

# The Northern Star,

## AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 3.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY,  
OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

### FACTORY QUESTION.

The discussion of this important question of domestic and commercial policy has been revived by the very parties who have most of all decried its agitation. For some months, since the unsuccessful attempt of Government, at the instigation of the Mill-owners to undo what they had previously done for the protection of the children, the question has been at rest. The operation of the present Act is, no doubt, attended with some inconvenience to the Masters, for which, as a body, they may thank themselves, and have therefore no right to complain; and though the portion of the Act which protects children under thirteen from more than eight hours' labour has been shamefully evaded—though doctors and inspectors have combined with the manufacturers to defeat its operation—though to our certain knowledge, hundreds of children have been certified thirteen years of age at eleven—though we know that the Inspectors have practised the utmost forbearance towards offending Mill-owners—though they have, in some instances, even withdrawn their charges after having preferred and proved them before the magistracy, rather than submit the respectable culprits to the inconvenience of punishment—though we know all this, and though the friends of the factory child and of humanity have known it long, and witnessed with burning feelings the disposition of the whole crew to render ungatory and useless the just shield thrown over helpless innocence by the law; they still determined to give the law a fair trial. We have thrown no obstacle in the way of the working of the law. Our only complaint has been that sufficient vigilance was not used by those whose duty it was to carry it into operation. We had, indeed, as was well observed by a speaker at the Huddersfield meeting, great reason to suspect the sincerity of the Government in their professions of desire to protect the Factory Child when we saw the extreme latitude of construction allowed to the law in many instances—coupled with the tardiness and evident resolution of the well paid functionaries in its enforcement. But when we found a base conspiracy on foot to get altogether rid of this partial interdict on child murder by a side wind. We thought it time that we should again bestir ourselves, that we should call the people of Yorkshire and Lancashire whether any new light had been let in upon this subject which should cause them to espouse an opinion, the direct converse of that which they have hitherto held as the result of bitter and sorrowful experience. We thought it right to enquire whether any new argument had been recently adduced which proved that to be healthful, and innocent, and beneficial in 1837, which had been denounced in 1833 as murderous, and horrible, and destructive by authorities whose competency was fully admitted (and who were, in point of fact, appointed by the very parties who now labour to reverse their decisions. The people nobly answered our enquiries. The meeting at Leeds a short time ago bore testimony to the determination of the Factory operatives, that no new law for the more effectually slaughtering of their little ones shall be enacted. At Huddersfield last Monday evening, a similar manifestation of public feeling and opinion was displayed. That large building, the Philosophical-hall was crammed to overflowing with men and women of all ranks and grades from the first rate merchants and manufacturers to the poor little penceers, and we never witnessed a more beautiful display of orderly, peaceful, but determined feeling than was manifested by that meeting. The vast assemblage seemed to think and speak as one man; on the several speeches it was unnecessary for us to comment, as they are given at great length, in another portion of the paper. Suffice it to say they are worthy of the men who delivered them, of the audience, before whom they were spoken, and of the cause in which they were spoken, and that they give the fullest and the most satisfactory contradiction to the strangely sophistical reflections of our honourable contemporary, the *Leeds Mercury* on the subject! which reflections, however, we cannot allow to pass without some little further little parody. Our contemporary in his "reflections" on the Leeds meeting, is pleased to say that "the existing act, recommended by the 'Royal Commission' is seemingly approved of by Mr. HOBSON, and the other speakers, who led the meeting to so erroneous conclusion." It is somewhat difficult to determine whether the approbation of our Publisher and his friends is here referred by our contemporary, to the "existing act," or to the "Royal Commission;" in either case we must beg to apprise him that he labours under a mistake, a mistake into which we cannot avoid feeling some little wonder that he should have fallen. We believe that few men in Yorkshire have been more permanent in the discussion of the Factory Question than Mr. HOBSON, our worthy Publisher, and we ask the *Mercury* to shew us any single act or word, either of Mr. HOBSON, or ourselves, or of any other recognized friend of the TEN HOURS' CAUSE, that can be fairly construed into an approbation either of the "existing act" or of the "Royal Commission." Did we not invariably protest against the "Royal Commission" as a wanton waste of the public money—as a foolish mockery of an enquiry into that which was already known, and as a wicked artifice to procrastinate a righteous measure? Did we not from the first denounce the "existing act," as a piece of dishonest jugglery intended to sicken the people of all Factory Legislation, and so to put down the struggles of the helpless infant against its iron-hearted and villain-charactered oppressors? Did we not always denounce it as a humbug measure which would never work to the satisfaction of any party? Did we not from the first declare that they who procured its enactment would be the first

to seek its repeal? Let the world speak, before whom our speeches, our resolutions, our petitions, our remonstrances, our memorials, and our firmly expressed resolves have been laid, times without number. Let the world, we say, testify whether the *Leeds Mercury* does us justice in affirming that we seemingly approve either "the existing act," or the "Royal Commission." Our opinions upon the subject are identical with those of our publisher, Mr. HOBSON, as delivered in his speech at the Leeds meeting, and therefore, in attacking him, the *Mercury* attacks us, and we hold ourselves bound to give him the information, that however unintentional on his part it may have been, his insinuations are untrue. But Mr. HOBSON and the other speakers led the meeting to "a most erroneous conclusion." They induced the meeting to conclude that children of eight years old were too young to labour, and that children of any age ought not to labour more than ten hours daily, exclusive of recreation, rest, and food!! The writer who could suppose it possible for Mr. HOBSON and other speakers to lead a meeting of English men and women to a conclusion like this must have previously supposed that they were willing to conclude that infants of eight years were able to endure excessive toil, and that, in the words of that strange libel on human appearance, Mr. WRIGGLESWORTH, children of eleven years are as well able to endure eleven hours' daily toil, as a full grown man; and the writer who could suppose a large meeting of English fathers and mothers capable of this: must have estimated their natural affection and sensibilities by the demonic quality of his own mind. We are unwilling to believe that our contemporary is actuated by any other than the kindest feelings towards his fellow-creatures, and we must therefore, in justice to our opinion of his benevolence and kindly disposition believe that at the moment when he wrote this base libel on the human character, "Richard was not himself." The warm feelings of the man had, for the moment, been displaced by those of the cold, calculating politician, or rather political economist who sees all things swimming in the narrow circle of his own contracted vision. We must think that reason had for a brief period left her seat, and disappointed anger had made ruthless havoc among the tools of our contemporary's intellectual workshop. We are yet more thoroughly convinced of this when we find him afterwards asserting that—

"Every child and every adult in a factory will be a better man, in the hour between half-past six and half-past seven o'clock every night, than they are working that hour to gratify the 'Old Ten-hour Short Time Committee,' who would seem to be more fully designated, if they would change their name to the 'New Twelve-hour Long Time Committee.'"

Now, if this sentence means any thing, it means that the Leeds "Old Ten-hour Short Time Committee" are desirous that twelve hours should be the minimum of labour in factories. Fortunately, it is needless to reply to this. The exertions of the Leeds Old Short Time Committee, as well as those of all the other Old Short Time Committees in the country are too well known to need recounting. Every body knows that these active and excellent bodies have done great service to the public, but nobody, except the "*Mercury*" has any idea of their wishing to inflict twelve hours labour upon their fellow-men, much less upon little children. The Old Short Time Committee leave to Mr. WRIGGLESWORTH and his accomplices, the enviable and distinguished consistency of dubbing themselves a "Short Time Committee" which they endeavour to add three long hours of daily toil to the burthen of little children.

One contemporary goes on to furnish other and still more conclusive testimony of the lamentable aberration under which alone this article could have been written by one so humane—so benevolent—so logical and consistent, and so generally clear-headed as we know our contemporary to be. He says "We see it stated that Mr. BAKER, the Factory Superintendent, has promoted the proposed amendment." We hope this is true; and if such be the fact, we are convinced that he could not have fulfilled the functions of his important office in any way more honourable to himself, or more kind towards those whom it is the duty of Factory Inspectors and their Superintendents to serve and protect."

Now we are quite sure that, at any other time, our excellent contemporary would have seen the duty of Mr. BAKER, as a Factory Superintendent, to be that of enforcing the law against its violators—of attending to the interests of whom he is appointed to protect, instead of winking at the violators of the principle and even the letter of the law; and intriguing with those who wished to get rid of its annoyance—to throw overboard its protection to those helpless infants of whose lives and interests the law has made him a most unworthy guardian.

We have no doubt, however, that he now our contemporary has recovered from this fit of mental indisposition, and is enabled again to give his native kind heart and clear head fair play. Indeed we are sure of this because we have had the inexpressible gratification of seeing his sign manual affixed to a petition for a good and efficient "TEN HOURS' BILL."

This is as it should be. Good men should aim at the same object, and their efforts are then irresistible. We congratulate our contemporary most cordially on the spirit manifested by the Huddersfield meeting, in furtherance of that same object for which we have so much pleasure in recognising him as a brother petitioner.

The tone which the men of Lancashire and Yorkshire have assumed upon the all-important question of labour and capital, and their firm resolve to do their own work will we trust, instil some spirit into the Whig-ridden working men of the Metropolis. We challenge them to action. We ask them for work, not words. They are a century behind us. What they talk about, we do. What they leave to others, we do ourselves. While they throw themselves into the arms of Aristocratic leaders, we in Yorkshire and Lancashire wish to see the work done by the people themselves.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF HALIFAX AND ITS PARISH.

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Imperial Do. " " " " " "	2	0	Best Cloth Do. " " " " " "	3	10
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is disintegrated, in this work, from the fog of  
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all other works on Grammar, are exchanged for  
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**BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,  
LONDON.**  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.  
SIR, In transmitting to you for publication the  
following letter from Mr. John Haycock, of  
Aston Hayes, Cheshire, who, to use her own energetic  
language in a letter with which she honoured me  
in July 1835, had never for 30 years known what  
real health was, till she had recourse to my medicine,  
in May 1834, I feel it to be wholly unnecessary to  
add one word of observation, coming from so honourable  
and intelligent a Lady. It speaks for itself, and  
will I am sure be read with undiminished confidence  
by a discerning public. I have the honour to be,  
Sir, your obedient humble servant,  
JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist,  
Aston Hayes, Oct. 30th, 1837.

Sir, I have received your letter dated the 20th of  
this month, and can assure you that it will ever give  
me great pleasure to do any thing that may benefit  
your noble cause. I have the pleasure to hear that  
your publishing what I said at the end of my letter,  
—that to your medicines, through the mercy of  
Heaven, I attribute the wonderful improvement, almost  
restoration of my health; and that from having taken it  
for three years in large quantities, I am now  
even up to 50 pills, it is a convincing proof it is not  
dangerous, and it never weakens the digestion, but  
strengthens it; as before I took that medicine, and  
a very bad digestion, and after taking it, I was  
weeks before I could take solid meat.  
I now rarely ever want medicine, and when I do,  
one pill is sufficient.  
A gentleman has come from Paris, informs me  
that you live there, and are greatly perturbed.  
In short, justice seems done to you in every country  
but your own.  
I remain, Sir,  
Your sincerely obliged,  
JAMES MORISON, Esq.,  
British College of Health, New-Road near King's  
Cross.

**MR. T. HARDWICK** has the honour to announce  
to the Nobility and Gentry, that he is  
about to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,  
at the Music Hall, in Leeds, in the early part  
of the Month of December next, the whole of the  
SKETCHES, DRAWINGS, and unfinished  
PAINTINGS, of that eminent Artist, Charles  
Harrison, Esq., of Leeds, who, after a long and  
deceasing, as well as a few choice finished  
Paintings of LANDSCAPES, &c., by the same Artist.  
The Particulars, as well as the Day of Sale, will  
be announced in a future Publication, and in the mean  
time Catalogues will be prepared and ready for  
delivery on an early day.

**TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEWCASTLE,  
SHIELDS, AND SUNDERLAND.**

**R. C. CARRUTHERS,**  
NEWS AGENT, BOOKSELLER, &c. &c.

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Friends and the Public, for their Liberal En-  
couragement since he commenced in the above Line.  
R. C. C. is Sole District Agent for the following  
Newspapers, viz. The Northern Star, a Paper of  
the Largest Size, conducted on the Soundest  
Liberal Principles, and free from that too harsh  
style which renders many of the Metropolitan and  
Provincial Journals so objectionable; and, as regards  
Quality of Paper, Type, and Section of  
Matters, the Northern Star will be found to be  
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R. C. C. begs to recommend the above Paper to his  
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can select.  
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STREET, GATEHEAD; and Mr. D. FRANCE,  
NEWCASTLE. Persons desirous of being supplied  
with the Northern Star will, on Application by  
Letter, Post-paid, to the District Agent, be promptly  
attended to.

**WHEREAS** a Flat in Bankruptcy is awarded and  
issued against JOSEPH HILL, of Leeds, of Generalist,  
in the County of York, Wool Merchant, Dealer and  
Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is  
hereby required to surrender himself to the Com-  
missioners in the said Flat named, and authorized, or  
the major part of them, on the Sixth and Twenty-  
Ninth Days of December next, at Eleven o'clock in  
the forenoon, to be required to finish his Examination,  
and to be required to produce the true and correct  
List of his Creditors, and to be required to produce  
the true and correct List of his Debts, and to be  
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A. HEYWOOD, begs to announce to the Public of Manchester and its vicinity, that he has made arrangements for the delivery of the *Northern Star*, early on Saturday Morning, at the Houses of the several Subscribers. Early Application is necessary, as only a limited number are ordered.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

The London journals are generally a week behind time in their commentaries, and hence the *Globe* and some others of the In-Tory supporters, have devoted a portion of their columns, during the present week, to the abuse of Mr. Wakley, and the honest nineteen for what happened last week. Napoleon, when speaking of Murat, his King of Naples, said he was a woman in the cabinet, but a lion in the field. The *Globe*, with consistent dignity, recommends the same line of conduct to the representatives of the people. Nothing, says the plaintive print, is more injudicious than this premature and precipitate attack upon Ministers; how much better had it been, for the cause, had Mr. Wakley and the Radicals satisfied themselves with using the out-door stage, as their theatre of loud and sounding, but empty promise; and the House of Commons as a neutral ground, where In-Tory and Radical should meet the common enemy without reference to their minor differences. Aye, aye, such has been the delusion of which the people have complained for the last five years, their representatives have been women in the cabinet, but lions in the field; no trace of identity between the pledges of the candidate and the performance of the representative;—hence it is that Mr. Wakley's honesty has taken the ministry, and indeed the country, by surprise. It is now nearly a fortnight since the royal Ka-leidescope was laid before the people, and short though the time, yet never was there a period of greater promise for the nation, not in what has been done, but in the signs which have been made manifest. We turn to the House of Commons, and we find a kind of forced inclination to lag after popular opinion, and hint at those subjects to which it has been long directed.

No longer do honourable gentlemen consider themselves contaminated by the discussion of Universal Suffrage. The gurgling garb has been stripped from Radicalism, and those who, a short time since, would have started at the monster, now recognize the legitimacy of its form.—Servants always intimate their masters; and as Loyal speeches have been times to delude, so have the professions of members.—O'Connell, Durham, and Co., at public meetings have a patent of precedence to abuse their friends, provided the protecting shield of party shall be thrown over them in the hour of trouble. But while the Government journals revile the policy of Mr. Wakley—we ask what had become of Daniel, and his pioneers, when the ground was to be cleared before the popular army? No, no, the In-Tories will not suffer from an honest opposition, but they will owe their disgrace and discomfiture to the support of the wily and the cunning—to men who link themselves to them but to damn them, and watch the moment of their weakness, to turn upon them like vipers. In the meantime the Out-Tories are smilingly looking on, while the match is being put to the inflammable combustibles of which the Administration and its supporters are composed. Sir Robert Peel and his party are in leash, keen upon the scent, and waiting for a view of the game, which is the money, well knowing that that indispensable being once placed at the disposal of Ministers, he and his party can step in and divide. Bishopsricks, the mode of balloting for election committees, the state of the slave land, Ireland, and the crimes consequent upon misrule in that unhappy land, have been under discussion; grievances have been darkly hinted at, but no remedy has been suggested. A slight gleam of hope has been given to polite politicians, by the concession of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in burking the motion of Mr. Harvey regarding the pension list; while the interests of the millions are altogether lost sight of.—They ask for a good day's wages, for an honest day's work, and protection in the enjoyment of it.—They find that the change worked by the Reform Bill has been but a transfer of power from the old landed aristocracy to the hands of a vulgar and people-hating moneyocracy;—they ask themselves in what the change has benefited them?—and the question is easy of solution. They find that their interests have been brought into more immediate contact with a more deadly enemy,—one who always having the will, has now the power, to make strong and stringent laws against all attempts to protect labour from the domination of capital,—an enemy who has a direct interest in the subjugation of every manly feeling entertained by the working people, inasmuch as upon their ignorance and servility depend his greatness and dominion.

If the In-Tories are determined that they will be drowned, and that no body shall save them, they are going the right way to work. Do they not see the signs of the times? Does Canada teach them nothing? And do they never consider that the same troops cannot fight in Canada, and at Bradford? Let them once for all throw off the slavish yoke of place-hunting support, and rely upon the generous protection which a well-governed people will ever yield to those who hold power for others, and not for themselves, and who distribute it according to the rules of justice, rather than the dictates of caprice. A heavy account has to be settled with the nation; and the day of settlement is at hand. The mere substitution of a mischievous commissioner for an idle pensioner will not satisfy the creditor; and, therefore, instead of a committee of interested placemen, to decide upon fractions, let us have a full, fair, and a final arrangement of all those matters, concealment of which creates suspicion, engenders distrust, and promotes dissipation.

### JUSTICE.

LEEDS MAGISTRATES.—Mr. Baker and the Masters saved from their own pit fall. By reference to our Leeds intelligence, it will be found that Mr. Baker, the Factory Inspector, laid an information against certain of the factory masters for a violation of the Factories, Regulation Act. This was a friendly action,

not brought with a view to punish the Masters, but with an intention of trying the Magistrates; but thanks to Mr. Totter, the Mayor, and his brother Magistrates, the Inspector broke down or failed in his proof; or, in other words, he did not find the Magistrates so pliant as he had expected.

The whole was a counter-plot got up to destroy the effect of the "Stephens' triumph" lately obtained over BAKER and Co., at the late Leeds Meeting. The avowed object was to give the poor Masters an opportunity of making public their clemency, while the real motive was to form a project for the contemplated addenda to be made to the already too large a tribe of factory slaves. The Mayor explained the Act like a lawyer and a gentleman.

### ANOTHER DORCHESTER BUSINESS.

THREE OPERATIVES ARRESTED AT MANCHESTER.

By reference to our Lancashire intelligence, it will be seen that three power-loom weavers have been arrested at Manchester, and are now in Gaol to stand their trial, their crime being a disinclination to work at a rate of wages which they considered too low. In the name of justice and common sense, how long will our sapient rulers allow such things to be done? And is this the Administration for the preservation of whose power, we are to sink all "minor differences?" Where is the word of consolation to be found for the poor man amongst all the parliamentary prattling that has taken place during the present session? And where the boasted blessings of reform? Turn to what side we may, we see naught but wretchedness, we hear nothing but complaint; and yet we are a well-governed, and should be a contented people. *Nonsense*; the people never will be, never ought to be, contented, until improvement becomes progressive in all grades of society, and until the people, the most valuable of all, are raised to that position which nature intended they should occupy. No; though we have daily deserters from the ranks, yet will we beat down opposition, and obtain justice for Ireland, justice for England, and justice for Scotland, or die in the attempt. Let not the men of Manchester despair: they are in the centre of the live, and shall not be smothered, while the "drones consume their honey." We shall be on the watch.

### LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.—On Tuesday evening last, between the hours of four and seven, the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. Laverick, green grocer, Brick-street, in this town, was entered by means of skeleton keys during the absence of the family at market. The thieves ransacked the lower room of the house, and took away half of a roasted duck out of a cupboard. They also broke open a chest of drawers in an up-stairs room, and turned over the articles of clothing in them upon the floor and scattered them about. Amongst the rest was an old silk handkerchief, which had wrapped in it a check for £100. They took away with them besides the fragments of the roasted duck, two pairs of sheets, and a pair of pillow cases, leaving many articles of valuable clothing behind them. One of the beds they turned over and ransacked, but left the other untouched. In the latter was considerable quantity of gold, in a bag, under the pillow.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, an inquest was held before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, at the Rodney Inn, bottom of Brigsteet, on view of the body of a young woman, who had been found dead in the street. The deceased had taken the horse of Mr. Hill of Knottingley, to the river, for the purpose of washing him, when he got unexpectedly beyond his depth and Bowling was thrown into the water. Being unable to swim he continued to keep himself up till he got about four or five yards beyond the first landing when he went down, notwithstanding several efforts that were made to save him. One man put out a boat which the drowning man twice attempted to lay hold off but without effect, and another man was about to plunge into the water to render assistance, but he did not get far before he fastened himself so as to avoid the danger of being drowned. Deceased was 26 years of age. A surgeon was sent for but life was extinct. Verdict.—*Death by drowning.*

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.—A Temperance meeting was held last Monday evening in Albion Chapel, which was well attended. Mr. E. Johnson was the lecturer, and his discourse was very interesting, and was given by Mr. E. Grubb, of Preston, agent of the British Association for the suppression of Temperance, enforcing the principles of Total Abstinence, and showing the inadequacy of any other scheme.

ROGUE AND VAGABOND.—COACH INFORMER.—On Tuesday night, the notorious informer, whose conduct was noticed in the *Northern Star* last week, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having neglected and refused, he having been duly summoned, to attend on Thursday to support informations laid by him. He was fined £10, and in default of payment was committed for two months to Wakefield House of Correction.

ROBBERIES.—On Saturday night, four villains attacked Mr. Webster, merchant and manufacturer, who resides at Burntmoor, near this town, and robbed him of some property. They endeavoured to take a watch, but he held it fast, though they broke the chain and got the gold appendages. He called out for assistance and the thieves fled, after treating him with great personal violence. Mr. W. had in his pockets £20 in silver, for the purpose of paying wages; consequently had they not been put to flight the thieves might have obtained a more valuable booty. On Sunday night, some thieves forced open a cellar window and entered the house of Mr. Rogers, boot and shoe manufacturer, in St. Peter's-square, Leeds, and broke open a chest of drawers, from which they extracted eight £5 notes of the Leeds Banking Company. They had also picked up a great quantity of shoes and other articles, but it appears that they had been alarmed, as they left about half past four, and made off with the money alone. On Sunday evening, during divine worship, some villains entered the house of Mr. Anthony Hutchinson, picture dealer, Market-street, Leeds, and stole a silver gilt and cream jug, and absconded with the booty.

SEIZING A COAT.—On Monday, Benjamin Valentin was brought up at the Court House, charged with having stolen a coat on the Tuesday previous, the property of James Whisker, of Wortley, from a cart in Vicar lane, Leeds. On Saturday, the keeper proved having purchased it of the prisoner. He was committed for trial. On Tuesday, the prisoner was charged with having stolen a sack and a coat, the property of James Wales, an hour after the robbery the coat was found in the prisoner's possession. He was also committed for trial for that offence to Wakefield House of Correction.

TOWNS.—On Saturday, Joseph Jackson was brought up at the Court House, charged by Inspector Smith with having, during the execution of his duty by stamping upon his toes. He was fined £4 10s. and expenses, and in default of payment he was committed for two months to Wakefield House of Correction.

VAGRANCY.—On Saturday, George Lister was brought up at the Court House, charged with having on Friday night, entered the malt-house of the Boot and Shoe Inn, Wood-street, Leeds, and stolen therefrom a parcel containing five shillings, a handkerchief, a watch, and other articles. The Property was not found upon him, and he was clearly proved to have lodged in the out-house, and was committed as a rogue and vagabond for two months to Wakefield House of Correction.

INQUEST.—On Monday, an inquest was taken before Mr. Blackburn, at the Court House, Leeds, on view of the body of George Maudslayi, aged sixteen months, who had been severely afflicted with the measles, and had expired suddenly at the house of his parents. Verdict.—*Died by the Visitation of God.*

HUMANITARIAN SOCIETY.—The following letter we insert, because we heartily wish success to the project.—*Ens.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN.—It is now more than two months since I addressed a letter to the public, which was inserted in the *Mercury*, upon the subject of establishing a "Humanitarian Society" in Leeds. For the time I waited upon a number of gentlemen in my own neighbourhood, who readily put down their names for the attainment of that object. Supposing it would be followed up, I went to Hull to obtain information, and I likewise, through the medium of a friend who had business in London, applied to the Secretary of the Royal Humane Society, who supplied me with their last annual report, and instructions how to act in cases of that description. The fund was not sufficient for carrying so praiseworthy an object into effect, and I now again appeal to the public for that purpose. I have not the least doubt in my own mind that if the society had been established, the life of another individual, it is probable, would have been saved, and my former letter, would have been amply repaid for our trouble, and any little pecuniary consideration. The particulars of the accident to which I allude will be seen in another part of the paper. I would further observe, that though we have so many vessels generally in the harbour, and the canal, and the railway, and the warehouse, and the Custom Point, and the canal, and half a mile; likewise the drags, which are deposited at the Court House, and provided by the town, are at nearly as great a distance from where accidents generally occur. Any further observations, however, I trust to the good feeling of my own townsmen for carrying so desirable an undertaking into effect.—I am, Sir, Yours respectfully,

HENRY RINDER.

Seven Stars Inn, Dock Street, Leeds.

A SOLDIER'S LARK.—One of the recruiting party now stationed in Leeds, named Tweedie, was charged at the Court House, on Monday, with stealing a watch and a pair of gloves, and a half East-lane. Two witnesses deposed to seeing him enter the house by the window and come out again the same way after a few minutes. He shortly returned with another man, and again entered the window, throwing down the sack in the getting in. After staying a few minutes in the house the second time, he again came out of the window and accompanied the other man to the Brougham Arms. On the return of the man who occupies the house, she found the window sash open, and the floor with two squares broken; and on going untouched. In the latter was considerable quantity of gold, in a bag, under the pillow. The soldier said he had been accustomed to frequent the house, and on this occasion had gone to look after a girl named Sarah Watson; not finding any one in the room he had taken to the window for a look; but he denied positively that he had taken any thing out of the house. The magistrate enquired of the character of the house. Inspector Child said it to be a house for "comers and goers." A policeman said that if the man had been disposed to rob the house, he might have taken two silver watches and some sovereigns, which were in the room where the handkerchief was found. The magistrate then enquired of the witnesses, and that the house had been entered in the open day, and in the presence of several persons, the magistrates were inclined to think there might be no felonious intention, but that it might be merely a lark; cautioning the prisoner, therefore, against "larking" in the next day. Some silver keys were found in his pockets. Committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—David Broadbent, of Armley, was brought up at the Court House, on Monday, charged with breaking into the shop of Mr. George Fisher, butcher, of Hunslet. A watchman named Dunderdale was on duty in Old Lane, about half-past two on Sunday morning. Hearing a noise like the breaking of a door, he listened and presently perceived a light glimmering through Fisher's shop. He went on towards the back door, and then crossed the road back again, and joined another man on the other side of the road, who was also a watchman, and on seeing him they ran away. He followed and captured Broadbent who had a piece of meat tied up in a handkerchief. The other two men then returned and made a desperate attempt to rescue Broadbent, but they were again defeated by the watchman. Greatly, however, to his credit, the two men stuck to his prisoner and defended himself in the best way he could. On his springing his rattle the two men at liberty descended, leaving Broadbent in custody who was safely lodged in gaol and brought up next day. Some silver keys were found in his pockets. Committed for trial.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—An attempt was made to enter the shop of Mr. Heaps, plumber and glazier, on the same night that Mr. Fisher's shop was robbed, it is supposed by the same gang. The attempt was, however, unsuccessful.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT HOUSEBREAKING.—On Monday night, some villains attempted to break into the house of Mr. Robert Wainman, near Burntmoor. The occupants of the dwelling fired a gun which had the effect of inducing the valiant rogues to take to their heels.

A man, named Rhodes, was fined £4 10s. and costs, for having assisted and set a dog at a person named Middle. The dog bit complainant in a very dangerous manner, so much so, as to hold him in its mouth, and the dog bit complainant. The outside the Aire and Calder public-house. An oyster-man was called for the defence, but could not shell out.

George Smith, a barber of Holbeck, was fined five shillings and costs for shaving a man on Sunday morning. Sir Andrew Agnew always shaves on Saturday night.

CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE COURSE, we last week noticed, was given on Wednesday evening, in the room of the Association, to a very numerous auditory. Mr. Bray, after briefly reviewing the various places heretofore adopted by the working class to assemble their conditions, and laboured to show that no room could be eternal, and that the only alterations, in some manner, of the present Social System. The lecturer, without exactly attacking the change advocated by their body, contented that such a change could not take place without some preparatory movement; and offered the heads of a first class for consideration, the partial social change was to be effected by uniting the various trade-societies in Great Britain, into one federal league, which would comprise no less than one million able-bodied men, having dependent upon them three million of women and children, and would pave the way for any further social change. This was the substance of the contemplated movement, but the plan is to be further developed at a future time. A discussion was commenced, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was postponed until Wednesday evening next. We understand that the lecturer, in his concluding remarks, during the Christmas holidays, to petition for Universal Suffrage; and that they intend likewise to have a public dinner on the same day, to which several friends of the cause will be invited.

## IMPORTANT CASE.

### SPIRIT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

On Wednesday last, Messrs. Brown & Co., flax spinners, were charged at our Court House by Mr. Baker, with violating the spirit of the Factory Act, in allowing their works to stop during the time specified for meals. Mr. Baker stated that one section of the act provided that a certain class of children should be allowed one and a half hours in the course of the day for meals, but that the section did not define which part of the day should be appropriated to that purpose; it merely says, *in the course of the day*; that the act defined that half-past five to half-past six in the morning and half-past six to half-past seven in the evening should be the time for meals, and that the section did not define which part of the day should be appropriated to that purpose; it merely says, *in the course of the day*; that the act defined that half-past five to half-past six in the morning and half-past six to half-past seven in the evening should be the time for meals, and that the section did not define which part of the day should be appropriated to that purpose; it merely says, *in the course of the day*; that the act defined that half-past five to half-past six in the morning and half-past six to half-past seven in the evening should be the time for meals, and that the section did not define which part of the day should be appropriated to that purpose; 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saying that, "we understand, the Mill-owners have determined to apply to Parliament for a new Factory Bill," and then he went on to state every item and particular of that Bill, in the *very plain, simple, and direct manner, before*—I say the very words, and in the same order, and yet the man now says—he had no hand in it! (Laughter.) But there wanted an operative to make the thing work. In a fortnight, one is found, one WRIGLESWORTH, (may his name never be forgotten) and out comes this call for a meeting of the Mill-owners and Mill-hands of the United Kingdom, to be held in Leeds, at four days notice, in the Leeds Mercury !!! This

[*Ccluded in the Eighth Page.*]







fer Dublin leave to introduce a Bill, the House

to Charities connected with education,  
BARNAL and others from the Commons  
put up the Commission of the Peace Bill  
on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR,  
and read a first time, and ordered to be read a  
second time to-morrow.  
The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.**

MR. SLANEY in a very long speech moved,  
at a Select Committee be appointed to consider  
the mode of educating the children of the lower  
classes. MR. G. STRICKLAND, Lord John Russell, and some  
others had their 'talk' about the motion, and then  
s' agreed to.  
MR. H. VERNER rose to move for leave to bring  
bill to render the owners of small tenements  
liable to parish rates in case of non-payment by  
the occupier. The bill would not effect the parlia-  
mentary municipal rights of any occupation.

**LAW PATENTS.**

MR. MACKINNON said, that he understood  
there would be no objection to the introduction of  
a bill which contemplated the bringing in; he should  
not trouble the House with any observations  
but simply content himself with moving for  
to bring in a bill to amend the law of patents,  
to secure to individuals the benefit of their in-

the orders of the day having being disposed and notices of motions gone through, the House turned at ten minutes before five o'clock.

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**WHEAT EXCHANGE.**—(Wednesday.)—The arrivals in this week are moderate, and of Flour good. Wheat trade remains as reported on Monday. It still meets a heavy sale, there being more of

The Oat trade is firm at the terms Monday. There is a moderate sale for Flour at quotations.

**READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.**

Correspondence intended for insertion in the Northern Star should be received at the Office or before Wednesday night.

Letters of John Smyth, jun., John Phillips, and others Simplicities, have been received, and shall be due attention in due time.

shall attend the sermons of D. R. A.

and a plan struck out in our next.

we must request that all letters for the  
ctors of the Northern Star be post paid.

ave had more complaints than one of the delay  
our paper at some post offices. We shall make  
ct inquiry.

ould not act as arbitrator at any great distance  
in Leeds.

new applicant for the Northern Star, from

crowded state of our columns will furnish sufficient apology for the non-insertion of many communications.

LEGAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.  
*fourteen years Radical.—No.*  
*Z. must give us time to read the long act he*  
*said us.*  
*working men may publish the names of masters*

*X. Y. Z.—We never interfere between men  
their wives,  
has no occasion to pay the bill of his hosts,  
an action of trover, to recover his trunks,  
ld cost him more than the amount of the  
rent.*

*cannot credit the case stated with reference to Magistrates' orders respecting smoking in the streets of Leeds.*

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**HULL TIDE TABLE.**

	Morn. Tide.	Even. Tide.
Fater.		
1st Sunday.	4 1/2	9 1/2

5	Monday	.....21	10	54	10	SUN.
6	Tuesday	.....27	11	0	12	
6	Wednesday	33	.....12	7	.....3	
7	Thursday	.....30	10	1	.....1	
8	Friday	.....47	2	11	.....3	
9	Saturday	.....48	3	12	.....4	

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Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull to London at seven in the morning, and half-past twelve in the afternoon. They sail from Barton to London at nine in the morning, and at half-past two half-past six in the afternoon. On Sundays they sail from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton at eight in the afternoon.

Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter  
 en from Hull, and eleven from Barton.

Horse Boat leaves Hull, every day, two hours  
 high water, and when the wind is contrary,  
 an hour earlier, and returns from Barton to Hull  
 time of high water.

New Holland steam packet leaves Hull, daily,  
 en, half-past eleven a.m., and four p.m.; re-  
 from New Holland at nine a.m., two, and half-

New Holland Horse Boat sails from Hull two before high water, and returns from New Holland to Hull at high water every day in the week.

York Packets leave Hull for Selby and York  
day to suit the tides—Sundays excepted

Yarmouth Packets leave Hull every Wednesday and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every day and Saturday.

Steam Packets for London leave Hull on

and eleven in the morning, and Saturdays at  
and eleven in the morning. They leave Lon-  
Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at  
in the morning.

Leith Steam Packets leave Hull every Wednesday and Sunday at high water, and Leith every day and Wednesday.

Whitby and Newcastle Steamer sails every  
y, after the arrival of the London Packets,  
returns from Newcastle on Wednesdays and

Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every Wed-  
nesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and New-  
castle Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday

Hamburgh Packets sail from Hull every  
ay, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; and

Rotterdam Packet sails every Wednesday  
oon, and returns every Saturday.  
Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every Wednes-  
nd Du ndee every Saturday.

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Market Street, Briggate; to whom all Communications (Post-paid,) must be addressed.  
and Advertisements received by the under-mentioned Agents:—

—B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson,  
Cross-Field; and W. Ibbetson, Union-Street.  
—D. Weatherhead

Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office.

Field—T. Nichols, North-Street; and R. Hurst,  
Postmaster.

*d*—Lingard, Division-Street.  
Blanshard, Church-side.  
*ester*—A. Heywood, Oldham-Street.  
—Joshua Hobson

John Knight, Lord-Street.  
Chadwick and Binns.  
Shepherd, Church-stile.  
[Saturday, December 2, 1927]