour, impartiality, and devoted attention to public business, were fast effacing any unfavourable impression which the Hanoverians might have imbibed from a portion

A MILITARY EXECUTION.—A military execution s a terrible sight. I never witnessed a civil execution; I know nothing of the guillotine except from engravings; but my duty has frequently nailed me opposite a wretched fellow-creature who was going to be shot. What the state of his pulse was I know not; but, certainly, his heart did not throb with greater violence than mine. The troops form three sides of a square; the fourth is left vacant for the passage of the balls. Great military show is purposely made, and certainly with good reason; for, since a terrible example is to be made, it ought to be rendered impressive to those who are left behind. The culprit arrives accompanied by a priest. The drums all at once beat a march till the sufferer is in. the centre of the troops. They then beat a ban, as that beat is called which precedes and follows every kind of proclamation. The captain-reporter reads the sentence, the drums close the ban; the culprit is made to kneel down; he is blindfolded, and twelve corporals, commanded by an adjutant subaltern, fire at the wretched man, at the distance of ten paces. To diminish, if possible, the agony of the sufferer, the words of command are not uttered; the adjutant makes signals instead of them with his cane. In care the man is not killed outright, as it sometimes happens, a reserve platoon, composed of four men, is ready to dispatch him by clapping the muzzles of their pieces to his head. It is with an oppressed heart that I describe these horrors. Melancholy recollections crowd upon me; the wretched creatures, whom I have seen upon their knees at this fatal moment, flit past me like phantoms; and yet at all these executions, when they happened to take place near a town, some of the fair ladies belonging to it acres failed to be present. With their idelicate acres, they made interest to obtain a place where they applied have a good view; and then, next day, they was a pullet was killed in their presence. they would have a good view; and men, mexically they would have a good view; and men, mexically they would be pullet was killed in their presence. After the still of the sentence, all the treeps defile before a corpse. They then return to their quarters; the frequentiance is talked of for two or three days, and the sentence of the with admirable many of these meantains men die with admirable fortitude. I have seen some of them address the regiment, and then give command to fire, whilst not a syllable denoted the slightest emotion in them. But the man who, in this predicament, displayed the mest astonishing courage, was Mallet. On being conducted, with twelve of his accomplices, to the the Blessings of Strict Sobriety. No. I, corrected conducted, with twelve of his accomplices, to the and revised by J. W. Green. London: Pasco, plain of Grenelle, he, as the chief of the conspirators. asked permission to give the command to fire. "Carry—arms!" cried he, in a voice of thunder. lated to promote the cause to the interests of which "That won't do; we must begin again. Your piece. on the arm, all of you! Carry-arms! Good! lated upon our hands, been suffered to remain Platoon—arms! Present! Fire!" All fell except-unnoticed longer than it otherwise should have been. ing Mallet; he was left standing alone. "And why The volume contains, in all, nineteen tales, under not me ! sacre nom de Dieu! Reserve platoon, forTHOMPSON, THE BIRMINGHAM GUN MAKER TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—Having been informed, through the medium to my motives in proposing the establishment of a people of Rirmingham had subscribed the hand one models press, and which, if established, would, I have no doubt, do much more for the people than no doubt, do much more for the people than the ever expressed, or even anticipated concerning it. As Mesers. Thompson and Roberts, both natives of that place, one of whom, namely, Robert, in company Williams, and Jones, is now on his way to New South des; and the other, namely, Thompson, is serving eighteen months imprisonment in this gaol; and having to the people of England on their behalf, through the medium of the Nerthern Star, I consider it a duty which I owe to myself, to the cause which I esponse, and to those friends of humanity who have so nobly exerted themselves on behalf of the two individuals above mentioned, to offer a few remarks for the information of those of my fellow-countrymen who may have been deceived in the person of one of the objects of their charity, that is, Thompson; and in doing se I

will be as baief and explicit as possible. myself, Davies, and Higgins, were arrested at Stock- kind between me and others on this subject, to let port, on a charge of sedition and conspiracy, tried at motives alone. the Chester Assisses in the same month, and sentenced To Mr. Clancy, I would say, that his honesty in addto eighteen months' imprisemment. George Thompson ing his name, and not his ability in the article of last was also arrested, but with an understanding, as he week, entitles him a seply; there never was an attempt himself told us, that he would only have to give at methodically defending a system, where greater conevidence against Higgins, Davies, and myself, and he fusion was manifest. It will prove anything but what fully prepared himself for that purpose; but the he is desirous of proving. Secret correspondents must sathorities, finding they could do without his evidence, expect laconic replies. My plan is not the quintessence and anding, at the same sime, that they could link him of perfection, nor have I seen such a one, as yet, notin the chain of conspiracy, tried him along with us, withstanding the mighty promises made to secure to us and he was found guilty. However, some of the our rights in a given time, but which have miserably authorities told him he would only be kept till we ended in disappointment. Mr. C. says that my plan is were all sentenced, and then he would be sent home; impolitic unwise, and ungracious. I must now confess but Thompson, rather doubting the truth of the my inability to understand his meaning as to the imassertion, thought he would do the best he could for policy of the plan, incorrected Chartists-Vincent's himself, and consequently prepared a long address, mother—of the little enes erying for bread, all these which he delivered when we were called up for judg-oppose the establishing of the plan; but how? is a mount, the purport of which address was to throw mystery to me! when their benefit, and that of all those all the responsibility from his own shoulders, by Blunging me and my two colleagues deeper, if pessible, within the grasp of what is by some people called the law! God knows, we were alleady deep enough, for the Jury was not two minutes POLITICAL ATTITUDE.' If the first refer to the inin finding a versiet; and had we been charged with high treason, for the same offence, I doubt not for a moment but we should have been found guilty equally as soon; but such was the disgust manifested by the Court at the proceedings of Thompson, that he was from the Stur of their hope. stopped in his career, and he was sentenced as above-

I relate this circumstance to show the extent to which he was prepared to go had his evidence been required; and to show that he would not have hesitated, for a single moment, in sacrificing every man of us, if by that means he could have procured to himself the pleasure of going home. I do not blame Mr. Thompson for attempting to get his liberty, but for attempting to effect his escape at the expense of the blood of men far more honest and innocent than himself. This being the first act of our companion, we begun to be rather anspicious his honesty in other respects; and a little experience soon taught us that our suspicions were well founded: for such has been the conduct of this man for the last ten months towards the rest of his fellow prisoners, that there is not a man out of the whole fourteen individuals confined here for political offences, that will so much as speak to him, or who even considers him worthy of their notice. He has, on different occasions, proffered his services as a common informer, for the purpose of getting out of prison; but his knowledge the subjects on which he has offered to give evidence was of so small a nature, that neither Government, nor anybody else, thought it worth having.

was talling a barefaced falsehood, and that no such any one individual whatever. acc numerous and disgusting for me at present to may suggest. "Save us from our friends." mention. The consequence was, that a number of us Were called up before the Governor, the Chaplain, and so much of the confidence of the people, who is less several other of the authorities, when an investigation entitled to the appellation of "LION." arto the whole affair took place; and in order to substantiate his charge, he acknowledged, at the same time, that he had several times attempted to bribe people, for the purpose of getting papers in, and sending letters out, but that he had only succeeded in one or two instances, and when he had failed to prove a single charge against any one else, he declared that we advised him to do what he acknowledged he himself had done. So diagneting and contradictory were his statements on that occasion, that the authorities themselves look upon him as a man who cannot be credited on any secount; and this man is to be held up to the publithat if they were to carry my plan into operation, it Mc as being a worthy object for their sympathy and would be only a rushlight; be it so, they had much expport.

I had prepared several other specimens of the conduct of this noble patriot (!) to have laid before my friends and the public, of a tenfold blacker cast than those I have just mentioned; but fearing I should take up too much space in your paper, I have reserved them for another time, as occasion may require. However, whilst I write this, an instance occurs to my mind, which I will just relate, and which I doubt not will succeed in having its effect upon the reader; and in doing so, Leould wish to call the attention of those of my Christian friends, the sympathy of whom appears to be more particularly canvassed on his behalf. I do It to show them that the policy and duplicity of this the object sought. man is not confined to any particular party, but to that which appears best suited to assist him in carrying out his object.

It will be remembered that some months ago great exertions were made by Mr. Thompson and his friends for the purpose of procuring from Government his reprieve, and at that time we gave him credit for his exertions, as imprisonment appeared to us to be injusions to his health, and so we pitied his case; but I must say, that had Bamfylde Moore Carew been in existence, he could not have played his card better than Thompson did on that occasion, and I doubt not but if he had kept his project more to himself, he might have as we can assure him that it is untrue in every possible

which he professed to be; and when we asked him. how he could for shame receive the sacrament, in a Church to which he was so much opposed, Oh, says he, I have an object in view-you know I must keep in with the authorities. He was very often with the chapdein of the gaol, and when in his company, he seldom failed to lay before him in nameasured terms, the awful doctrines of Chartism, against which he most solemnly protested, as he told the parson its advocates were nothing more than a set of midels and wicked men. Now, let us just see how far he agreed with Chartism, when he thought there was something to be made by it. During his struggle for liberty he was under the Doctor's hands, and succeeded in getting a certificate 30 that effect, but the Doctor, in writing it out, by mistake, headed it George Thomson, Chartist, &c., but when he, Thompson, saw it, he found a great deal of mult with the surgeon, and said he was not a Chartist, and ordered him to write out another, which he did, and which was sent to the Home-office, together with a petition on his behalf. Now, one would have thought he

conduct of this man, though not a twentieth part of declare not in words only, but actions worthy of men, what I might have given, I now leave my friends and of patriots, of husbands, of fathers, yea, and of Charthe public to judge for themselves.

But my answer is that if the conduct of one individual families of their incarcerated brethren longer to feel affects the interests of the public at large, I think that the public ought to be put upon their guard and by your united support, of your incarcerated against that individual, be he who he may or what he brethren's families, prove your love to them and to the may; and so long as I have power to raise my voice in cause. Think, oh! think how much lighter will the the expression of a sentence, and so long as I have burden of imprisonment feel, to the imprisoned victims, power-to wield my pen to express that rentence, I will descounce syranny and villany, in whatever shape for, and provided for, and thus rescued from the hard it may appear, let the equisequence be what it may. It will hardly be believed that this mar, who has so much amposed upon the generosity of the public, has not less than three hundred nounds in the back, and his

business is still going on at home, though perhaps not brothren are actually starving for bread.

A great deal might be said respective and many of many of my follow-prisoners, both in other gaols in the country; but it is my opinion that If the services of these who, for the cause of liberty, have changed their happy homes for as many dungeons.

Hoping these few remarks may be circulated amonest my friends, in order to guard them against any further and their fathers are suffering the horrors of a prison impositions from the same quarter,

I remain, Yours, very truly, JAMES MITCHELL.

Chester Castle, June, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SP.,-I cannot but feel astonished at the many to any remarks from Lovers of Justice, or any one else. not having the honesty or manliness to give their names. with their communications, I have nothing whatever to do, but with one of your corrrespondents, L. T. Clancy, the case is very different, and worthy a reply, and I trust you will give publicity to these few remarks. which the nature of his article, I am sorry to say, calls

I cannot tell why my motives should be impugned. unless for the purpose of inducing me to do the same. but as I am not omniscient, I pretend not to read the hearts of men, nor comprehend their motives. But I can read their acts, and with these have only to do; and shall feel sorry if compelled, in self defence, to refer to such, to prove the necessity of my plan being established. I would much rather it should be discussed on its merits or demerits only, and, unless your correspon-It will be remembered, that in August last, 1839, dents, on this question, can prove a collusion of some

> placed in similar circumstances, is one argument urged for its adoption.

I cannot but remark on two expressions made use of by Mr C. "THIS EVENTFUL PERIOD"-" NATION'S POLITICAL ATTITUDE. If the first refer to the incarcerated victims, my plan proposes remuneration further to extended; and that in this new proposal applause and disapprobation. The venerable father further to extend it, your petitioners see too clearly of the anti-slavery cause, Thomas Clarkson, Esq., to such. As it regards the second, I do not believe in the treasonable design permanently to establish this was then introduced, accompanied by his widowed the inference drawn by Mr. C.—that the Whigs are

Mr. C. appears to be very anxious to have a reason for charging me with ingratitude, and especially towards far less of obscure and irresponsible Commissioners. a man who, if he have not spent a fortune in advocating

all hopes of success to the righteous exertions of the vested in them, as to prove themselves unworthy of people against their common enemy, if that success the trust reposed in them; that they evaded those pro-Irishman (I do not use the term offensively,) but I rules under the controll of a responsible Secretary of cannot be ignorant of Irish Patriotism in aristocratic State, and thus furtively assumed a more arbitrary stances connected with our past agitation has caused me exercise of their authority, a crime which is admitted to withdraw no small share of that confidence which I for the past, and guarded against for the future, in one had been induced to place in the man so felsomely of the Bilis now before your Honourable House, which lauded by Mr. C.; indeed I was not aware before read. Bill, while it proposes again to give authority to these ing his remarks of last week, that the Chartist Frigate Commissioners, contains clauses to forbid their abuse of was in York Castle, for most assuredly the Whigs have their trust. got his Pilot there.

I feel greatly pained when, in self defence, I am imprisoned, degraded, and separated, husbands from thus compelled to allude to individuals officiously wives, and parents from children, in a manner contrary intruded on my attention, by the intemperate zeal of to law, and in contempt of that religion which we professed friendship, or to pass an epinion on the com. have been taught to consider as part of the law: that parative merits of contemporaneous publications pro-fessing to have a common object in view. If the Sir, it is only a month ago last Saturday, since he Star is so resplendent of lustre, what is the manner to spread disease and death among them, and said the authorities of this gaol that we were in the Northern Liberator—a Sun in comparison, enlighten.

Skir is so resplendent of lustre, what is the manner to spread disease and death among them, and held this day for the election of sheriffs and other where the said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had a said that he must die and if he had rator, and ing its readers in those things calculated to prepare ether newspapers, which are forbidden by the rules of them for the attainment and enjoyment of liberty, grievous and unlawful oppression of the labouring read the names of the gentlemen eligible for the

papers were allowed to come in on any account what Mr. C. has likened Mr. O'Connor to Indian rubber; punished by due course of law, would be a fitter sub-letter when a poll was demanded on that we had sent private letters that is, I presume, the possession of a property which ject for the consideration of your Honourable House. ext to our wives and families, and a many other things will admit of extension in any direction self-interest than the question of giving them new powers, and an I must confess I know of no man who has possessed

Mr. Clancy seems to have forgotten that other animals exist besides lions and men; but his gigantic Parliament, was that its powers were not to police to licensed victuallers. Mrs. Bray, the landimaginings utterly overlooks and despises small objects. Now a lion is said to be a cowardly animal, and a cruel one. We read of a roaring lion, going about, nor seeking whom he may deveur.

Now, Mr. C., let me help yen to a bestial figure much more appropriate—the chamelion—very glibtongued, and a fly estcher, and possessing other properties too tedious to mention. It is surely paying the people a poor compliment, to presume better be led to salvation by a light of their own, although a rushlight, than to destruction by the deceitful glare of a false, although more brilliant, light of

Mr. Clancy's last attempt at exposition by figure, is very; unfortunate, but very apropos: "In gaining the North Pole, they lost the Polar Star;" but my dear Mr. C., if the gaining of this pole was looked on by those engaged to find it, as the summit of their ambition, and an ample satisfaction for all their exertions. and their success in finding it necessarily involved the loss of the Star, the deduction is incontrovertible, that, the sooner they lost the Star, the nearer they were to

In any future communication of Mr. Clancy, I hope he will let Indian rubber, rushlights, Lions, and North Poles alone, and write, as though he understood the subject, and wished others to do so, and take care not by implication to contradict his friend of last week. one saying Mr. O'Cornor had spent a fortune, and the law and liberty, they beg leave to call the attention the inference that he was suffering from a pain in other, that he might have gained one.

Yours respectfully, W. G. BURNS.

\* We have omitted a passage here which, we have no doubt, Mr. Burns wrote through misinformation; way. We know the person to whom it alludes, and whom it is calculated to injure; we do not believe At that time, he was exceedingly religious, and twice Mr. B.'s description of his politics and political pracreceived the sacrament, at the chapel, although he often tices to be a just one; and he has no such connexion meed to cry out, "Pown with the Church of England with this paper, as that which Mr. B. ascribes to him. and up with the Methodist New Connection!" a member | This has been distinctly stated in this paper, more than once, months ago.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I have been ordered by the committee of the Working Men's Association to transmit the following address to the inhabitants of Newcastle and the Potteries to you, and give it publicity in your valuable and widely circulated journal; your compliance will confer an additional obligation on a numerous body of the readers of your highly valued journal. I am, Sir, obediently yours.

JOHN RICHARDS. DDRESS OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSO-CIATION OF THE POTTERIES-TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE POTTERIES AND

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYNE. COUNTRYMEN,-Long, by far too long, has apathy smould have destroyed the other certificate, headed taken possession of your minds and governed your Charlist, as he was so much opposed to it. Oh, but he actions, for if that had not been the case, should we had another object in view; he sent it home to his have seen, (and that to our disgrace) that the incarcewife, and ordered her to show it to as many of the rated Chartists have been almost forgotten by us, their respectable Chartists in Birmingham as possible, which | wives and children left either to the comforts of a Union she did, and the consequence has been, as he himself Workhouse, or the casual relief of charity? and shall has told us, that they have taken up his cause, and the we longer continue thus apathetic shall we never segrit of their exercions appear at the commencement of remember our often repeated vows, never to fersake the my epistle, and I have been informed that the subscripstern sppeared in the Northern Star about three weeks their wives and children forsaken by us? Forbid it, justice ; forbid it, patriotism; forbid it, every manly feeling Having given you a short sketch of the character and of the human mind! Unite again, we entrest you, and of patriots, of husbands, of fathers, yes, and of Chartists—actions that will at once prove to the world, to
England, and to all good men, that the men of North

We have not completed the paying of our law expenses, others. The solicitor for the defendant intimated which appears to us to be a question of impersance as his intention to lay the whole proceeding before the solicitor for the defendant intimated which appears to us to be a question of impersance as his intention to lay the whole proceeding before the solicitor for the defendant intimated which appears to us to be a question of impersance as his intention to lay the whole proceeding before the solicitor for the defendant intimated which appears to us to be a question of impersance as his intention to lay the whole proceeding before the samples might have been at the rates of this day Perhaps some may think this attack is too personal, England, and to all good men, that the men of North well as the condition of our prisoners. necessity of soliciting casual charity, or the more irksome one of submitting to all the horrors of of a New Poor Law Union Bastile!

TO THE FEMALES WE SAY, -- Women, once you at Manchester, and the Yorkshire people sent a number to the extent it might if he was there; but I mean the foremost in our ranks—yeu appeared more determined than the men, and resolved not to be outdone in the family is in good circumstation and mined than the men, and resolved not to be outdone in Thomas Fielden, treasurer to the Defence Fund, should want for mething, whilst at this very mention the good and neble work of regenerating your country. How is it that you should have sunk into apathy—you Williams, and Jones. This agreement Mr. Fielden was accordant to be supported to the defence of Messix. Frost, when ought to feel for women and children worm than the find the fin who ought to feel for women and children more than men can feel? How is it that you, too, have forgot your off-repeated pledge? Have you no kind feelings left? Must the all but widows and orphans of our incarcerated brothers starve or beg, or, what is worse, be consigned to the tender mercies of Poor Law Guardians, Relieving Officers, and Bastile Governors? Surely you are not weathy of the notice and support of those for say no. Lose no time, then, but let your actions prove meeting the people's reasons will rule and direct whose rights and liberties they have struggled, with that you are the same to-day as you were when your the further appropriation of that part of the fund.

to support their wives and children? 3. We ask for whose cause are these men now

languishing in prison, for their own cause, or for the general benefit of the whole? If, then, they are suffering for the whole, ought not the whole to come forward and support the families of the sufferers? In conclusion, let us say that small individual contributions regularly made by all Chartists will amount many others of the Committee that were first appointed, found. to large sums; only set about the work in earnest, and you will find the task easy. By Order of the Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. SIR,-By giving insertion to the following petition

Your humble and obedient servant. And constant reader, MAYALL BEAUMONT.

Shelderslow, June 22nd, 1840.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament

assembled. The Petition of the Inhabitants of Oldham, in public

meeting assembled,

Humbly sheweth, That your Petitioners have learned, with indignation and alarm, that two Bills have been proposed to your Honourable House by her Majesty's Ministers, the one to continue the power of the Poor Law Commissioners for a further time; the other for altering the existing Sussex in the chair. The great room of Exeter Poor Law, to the greater prejudice of the rights of the Hall was crowded to excess long before the com-

those powers by the assurance given by the proposers of of the Royal Chairman, who was most enthusiastithe Commission, that it was not intended to make it cally received, and addressed the meeting for sevepermanent.

straining every nerve to induce the people to turn away as one of the settled institutions of a country whose tleman addressed the meeting in a most characterisboast it once was to be governed by law, and not by tic speech, which was warmly applauded throughout. the arbitrary rules and regulations even of a King, Resolutions were passed unanimously, in accord-That not only was the Commission allowed on the thanks to the Royal Chairman having been passed, the people's rights, might gain one by suppressing the ground that it was not to be permanent—not only were the assembly dispersed. its powers of a very arbitrary kind, but that the Com-If I could believe this statement, I would give up missioners have so abused and so exceeded the powers were to depend on one man's patriotism, and that an visions of the law which were intended to place their ife. I have read so much about this, as to cause great power than an arbitrary law gave them over the perhesitation in giving confidence to such, and circum- sons and lives of the unfortunate people exposed to the

> That these Commissioners have caused the poor to be extended term for their oppression of the poor, and the arbitrary administration of the rate levied to relieve

> without the consent of the rate-payers; that the preliminary report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the administration and operation of the Poor Laws, which report was the foundation of the New Poor Law, stated that the affairs of the poor of

and oppressive Commissioners. on which it was founded, and which principle, in few the witness stated that he was not dressed in his uniwords, is patting the poor out of the pale of society, form on the occasion, but that he wore the garb of a and out of the protection of the law, and the taking butcher; and though he denied having resorted to from the other classes the controll of their own any stratagem to induce the defendant's daughter to general tendency, and of their general contempt of all placed himself in an attitude that certainly warranted of your Honourable House to the fourth clause, which proposes, in favour of these Commissioners, to alter dant's daughter, a very respectable looking young the rules of evidence in courts of justice; to the married woman, was called, who deposed that on of Unions power to deal as they please with orphan

us, in praying, as they humbly do, that your Honourable House will be pleased to reject the bill aforesaid, and all other proposals for enlarging, extending, or continuing, in any shape, the powers of the Poor Law

And your petitioners, &c.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE MISCALLED

WM. SMITH, Secretary.

the sweets of the tyrant's dungeon, for the crime of dethe Charter before the people; and, up to this time,

July next, and that each and every town that for- example of even one of the "force." warded their various sums to Mr. Thomas Fielden. treasurer at Manchester for the Defence Fund, do send proper persons, with positive instructions from their constituents to say what is to be done with the surplus fund now in the hands of Mr. Fielden, as we think it is not a principle of justice to see our best men pining for want in their dungeons, and Mr. Stephens living in luxnry at our expense.

Brother Radicals, the Committee wish to further remind you that in December last, a meeting was called took little notice of in the first place, as all the towns that sent money did not attend the meeting; and, secondly, as he was appointed by a committee, who met in Manchester prior to that time, and considered himself treasurer to that committee. These were some of the reasons he advanced; but the Manchester Committee are in hopes that at the delegate

be wanting to alleviate the sufferings of helples a list of the towns that he had received subscriptions foundles and innocent children, whilst their husbands, from; the whole sum was £567 6s. 11d.; the sum paid 

2. Will it not diminish the burdens of imprisonment | discharge of their duty, in justice to the men in prison, to learn that exertions are making throughout the land and in the name of our most sacred cause, we should own money, which was intended to serve the cause. By Order of the Committee,

Manchester. June 22nd, 1849. P.S. The Committee think Manchester would be the will be to be seen on the spot. A circular will be forwarded to each of the towns and places that sent money to Mr. F. agreeable to his return, which return we will send to the Star next week, for the information of the subscribers, when every true Radical should buy a Northern Star, as well as the places that sent moneys to Mr. Willes, that Mr. F. has no account of, will be appended to the balance sheet, now in the possession of in your widely-circulated Journal, you will very much | the Committee; all will be sent next week for insertion, with a hope that every town will act as if all depended upon them to complete the work of Justice.

# SECOND EDITION.

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRES-PONDENT.

Wednesday Evening, June 24, Quarter to Seven.

WILLIAM SMITH, Secretary.

Annual Meeting.—This afternoon, the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society took place at Exeter Hall, the Duke of Poor Law, to the greater prejudice of the rights of the rate-payers, and to the more grievous oppression of the poor.

That the powers already possessed by the Poor Law Commissioners are confessedly arbitrary, but that Parliament was in the first instance persuaded to grant the French ambassador, seconded the appointment of the Royal Chairman, who was most enthusiastical. ral minutes; on the conclusion of which, Mr. That the period of its existence has, however, been O'Connell appeared on the platform, amid partial

Supposed Child Murder and Suicide.-Yesterday afternoon, an inquest was held at the Duke of male infant, which had been found in the privy of the house No. 20, Ann-street, in that neighbourhood, under very suspicious circumstances. The inquiry occupied some time, but the short facts were these:

—A female, named Charlotte Pye, who was the mother of two children, aged seven and nine, had been suspected for some time before to be in a state of pregnancy, but she denied the accusation in the Upon being asked by the sheriff whether he had most positive manner, and attributed her appearance to dropsy. On Thursday evening last, she disappeared, and has not since been heard of; on the same evening, the body of the infant was discovered. The Jury, under these circumstances, returned a special verdict, to the effect, that the body had been found as described; but whether it had met its death accidentally or otherwise, there was no evidence before them. Search has been made in all quarters for the mother, but hitherto without effect.

tically withheld from those who needed it, to the officers for the ensuing year. The Common Sergeant the prison; and he knew, at the same time, that he without the alternative of trusting for its enjoyment to classes generally; and that, therefore, the bringing office of sheriff, and on a show of hands, the choice these Commissioners to justice, and causing them to be was declared to have fallen on Alderman Gibbs and

> WORSHIP-STRRET, (THIS DAY.) --- MORE DIRTY Doings of the Police.—The attention of the magistrates was this day occupied for several hours in replied, that when he drew the knife across the meets a ready sale, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per That another of the pretences on which the investigation of a case of much public importissuing of this Commission was authorised by ance, in connection with the domiciliary visits of the convulsion, and must at the moment have come in Barley nominal.
>
> | Manual Control of the pretences on which the investigation of a case of much public importthroat, his Lordship's hand started up, as if by a
> convulsion, and must at the moment have come in
> Barley nominal. Parliament, was that its powers were not to poince to incomed viscousiers. And the land of the White Swan, Long-Alley, Shoreditch, again, for deat well regulated administration of Poor Laws. appeared to answer an information laid by Inspector never waked. appeared to answer an information laid by Inspector Robinson, of the G. division, in which she was charged with selling spirituous liquors during the hours of Divine service on Sunday, the 7th instant. Prior to the evidence being gone into, the solicitor for the defence requested the magistrates to cause for the defence requested the magistrates to cause and Barley and wards placed over his Lordship's face. He then, he said went up to hed, but he did not sleep. Oldbam have been long well managed, notwithstanding copious notes to be taken by their clerk, as it was said, went up to bed, but he did not sleep. obloam have been long well managed, notwithstanding copious notes to be taken by their clerk, as it was the assurance publicly given by Earl Spencer, in order intended to take ulterior proceedings. It appeared to procure the passing of the law, that it was not the from the evidence of George Forey, G 185, that intention to apply it to any well managed tewnship; between eleven and twelfs in the forenoon of the notwithstanding the wishes of the people of Oldham to administer their own funds, for their own purposes, found closed in front, but on going down a side to administer their own funds, for their own purposes, found closed in front, but on going down a side to administer their own funds, for their own purposes, found closed in front, but on going down a side would have been found upon him. Notwithstanding the visition of England supposes them to be a said, went up to bed, but he did not sleep.
>
> After committing the murder, he says that he kept his locket, and also his Lordship's gold watch, in the possession for some time, so that if he had been at once taken into custody, conclusive proof of his guilt. There was a fair supply of Short-horns, including would have been found upon him. Notwithstanding the visition of England supposes, and Heifers, at our Cattle market. him with 3d. worth of brandy, which she did. He That, objecting, as your petitioners do, to the con- drank the liquor, paid for it, and withdrew. Upon tinuance of this Commission; objecting to the principle | being cross-examined by the defendant's solicitor, property, they think it needless to object in detail to serve him, he leant forward, (when desired to show the previsions of these bills; but in proof of their the exact position in which he stood at the time), and twenty-fourth clause, in which justices are forbidden the day mentioned, at about twenty minutes before to exempt from the payment of rates on the ground twelve o'clock, she was washing her child at the of poverty, and to the fifth clause, giving the Guardians parlour window, when the policeman presented himself, dressed in a butcher's gown, and appearing as if he had just left work. He approached Commission, all that your petitioners can urge will with a little brandy, as he felt very bad in his fail to do so, but that at any rate they will have dis- inside. She told him that he must be well length induced, out of compassion for his apparent sufferings, to supply him with the spirits. She served no one else with either beer or spirits between the hours of eleven and one o'clock. Mr. Broughton observed that the case was a most extraordinary one, and it was imperatively necessary for the woman to be forthcoming, whom the policeman alleged he saw supplied with beer. Upon being asked whether he was acquainted with her address, the policeman said that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magisspecific that she lived at No. 9, in the court. The magi the officer returned, accompanied by an elderly &c. &c. After the speeches had been disposed of, retail. Previous to the advance of duty above noted. woman, named Catharine Cowley, whom the police- the younger portion of the assembly made arrange- about 9000 barrels had changed hands in bond at man had pointed out to him as the person he had ments to "trip it on the light fantastic toe," which alluded to, and whom he brought to the office, with-out divulging to her the object for which she was STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.
>
> STEPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.
>
> FELLOW CITIZENS,—We, the committee thing for our brother Radicals late of Manchester, who are tasting self, and Mr. Broughton stopped the case, observing that a complete answer had been given to the charge, fending the People's Charter-wish most earnestly and he should therefore dismiss it. He strongly to call your attention to the present condition of some reprobated such a mode of getting up an informof our best men in the cause of freedom, in order to try ation, it being the duty of the police to prevent if it is not in our power to mitigate the gunishment in the infraction of the law, instead of tempting governed by twelve committee men, who take office if it is not in our power to mitigate the punishment inflicted by the heavy sentences that have been passed
> upon them by the Judges of the land. But, at the same
> time we wish to improve the condition of our profilers
> in bondage, we are, like many other towns, he doubt,
> still liable to some expenses in keeping the question of
>
> the infraction of the law, instead of tempting governed by tweive committee men, who take office
> por the infraction of the law, instead of tempting by rotation, two trustees, a treasurer, and secretary,
> and is to be enrolled according to Act of Parliain bendage, we are, like many other towns, he doubt,
> still liable to some expenses in keeping the question of
>
> the jurious for it. The instance of the committee men, who take office
> por the counties there was a very limited supply. A
> and is to be enrolled according to Act of Parliain ment. At a meeting of the committee held at the
> interpretation of the jurious for it. The instance in the purpose of punishing, them for it. The ment, At a meeting of the committee held at the purpose of punishing the purpose of punishing them for it. The instance in the purpose of punishing them for it. The ment, At a meeting of the committee held at the purpose of punishing them for it. The ment, At a meeting of the committee held at the purpose of punishing them for it. The ment, At a meeting of the committee held at the purpose of punishing them for it. The the police act, on all occasions; witness the Bethnalgreen plot, the Golding spy job; and a hundred receive deposits of money from shareholders and others. The solicitor for the defendant intimated others, such money to receive interest at the rate of his intention to lay the whole proceeding before the £5 per cent. per annum." The meeting then that a delegate meeting do take place on the 7th of odious to allow the impartial Home-office making an

every place from which a sight of the execution of engaged, many of them at enormous prices.

DREADFUL DEATH OF A CHILD PROM BURNING. On Wednesday afternoon, an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on view of the body of Louisa Nixon, aged eleven years. It appeared from the evidence that the parents of the deceased resided at No. 8, Mill Row, Kingsland Road, and on Saturday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, she was in the act of cleaning a stove. when her clothes caught fire, and in a moment she was one body of flame, in which state she was found by her mother, in the street. No time was lost in conveying the sufferer to the above Hospital, where the open air, near the Market-place. He was disshe expired on Sunday afternoon. Verdict, "Acci- charged on promising not to repeat the offence. It tity of Foreign Wheat and Oats exported last week. THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE HER MAJESTY

AND PRINCE ALBERT.-LATEST PARTICULARS.-It is not a little singular that Hatfield, who has been a Crown prisoner in Newgate and Bethlehem Hospipert, the chains that bind as are far from being sepamaked. But I must say that it grieves me to think that
the wives and children of good men must want bread,
and the support which they ought to receive must be
given to a man who, if he had it in his power, would
extinguish every vestige of liberty in existence.

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idelegate to the Convention boasted and that publiely, too, that the females of his district were the most
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size to the form which the specified in the form of the field in the form prisoner in Newgate and Bethlehem Hospitliely, too, that the females of his district were the most
size to the form which the specified in the field in the for receives a pension quarterly, he having served in the army under the late Duke of York, and received lady in one of the Richmond coaches, had manifested over to Stephens was £150, and the other items of a sabre wound in the head. He is now upwards a disposition to be jeering in some of his observa-

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER. -Two Lives Lost.—Between six and seven o'clock not allow any man to impose upon us and rob us of our on Tuesday evening, a boat, containing four youths, was upset nearly opposite the Red House, Batter-sea, and two of the number sunk to rise no more It is a most melancholy fact that they were all the worse for liquor, and were totally ignorant of the management of the boat. Their names are Johnson paratively very moderate considering the length of best place to hold the meeting, as Mr. Fielden, and and Adams, and neither of the bodies have yet been

> CONFESSION OF COURVOISIER TO SHERIFF EVANS. (From the Morning Chronicle.)

taken down on paper by the Sheriff:-"After I had warmed his Lordship's bed, I went down stairs, and waited about an hour, during fine and heavy goods has been more lively both on which time I placed the different articles as they Saturday and Tuesday, than for several weeks; on were found by the police. I afterwards went to the dining room and took one of the knives from the said to have been brisk—that is, in comparison. We do not anticipate from this a return of the full him asleep. I went to the side of the bed, and tide of prosperity, neither do we imagine that it will drew the knife across his throat. He appeared to make any difference to the unemployed operatives. die instantly.

"Francis Benjamin Courvoisier.

"Prison of Newgate, June 23, 1840.

"This declaration was made before me, this 23d of June, 1840. "WILLIAM EVANS, Sheriff." In the conversation which the Sheriff Evans had on the day this declaration was made, and which lasted for an hour, the murderer assured the sheriff that there was no truth in the statement that Lord Wm. Russell had gone down stairs, and after charging him with dishonesty threatened to discharge him next day without a character. Nothing at all of the kind had occurred. His Lordship never went down stairs in the night at all, and never threatened any thing of the sort. His Lordship had certainly spoken to him

provocation. The Sheriff having expressed some surprise at the variance between the two accounts, the murderer said that his uncle had entreated him most solemnly to tell the facts exactly as they occurred, and he determined to state nothing but what was actually correct. He therefore acknowledged, not only that prices. Oils remain almost stationary, he had committed the murder under the circumstan-

in a cross tone, and told him to be more attentive to

the murder as well as the robbery, and he per- market was never worse, the prices offered are ruinsisted in stating that the murder was premeditated, and not, as had been previously stated, the sugges any business is doing. Wellington, Cannon-street, East, on the body of a tion of despair at losing his character. He declared, and he wished the sheriff to let it be known to the world, that the idea was first suggested to him by reading and seeing the performance of "Jack Sheppard." The book containing the history of 'Jack Sheppard" had been lent to him by one of the servants of the Duke of Bedford, and he lamented

> committed any other atrocities, he replied that he had merely stolen two books belonging to Mr. Fector, when in that gentleman's service.
>
> "I am most anxious," said the sheriff, "to know whether there is any foundation in the report which has got abroad that you had something to do with the death of Eliza Grimwood, who was murdered near the Waterloo-road. Have you anything to say

upon that subject ?" Courvoisier assured the Sheriff that he knew knew, he said, that he must die, and if he had com-mitted any other dreadful offence, he would not at the following prices:—Beef 7d. to 7id.; Mutton: hesitate to mention the fact to the Sheriff. He ex- 7d., aand Lamb 7d. to 8d. per lb. pressed much regret that any imputation should for a moment have been cast upon either of the poor unoffending female servants, who had been so unfortunate as to have been in the house with him. The Sheriff then asked him how Lord William

contact with the knife, and immediately fell back again, for death was instantaneous. His Lordship

We have authority to state that there is no met with a heavy trade, but strong Pigs with foundation whatever for the story of Courvoisier's to sell. having confessed himself the murderer of Eliza Grimwood, given in a respected morning contemporary. So far our authority, which is the best. For ourselves we may add, that the murderer of

# MACCLESPIELD.

BURNABY FAIR.—On Monday and Tuesday, the various benefit societies walked in procession through the town, and afterwards dined at their respective this day se'nnight, and Barrel Flour may be noted places of meeting, where the festivity was protracted 6d. higher. Oats and Oatmeal were dull sale withto a late hour. The Odd-Fellows, in particular, out alteration in value—and there is no change to That if these clauses fail to convince your Honourthe window in a stooping posture, with his arms made a very imposing appearance; but before they notice in other articles.

That if these clauses fail to convince your Honourthe window in a stooping posture, with his arms made a very imposing appearance; but before they notice in other articles.

LIVERPOOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MADE TO STORY AND ADDRESS OF THE POOL CORN MA were pretty well drenched by a heavy shower of rain, that happened to come on while they were in the midst of their glory. Such societies have undoubtedly conferred incalculable benefits upon those who are within the sphere of their influence; but we cannot avoid asking the question, would they not be more useful if stars and garters were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed with? We hope that those persons they were dispensed to their influence; but we cannot avoid asking the question, would they not be more useful if stars and garters of Plants and 36 km barrels of Plants and charged their duty; they will have washed their hands of the guilt of all those troubles to which new, arbitrary, and oppressive contrivances are fast leading request with increased urgency, and she was at were dispensed with? We hope that those persons

LAMBETH JOINT STOCK CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,-This society is going steadily on in its formation. It is established on a system of perfect equality, and

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday pronounced an important judg-THE CONVICT, COURVOISIER .- It is said that nearly ment in the case of "The Queen v. the President and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Exeter." The this wretched man can be obtained, is already decision of the Court is, that the right to appoint the dean is vested in the Chapter and Bishop, and not in the Crown.

A WHOLE FAMILY AT A BIRTH.—On Thursday last, the lady of the landlord of the Lamb and Flag public house, Cardiff, presented her good man, Mr. Philip Jones, with four children at one accouchement, two of whom, with the mother, are as well as ean be expected .- Monmouthshire Merlin. ORE OF THE NEW LIGHTS.—The Honourable Edward Curzon, a son of Lord Teynham, was last week brought before the magistracy of Exeter,

charged with creating an obstruction by preaching in appears that Mr. Curson is a preacher among the was to a fair extent. body known by the name of the New Lights. THE HAY HARVEST has commenced remarkably

early in the northern part of Derbyshire, and it is a long time since any thing similar to what we are

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

FRIDAY. June 26 .- Our arrivals of Grain are comstoppage. The attendance of buyers was good to-day, and a fair business done in Wheat at fully last week's prices. Fresh Barley is inquired for, but little offering. Oats and Shelling rather dearer. Beans steady.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JUNE 23.—The arrivals of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last The following is a verbatim copy of the confession at last week's price, but no improvement in other week. There has been a fair demand for fine Wheat made by Courvoisier to Sheriff Evans, as it was descriptions: the market has closed dull. Oats and Beaus very little alteration.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS. - The market for both Stocks, however, are by no means large, and should the demand continue, it must create a call for labour. though there is no prospect for speculation.

BRADFORD MARKET, THURSDAY, JUNE 26 .- Wood Market-Again we have to notice a dull business, and the market remains in a very unsatisfactory state. The sales are of a limited description, and prices are gradually declining. Yarn Market-There is a moderately fair demand for Yarns, and for some counts better prices may be obtained. Our spinners. however, do not feel sufficiently encouraged to work full time, and will not until the prices of Yarns and Wool respectively are somewhat more satisfactory. Piece Market—Goods to a considerable extent are taken off by the merchants, but the condition of this branch of trade continues most gloomy; prices are so low that it is impossible for the manufacturer to his business, but that was all. There was no further realize an adequate profit upon the cost of produc-

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET JUNE 22:-To-day's market has been on a par with last week's, the princial business done was in the fine qualities; low goods are not enquired after. The Wool trade is quite dull, little business has been done at current

HUDDERSPIELD CLOSE MARRET, JUNE 23.-Our ces just described, but that he had contemplated the murder and robbery for a week previously.

Coth market has been something better in the Hall, more goods having been disposed of at prices much Resolutions were passed unanimously, in accordance with the objects of the Society, and a vote of thanks to the Royal Chairman having been passed, the assembly dispersed.

The sheriff questioned him a good deal upon the acknowledgment that he had so long contemplated languid state, and little business doing. The wool ous, and could not be replaced, therefore scarce

STATE OF TRADE.—There was a slight increase in the demand yesterday, consequent upon the re-open-ing of the canals, and the re-establishment of the communication with London, and a tolerable business was done in some descriptions of cloth for thehome trade; but, in other respects, the market was: flat, and prices continue to droop.—Manchester-Guardian, of Wednesday.

Hull Corn Market, June 23. - We have no animation in the Corn trade to-day, scarcely any buyers of Wheat beyond momentary wants; the sellers on the other hand are aware that the Spring crops of Wheat are very deficient, and are sanguine as to future prices, and generally hold for an advance:the sales, of course, are partial, and prices of the best full is. per qr. above last quotations. Beans support last currency. Oats dull. No alteration in Barley, or other articles.

YORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 20. - Since our last report the weather has been cold and windy, with little sunshine, and the deliveries from the farmers being very trifling, there has been an increased demand for Wheat, at very full prices; to-day we have Russell's finger happened to be cut! The murderer very few samples offering. Wheat, of good quality,

MALTON CORN MARKET, JUNE 20 .- The quantity

as the constitution of England supposes them to be best competent to do, one of the said bills now before your Honourable House proposes to give the Poor Law the sonsent of the inhabitants of Oldham, to take the place it in those of the unconstitutional, arbitrary, and sked her to going down a side would nave been found upon him. Notwithstanding the court, he saw a woman served out of the parlour window of the parlour displace, also, of the police, he found an opportant this day. The demand, however, was but limited tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window of the being served? to same time, deposited under the hearthstone.

Steers, In-calvers, and Heifers, at our Cattle market wigilance, also, of the police, he found an opportant tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window of the between the wooden case of the sink and the lead, and the locket he, at the life window, where he place it in those of the unconstitutional, arbitrary, and Heifers, at our Cattle market wigilance, also, of the police, he found an opportant tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window, the heave of the was a policy to place the watch between the wooden case of the sink and the locket he, at the life window, where he place it in those of the unconstitutional, arbitrary, and expendent oundurable House proposes to give the Poor Law window of the house, with a quart of porter, which they wisilance, also, of the police, he found an opportant tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window, the leads and prices were therefore much lever, from 16s. The demand, however, was but limited tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window of the beautiful tunity, on Friday, before he was taken into close the window of the beautiful tunity, on Friday. Pour tunity, on Friday tunit

MARCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAR, TORE 20 There has been but little passing during the week beyond an ordinary business to the consumers, who purchase choice qualities of freel. Earlies Eliza Grimwood is, we believe, perfectly well known to be a detestable miscreant who, in this country, moved in a much higher rank than Courvoisier, and is now supposed to be somewhere in Italy, of which Oatmeal was of the most limited character. All descriptions of Wheat were held with more confidence at our market this morning, and for superior parcels an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. was demanded, but not complied with to any extent. Prime fresh English Flour fully supported the currency of

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, June 22.were dispensed with? We hope that those persons who are connected with such matters will take the subject into their most serious consideration.

RADICAL TEA PARTY.—On Monday evening, a number of the Radicals sat down to tea in the Association Rooms, Pickford-street, where, after having partaken freely of "the heaverge that clears have the person described by the duty on Wheat advanced to 18s. 8d. per quarter, that on Flour to 11s. 3d. per barrel. Since Tuesday last, when the prices of Wheat generally were quoted 2d. to 3d. per bashel higher, the clear was a few freely of "the heaverge that clears have been firm, and a further advance of 2d. 24s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. per barrel. Oats and Oatmeal Barley, upon a moderate demand, has sold on rather better terms. Beans are rather cheaper. No change as regards Peas.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, JUNE 22-The quantity of Wheat on sale this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk was only to a moderate extent, whilst of Barley, Beans, and Peas from all se'nnight, but the demand not improving, a decline of ls. per quarter must be quoted on the general runs from the rates of this day se might, and the trade must be considered rather dull than otherwise Flour was without alteration in value, good marks of fresh-made meeting a steady sale. There was fair demand for sweet grinding Barley, at fully the rates of last week. Beans and Peas were quite dear, with a steady sale. Malt was much the same in value. The business transacted in Oats was priscipally limited to the consumers, who bought speringly for their present wants, giving about last week's rates for prime fresh heavy Corn, but other sorts, particularly Foreign not in good conditions was nothing of moment passing in Linsaed or Rapeseed, little of either article being offered on the
Corn Exchange, The demand for bonded Grain was
again confined to Oats for exportation, for which
purpose last week's rates were obtained. The qual-

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