

Parliament. All my statements are correct.

have written twelve letters in all. I shall be tried again next week at Liverpool. Well, this letter won't go far to improve my character. It will show me that I am a Jury of plunderers. I am already found guilty there too, but I don't care for that. That will be my fourth trial in less than twelve months. Have I turned up as a witness in any other cases? Yes, I have been a point before a Judge-General, Court of Quarter Sessions, or Judge and Jury? No, and with no blessing, the pride of conscience, the love of man, and the love of God, and the love of country, and the love of my poor, though poorly, to wear above all, charity, will inspire me, enable me, though led captive from the felon's den, to give corruption's heart its final stab at Liverpool.

I ask for no mercy—I will have none; but justice I demand, and justice I must have. Has the "unnational" Juries changed its tone, and pleaded for me in mercy, and has it now become a national jury? No, it has the arduous task of conducting it, and to whose views interests—and the honour of humanity are as dear as as they are to me, has hurried defiance against the law, and has said, "I will break the law!" When you read this, I shall have commenced sixteen months of solitary imprisonment. What call you that but a proof of my value to you ; and would I could save you from a discharge and my stomach from compulsion, say :—Please, Lord, compound, if you

out; I am sorry!" No, by Heaven! I would rather walk to the scaffold, and be buried with the murderers whom I have saved, than my name white in the world.

Next week you shall have a plan for putting the universal Suffrage; and you must observe that the different opinions about, and recommendations of the several plans already propounded, furnish the strongest possible proof of the improbability of having an honest press in the hands of a people of all the different plans, and out of all one may be struck preserving the principal features of all.

God bless you, fustian jackets; to you and to you alone, I leave the defense of my character and support of my country. I leave to you the task of saving the snoring curs, who snap at the aged lion. With you I commenced the battle; with you and for you I will finish it. Onward and we conquer; back-

P. S.—Now, with respect to the local liberal at press, I will on this score of July have a good deal to say. All ground for agitation upon the Corn Law is now cut from under their feet, and, as small farmers must live as well as the large ones, the liberal local squire must have their food. They can't get wheat, bread, and they will now set a cry for Home-grown!

[illegible]

Now, let those beggars, who would mock the efforts of the ever-memorable and ever-glorious Garrison, to make the laws of the land conform to the principles of justice, and to the rights of man, will never be equalled in this country in respect of utility just observe the failure of the Corn Law Convention, with their £1,000 at their back. These gentlemen, under the leadership of Mr. St. John, just upon the breaking up of Parliament, in the winter quarters, and to get quietly rid of the *fraternal* Radicals for the dull winter season. Well, I tell you that the Convention, in the first place, was a failure, and in the second place, it was a failure, because it shall advocate any Suffrage but the Universal Suffrage. I never shall advocate the repeal of the Corn Laws, until we have secured the Suffrage, and are in a condition to give the repeal to your benefit instead of the benefit of the thief. The Convention, in the third place, shall advocate the repeal of the laws which condemn to prisons and transportation—that has failed to make a single traitor. They will next try the effect of bribery;

and when they, much as we have now, have no more to give, they will be left to starve. I am sure that state of disorder, that no medicine but the sword can throw the weight off the chest. Do you join me, the masters to repeal the Corn Laws to-morrow, and the Continent to the same system of reducing wages to the level of the price of food? Do you join me to improve, so as to make five hundred thousand men do the work of three millions, or the experiment fails; so, in either case, you are ruined. Either you will work for less than you are worth, or you will be ruined; you must be dismissed, or the masters must be ruined; and, I believe me, of the three, they will take precious good care that the last shall not be the result. Every thing that I have said is a warning to you. I have said that I had the start in steam power production, that to please her, the continent of Europe and America will stand in the mill; and if you are to take care for all your production, you will be the last to be ground in the mill.

that every inch of ground in the world would be applied to growing corn for John Bull if the Corn Laws were repealed; whereas, a bit here and there, together with what you and Paddy grow, would be found sufficient to feed the whole of the human race. These Corn Laws was to set you all and at once to work; what then? Would England take more corn than her people required? I think not, and how could it be so? Would England take more corn than she could exchange for that? Just enough to render the remainder a drug. But corn would be always of some value, while your own produce would be of no value. Again, would England be so successful an attempt to make you have every thing English? No, she would have only flesh and blood, and love a Prussian, a German or a Russian, better than a White-russ, or a Hamphshire man, than your own countryman. Would England take more corn than she could exchange at this distant phantom market? You'd see, in grasping at this distant phantom

Whitshire and Hampshire farmer, labourer, and shopkeeper, eye and gentleman too, would esteem their beef—if they had it—with their fingers, and their corn—with their toes. I have seen a farmer who would go to market, to church, or to gaol in an old coat and "shocking bad hat," rather than come to Leeds for new ones; and would go without shoes, (as I did for some time) rather than go to the shoemaker's, and without stockings, rather than than to Manchester for new ones. I have seen a farmer who would go to Nottingham for the materials I can quote universal verses upon the suffrage be genuine, when you will not look un- upon your own shoes for subsistence, instead of running round the country in a pair of new shoes, and a new mind what I have often told you, that there are two ends to a bargain; and the bargain that you want, or rather that the master tailors want to make with the Com- monalty, is not the bargain that we want. We want the key of the cock-shoe, and we sit on the Cock-shoe

[illegible][illegible]

Lanshire jury of 'Corn law' repealers, at Liverpool. "I have been a slave and for myself. Let us all rot in prison, if you do not get the Charter. I have long predicted the storm coming; may the poor, the indigent, and the oppressed be spared from the pestilence from the plagues; and, O! may it latter every fragment of the every pike of the tree of corruption, and may the baneful plant be replaced by the sprig of liberty, throwing out its shady boughs to shelter all the human family. May the sun of freedom from the clouds of oppression breathe cheerth in your hearts—strengthen it with your breath, for, by my soul, it is the life of man, and the staff of his old age." The more I think of it, the more I am convinced that in the next few months to think of it in solemn silence. Did you ever see before here of one country saying she should starve, if distant parts would not grow her dinner? Oh, England!

drink, the clothes, the house, the fire, the family, freedom, all cry out, "the land!" Man's inheritance, element, man's resting-place, God's footstool.

My dispatch-bag, my portfolio, my mirror, must be made up to-morrow; so I must eat this part of my subject shorter than I had intended, but I close thus—if you join for Household Suffrage.

F. W. L.

LOOKING-GLASS POETRY FROM YORK CASTLE

D.

You wanted some meetings
To give you great greetings;
I showed you about like a great cockatoo:
The bargain was snuff'd;
Signed, delivered, and suif'd.
You thought you would me, but you'll find I would you.

With knobsticks, good master,
You never can plaster.
You're t'ward the things—such such Downing-street
laths;
The building is cracking;
So I'll be a packing:
You know what they say of cold houses and rats.

FEARGUS.

Now, Daniel, my hearty,
I'll break up your meeting;
Though muffled and fetter'd and tongue-tied in York;
You cunning old mouse!
How do you feel now, Sir?
When you are no more, I'll be Member for Cork.

And Marquis, my jewel!
You're right, my gruel;
I elect on the stock, and all that sort of thing.
In future be tender
Before you surrender
The pride of a Peer and the trust of your King.

You shan't gloss it over
By trick or by trover;
I'll hunt you to death, yet no comping blackguards;
When you may get money;
You'll know better the knock
Of swindling, shuffling, and playing your cards.

When you have the last trump,
And an ace with long runp,
That well managed would take every trick;
Swamp, and the copy-right of the money;
Show your partner your hand;
If foes get a peep then, they'll play the Old Nick.

TO MR. P. M. D'OULL.

Denton, June 30th, 1840.

SIR,—A few friends of liberty having met together
to take into consideration yours, and Timothy Higgins's
present position, we, two persons, who had been entered
first into a subscription to relieve you, immediately
wants, and afterwards to enter into a second, betwixt
the present and the time of your liberation, towards
defraying Mr. Cobden's bill. You herewith receive
a Post-office order of one pound—the money to be
equally divided betwixt you and Mr. Timothy Higgins,
for your immediate use. The subscription is by thirty
one subscribers, and is entrusted to our care to remit to
you.

We remain yours,

In behalf of the subscribers,
SAMSON WALKER,
GEORGE HAUGHTON.

P. S.—Please to answer the receipt of the same, and
address to me, Samuel Walker, to the cars of Mr. Geo.
Haughton, opposite the Nottingham Castle, Denton,
Lancashire.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Denton, June 30th, 1840.

SIR,—As Mr. M'Donnall wishes the letter inclosed to
be made public, I thought best to send it to the *Star*,
newspaper, and the copy-right of the money was sent to
him, to make use of them if you think proper.

Yours, &c.,
SAMSON WALKER,
A constant subscriber.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Chester Castle, July 1st, 1840.

SIR,—I have received your letter, containing an
order for £1, to be equally divided betwixt Timothy
Higgins and myself.

I am requested by Higgins to convey to you his very
sincere thanks, and also my own; and I hope you will
informe subscribers that we will do everything in
our power to merit that kindness which the people of
Denton have shewn to us, whilst laid up powerless,
and (but for such places as Denton) friendless within the
walls of glory and miserable prison.

I am happy to anticipate the pleasure I shall feel in
visiting Denton in a short time, and in personally
thinking those generous individuals who have not for-
gotten the advocate of equal rights and immediate rights
for the slave.

A few weeks will bear me through the trials and re-
straints of a prison, and then I shall pursue the self-same
course I have hitherto done; but I shall pursue
it a second time, and with more courage than the people
of a man who knows the ground he is travelling over,
and who feels that his cause is just—that his efforts
will be sacred, and that his success must in the end re-
lieve him of all suffering.

I have a great debt to pay to the common enemy, and
I will be a strict paymaster. I shall give, not only
what I owe, but I shall, in exchange for my five years
ball, give my momentary security on the word of a
man and on the ground of justice to the people of a
devoted day and the night, the months and the years
of my *bedroom*, in forwarding that cause which I have
lived for, and which I shall never cease to die for.
I am ready for any trial in justice to the people of
and to myself, I must advise peaceful but very ener-
getic means to be adopted. You shall hear and judge
shortly. In the meantime, I thank you sincerely.

Yours, &c.,
Very faithfully,
P. M. D'OULL.

NORTH-MIDLAND RAILWAY OPENING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—If you happened to be one amongst the
highly favoured portion of the community who were
directors of the railway, and directors the many good
things, external and internal, which the people of
the day of private opening last Tuesday, no doubt
you will be stimulated by such a mark of distinction, to
afford all the information in your power next Saturday
for the second grand opening of the new railway com-
monality—the swinish multitude—who may have
no other claim to any distinction at all, save that of
having invested their money in the undertaking, a fact
which entitles them to be considered as entitled to
each—all, save Mr. William Beckett, who will not
concede the coin—may possibly think a sufficient pro-
of folly to qualify such claims for exclusion.

Permitting something to be received receiving
hint of what's great excluded, and unfavourable
like to know more particularly, and I, therefore, ver-
nously to classify a few questions, upon which inform-
tion will be unconsciously gratifying—

I. Upon what principle of selection and exclusion
were the invitations given?

1. Upon what principle of selection were a few
shareholders admitted, to the exclusion of all the
rest?

2. How many holders of twenty, thirty, forty, fifty,
FIFTY, SIXTY shares each, resident in the town of
Leeds, were passed over without an invitation?

3. Were some of the animals occupied their places?

4. Were they Blue or Yellow?

II. What is the qualification for a director?

1. Is experience in forming joint-stock companies
considered a test of qualification?

2. Would an ex-director, secretary, or treasurer—
perhaps all three, but certainly the last—of a dis-
reputable metropolitan milk-pigeon, might be
be considered particularly qualified for the post-
director?

3. Is the fitness of the director for the post, or the
fitness of the business year for the director the
matter of consideration?

III. When a secretary runs away with £1,600, who
sort of director is considered the most proper person
to send after him?

1. Is it upon the old principle of "Set a thief
to catch a thief?"

2. Is it merely upon the other old saw of "Much
about little wool?"

IV. How stand the shares in the late defunct Met-
ropolitan plank-gauge milk-joint-stock company?

1. Did the shareholders ever get a farthing?

2. Did the chief director, secretary, or treasurer—
perhaps, all three, but certainly the last—ever p-
pend something on a penny-farthing in the pound of
debts?

An interesting question was once put by an independent
Leeds elector, I think it was at Farnley, to Wm.
Molesworth, upon his canvass, respecting the
point of inquiry; but the worthy Baronet, though
companion at his elbow, could give no satisfactory
reply. Perhaps, however, Mr. Editor, you may be
to throw some light upon this very mysterious point
threatens to become mine who had tried to dissem-
as much so the man who vowed his right arm
shop from his body before he would vote for
William, and then went and voted for him.

I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A SHAREHOLDER

H....., 2nd July, 1840.

FIRES UPON RAILWAYS.—We understand that the
to the amount of £700 have been sent in to the L-
ingham Railway for damage by a fire which has
been sometime back. This is exclusive of the loss
losses fires. The damage by the late fire on the Gr-
Western, it is supposed, will not fall much above
£2,000. Surely these are reasons enough to exten-
their caution, and to guard against losses of such
disasters.—*Railway Magazine.*

FATHER MATHEW.—The last number of
Dublin Review contains an article on the tem-
perance movement in Ireland. After a long
minute description of Father Mathew, and pro-
ferring to give an answer made by him to his bro-
ther John, the editor concludes by saying that
him from his present course, the reviewer
"This is language worthy of the MESSEIAH!"

COTTON SPINNERS.

[illegible]

Mr. Grote presented a petition from several hundred merchants and other inhabitants of London connected with the trade with India, complaining of the appropriation of the land funds otherwise devoted to the support of emigration; and he moved that the petition be printed, as he intended to call the attention of the House to the subject.

On the motion of Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, the order of the day for going into the Committee on the Copyright Bill was moved, for the purpose of being discharged, and the Honorable and Learned Gentleman gave notice that he would bring in a Copyright Bill at the earliest possible period next session.

Mr. T. Duncombe gave notice that on the 21st inst. he should move an address to the Crown, for the discharge of Mr. John Thorogood.

In answer to a question from Lord Sandon, whether it was possible to get the East India Company to take steps to separate themselves from the growth and trade in opium, Mr. Hogg answered that as yet no instructions for the purpose indicated had been sent out.

In the adjourned debate on the Report of the Select Committee on the Beer Act, Mr. Stansfeld moved for preventing the consumption of beer on the premises in houses hereafter to be licensed for the first time, was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who contended that the clause was so worded as to refer to the old abuses. The clause, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 91 to 47. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time tomorrow.

The House went into a committee on the Drainage Bill, when divisions took place on several of the clauses. The bill was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The Marriage Act Amendment Bill was committed to a select committee, and the report ordered to be brought in for further consideration on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly moved the second reading of the Punishment of Death Bill. If the bill met with the sanction of the majority of the House, he should consider it his duty to bring in two separate Bills to extend its provisions to Ireland and Scotland. He should like to see carried forward some of the ground which he has already laid, and to show that there is something wrong with regard to Ireland; but in the case of Scotland, it was not so complicated with the technical law of that country. He should, however, endeavour to get such information as the subject was able to enable him to proceed with the Scotch Bill during present session.

Mr. Fox Maule would not oppose the second reading of the bill, but he thought it would be better to leave it until he had several amendments to propose in committee, upon which he should take the sense of the House. With reference to Scotland, he trusted the Honorable and Learned Gentleman would not press for a measure of the kind till he had had opportunity of consulting the Lord Advocates on the subject, as there were many technicalities which it would be necessary to attend to.

Mr. Berkeley said he should oppose some of the provisions in committee, and then divide on them.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a select committee.

The Parochial Assessments Bill was committed pro forma, reported, ordered to be reprinted, and to be reconsidered on Friday.

SPAIN.

PROSPECTS OF A TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR.—SURRENDER OF CABRERA
(From the Sun of Wednesday.)

By extraordinary express from Paris, we learn that Cabrera crossed the French frontier at the head of about 800 men, and after a short march, having escaped being taken by the Queen's troops. At the first it was reported that he was actually made a prisoner by General Concha; but a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, received by the French Government, removed all doubts of his escape, and stated that he had arrived in France. The Carlist Chief, Palacios, had been obliged to surrender to the Queen's Generals at Lantz, afterwards endeavouring to reach the frontier, where he will probably be sent to Paris, either by Balmaes or by the French troops. The flight of Don Carlos does not wave over a single fortress capable of holding out against the Queen's forces in Spain. The war is ended—the triumph of the Constitutionalists is complete. Spain needs repose, and the healing influence of laws wisely administered to restore her to her just rank among the nations of Europe. We trust that the Liberals, now the victory is theirs, will not abuse a power with which they are entrusted for the national welfare. Many have been hating the Carlists, and forgetting the errors of the past, and the prudence of those who have secured the promotion of the happiness which an enlightened system of Government is capable of realising for the future!

I

LORD NORMANBY AND MR. CLARKSON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Bradford, July 9, 1840.

DEAR SIR,—For the information of yourself, and numerous readers, I beg to apprise you, that I transmitted petitions to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the facts stated in my letter addressed to the Secretary of State, on the 2nd inst., relative to the petition of Mr. O'Connor's case, inserted in the *Star* of Saturday last, respecting the presentation of which I have not yet seen any account, though I doubt not they will be noticed pretty speedily. In consequence of the following answer to my letter, which you are at liberty to publish:

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours, respectfully,
WILLIAM J. CLARKSON.
(COPY.)

Whitehall, July 7, 1840.

SIR,—I am directed by the Marquis of Normandy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd inst. and to acquaint you that his Lordship informed the Visiting Justices of York Castle, in my letter of the 25th inst., that Mr. O'Connor's petition might be referred to an adviser should be allowed to see him. If, therefore, you wish to see him as his attorney, you should apply to the Visiting Justices.

With reference to your observations upon what passed in the House of Lords, I am directed by Lord Normanby to acquaint you, that he made his statement upon information which he believed to be correct.

I am, Your most obedient
humble servant,
S. M. PHILLIPS.
To J. Clarkson, Esq., Solicitor,
Bradford.

A LUNATIC VISITOR TO THE QUEEN.—For 80 months past, the attention of the police on duty the Palace has been directed to the movements of a certain individual named Pashian, who presents with the name and Prince Albert left the world under the name is Pashian; he is a German by birth, and about thirty-eight years of age. He says that studies have consumed all his means, and he left his wife and children in poverty. He speaks English Latin Grammar (which he invariably carries with him), he expected the Prince would patronise work; and understanding that her Majesty was visiting the Continent, he followed her, and he was anxious to become her instructor. The notice of the matter being called to the actions of this man, we thought up to that time had been harmless, but we might eventually meet some outrage, an inquiry into the state of the man's mind. The examination was taken by six o'clock, when the unfortunate Pashian officers to Bethlehem Hospital, where he was confined until some communication can have been made to his friends in Germany.

CROWN CALENDAR FOR THE YORKSHIRE SUMMER ASSIZES,
Held at the Castle of York, in and for County of York, on Saturday, the 11th day of June, in fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Fourth, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen of the Faith, and in the year of Our Lord 1840, before the Hon. Sir Thomas Coltman, Knight, one of the Justices of our Lady the Queen, of her Court of Common Pleas, in the County of York, in the County of Yorkshire, in the County of the Barons of our Lady Queen, of her Court of Exchequer.

PRISONERS.
Robert Glossop, 18, and William Maxfield, charged with malicious wounding.
Joseph Maynard, 24, charged with rape.
Joseph Ainley, 45, charged with bigamy.
George Holroyd, 45, and Richard Gresty, charged with larceny.
John Garbutt, and John Roebuck, charged with receiving stolen goods.
George Atkinson, 35, Thomas Atkinson, 33, J. Sanderson, 23, Mary Howard, 46, and George Anderson, 24, charged with stealing burglaries.
William Utley, 43, for sheep-stealing.
Alexander Skirrow, 24, for cutting and wounding.
Marshall M'Glachan Smith, for wilful murder.
Samuel Weller, 35, for assault with intent to murder.
William Ellis, 25, John Batyze, 25, and James Magdon, 41, for rape.
Nicholas Daly, 35, for malicious outing and horse-stealing.
Robert Pickersgill, 19, and William Whitmore, Thomas Corbett, 43, and Andrew Willey, 20, charged with horse-stealing.
Joseph Balmforth, 32, for stealing from a dwelling house.
Jesse Alsop, 28, charged with manslaughter.
John Lee, 25, charged with destroying manure.
James Lee, 25, charged with destroying manure.

John Parkin, 18, charged with cutting and stealing.

William Dean, 29, Joseph Dean, 26, Samuel Dean, 25, Thomas Parr, 35, John Sutcliffe, 51, and Benjamin Roberts, 27, charged with burglary.

James Briggs, 28, charged with sheep-stealing.

James Martin, 35, charged with burglary.

Thomas Wood, 20, charged with an assault with intent to commit a rape.

John Crossland, 31, charged with sheep-stealing.

Jane Gwondan, 21, charged with wilful murder.

Ann Gilmore, 34, charged with wilful murder.

William Gilmore and Thomas Ralphs, 25, charged with stealing cloth.

Thos. Wood, 20, charged with sheep stealing and burglary.

Prisoners under sentence of confinement in York Gaols.

Go. Sandys, Wm. Marshall, C. Blinton, and Wm. Seller, tried for murder at different periods, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. During her Majesty's pleasure.

Joseph Colquhoun, convicted of an assault on a girl under ten years of age, at York Assizes, the 9th of March, 1838. Eleven calendar months.

David Geddligh, convicted of larceny at Leeds Borough Sessions, the 25th of December, 1839. Two calendar months.

John Holroyd and Frederick Holroyd, convicted of forgery, at York Assizes, the 5th of March, 1840. Two years.

Joseph Walton, convicted of maliciously stabbing and wounding, at York Assizes, the 5th of March, 1840. One year.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq. convicted of a sedition libel, at York Assizes, the 5th of March, 1840. The Castle of York, thirteen calendar months.

Prisoners under sentence of transportation:

For Life—William Dunn, James Lister, &c. burglary.

FOURTEEN YEARS—James Pringle, forgery.

Joshua Neesham, receiving stolen goods.

Ten Years—Thomas Aschworth, Joseph Maudslott, Abraham Barrott, William White, Elizabeth Archer, Ann Wright, Thomas Howard, &c. felony.

SEVEN YEARS—James Davison, Vincent James Thomas Netherwood, James Butterfield, Joseph Bowley, &c. felony; Hugh Gallagher, John Tasker, for larceny.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

These sessions were opened on Wednesday, before Thomas Ellis, Esq., the Borough Recorder, with the usual formalities. The calendar contains between eighty and ninety cases, but they are comparatively light offences. The following are the principal cases, up to our going to press:

TRANSPORTATION FOR SEVEN YEARS—John Fles 26, stealing a chain and sack, the property of John Bray.

TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT—H. Rayner, 1, stealing a silk handkerchief; W. Roberts, 42, on bezelment; B. Farrar, 18, stealing a jacket.

SIX MONTHS—J. Smith, 19, and G. Abel, 1, stealing harden.

FIVE MONTHS—J. Burnett, 22, stealing money; Mary Furness, 12, stealing sugar and money.

ONE YEAR—J. Cook, 38, stealing a shoe.

W. Robinson, 30, stealing iron. G. Gregory, 1, stealing boots.

THREE MONTHS—Ann Ferguson, 49, stealing waistcoat; G. Jones, 19, stealing a handkerchief; Thompson, 19, stealing three dresses; T. Walker, 1, stealing a coat.

TWO MONTHS—Mary Blackburn, 19, stealing sheet; Martha Abel, 16, stealing trowsers.

ONE MONTH—Mary Ann Dixon, 12, stealing potatoes; Joseph Pearson, personating an elector the municipal election, at the South Ward.

ACQUITTED—John Rossington.

LOCAL MARKETS.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET. (BY EXPRESS.)

July 10.—Our supply of Wheat is fair; the trade does not exhibit much anxiety as to the advance of price. 2s. per qr. is obtained. Barley nominal. Oats at Shelving with other articles, without material variation.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JULY 7.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain to this day's market are small, less than last week. Wheat of all descriptions has been 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Oats continue scarce and are rather dearer. Shelling 1s. per stone. Barley is scarce, but the rate at Saturday. The wheat has been showery since last week, but to-day is fine.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 7th, 1840.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
4187	5	672							
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 60	1 12 0	18 3	0 0	2 4	2 16	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—There has been very little business transacted at either of our Cloth Halls during the week; the market of Tuesday, however, was rather better than that of Saturday. In the latter houses great languor prevails, especially amongst the fine descriptions of cloths.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, JULY 6.—We had good supply of fat Beasts, Sheep, and Lambs, although there was no want of buyers, yet the market was somewhat dull. The demand for calves of Calving Cows was large, and high prices were asked for well-bred stock.

BEDALE MIDSUMMER FAIR, JULY 6.—The show of this day's fair in Beef was thin, with plenty of cutlets, which the shewers sold at a low rate. There was heavy rain; in Mutton the show was small, and we sold up. Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone; Mutton, 1s. per lb.

HUNDERSFELD CLOTH MARKET, JULY 7.—Our market in Cloth Hall has been in much the same state as last week; the demand below value was known; no manufacturer being able to replace any goods sold; nothing is bought but of needy men. Great distress is still prevailing in all this district, and who can claim the least prospect of amendment. The Wool Market was never so dull at this time of the year. Some new samples of the clip have arrived, but no one anxious to purchase. Prices have not been the case, and prices are nominally the same.

BRADFORD CLOTH MARKET, THURSDAY, JULY 9.—Wool Market.—There is no improvement either in demands or prices; indeed the latter may be quoted a shade lower. The supply of new Wool is increasing, and it will probably afford a better choice for consumers.

Yarn Market.—Although the demand for Yarn continues very steady, the prices are still too low to induce the Spinners to run their machinery full speed.

Cloth Market.—There is no improvement in our market to-day; and what goods are selling at prices by no means remunerating.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL AND WOOL MARKET, MONDAY, JULY 6TH.—The greatest glow has prevailed in our market to-day. Goods of most qualities were plentiful, but purchasers were few, and even those who came could not say that any extraordinary sacrifices were submitted to, for the sake of a flourish, by the small manufacturers. Woollen remains much as usual, although it is anticipated that prices will rise to some extent; there is not much demand, except for present use.

HULL CORN MARKET, JULY 7.—The weather of this day week has been cold, with frequent showers of rain, which checks the crops of Wheat from progressing. We have had more animation in the trade than for some time past, and sales were made from 1s. to 2s. per quarter over last week's currency; the same may be applied to free Flour and bond Wheat, which met a better demand at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Beans, Oats, &c. were also in demand, but the market was not so active, and demand quite equal to the supply. All other articles as before.

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, JULY 4.—We have again to report a continuance of ungenial weather; there is also a very general opinion that the crop of Wheat, especially the early sown, and that in strong land, is likely to prove deficient, and our markets have, in consequence, looking up. To-day the supply of Wheat is said to have been from 1s. to 2s. per qr. Oats are also at values 1s. to 2s. per qr. Beans are few at market. Barley nominal.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, JULY 4.—We had good supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., Oats 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d., Beans 4s. 9d. to 5s., and Beans at 5s. 9d. to 6s. 9d. bushel.

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