DECEMBER 2, 1837.

FRANCUS O'COMNOR. P.

Northern Star, AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 3.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1837.

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 Millowners 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 selves, 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have practised the utmost forbearance towards offending Mill-owners-though they have, in some instances, even withdrawn their charges after having preferred and proved them before the magistracy, rather than submit the respectable culprits to the inconvenience of punishment ---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 nugatory 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 the Government in their professions of density is specified.
 the density is specified and expecting of the same that the base liber of moment is the base liber of the early calculated with base liber of the early cal

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," on 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 meetwhich, as a body, they may thank them-Mercury attacks us, and we hold ourselves bound to give him the information, that clusion." They induced the meeting to 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 sensations by the demoniae 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 benevolent and kindly disposition believe that at the moment when he wrote this base libel on

Old Short Time Committee, as well as time ago bore testimony to the determin- those of all the other Old Short time Committees in the country are too well known to need recounting. Every body knows Gentlemen's Fine Dress Coats, from 1 12 0 Do. Kerseymere (of any Colour)...... 0 15 0 mittees in the country are too well known that that these active and excellent bodies have done great service to the public, but nobedy except the "Margorian Do. best quality manufac-Extra Imperial Do. best quality manufac-Do. best manufactured (Margorian Do. best quality manufac-bat nobedy except the "Margorian Do. best quality manufac-transformed (Margorian Do. best quality manufac-bat nobedy except the "Margorian Do. best quality manufac-transformed (Margorian Do. best quality manufac-bat nobedy except the "Margorian Do. best quality manufac-transformed (Margorian Do. best quality manufac-bat nobedy except the "Margorian Do. best quality manufac-transformed (Margorian Do. best quality manufac-margorian Do. best quality manufacture (Margorian Do. best quality manufacture) (Margorian Do. best quality manufacture) but nobody, except the "Mercury' has any idea of their wishing to inflict 12 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 add three long hours of daily toil to the burthen of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (Don-think and speak as one man; on the several still more conclusive testimony of the lamentable Superhave Control of the several several aberration under which alone this article could have the Cloth Great Coats, (of any Colour) ... 2 2 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 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 Super-intendent, 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 Gentlemen's Cotton Cord Breeches 0 8 0 Superintendents to serve and protect." Now we are quite sure that, at any other time, further little parley. Our contemporary in our excellent contemporary would have seen the his "reflections" on the Leeds meeting, is duty of Mr. BAKER, as a Factory Superintendent, pleased to say that " the existing act, recom- to be that of enforcing the law against its violatorsof attending to the interests of whom he was 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 ere now our contemporary has recovered from this fit him that he labours under a mistake, a mis- 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 believe that few men in Yorkshire have we have had the inexpressible gratification of been more permanent in the discussion of seeing his sign manual affixed to a petition the Factory Question than Mr. HOBSON, for a good and efficient "TEN HOURS' our worthy Publisher, and we ask the Mercury BILL." our worthy Publisher, and we ask the Mercury to shew us any single act or word, either of Mr. HOBSON, of ourselves, or of any other recognized friend of the TEN HOURS' CAUSE" that can be fairly construed into an approbation either af the "existing act" or of the "Royal Commission." Did we not invariably protest against the "Royal Commis- have so much pleasure in recognising him as The tone which the men of Lancashire and that he was under a wrong impression as to my The tone which the men of Lancashire and Yorkshire have assumed upon the all-import-ant question of labour and capital, and their firm resolve to do their own work will we wicked artifice to procrastinate a righteous ant question of labour and capital, and their measure ? Did we not from the first denouce firm resolve to do their own work will we trust, instil some spirit into the Whig-ridden is his authority; but I cannot discover that indi working men of the Metropolis. We chal-Factory Legislation, and so to put down the leng them to action. We ask them for work, Printer. strugglings of the helpless infant against its not words. They are a century behind us. What they talk about, we do. What they leave to others, we do ourselves. While they humbug measure which would never work throw themsalvesinto the arms of Aristocratic to the satisfaction of any party ? Did leaders, we in Yorkshire and Lancashire we not from the first declare that they who wish to see the work done by the people procured its enactment would be the first themselves.

to seek its repeal? Let the world speak, TO THE PEOPLE OF HALIFAX AND ITS PARISH.

SEVEN Years have witnessed in us the Complete Success of a new System, viz. In 1830 we pledged our-selves to make a small Profit Remunerative with a Ready Money Trade. This has been effected, and we are at this Time conducting one of the

LARGEST TEA AND COFFEE TRADES IN YORKSHIRE.

We started on the Rigid Principle of warranting no Goods but those in which CHEAPNESS was onspicnous. Quality and the smallest Remunerating Profit upon it constitutes this,-Industry-practical nowledge-and ample Capital with this Principle have in our Case overcome every Obstacle.

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 con-clusion." They induced the meeting to

clusion." 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 the hours daily, exclusive of recreation, rest, and food !! The writer who could suppose it possible for Mr. HOBSON and other

COFFEES, LUMP SUGARS AND SPICES.

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Have been received into our Stock since the First of July, of every Grade and Flavour, so that Purchasers (large or small) can always buy the exact Thing they wan.

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SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATE MEETING.

MEETING of DELEGATES from the A various TOWNS in SOUTH LANCASHIRE, was held at the Commercial lun, Manchester, the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, in the Chair, at which it was Resolved ----

"That the Central Committee sitting in Man-chester, be empowered to send out Missionaries, to organize the Towns and villages, to get up Petitions in Support of Mr. John Fielding's Motion for a REPEAL of the POOR LAW AMENDERY Acr, in which he has given Notice for the 24th February, 1838."

R. RICHARDSON, Hon. Secretary.

MORISON'S PILLS.

PUBLIC CAUTION. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE Original and only genuine MORISON'S PILLS as compounded by the late Mr. Moat, ap to August, 1835, are alone prepared by SALMON and HALL, 6, Farringdon-street, London, the sole

This! and this alone, is the Medicine which Suctor the extraordinary Cures on Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskan, and nnumerable Others.

innumerable Otners. Let Purchasers look on the Stamp, and observe the Signature of Mr. Salmon, the Hygeist thereon, in a Fac-Simile of his Hand-Writing; all others, let what will be on the Stamp, are base Counterfeits.

Counterfeits. \$4\$ Agents will be appointed upon Application, wherever there is not one established.—Those Per-sons who are veading any other as and for the genuine, are injuring the Public as well as themselves. TESTIMONIAL. \$9\$ Elizabeth-Place, Balls' Bond, Oct. 28, 1837. "TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILTON "ADVER-TISER.

TISER. "Sir,-Perceiving that Messrs, Salmon and Hall, "Sir,—Perceiving that Messrs. Salmon and Hall, the Proprietors of the 'Original Morison's Pills,' are in the constant Habit of advertising in your Paper, I beg leave to state what I know to be the Fact—and it is, that the two younger Morrisons have never, since decease of Mr. Moat, in August, 1835, pre-the Medicine as it ought to be, and was prepared before his death. Indeed, I have long since dis-carded the Use of their Medicine in my Family, and have availed myself of the superior commond show. have availed myself of the superior compound above referred to, and can give my testimony to its perfect identity with Morison's Pills as they were in Mr. Moat's Time. I consider it but a duty due to the Public thus to declare it; and I am satisfied, that

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, Or FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

Agent to Messrs. Morison and Moat, for the sale Agent to Messrs. Morison and Moat, for the sale of their Pills and Powder, and carrying on business as such, under the firm of SALMON and HALL, do hereby solemnly declare, That I have been well acquainted with the said Medicine upwards of six years; having derived great benefit myself there-from, and at all times subsequently have invariably administered the same in my fimily, in every case, from the infant of a day old, and upwards, and also seen the beneficial effects to many hundreds of per-sons who have taken the said Medicine under my direction, and that after Mrs. Moat's decease in August 1835, (viz. as soon as I received any Medi-August 1835, (viz. as soon as I received any Medi-cine from the present Messrs. Morison's, of their compounding) I discovered the Medicine so com-pounded by them to be different in its nature and effects, to the Medicine in the late Mr. Mont's

That the Medicine now compounded by me, in conjunction with my partner, known as the Original Morison's Pills, is, to the best of my belief, identi-eally the same as compounded by the inte Mr. Moar. ROBERT SALMON.

ROBERT SALMON. And we do severally and respectively make these our solemn declarations, conscientionsly believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the oth and 6th years of the reign of his late Majesty, William the FVth. in-tituled an Act to repeal an Act of the present Ses-sion of Parliament, initialed an Act for the more effectual abolition of eaths and affirmations, taken and made in various denarments of the state, and ro and made in various departments of the state, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the substitute declarations in nea thereoi, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudi-eial Oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths." In virtue of the said Act we have respectively at-

In virtue of the said AV tached our names. Declared by the said JOHN HALL, and ROBERT SALMON, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the City of London, this. 31st day of August, 1837. THOMAS KELLY, MAYOR.

THE BREWERS.

MALT, HOPS, BARM, AND GRAINS." MR. HENRY BENTLEY,

MR. HENRY BENTLEY, MOST Big, and Potent, Ponderous, Lusty, and Overgrown, Gracious Sirs, may I be permitted to approach the Serene Highness of your Scientific and Imperial Person, in the name of O. P. Q., since I find you have a distaste to the communication of an "Old Brewer." Is it thus, Mr. Bentley, that your attempt at puffing has so wonderfully failed, and so deservedly subjected you to ridicule, contempt, and self-debasement? Is it thus your attack upon Mr. Spong's abilities, as a Brewer, and your mali-cious and lying statements against him, are " utterly come to an end for evermore?" It is even so-wour insiduous insinuations, and ingenions artifice.

becoming the Matter his Falsehoods or Misrepresenta-tions, if he had made any? Ah ! Mr. Bentley, you are signally undone and defeated ; not by shouting, or Falsehood, or evil Design, but by calm Reason and Explanation ; by Truth and Candour ; by good Direc-tion and manly Integrity, void of Meanness and Bombast ; and you pass tacitly into that follows those Persons capable and qualified for practising Falsehood, Misrepresentation, Scandal, and Cowardiee nd Cowardice.

parties who now labour to reverse their decisions. The people nobly answered our enquiries. The meeting at Leeds a short ation 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 Philesophical-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 pieceners, and we never witnessed a more beautiful display of orderly, peaceful, but determined feeling than was manifested by that meet- little children. ing. The vast assemblage seemed to ment, 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 onr honourable contemporary, the Leeds Mercury on the subject ! which reflections, however, we cannot allow to pass without some little mended by the "Royal Commission" is seemingly approved of by Mr. HOBSON, and the otner speakers, who led the meeting to so erroneous conclusion." It is somewhat difficult to determine whether the approbation of 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 take into which we cannot avoid feeling some little wonder that he should have fallen.

as a wanton waste of the public money a brother petitioner. sion -as a foolish mockery of an enquiry into that which was already known, and as a

the "existing act" as a piece of dishonest jugglery innended to sicken the people of all iron-hearted and villain-charactered oppressors? Did we not always denounce it as a

hours should be the minimum of labour in factories. Fortunately, it is needless to reply to this. The exertions of the Leeds

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The facts of the case are simply these :- A misunderstanding having occurred between Mr. B-ll-nd and myself, and that Gentleman having discovered vidual : unless he produce him he is still actionable, and I shall proceed forthwith against him or the

If the Address be not fictitious, the Editor will now have the opportunity of either establishing the truth of the Paragraph referred to, or acknowledge himself guilty of the Falsehood by making a suitable Apology.

I am, Sir, Your obdt. Servant, A. F. MACAULEY.

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That the said Universal Vegetable Medicine, and Vegetable Aperient Cleansing Powder, compounded and sold by the firm of SALMON and HALL as the Original Morison's Pills, are made from pre-cisely the same drugs, and contain the same identical quantities as the Pills and Powders prepared and sold under the firm of Morison and Moat, up to the

Your obedient Servant, O. P. Q.

Leeds, Nov. 29th, 1837.

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The Northern Star may be had on the Day of Publication Leeds, Nov. 17th, 1837.

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> OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

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are rationally accounted for—and the principles of universal grammar demonstrated so fully, that it meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four. In syntax, the formation of the *English languag* is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessar reference to other languages. A majority of the numerous rules given in most grammars, are show to be little better than a heap of senseless tautology. The accessary rules are demonstrated upon rations

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Mr. E. continues to FIX ARTIFICIAL TEETH on his entirely NEW PRINCIPLE, without tring or twisting wires; they are constructed in such a manner that it is impossible to discern them from th natural production of nature. The peculiar advantages of these Teeth are, that they operate as a suppor natural production of nature. The peculiar advantages of these Teeth are, that they operate as a support to those which remain in the mouth, if any, and prevent APPROXIMATION, and even LOOSE TEETH are held firm in their sockets by their aid. They may be taken out and replaced by the wearer with facility, and will continue securely fixed on the guns, they will retain their colour, perform mastication, assist articulation, and cannot be distinguished from those of natural growth. The INCONVENIENCE attending the LOSS OF TEETH are too well known to require comment; but to those who have not experienced the comforts of Artificial Teeth, Mr. Eskell is DESTROUS of showing some of the difficul-ties more or less endured by every individual without Toeth. When the Teeth fail, the destruction of the sockets invariably ensues, one cannot exist without the other. The process of absorption commences immediately after the footh is extracted, or in many cases, the gun and sockets waste away, and cause

mediately after the tooth is extracted, or in many cases, the gum and sockets waste away, and caus the teeth to become loose and drop out. When the teeth are gone and their sockets absorbed, a great vacuum is left in the mouth, which

When the teeth are gone and ther sockets absorbed, a great vacuum is left in the hold, which occasions every muscle in the face to be distorted; and the eyes, the nose, the lips, and chin, are solly disfigured and drawn from their original position. These ARTIFICIAL TEETH are CONSTRUCTED to supply this neffect or NATURE, and gradually to restore the features to that uniformity so essentially requisite to a youthful appearance and perfect articulation. The contrivance being mechanical, is per-

FILLING DECAYED TEETH. Mr. Eskell's celebrated Mineral Terra Metallic, for filling decayed Teeth, without heat, pain, or pressure. This Mineral is applied in a soft state, like a paste, to the cavity of the decayed tooth, however large or small the cavity; it hardens in a second into an enamel, becomes incorporated with the outer shell, arresting, thereby, the progress of further Decay, and Tooth-ache, and lasting for many years.

ache, and lasting for many years. LOOSE TEETH FASTENED, whether arising from old age, the use of Calomel, neglect, or natural deceases of the gums. All other Denial Operations, viz., scaling, separating, extracting, and regulating Children's teeth, Mr. E. performs with ease and safety. Old Artificial Teeth repaired. Terms moderate. Attendance from ten till five each day. N.B. A Note requiring Mr. E. will be attended to. No. 12¹/₂, Park-Row, Leeds.

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DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

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 Mahogany Slice Ditto; Iron and Brass Composing Sticks; Brass-slide Mahogany Broadside Ditto; Case Candlesticks, with or without slides; Side and Foot Sticks, to any length; Iron Ditto; Galley
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 The orreator variate and Successful for the superior who after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his coursel an object of the utmost consequence to all who after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his coursel an object of the utmost consequence to all who after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his coursel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a

the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep scated maladies; to those troubled with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable, hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. with seminat weakness, its advice will be invaluable, hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art the most deplotable cases allord no resistance to his skill. His extenf so thorough a knowledge of his art the most deplorable cases allord no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositury of many distressing screts which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so atflicted, it is highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and lunnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder; should also impress him with the tear of self reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proois of thirty years successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a remittance answered by return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by initials; or name. Private entrance, No. 28, Queen's Place, Back Cobourg Street.

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(Edited by Mr. BEAUMONT, late Radical Candidate for Newcastle upon Type,) PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, PRICE FOURFENCE HALFPENNY,

At the Office, No. 89, Side, Newcastle upon Tyne

THE NORHERN LIBERATOR will be (as its name denotes) devoted to Democracy, and therefore to the true interest of the people , so the prin-to bring into active operation the only honest prin-ciple of government—the greatest happiness of all, to be defined by the will of the majority—manifested to be defined by the Representatives of the whole herefore to the true interest of the people ; se by the assent of the Representatives of the whole Community. The NORTHERN LIBERATOR rejects all political terms which admit of the fallacy of confusion, and therefore does not adopt either the nany-meaning phrase of Constitutional Monarchy, or the equally vague, multiplied, and varying ex-pression of ideas involved in the word Republic. The NORTHERN LIBERATOR is an advo-

cate for LIBERTY and EQUALITY. By " Liberty, cate for LIBERTY and EQUALITY. By "Liberty," we mean the laws made by the full Representation of the people ;--by "Equality," an equal opportunity to every man of obtaining all the advantages of society : no one having a monopoly, and each exclu-sively enjoying the produce of his own industry and intellect. The principles of the NORTHERN LIBERATOR, so far from tending to destroy society, necessarily conduce to its advancement in civilization, by substituting for its existing bases of idlences, transform idleness, vanity, ignorance, and exclusiveness, the solid foundation of industry, intellect, and universal

The NORTHERN LIBERATOR will be the indefatigable opposer of all public abuses, and the untiring advocate of the People, never ceasing to contend for their entire right to send such Represen-tatives to Parliament as will make their wishes known, and give them full security that their com-plaints will be attended to.

The NORTHERN LIBERATOR will wag constant war against the tyrants who, refusing to unfetter the press, design to perpetuate the thraldon of the people by compeling them to remain in ignorance. On the subject of the Liberty of the Press there should be no compromise. No friend of the people will every rest contented till the atrocious laws which intend to give a monopoly of the press to wealth, and to strangle public opinion, are entirely remeded.

repealed. The Political Creed of the NORTHERN LIBERATOR may be thus abridged-

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS,

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The NORTHERN LIBEATOR will urge the principles thus avowed by all the means that reason and truth can supply, the only moral arms which are worthy of the People and its Advocates. The object of the NORTHERN LIBERATOR is to unite all of the KYOAT HEAV EIBERATOR'S to unite an the friends of the people in the advancement of the only honest principle of government—the well-being of every class of the community. We write for the people to improve their morals, advance their know-ledge, increase their power, and promote their

Whilst the Writers of the NORTHERN LIBERATOR, will be thus striking at the evils which beset their fellow-men, the Foreign and Home News of the Week will not be lost sight of, and the latest intelligence will be found in their column

Orders, Advertisements, and Communication

received at the Office of the Northen Liberator, 89, Side, Newcastle; J. Hebson, Northern Star Office.

Partifige; to which are added Notes, containing Copious Extracts from the "Theology of Peter Dens," "The Garden of the Soul," and other Roman Catholie Works, designed to illustrate the Text. Also, an Appendix, containing a Mass of Documentary Evidence from New York and Mon-treal, relative to the Subject; and an Introduction, being a Review of all the Shifts to which the Priests have been driven to hide their iniquity; a Reply to the Opponents and Traducers of Maria Monk; and an Exposure of the Artful Attempt, on the part of William L. Stone, an American Newspaper Editor, to palm on the public an Account of his Examina-tion of the Interior of the Numery. This Edition is accompanied by a perspective View of the Numery, Grounds, &c., and a Sectional Plan of the Interior. Also, just Published, price 3d., containing 24 pages Svo.

The PILGRIMAGE and PEDIGREE of LIBERTY. By a TRUE RADICAL. The Author has furnished an amusing and graphic description of the various political parties of the day-Tory, Conservative, Whig, Whig-Radical, &c., &c., and has illustrated the whole by Nine Characteristic Engravings.

A LETTER on SUPERSTITION. By the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT (First Earl of Chatham), addressed to the Multifarious Sects of Great

The SPEECH of R. EMMETT, Esq., the Irish Patriot, who was executed for High Treason, as Leader of the Irish Insurrection of 1803, in

Age, Price One Penny. The EVILS of PAPER MONEY; showing how it Deteriorates the Working Man's Condition, Price One Penny.

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C D. BLANSHARD, GENERAL NEWS AGENT, 5, Church-Side, and Northern Star Office, Hull, in announcing that he has been appointed Agent for the Sale of the NORTHERN STAR, in Hull, begs to inform the Public that Advertisements and Communications will be received by him, and transmitted forthwith. C. D. B. re-turns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Hull and its Vicinity, for the kind support he has received for the last three years, in defiance of Persecution

for the last three years, in dehance of Persecution and Imprisonment, he having suffered both in order to produce for this Country a free and unshedled Press, and though a complete Victory has not been obtained a change has taken place, which has in-duced those COWARDS to come into the Market to supply the Public, who DARED not to come in the hour of danger, but who now seek to enjoy the fruits of our labour, but he hopes his past exertions together with the uncount will must with a contintogether with the present will meet with a continu ance of that support which will ever be his highest

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FRAUDULENT attempts are now made to deceive Purchasers, by instituting the outward appearaence of the Labels, Wrappers, and Boxes of the Genuine Medicine. This is, therefore, to warn the Public, that MORTSON'S PILLS, of the British College of

cautioned agrinist purchasing the Medicine of them. The Genuine Medicines are Sold Wholesale, and Retail, at the Principal Depot, No. 27, Briggate, Leeds.

prosperial, the encodencial inspelle be (h

An early edition will be published on Friday after-noon, which may be sent by that evening's post. The town edition will also contain reports of all the Police and other News worth recording, as well as of The town edition will also contain reports of all the Police and other News worth recording, as well as of any public meeting of interest to the people which may then have taken place. The great Number of Subscribers already procured for this Journal, renders it a valuable Vehicle for Advertisements.

DECEMBER 2, 1837.

Foreign and Domestic.

STATE OF CANADA.

STATE OF CANADA. From the True Sun. MONTREAL, Nov. 3, 1837. I have written to you, from time to time, describing the excessive state of agitation into which this country has been thrown by the policy of the British government, by the "atrocious" resolutions of the British House of Commons—the Russell atrocity, as they are sometimes called. This state of agitation not only still continues, but seems to increase from day to day. This is the more remarkable, as the physical condition of the poople of Canada is one of comfort—a state not very favourable to agitation; hence the fact of the agitation continuing is a proof to day. This is the more remarkable, as the physical condition of the people of Canada is one of comfort—a state not very favourable to agitation;

Lord Gosford, whole as you are by this time aware, is a feeble-minded man, wholly unlit for his office, attempts to meet this determination of the country by a proclamation. This proclamation is torn to pieces, trampled on, scattered to the winds, and otherwise treated with contempt and indignity, as soon as received in the countries. Hereupon Lord Gosford dismisses such magistrates and militin officers as fall within his cognizance as having attended public meetings. These dismissals create universal indignation ; and those who have not been homotreed by dismissal are very generally anticipating his lordship's intentions by returning their commis-sions. From the single county of Two Mountains (of which more anon) no less than sixely-six com-missions were returned to his iordship in one batch,

country, so that if your government

BLACK SLAVERY Twenty Millions Worth ! FLOGGING A SICK WOMAN TO DEATH

side control to text for Volumes, but diad, of the solution of the solution of text for Volumes, but diad on Saturday, and the general result is that the country is without a local magistracy.
But this evil will not long continue. The country is without above (Two Mountains) has set a noble example, which will be universally followed. The freeholders have met and have elected a magistracy without the aid of vice-royal commissions or vice royal authority—a magistracy which will enjoy the obedience of the people, because it is of the people's choice, and because it will be deemed immoral, and therefore disgraceful, to fail in obedience to such elected magistracy. In remodelling our local nations, in short, we at the same time, of necessity, establish a new and better morality.
The justices of the peace thus elected are also invested with powers as public participants which may be brought before them."
The justices of the peace thus elected are also invested with powers as public participants which may be brought before them."
The institutions is all complaints which may be brought before them."

The justices of the peace thus elected are also invested with powers as public pacificators "to reconcile and adjust differences," and "to determine on all complaints which may be brought before them."
The resolutions do not stop here. They establish rules of procedure simple but effectual, and in case of disagreement, a species of apped, or rather represented to the system, which gives birth to horrors like these— without registering a vow in heaven, which you have a good court of conscience is established. Thus a good court of conscience is established. To conclude:—A SANCTION, and in this courtifie.
To conclude:—A SANCTION, and in this courtifies to the whole business is to be conducted without fee. To conclude:—A SANCTION, and in this courtifies the authority of these courts of conscience by failing in obedience to their decisions, or by going to the whole orew of miscreants that you may know, and well remember what are the tender mereies of the meney-mongers, and what treatment you are to expect at their hands, if you suffer them to trample you a little further in the dust, which will render you as helpless as these poor blacks. In structline for the runiversal liberty, we know no distinceelected to any (popular) office, shall be censured by the Permanent County Committee, which censure shall be exposed on the church door, and lastly, "all the Reformers of the county shall abstain from having any friendly communication or dealing with them," and "he shall be deemed a friend of those who desire the dishonour and degradation of the country." Now you will easily understand that this is a measure-against which. British bayonets can be of no avail ; we shall establish good local government all over the country, without thinking of the general government. We shall do all we can to destroy the revenue of the country, so that if your government

man of woman horn. revenue of the country, so that if your government must have officials at Quebec it must pay them also. Another measure adopted at Two Mountains was the election of the dismissed militia officers, and the formation of volunteer drill companies, "to be drilled in the management of fire arms, and in light infantry evolutions and movements." Militia drills I must tell you have been going on Milit in the country for some time. Against this species of organization you will say English bayonets might do something. Granted: but, how many? Why, twenty thousand foot and ten thousand horse would not be enough to prevent these drills. We could march into the woods until we came to a *prairie* or a vacant spot, and such there are in every neigh-bourhood, where we could drill unmolested, or if molested, the regulars would be no match for us : the oods are our *barricades*. The blood thirsty intentions of the British gov-The Royals were introduced into Canada without sending away any of the regiments whose term of service had expired. The 83rd has sloo been marched from Nova Scotia. In addition to these two regi-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

"belt," leaves him "poor indeed." In accordance with the disposition to render this necessary regula-tion as little offensive as possible, it is humbly suggested to Lord Hill, that in place of the bayonet, the soldier be allowed to sport a turkey's feather of the gayest colour, or one of those harmless little wooden swords which attract the gaze of longing urchins to the windows of toyshops.—Spectator.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE

MURDER OF MR. M'DONALD, OF GLASGOW. (From the Ayr Advertiser.)

On the 26th of October, the fast day in Glasgow, Mr. Angus M'Donald, watchmaker there, a person between 40 and 45, and of very temperate habits, went on board the "New Dumbarton" steamer, at

how deep must be the feelings of the people on Lord John's shameless violations of their constitutional rights. To give you very ample details touching the sheets than you would be willing to pay postage for I shall, therefore, just map out the course of events so as to put you in possession of the present position this ill-fated province. You are aware that meetings have taken place all own to her spine, were dreadfully lacerated from the instruction of the structure of the workhouse, the Hon. John Bell, (chief magistrate of the parish.) had given orders to the driver to use his whip on the people in his gain the source of his having been way-lait and murdered. We had a prisoner in our jail this week, who con-troublesome parties." These meetings were generally attended by the hading men in the country. The remedy addreta at these meetings was to destroy or materially impair the revenue which Lord John's eight resolution articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce duty paying articles, and enounce duty maker to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce into the consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the spine to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the work on the powels, which, in resolution articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the spine to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the spine to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the spine to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the the consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the the construction of the bowels, which, in resolution to an enounce the to consume duty-paying articles, and enounce the to consume duty-

⁶ Or the country to denome the restingt with decimal by the magistrates and militin officers—in short, by all the leading men in the country. The remedy adopted by the magistrates and militin officers—in short, by all the leading men in the country. The remedy adopted by the magistrates and militin officers—in short, by all the leading men in the country. The remedy adopted by the magistrates and militin officers—in short, by all the leading men in the country. The remedy adopted by the back of the bowle's, which, in eyr severe inflamation of the bowle's, which in every severe inflamation of the bowle's with or interverse interverse inflamation of the bowle's were proceeding to the interverse interverse interverse interverse interverse inflamation of the bowle's were proceeding to the interverse interverse interverse interverse inflamation of the bowle's were proceeding to the interverse inflamation of the bowle's were proceeding to the interverse interverse interverse inflamation of the their by the Sheriff of Ayrshire, about three years ago, when he was sentenced to six months' impri-sonment in Ayr jail; and who had not long since been liberated from a sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment passed upon him at the Glasgow April circuit, 1836. On being questioned, he confessed some petty thefts in the neighbourhood, but betrayed much aversion to allude to how the watch came into his measurements in fact he has not yet admitted it. his possession; in fact he has not yet admitted it On being pressed to confess, he said he had a reason for not doing so; when it flashed upon the mind of the mind of the chief constable that this might be one of the watches of Mr. M'Donald of Glasgow who had been nurdered. On putting the question to the prisoner, he hung his head and said "yes it is." The chief constable and jailer, who both heard him, were horror-struck " What," said they, " are you one of the murderes of M'Donald ?" " Yes J ou one of the murderes of M'Donald ?" am," replied Roney, "I was of the party; we mean to rob him; as I have a God to answer to we did not intend to murder him. We dogged him all day with the intention of robbing him, but we never mean murder him." He then stated, that being in Dumbarton with an accomplice on Glasgow fast day, they saw Angus M'Donald there, and suspecting that he would have money and jewels on his person. they dogged him all day, followed him on hoard the steam boat, left it at Kilpatrick, and afterwards saw him into a public house there, at ten at night and waited on him nearly an hour till he came out and, when about 100 yards from the house they at-tacked him to rob him of his property; but M'Donald making a stronger resistance than was anticipated, was killed in the scuffle. The parties then disposed

f the booty, and carried the body to within a quan ter of a mile of Glasgow, where they left it; and returning with another male and female accomplice, they carried M'Donald betwixt them as if he wer drunk, round the outskirts of Gorbals to Rutherglen where they threw the body into an old coal pit. In proof of the truth of this statement, Rosey stripped off one pair of trowsers, showing that he had another pair underneath, which were marked with

PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS .--- The New British and Foreign Temperance Society have of-fered a prize of £100., "for the best Essay on the benefits of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating Drinks." The adjudicators are- the Rev. J. Sher-man (successor to the late Rowland Hill.) the Rev J. H. Hinton, and J. E. Howard, Esq.

TEE-TOTALLERS .- The young ladies of Lincoln have formed a Tee-total Society, one of the rules of which is, that members shall declare, on joining the body, that they will not marry any young man who will not take the tee-total, or total abstinence pledge.—Lincolnshire Chronicle. A LITERARY DUSTMAN .- A few days ago

William Lucas, a running dustman, was brought up at Mary-le-bone Police, London, charged with corrying off a sack of dust from a house in Sussex-place, Regent's-park, thereby defrauding Mr. H. Thame, the contractor under the Woods and

unjustly. Mr. LAING-You are fined £10 under the statute of George IV., which is imperative and cannot be altered

Prisoner—Wot under that ere ugly statty at King's-cross? It's time it was altered, I think, for I never seed sich a stiff-un in my life. Is there

o seeling from this statty ? Mr. Laing-No appeal at all; I cannot, as I aidbefore, fine you less, but when the fine is not paid, the punishment is discretionary with the ma-gistrite, and I shall, therefore, in this case, commit ou or fourteen days only. The running dustman was then conveyed to the

vociferating loudly against the unsightly statty of George IV.



The Rich Law Amendment Bill.

It is propised to introduce to the Parliament, during

SECTION I.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS, &c .proposel, to form a Board of Three Commismore significant of the second asioneri for the United Kingdom," whose Sala-

ries shall be as under-The Three Chief Commissioners..£10,000 a Year.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

The report on the Address was brought up on Tuesday, by Lord Leveson ; and on the motion that it be agreed to, a discursion of some length ensued.

Mr. LEADER wished to make a few observations on one part of the Address, which he had abstained from introducing on the previous night, from a desire not to interfere with the tenour of the debate —But the very debate of last night had rendered some mention of the subject more necessary than before. After the declaration hostile to further Lord CI Groom Twelve Thirtee Waiti Mistres Master Chief E Four P:

some mention of the subject more necessary than before. After the declaration hostile to further reform in the representative system made last night by the Noble Lord the Member for Strond, the last present Government had been taken from us. After that ill-timed, and to the present Government fatal, declaration against the only measures which can give to the people their just and proper control over the representation of the country, the Noble Lord must not be surprised if he found that he had lost the support of the people, on which alone his Admi-nistration rested, and that he no longer possesed the confidence of the representatives of the popular party of the House. When allusions are sneeringly made to the restless desire of change, and the i.ea of reforming the Reform Act is treated with ridicule, he would answer that the people never desire change for the mere sake of change, but because they find their position uneasy; and indeed people rarely call for a change of system ill they find their actual state almost intolerable. And as to not reforming the Reform Act, he would say, that the people were as determined to have a reform Bill itself. They suc-ceeded then; why should they fail now? When appeals were made to the array of the wealth and intelligence of the upper classes againstus, he fear-lessly appealed from them to the overwhelming numbers, to the largely-developed and rapidly-in-creasing intelligence, to the steady and improving morality, and to the sound common sense of the commercial, industrious, and working classes of this country. It would be seen whether they will much and prove to the aristocrafic factions that there is a power above them—the power of the great majority of the people. The line will soon be drawn

t is proposed to introduce to the Parliament, during the present Session, the project of a Law, for the "Anendment" of the Wealthy Classes and Higher Orders,—for the improvement of their property the raising of their morals, and the general asod of the community, which ought to be the the and object of all Legislation. SECTION I.

off one pair of trowsers, showing that he had another pair andereath, which were marked with blood in several places; and stated that in the strug-gie M'Donald grasped him by the throat and tor-gie d'Monald grasped at the short he wore, which he had a exchanged at the short of a pawnbroker, in Wallace-town of Ayr. The chief constable, to ascertain this fuct, went to the pawnbroker's, which e he got the shirt, which was torn at the neck as described, and bore marks of blood on the breast and wristhands, which the prisoner said was "poor M'Donald's blood." On hearing this awful disclosure our ching constable instantly repaired to Glasgow and com-municate the face and the poile establisheart twe, the the face of the body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Glasgow and com-the chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Glasgow and com-the chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Glasgow and com-the chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Glasgow and com-the chief of that body whether Honey's story was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Gardina stale balow the sole week whether it was not the chief of that body whether Honey's tory was true; because, if so, it went to throw discredit on constable instantly repaired to Gardina stale the nentime to others as the guilty parties. In the menutime Meek p House, before he is off with his old one on this side. But if he prefer the tenure of office by sufferance from the other side of the House, instead of support from the other side of the House, instead of support from ours, he is at liberty to do so; only let the public judge between us. The Reformers of Eng-land will feel deep indignation against those who may break up the present Reforming Ministry, who may bring the enemies of the People on the other side of the House into power. But let the People know that it is not our fault, but that of the Noble Lord, that he seeks to quarrel with us. ("Hear, hear.")

CIVIL LIST OF WILLIAM IV. AND THE QUEEN. William IV, Her Majesty-Total.....£510,000 £470,000

ESTABLISHMENTS OF WILLIAM IV. AND HER PRESENT

MAJ	ESTY.
Villiam IV.	Her Majesty.
namberlain	Lord Chamberlain
namberlain	Vice Chamberlain
of the Stole	Eight Lords in Waiting
Lords in Waiting	Eight Grooms in Waiting
n Grooms in	Master of the Horse
ng	Chief Equery
s of the Robes	Four Equerries
of the Horse	Four Pages of Honour
query	Mistress of the Robes
juerries	Eight Ladies of Bed-
ges of Honour.	chamber
The Locate	Eight Maids of Honour
A CONTRACT OF A CONTRACT OF	Eight Women of Bed-
a set of the set of the	chamber.

COMPARISON BETWEEN QUEEN ANNE'S HOUSEHOLD AND THAT OF THE QUEEN

P	Queen Anne. Qn. V	ictoria_
	First Lady of the Bedchamber £2,000	£500
	Ladies of the Bedchamber 1,000	500
	Maid of Honour	300
	And a contingent gift of 3,000	1.000
	and the state of t	LOT LOW PAR

Total of Queen Anne...14,800 8.800 PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE SALARIES OF THE

THEAT WELTERIN OF STATES	
Lord Chamberlain	£1,085
Lord Steward	436
Master of the Horse	859
Groom of the Stable (abolished)	2,150
Four Lords in Waiting	2,808
Five Grooms	1,880
Master of the Robes	620
AT A STATE AND AN AN ANALY AND	

£9.829

AMOUNTS OF PENSION LIST.

 Diverse of the arbitron beamset to be and by papers of the rights and prove to the arbitror life factors that there is a bar beam is the there is the proven does the arbitror of the proven the executed the property of the provent is to keep the the provent is to keep the is the provent is to keep the is to keep the is the provent is to keep the is to keep the is the provent is to keep the is to keep the is to keep the is the provent is to keep the is to keep the is the provent is the is to keep the is the provent is the optime. The most is the most is the is to keep the is the provent is the is to keep the is the provent is the optime. The most is the optime is the is proven is the is the optime is the is the optime is the is the optime is the optime is the is the optime is the is proven is to keep the is the is the optime is the is proven is the optime is the optime is the optime is the optime is the optime is the is the optime is the is the optime is the optim is the optime is the optim is the optim 1820, £203,058; 1830,£180,944; 1837, £149,802.

making balances for lowestock manufacts, of for stender-ing George the Fourth ? Mr. RICE really thought that the Honourable Member might also have asked whether it was not given as a reward for distinguished talent. He had bond that no Irishman, of whatever politics, would have objected to see the name of Thomas Moore on the Remark Lin Backman the Managerble Mana Southey was pensioned? For his part, he rejoiced meanily at the rewards which both these gentlement ad received in return for their contributions to the iterary beasure of the country. Mr. HARVEY said, Mr. Spring Rice had made admissions respecting the receipts of the Crown, which, had they been assertions of some fretful lemangogue at a public meeting, would have been lenonnced as a gross untruth. Yet they were to have a balance sheet from Sir Robert Inglis to prove have a balance sheet from Sir Robert Inglis to prove that the Crown, not the country, had lost by these Givil List arrangements with George the Third. He then applied himself to the Pension List. It. would be seen that his amendment had been cautionsly worded. [Mr Harvey asked for the amendment he had handed to Mr. Spring Rice, but, it could not be found.] He hoped it was not lost, as it was the first document he had committed to the care of a Cabinet Minister. But to the Pension List. He thought that all upon the Pension List, were just as good as Miss Stewart and Mrs. Somer-uille; but did the world so think? An ungenerous, a censorious, a scandal-loving world was under the in censorious, a scandal-loving world was under the mpression, that upon the Pension List there was impression, that upon the Pension List there with many a heavy sinner (laughter and cheers;) that there were still there those whose pretensions were to be found in the secrets of the Cabinet or of the couch. Many individuals thought this, but he did not think so. (Laughter.) There were certainly to be found in the secrets of the Cabinet or of the couch. Many individuals thought this, but he did not think so. (Laughter.) There were certainly individuals who thought that many had found their way there whose pensions were the price of their political apostacy, or the resignation of their virtue. Many, he was sure, were entitled to be on that list for their meritorious services ; and such persons it was the duty of that House to save from unjust imputations. After what the Chancellor of the Exchaquer had thrown out with respect to the Pen-sion List, it became them—it became those young men—it became those 158 young men to step forward and throw the broad shield of their gallautry over those individuals who were made the subject or and throw the broad smell of their gailantry over those individuals who were made the subject or unjust imputations. (Laughter.) If they had any young blood stirring in their veins, they must have the gallantry to come forward and aid the ladies that were thus slandered. Why, he asked, were Mrs. Somerville and Mrs. Stewart made the express objects of converting and anything? why for the Mis. Somerime and Mis. Stewart made the express objects of approbation and applause? why, for the mere purpose of showing up the Arabellas, and the other fine ladies who ought not to have pensions. (Laughter.) The Monarch, whom the Secretary of State had since his death described as the mostphant. State had since his death described as the mostpliant and ductile of men, evinced a dogged resolution not to pass the Reform Bill if his Pension List was touched. The time had now gone by; and Mr. Harvey trusted that an enlarged spirit of generosity and a sincere love of justice would triumph over every minor consideration; and concluded by an appeal to the formidable philanx of Tories to throw oit the shackles of party, and tell the poor of the land, that, in the prond Conservatives of England, they had generous friends. He then moved his amendment i he had not the words, but they were in safe custody.



woods are our barricades.

from Nova Scotia. In addition to these two regi-ments all the corps have been strengthened from their respective depots, and Sir Francis Head has declared that he can spire ALL the troops from that province; thus the government can muster about 2,500 men, who may pass muster as "the army" in the forthcoming drama. Then there are some two or three "volunteer" corps among the Tories of the two towns (the only places where Tories show their nucces.) of which the function drama is the Montreal two towns (the only places where forces show lich noses.) of which the *finest* dressed is the Montreal Cavalry—a corps which is the admiration of the housemaids, and the envy of all the linen-drapers' clerks in town. Our clothes are certainly not so fine as theirs, but we reckon our skins to be more tough-an advantage which may tell in our favour before many mouths. When drunk or passionate, they must fall to fisty-cuffs, like true John Bulls, and give and take thumps

The regulars, however, cannot now be strengthened until next spring, and they are daily being weak-ened by desertion. Labourers are wanted in the neighbouring states at £5 a month; this is better than fourpence a day, with an occasional flogging An idea is ta ning ground here, that the fidelity of

populous, brave, and intelligent. They enjoin the whole country to follow the examples of Two Mountains; they solemnly declare their right to alter the form of government, and they pledge themsalves never to cease their exertions until they have obtained a good, cheap, and responsible government.

The Montreal Herald, says :-

"There is no mincing matters now; the period has arrived, and a collision must inevitably take p'a e soon, in spite of the Government. What the final result will be, no person of common sense can have a doubt. The rebels will be overcome, but in the mean time blood, and to a considerable extent too, will flow. There are not any visible means of pre will how. There are not any visible means of pre-venting a hostile termination, as both parties ap-pear to be aware of each other's intentions, and are prepared for the worst. Both are under military organization, and have in their possession pistols and daggers which they carry about their persons to defond themselves in carry of one unformation of the set defend themselves in case of any unforeseen attack Both are anxious for the coming conflict, both are equally confident of success. " To talk of the Government interfering is a force,

for we are actually without a Government, and every man seems to be left to the freedom of his own will. The people march through the city in military or-ganization, and meet in the outskirts for the purpose of drilling, and all this with impunity."

BAYONETS AND BELTS.

DOCTORNAL PROPERTY

Soldiers are no longer to walk the streets armed upon equal terms with "civilians," An order prohibiting the men from wearing their sidearms when off duty, was issued from the Horse Guards on the 15th instant no doubt to give eclat to the opening of Parliament. The circular of the

than fourpeace a day, with an occasional flogging An idea is taining ground here, that the fidelity of independent frecholds, with rank to the non-commissioned. You will not have forgotten that when a Te Deum was ordered at the Queen's accession, the people in most of the parishes left the churches. A similar spirit has again manifested itself. The Bishop of Montreal has thought fit to lend the thunders of the church to the government, but when his mandement in some parishes they held patriotic meetings at the church doors, whilst the cure was busly reading the In some parisacs may here parisacs into the end was busily reading the mandement to empty benches. A large meeting has just taken place on the Chambly River, of the six confederated counties.

and coalwhippers courteous. The "general orde" unate man lying across the road, a horrid spectacle, was of course disregarded; the "bayonet nuisane" with the back part of his head blown off. A piece

Mann returned to Ayr with instructions to have y detained, and Captain Miller, superintendent selves. lice ix Glasgow, came here on Tuesday, and with Bailie Cowan visited the prisoner in the jail and so satisfied was Captain Miller, after examining Roney, that his tale of the foul deed was but too rue, that he carried him off to Glasgow, by the Felegraph coach, on Thursday, accompanied by Mr. Jann, chief constable.

Roney, who made the above disclosure, had just completed his 18 months' imprisonment in Glasgow the day previous to the fast, and left Glasgow the following. He says he is a native of Stratheven, and is about five feet five inches in height, dender made, and of fair complexion. The principal contradiction in his narrative regards the watch h had in his possession. He at first said it was one o M'Donald's watches, but afterwards stated he had exchanged it with a packman in Crookedholm i Kilmarnock, on Saturday, for two of M'Donald' In reality it turns out to be a watch which, it i trongly suspected, he had stolen from a house in Crookedholm, Kilmarnock, on the morning mentioned, he having been escorted thither on his way out of the town, by the Klmarnock police, who had failed to prove another charge of theft which they had preed against him. The Glasgow Chronicle adds, that on Thursday

Capt. Miller brought Roney (the prisoner in Ayr jail) with him to Glasgow. When apprehended in Ayr and examined as to a watch which he had in his possession, he went into details respecting the robbery of Mr. M'Donald. He first admits having been concerned in that gentleman's murder, and after-wards gets out of the matter by telling an entirely wards gets out of the matter by telling an entirely different story. He gives a connected statement of particulars spoken to by the other six individuals in custody, and it is not easy to account for the mapuer in which he has disclosed anything at all connected with this case. He was apprehended in Ayr on an entirely different charge. It turns out that he had been 18 months in Bridewell for theft. The period this conference are accounted as for works are the been the function of the statement of this conference are accounted as a statement of this case. He was apprehended in Ayr on an entirely different charge. It turns out that he had been 18 months in Bridewell for theft. The period of his confinement expired a few weeks ago. He left this city the Sunday following that on which Mr. M'Donald was found a-missing, and we understand there are several acts of theft charged against him, all committed in Ayrshire since he left Glasgow.

HORRID MURDER IN WESTMORLAND.—The usually peaceable county of Westmoreland has been the scene of a most attrocious and cold-blooded murder. A person named Thomas Hunter, about 32 years of ago, residing at Langdale, in the parish of Orton, a butter-dealer, and who acted as a common carrier between his own neighbourhood and the market town of Kendal, was shot on his return home on Saturday night last, within half a mile of his own house. Being a steady and industrious man, A large meeting has just taken place on the Chambly River, of the six confederated counties. You will remember that these counties took a con-spicuous part when Lord Dalhousie ruled here. They form a powerful confederation, for they are populous, brave, and intelligent. They enjoin the he was known to be frequently entrusted with large the perpetration of the diabolical act. He was in the habit of leaving home on Friday morning, and returning from Kendal on the Saturday evening, about nine o'clock. On Saturday last he had been The general order of the 18th of June had just as nuch effect as any same persons could have antici-neighbour; but not arriving at his usual time, the mach enect as any sane persons could have antici-pated from it. The soldiers were addressed as if the shilling a day and the red coat rendered then a superior class of persons to those who encase the corporal man in black and blue; the fact being, that a larger proportion of the soldiery are guilty of a larger proportion of the soldiery are guilty of disgraceful offences than of any other class of society. Compared with the military, shoemakers are saints was not in the slightest degree abated. Hence the necessity for an absolute prohibition of the use of another. The body was immediately conveyed home; and an inquest held upon the body on Monday last, But there is a salve for the soldier's wounted nonour. Though he must not wear his bayonet, he s still to display his helt. " It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that the soldier is to wearhis to the Jury, that about a month ago her husband had told her that on his return home that evening he had told her that on his return home that evening he had told her that on his return home that evening he had been much frightened, near the spot where the with the delicate feeling for her heroes, displayed in this "regulation." Everybody knows that the privilege of wearing regimentals is the great induce-him. She also stated that about nine o clock in the consideration : he who takes the "bayonet," takes This was nearly two hours before the body was found, 'trash''-but he who filches the soldier of the petty and corresponds with the time the deceased usually

of what is good for the Rich than they are them-

SECTION III.

POWER TO NURSE OR SELL ESTATES .- The object of this Law being to correct the misapplica-tion of Property and Capital, it shall be enacted that in every case where the wealthy over-run their means, and become what are called " Poor Gentle-men," the Commissioners shall have power to take their Estates or Property into their hands—to nurse or to sell the same for the benefit of the Union, appointing to the former Proprietors of the same, such allowance as is hereinafter provided, either as

such allowance as is hercinafter provided, either as out-door relief, or in-door maintenance. SECTION IV. ERECTION OF UNION PALACES.—And be it further caacted, that for the benefit of the "impro-vident" rich, there shall be provided UNION PALACES, conveniently situated and well pro-visioned with such things as the aforesaid Commis-sioners shall think proper. To render these Palaces as "irksome," as possible shall be the care of the aforesaid Commissioners. The Rank, however, of wheels of different diameters, and they are to be drawn by cart-horses, with long tails.

SECTION V.

SEPARATION CLAUSES .- By way of promoting

SECTION VI.

DIETARY AND TREATMENT .- A Dietary shall e appointed by the Commissioners, and shall in no ase exceed twice fifteen-pence halfpenny per week. Il committed in Ayrshire since he left Glasgow. HORBID MURDER IN WESTMORLAND.—The isually peaceable county of Westmoreland has been has seen of a most afforcious and cold bloaded men should make any disturbance by whispering, nodding, smiling, or sighing, they shall be liable to be locked up till they amend.

(Of course we anticipate many objections to this scheme, but it is undoubtedly one of those Reforms most devoutly to be desired, and for want of which the improved Estates of the Gentry, makes Downing-Street and Whitehall to swarm with beggars, who eat the bread of idleness and live upon the immunity. How desirable is it then, to throw them upon their own resources.)

SECTION VII.

POWER TO DISPLACE AND APPOINT STEWthens.—The Commissioners shall also have power n all cases to appoint Stewards and Agents for the

POWER OF GUARDIANS, &c .- There shall also e power with the Commissioners to relax and to ghten (as the case may be) the "instructions" to

order to the spot, a division of the LONDON POLICE, or a Battalion of HUSSARS. The transion may be painful, but the end must be good. "GIVE IT ONLY A FAIR TRIAL."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

hear.") LORD JOHN RUSSELL rose, and spoke to

as "irksome," as possible shall be the care of the aforesaid Commissioners. The Rank, however, of the immates must not be forgotten or disrespected. They must have an uniform dress, of the first cut and fashion; but one leg and arm of the coats and smalls must be longer than the other. They are each to have a Carriage suitable to their rank, but the wheels are to be all differently painted, with wheels of different diameters, and they are to be made; and, in the face of the House and the country, I feel myself bound to declare those impu-

country, I feel myself bound to declare those impu-tations to be utterly unfounded. I do not pretend to say that I am indifferent to the continuance of the Government in office; I will not make any pretence of having a wish to resign office and retire into pri-vate life; but I do hope, that if the question between my continuance in office, and my being forced and pressed into opinions which I do not avew, and supporting measures which I think would be inju-rious, if not destructive, to the conntry,—I hope I am at least removed from the imputation that I would make a dishonourable choice." (Loud chering.)

He denied that any thing he had said was incon-sistant with the opinions he had avowed when introducing the Reform Bill.

Mr. GROTE willingly gave Lord John Russell credit for the manly avowal of the course he had resolved to adopt; but he complained that Lord John had treated the question of the ballot unfairly, as though it were inseparable from the others which had been brought forward. Mr. BULLER explained, that he ought not to

have used the expression that Lord John Russell sought a protext to quarrel with the Reformers and with the Tories: that was language he ought not to have employed.

Besides these speeches, there was a long harange from PETER BORTHWICK, to which nobod seemed to listen. We understood that his text was the war in Spain : and Colonel Evans expressed an anxiety for an early opportunity of disburdening himself on that subject.

The report was then agreed to, and the Address ordered to be presented in due form. WEDNESDAY, 22d.

On Wednesday Lord JOHN RUSSELL informed the House, (which met at twelve o'clock,) that her Majesty would receive the Address at half-past one that day. Soon afterwards, the Speaker, with many Members, went to Buckingham Palace

to present it. THURSDAY, Nov. 22. CIVIL LIST.

tighten (as the case may be) the "instructions" to the Guardians, giving them full discretion, and The objections to this wholesome measure are of course from interested parties—either Money-Lenders or Auctioners. Some may say that the Rich had "the second mortgage on the land;" but the proper reply is, that it is *capedicit* to take that right away for public utility. If any of the Capitalists should be so rash as to "agitate" against this excellent measure of Reform, the Commissioners shall have power to order to the spot, a division of the LONDON POLICE, or a Baitalion of HUSSARS. The transi-Gentlemen.

The following tables of comparison between the Civil List and establishment of William IV, and her present Majesty were then referred to by Mr.

in safe custody. Mr. SPRING RICE explained, that his motion

Mr. SPRING RICE explained, that his motion differed little in substance from the amendment. This amendment was withdrawn. The papers were then referred to a Select Com-mittee, consisting of the following Members:--Mr. Spring Rice, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Hume, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Strutt, Mr. F. T. Baring, Sir Thomas Acklaud, Mr. Hawes, Lord Ebrington, Mr. George Evans, Mr. William Miles, Mr. Grote, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Mr. William Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Villiers Stuart, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Macleod ; five

Evans, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Macleod; five to be a quorum. FRIDAY, Nov. 22. Petitions for the Ballot, for the adoption of Mr. Hill's system in the Post-office, &c. &c., were pre-sented. It was also stated by Lord JNO. RUSSELL that a commission to inquire into the state of the Hand Loon Weavers had been appointed, and would commence its sittings immediately. A long conversation ensued respecting the mode of conducting the business of the House, which concluded with the adoption of resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell on the subject.

hy Lord John Russell on the subject.

by Lord John Russell on the subject. Some discussion ensued respecting the fixing of a day for the consideration of election petitions, which concluded without any determinate period being agreed on. The 7th of December was, however, fixed on for the further consideration and settlement of the question of the question. On the motion of Mr. HAWES, a select com-

mittee was appointed to inquire into the provisions of 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 19. (Metropolitan Police Offices Act.) with a view to the further improvement of the same. Adjourned at seven o'clock.

made arrangements for the Delivery of the Northern Stur, early on Saturday Morning, at the Houses o the Several Subscribers. Early Application 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 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 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 buggaboo garb has been stript from Radicalism, and those who, a short time since, would have started at the monster, now recognize the legitimacy of its form .- Servants alwaysimitate their masters; and as Loyal speeches have been things to delude, so have the professions of members .--- O'Connell, Durham and Co., at public meetings have a patent of precedency 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

A. HEYWOOD, begs to announce to the Public not brought with a view to punish the Masters, but with an intention of trying the Magistrates; but thanks to Mr. Tottie, 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' triamph" lately obtained over BAKER and Co., at 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 intellirence, 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 nought but wretchedness, we hear nothing but comnow nearly a fortnight since the royal Ka- plaint; 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 dispair they are in the centre of the hive, and shall not be smothered, while the "drones consume their honey." We shall be on the watch.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

market. The thieves ransacked the lower room of the house, and took away half of a roasted duck out chief was alleged to have been stolen. Conidering of a cupboard. They also broke open a chest of this, and that the house had been entered in the open drawers in an up-stairs room, and turned over the day, and in the presence of several persons, the maarticles of clothing in them upon the floor and gistrates were inclined to think there might be no fe rampled them under foot. Amongst the rest was lonious intention, but that it might be merely a lark trampled them under foot. 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 pair of between the sector of the roasted duck, two pair of the squares he had broken. 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

THE NORTHERN STAR,

VAGRANCY .- On Saturday, George Lister was brought up at the Court House, charged with having on Friday night, entered the malt-house of the Bool and Shoe inn, Wood-street, Leeds, and stolen there

late Leeds Meeting. The avowed object was to give the *poor* Masters an opportunity for while their elemency, while the

SPIRIT OF THE FACTORY ACT.
On Wood-street, Leads, and stolen there is not and shoe ind, Wood-street, Leads, and stolen there is not and upon him, but he was clearly proved to have lodged in the outnose, and was clearly proved to have lodged in the outnose, and was clearly proved to have lodged in the outnose, and was clearly proved to have lodged in the outnose, and was clearly proved to have lodged in the outnose, and was clearly the stated have and the state of the stat river, there is not a small boat between the canal warehouse and the Crown Point, a distance of more than half a mile; likewise the drags, which are deposited at the Court House, and provided by the accidents generally occur. Any further observations I consider superfluous. Trusting to the good feeling of my own townsmen for carrying so desirable ar undertaking into effect—I am, Sir, Your's respectfully, HENRY RINDER. Seven Stars Inn, Dock Street, Leeds. A SOLDIER'S LARK.—One of the recruiting party now stationed in Leeds, named Tweedle, vas charged at the Court House, on Monday, with stal-ing a silk handkerchief from a dwelling-house in

party now stationed in Leeds, named Tweedle, vas charged at the Court House, on Monday, with stal-ing a silk handkerchief from a dwelling-house in East-lanc. Two witnesses deposed to sceing rim 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 aouse by the window, throwing down the sah in getting in. After staying a few minutes it the house the second time, he again came out it the window and accompanied the other man o the Brougham's Arms. On the return of the yoman Brougham's Arms. On the return of the coman who occupies the house, she found the window sash lying on the floor with two squares broken; and on going upstairs she missed a silk handkerchie. 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 he got in at the window for a lark; but decide most LEEDS. HOUSE ROBBERY.—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 this res ransacked the lower from of

> this way again, they discharged him on condition of his paying for the squares he had broken. BURGLARY .- David Broadbent, of Armley, was

> brought up at the Court House, on Monday, harged with breaking into the shop of Mr. George

IMPORTANT CASE.

attbutable.

to upport it.

BRADFORD.

NSURRECTION AGAINST THE POOR LAW .--- On

wre committed to York Castle for trial at the

RE-OPENING OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL .- This

FATAL QUARREL .- Last Thursday, a man named

SPIRIT OF THE FACTORY ACT.

ADDIAL ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting of the Raical Association on Monday last, it was resolved that a petition should be prepared praying for untersal suffrage, vote by ballot, and annual Paliaments, submitted to the committee and when aproved, signed by them on behalf of the meeting. The petition to be presented by Mr. Lister and Mr. Bufield, and the Radical Members to be requested to upport it. Saurday last, Joseph Swaine Cooper, Joseph Grensmith, wool comber, and William Brook, coming Assizes, charged with being actively ergaged in the insurrection of the 20th ult. The Pisoners were apprehended in the 200h ult. The pisoners were apprehended in their beds on the physical sector of the sector of the sector of the way that of Moses Sugden, watchman who deposed to seeing him breaking the windows of the Court Hous, J. Ward, an *amateur* constable, deposed to a singlar fact against Greensmith; his testimony was subjorted by S. Robinson a constable.

was supported by S. Robinson, a constable. It appeared from the statements of G. Ingham the worsted inspector, W. Bakes, Superintendant of the watch, and a special constable, that Brook acted a prominent part in the affair, he assisted to break the windows and was one of those who forced their way thranch the adjust force to the autor door of the way through the police force to the outer door of the Court House, which they were only prevented from breaking open by the salres and pistols of the military. There are now five persons in all lodged in the county gaol for taking part in this melancholy Board or GUARDIANS.—This body held its weekly on Monday. No business of importance was trans-acted, in fact none being expected, there was no assemblage of people, and all went off peacably. A large number of special constables have been sworn in. chapel was re-opend with great pomp, last Sunday. Nothing had been neglected which could give *eclat* to the ceremony, and the Romish church is fruitful of

such resources. The Bishop of Trachis, splendidly robed, and wearing mitre, richly worked in gold and set in precious stones, chaunted a Pontficial High

were allowed during any part of the day, the requi-sitions of the act would be complied with. He was of opinion, however, that if the hour and half were of opinion, however, that if the hour and half were properly proportioned during the whole time of working, it would be much mere consistent with the head to the children; that if masters did not act in conformity with the spirit of the law, it might be made the means of serious innovations. He consi-dered that the spirit of this act ought to be abided by, and that by the mills stopping at proper times their temperature would be altered; the children would get the fresh air, and become re-invigorated for their ennovment. but at present lodging in Bradford, was brought up on Saturday, at the Court-house, charged with being drunk and disorderly; but she escaped luckily, as Wakefield House of Correction is at present so full that there is no room. She has been there above a dozen time.

get the firsh art, and become re-integorated for their employment. Mr. MUSORAVE said, that since the question had been brought before them, he had paid some atten-tion to the subject. He thought that the question was one of considerable importance, especially as they were called upon for the first time to give their they were called upon for the first time to give their inion upon this one point. In talking the subject er with two or three of his brother magistrates, one over with two or three of his brother magistrates, one point was agreed upon, that thirteen and a half hours per day is the time that the parties engage with their masters, to be in their employ, allowing proper times for meals. He thought there could be no dispute upon that point; but the question they had to deter-mine was, what was the intention of the legislature ? He thought that the spirit of the act would be that the hour and a half should be more equally divided over the thirteen hours and a half, than that one hour should be taken in the middle of the day, and half an hour at the end of it; but as the haw did not so clearly define the matter as to say what part of the day should be set apart for meals, he thought that b clearly define the matter as to say what part of the av should be set apart for meals, he thought that he general wish of the employers and the employed eight be consulted, and that when some positive information on that matter was obtained, they would

information on that matter was obtained, they would be better able to decide the question. JAS, MURPHY, an overlooker, in answer to questions by the magistrates, said that he had seven children working under him, and that they would rather have Messrs. Brown and Co.'s regulation, than continue at their work till half-past seven, as by that regula-tion they would have to work two a half-hours per version they would have to work two a half-hours per seven.

dozen times.

ately.

DECEMBER 2, 1837

A FACT FOR THE NATURALIST .--- A goose of the name of the name of Fox, residing at Wibsey Bank Foot, having got together, last week, a certain sum of money for the payment of his rent, amongst other coin, became possessed of what think you, reader—a Queen Anne's farthing ? No such thing, but of those rarities vulgarly called 'sovereign !' a thing, we should suppose, which had never before gladdened the sight of his eyes, for in his ectacy he ran about showing the stranger to all whom he met with, till at last he met with a fax of the name of Norton, who bet the goose a shilling he could swallow 'a soverim'. Done is even the series of swallow 'a sovereign.' 'Done,' says the goose, and 'done,' says the fox, and truly DONE was the goose, for the

says the tox, and truly DONE was the goose, for the sovereign disappeared immediately; and alas! the poor goose is now waiting in daily expectation of the fox laying golden eggs. Assault in a Coal. PIT.—Yesterday week two boys were working in the Crow Trees coal pit, Bradford Moor, quarrelled over a triting matter, when one of them whose name is Naylor, struck the other named Burgler come is baylor, struck the

Association met on Monday night, when Mr. Crahtree delivered the first of a course of lectures on Radical principles.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.—On Sunday last a person named Harrison, about thirty years of age, of Kendel-green, near Barnsley, put a period to his own existence by hanging himself. It is supposed that this unfortunate man had borrowed a small trifle of money from a sister, and had not the means of paying her, which caused a little difference be-tween them, and it would seem the poor fellow thought it better to destroy himself than bear the insult.

BURNT TO DEATH .- On Friday week a little boy, son to William Wike, during the absence of his parents, was playing near the fire, when, by acci-dent, his clothes caught the flame, and the child was so severely burnt, that he died on Tuesday last, lingering twelve days in the greatest | ain.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL .- This splendid building. is just completed, and stands as a proof of what the working people can do by union. It is a magnificent piece of architecture, and is calculated to bold two-thousand people; and the whole building is an honour to the street in which it is situate.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY .- About thirteen. years ago, as the workmen in the employ of Mr. Thomas Gelder, Clayton West, were boring in a stone quarry, they found the remains of three little children, which had been deposited there in earthenware pots; and during last week, while working in the same quarry, they found the bones of another child, which, from appearance, must have been about

and wearing mitre, nemy worked in goin and the same quarry, they ionna the boles of anomer set in precious stomes, channed a Pontficial High Mass, assisted by six Priests, also richly dressed, and twelve other attendants. The music, from Haydn and Rossin, was of the most charming description, and well executed; the vocal performance being quite equal. Pulpit eloquence of the first character, was exhibited by the Rev. M. Trappes, of Broughton Hall. Thus the beauty and harmony of the whole was well sustained, exery thing which could mar the district. The deceased and some others were on the Wednesday previous drinking together, where dramatic effect having been earefully gnarded against. CLOSING THE SHOPS.—The tea-dealers of Bradford have determined to close their shops at eight o'clock, in order to give their apprentices and assistatis more time for recreation and mental improvement. We hope the example will be followed by other shops keepers.
A DISORDERLY.—Martka Holroyd, of Denholme, but at present lodging in Bradford, was brought up

Benj. Lumb, of Barkisland, worked for Mr. Drans-field, of Mold Green, near Huddersfield, had to walk 84 miles for one warp, weaving 44 yards of gown, stuff, or lustre, which came to 4s. 3d., and when done, had to send by another person for the price it came to, which made in the whole 98 miles' walking besides having to wave besides having to weave the peice, winding, &c. included.

being

Person, of Wibsey, came by his death under the ollowing circumstances:—A brother-in-law of his, named Lightowher, and he were fighting, and while vrestling together near the cellar door, it flew open, and Pearson was precipitated down the cellar stairs, and fell on the back of his head, which produced concussion of the brain, He died almost immedi-ate HUDDERSFIELD HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .-The provisional central committee of the Hand-loom Weavers, met by adjournment, on Wednesday the 29th ult, at two o'clock in the alternoon, at the New Inn, King-street, Huddersfield, and delegates from the following places were also in attend-ance, viz.: Golcar, Mirfield, Lingards, North and STEALING TOBACCO.-Charles Jackson, of Brad-ord, mill-hand, was brought before Matthew ance, viz.: Golear, Mirrield, Lingards, North and South Slaithwaite, Lindley, Barkisland, Scaumon-den Lepton, and Almondbury. The delegates produced very lucid, but appalling documents, stating the number of family—amount of wages received for the last six months, with a variety of STEALING TOBACCO.—Charles Jackson, of Brad-ford, mill-hand, was brought before Matthew Thompson and J. G. Paley, Esq., at the Court-house, an Friday, charged by Mr. Thomas Mosier Monk-man, of Kirkgate, tobacconist, with heing in his warehouse on the night of the 23rd, about six o'clock. It appeared, that prisoner had watched an opportunity when Mr. Monkman was busy in his shop and slipped into the warehouse. Mr. Monkman having occasion to go in, met prisoner coming up steps with six or seven pounds of shag tobacco in a blue apron he had on ; prisoner finding he was caught, other particulars shewing the distressed condition of the poor weavers. The provisional committee was the pool weakers. The provisional committee was elected to be the permanent central committee by the delegates present, and the meeting adjourned till next Wednesday, at six o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of waiting on delegates from other and in the prime with of the monthole, the product of subscription is the construction of the state of the st iron pyretes and alumina or clay.) from which the two distinguishing salts of this water are produced : viz. Coperas or alum, are exceedingly abundant in nature, so much as to furnish with the aid of art, many thousand tons annually, of these useful salts; but it requires the action of air, as well as water, to form them; eence they are not commonly found in natural springs. Alternative construction of a well-known notorious character of the name of James Pickles, who was accordingly the name of James Pickles, who was accordingly of Halifax, one of her Majesty's justices of the peace, on Wednesday, when the above articles were identified by Mr. Holdsworth. Both the prisoners were then committed to York Castle to take their the at the ensuing assizes for the applear. trial at the ensuing assizes for the robbery. Dewsbury .- ACCIDENT .- A young man named Thomas Kitson, employed in the mill of Messrs. Hall, Hirst, and Co., Purlwell Batley, while throwing the rag machine strap upon the pulley, his apron caught hold of the strap, which instantly jammed him fast between the drum and the floor Micheal Scholfield came forward and addressed the released from his dreadful situation. He was so two young men named George Seed and David Stephenson, were brought before the magistrates at d) diable eloquent and impressive remarks from different speakers, in abborrance of the new British Triumverate, the following resolution we submitted to the meeting, and unanimously carried:—That, it is the meeting, that we keep the affairs of this township, from under the control of the Poor Law Commissioners; and that, the present acting overseers be fully empowered by this meeting to administer relief as they hitherto have done. And that, if they should hereafter be any way involved, by disobeying the orders of the guardians, or the said commission each treat on Monday evening, from under the exonerated from all pecuniary seeponsibilities by this township. The meeting then concluded by returning thanks to the chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.
T TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The friends of temperance Association wes present and gave a most eloquent and effective address; he spoke for upwards of an hour, pourtraying in the most vivid coulers the evils of intemperance, and orging the vast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as well as the great duty of joining the twast benefit as all desiters. His arguments were illustrated at the suborry RAD CAL ASSOCIATION.—The meetings the ASSOCIATION. The anembers and three due to the importance of the freeres illustrated at the suborry course of the association wes present and gave a powerful effect on the auditory. Rev. J. Bardsley, the Rev. Mr. Cheadle, of Bingley, and several adfinends of the association meet on Monday evening ast, in their room bottom of Church.street, on the subor of the emportance of the temperance as of preventing the consider the best penceable and legal means of preventing the introduction of the case into the stato a function of the temperance and the meeting the associ <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

CKING CALAMITY-FALLING IN OFF A ROOF.-On hursday, the roof of four double cottages near the Spinkwell Terrace fell in. A boy who was sweping away the rubbish from the roof, the slating haug been just finished, was precipitated into the cell, his leg and thigh being broken and otherwise dreaffully injured. Another youth who was on the ground in front of the houses was so much bruised by as glass and stones which full wore him set ground in Four of the houses was so much ornised by te slates and stones which fell upon him as to rener his recovery hopeless. The building belongs to iperson named Bland, a sawyer, who put up therood work himself. This was of the worst description, there not being, what is techni-cal called *binders*. To this defect the accident is attentable.

other named Burnley, so severe a blow with his pick on the breast, that his life is despaired of.

Barnsley .- RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- This

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 contact with a more deadly enemy,-one who always having the will, has now the ignorance and servility depend his greatness and distinction.

EXT 9/90 3

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 pro-tection in the enjoyment of it.—They find the british Association for the suppression of Tem-perance, enforcing the principles of Total Absti-nence, and shewing the inadequacy of any other scheme.

vulgar and people-hating money ocrasy,— they ask themselves in what the change has benefitted them ?—and the question is easy of solution. They find that their interests have been brought into more immediate egged hard to be allowed to pay the penalty by instalments; but the magistrates very properly refused, observing, that his conduct had been base power, to make strong and stringent laws against all attempts to protect labour from had carried fourteen out and five inside passengers, the dominion of capital, —an enemy who has a direct interest in the subjugation of has a direct interest in the subjugation of every manly feeling entertained by the working people, inasmuch as upon their must have submitted to heavy fines.

ROBBERIES .- On Saturday night, four villains attacked Mr. Webster, merchant and manufacturer. 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 notice? times? Does Canada teach them nothing? out for assistance and the timeves nea, after treat-ing him with great personal violence. Mr. W. had And do they never consider that the same in his pockets £20 in silver, for the purpose of paying troops cannot fight in Canada, and at Brad-ford? 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 dictroops cannot fight in Canada, and at Brad-ford? Let them once for all throw off the

A man, named Rhodes, was fined £4 10s. and costs, for having assaulted and set a dog at a person administer and not to make the laws, and of the name of Liddle. The dog bit complainant in after having consulted his brother Magis of the name of Liddle. The dog of compliminant in a very serious manner, so much as to endanger his life and the prisoner also assaulted him. The out-side the Aire and Calder public-house. An oyster-man was celled for the defence, but could not shell been complied with. The act was loose in its

George Smith, a barber of Holbeck, was fined five shillings and costs for shaving a man on Sunday morning. Sir Audrew Agnew always shaves on working day, and the amount of time for Saturnday night, LEEDS WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.-The

concluding lecture of the course, we last week noticed, was given on Wednesday evening, in the working-day semed to be fifteen hours; and noticed, was given on Wednesday evening, in the room of the Association, to a very numerous audi-tory. Mr. Bray, after briefly reviewing the various places heretofore adopted by the working class to ameliorate their conditions, endeavoured to shew that no remedy could be effectual, unless it went to the complaint was that the time for rest had not been allowed by the masters. Now it appeared to him, and those with whom he acted, that the whole question was, or ought to the alterations, in some manner, of the present Social System. The lecturer, without exactly attacking the change advocated by their body, con-tended that such a change could not take place to seven in order that they might return to without some preparatory movement; and offered the heads of a first step for consideration. His the heads of a first step for consideration. His 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 dependant upon them three million of women and children upon them three million of women and children. to be the especial object of the legislature, The real wealth of the country was calculated to he thought it would be unfair to frustrate it amount to two thousand five hundred millions ster- The judgment of the court, therefore, was, ling, which was to be all represented by paper that the complaint of Mr. Baker be dismissed. money, and which would yield, if equally $\mathcal{L}100$ to every individual in the empire. Upon this scale, the united trades would be entitled to create

custody who was safely lodged in gaol and brought in preserved are subsequent in the second in the se

The Mayor said that his business was to administer and not to make the laws, and phraseology, and also in many of its clauses : recreation, yet it had not specified the hours place to seven in order that they might return to their homes a half-hour sooner, he saw no

DINNER TO THE YORKSHIRE HUSSARS.

Clayton.—On Sunday last, a very numerous and highly respectable meeting, was held in the school room, Clayton, to take into consideration the legality of resisting the introduction and operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, when Mr. Henry Jowett was called to the chair. After a few menary remarks had been made, and the meetreleased from his dreadful situation. He was so seriously hurt that his life was despaired of, but we are glad to hear that he is now rather better, and the immediate direction of the vile and unconstitu-tional oligarchy of Somerset House. After several othar eloquent and impressive remarks from different speakers, in abborrance of the new British Trium-verster the fullowing recelution and built during the fullowing resolution and built during statement of the method.

DECEMBER 2. 1387.

HULL. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-On Thursday week, the 23rd instant, as a little girl, named Ann Taylor, who resides in High-street, was crossing Bournewho resides in High-street, was crossing Bourne-street, was thrown down and run over by a mourn-ing-coach, which was proceeding in an opposite H direction, and the wheels passed over her legs and body, which were crushed in such a manner, as to require immediate medical attention. She was conveyed to Mr. West's surgery, and every attention was paid to her that the distressing nature of the case demanded. She was leaving school when the vacident happened, and was told to be careful as a coach was coming; she replied she could get across the road, and was endeavouring to do so, when she d was thrown down by a kick from the horse. Small hopes are entertained for her recovery. She is not more that eight years of age. SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church, on Sunday morning last, by the Rev. Stephen Bridge ; and a collection made, on

Rev. Stephen Bridge ; and a collection made, on behalf of the Sunday Schools connected with that

POLICE .- On Thursday week, Abram. Taffinder, a Police.—On Thursday week, Anram. Taminder, a respectable young man, appeared to answer a charge prefered against him by his masterr, Mr. J. Larard, watch-maker, accusing him of neglect of business, and wilfully spoiling his work. Mr. L. stated that the defendant was occasionally late in a morning, and that the work given him to do was frequently returned spoiled or not finished in a workmanlik manner. He stated that it was with regret that h appeared against his servant, and that if after he had received the summons he would have given a pro-mise to conduct himself with propriety, he would not have done so. In reply, to this charge Mr, Taffinder said he believed that on some two or three occasions, he had been behind his time for which he was some but that as to his without some two occasions, he had been behind his time for which he was sorry, but that as to his wilfully spoiling his master's work, or in any way doing him an injury it was altogether untrue. He assured the court hat if he had been asked to give the promise referred to by Mr. Larard he would most willingly have done so, as he never intended to act otherwise. He begged however to assure the bench that the work which he had had to do during the last twelve months was so bad, that it was impossible to make good work of it, and he handed some specimens up to the Court which appeared on that part to satisfy the magistrates. Mr. Thompson, solicitor, replied on the part of Mr. Larard, but failed in making ont a serious case, the only thing proved being that a on the part of Mr. Larard, but failed in making ont a serious case, the only thing proved being that a great deal of misunderstanding existed between Mr. L.an 1 his apprentice. The Court enquired whether the defendant was ready to promise to conduct him-self with propriety, and on his replying in the affirmative, his master, who had not produced a single witness in support of the charge, said he was satisfied and the complaint was dismissed. Mr. single witness in support of the charge, said he was satisfied and the complaint was dismissed. Mr. Scott was retained on the part of the defendant. SATURDAY, Nov. 25. Witty V. Holderness and Holderness V. Witty. This was a complaint and counter-complaint, and occupied the attention of the Court for a consider-able time. Mr. Thereme account for Witty.

occupied the attention of the Court for a consider-able time Mr. Thompson appeared for Witty, and Mr. Holden for Holderness; the circumstances were shortly these :—Alfred Witty the complainant in the first case, was an apprentice to Mr. Holderness, to the sea service, and is now in the fifth year of his apprenticeship; by his indenture he was to be pro-vided with all things necessary while employed, and to receive as wages the sum of £31, and if he completed his term of servitude to the satisfaction of his employer the additional sum of £3 10s; when not employed, he was to receive as board wages for meat, drink, clothing, &c. for the fifth year 7s. per of his employer the additional sum of £3 10s; when not employed, he was to receive as board wages for meat, drink, clothing, &c. for the fifth year 7s. per week. The indenture was proved in Court. Wity was wrecked in the Maria, Captain Robinson, ou the 20th August, and lost all his clothes. He got a pair of tronsers and some other things at New York ; all the men lost their clothes, and a sum of money was granted by the Consul, but the apprentices got no part. After he came home he was directed to proceed with another apprentice to Liverpool to sail in the ship Favourite, for Rio Janeiro, and thence to the East Indies. He said to Mr. Holderness that he had no clothes, and was told that he should get some at Liverpool, and received a letter to that effect. When he got to Liverpool, he found that the ship belonged to Mr. Beadle ; and as he applied to the Captain and Mate for clothes and could not obtain them ; thinking that he was not bound to serve in a ship belonging to another owner, he re-turned home; when he came home both he and his father went to Mr. Holderness, and told him that he was ready to serve him in any of his own ships; but Mr. H. theogh he stall claimed him as an apprentice, refused either to find him a ship or or to pay him his board wages. He said when he wanted him he would send for him, and told his father that he might get employment if he could and he should claim no part of what he might earn. He had been at home two weeks, and he now sought to recover the sum of 14s, board wages due to him. He had been at home two weeks, and he now sought to recover the sum of 14s. board wages due to him. This case was fully borne out in evidence. For the defence Mr. Holden contended that as Witty had absented himself from his master's service without leave, he had forfeited his title to board wages, as he was employed, or at least might have been, but for his own misconduct. Mr. Thompson admitted that the conduct of his client had been most impro-mers have admitted that the admitted that the conduct of his client had been to be the source of the transformation of his client had been most impro-

that the conduct of his client had been most impro-per, but submitted that as the master still retained him as his apprentice, he was bound to either find him a ship or furnish him, with the means of sub-sistance. The case had been before the Court on a former day, and the magistrates had determined on taking Counsel's option, and had consulted Mr. Baines on the subject. They now decided in accordance with the opinion of that Gentleman, that notwithstanding the very flagrant misconduct of the boy, still the master was liable and bound to pay him his board wages. Baines on the subject. They now decided in accordance with the opinion of that Gentleman, that notwithstanding the very flagrant misconduct of the boy, still the master was liable and bound to pay him his board wages. As soon as this case was disposed of. Mr. Holden preferred a complaint against Alfred Witty, charg-ing him with wilfully absenting himself from the service of Mr. Holderness, his master. The evidence was in all material points the same as in the last him by abstracting the whole or a part of his board wages. Mr. Thourson devided the bound to case, and fully sustained the complaint. Mr. Holden contended that the magistrates could punish him by abstracting the whole or a part of his board wages. Mr. Thourson devided the but addited wages. Mr. Thourson devided the board wages. Mr. Thourson devided the but addited the but addited wages. Mr. Thourson devided the but addited the b ing him with wilfully absenting himself from the service of Mr. Holderness, his master. The evidence was in all material points the same as in the last case, and fully sustained the complaint. Mr. Holden contended that the magistrates could punish him by abstracting the whole or a part of his board wages. Mr. Thompson denied this, but admitted that a part of his other wages, or even the whole of the sum not paid, might be abstracted; he however hoped that the Court would be as lenient with his client as possible. The magistrates consulted and sentenced the defendant to forfeit £5 of the wages due to him. George Seaton, beer-house keeper, Collier-street, Charged by Andrew Me Manus, with keening his George Seaton, beer-house keeper, Collier-street, charged by Andrew Mc Manus, with keeping his house open on Sunday, during divine service. He had gone out of town after he had received the summons, and his wife appeared to answer the complaint. Mr. Parker said he had a good mind to have him apprehended on a warrant. Sergeant Wilson said that he found two men drinking in the house, at half-past eleven o'clock, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Seaton said they were lodgers, the house is of very disorderly repute. Fined. Eliza Cook, charged with fighting and causing a disturbance in Mill-street on Friday night. She said she was going to the cook shop to get something for supper, when she was struck by a girl from Parkins, Supper, when she was noted to a support of the she struck her again. In answer to questions from the magistrates, she said she worked at Mr. Wright's Button Mill, that she came from Sheffield, and had been in Hull about ten weeks. She was proceeding in this straight-forward account of herself, when Mr. Smith rose, and assured the court that he knew the prisoner well, and could take upon himself Hackney and others, whom he could not identify; to say that what she was stating was almost entirely with committing a violent assault upon him, in the station-house, by knocking him down, kneeling upon she came to his house and inquired for lodgings, and that as she appeared to be in most distressing cir-cumstances, his wife, from pity, took her in; she said that the ill treatment of her husband had com-said that the ill treatment of her husband had comthat as she appeared to be in most distressing erre-counstances, his wife, from pity, took her in; she said that the ill treatment of her husband had com-pelled her to leave Sheffield, and that all her clothes were in pledge; they gave her shefter for a few weeks, and assisted her to redeem some of her things. weeks, and assisted her to redeem some of her things. he heard some one call out murder, and as soon as She then left them in debt and went upon the town, he could procure a light went and looked in ; but as and is now a common prostitute. Her husband had in reply to a letter which Mr. Smith had written to him, answered in the most affectionate terms, and requested her to return home. She had not been employed at the Button Mill for ten weeks. Mr. Parker seid Mr. Smith had done perforts richt in the was ever laid down dur-parker seid Mr. Smith had done perforts richt in the was ever laid down dur-Parker said Mr. Smith had done perfectly right in ing the whole night, he heard him call some one an old making this statement to the court.—Discharged on bg—r. Snaith said that was said to him. Starkey promising to leave the town. Her real name is Jenkinson. MONDAY-Present, the Mayor and Mr. Parker. There was a crowd of disorderlies brought up this very anxious in some way to have to do with the morning; but none of a very serious nature. Two or three boys were charged with making a dis-turbance in the Market-place, on Sunday evening; a short time, and then told the prisoners that they the most disorderly of whom was bound over to keep the peace. The following were the principal cases. John Cottish, drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on the Junction Dock Side, on Sunday morning. The policeman said he believed if he had not seen him, he would have got into the dock, and most likely have lost his life. Prisoner is porter at the Cross Keys Coach Office .- Discharged. Richard Winterman was disorderly in Myton-Richard Winterman was discretely in bryon-gute, and insulted two respectable females in a very gross manner. He said he had only had two gills of ale, and went with the officer very quietly; indeed, he thought he was going to give him a gill.—Fined 5s. and costs. is, and costs. William Smith, drunk and unable to take care of imself in Blanket-row, on Sunday night. He said loop, and only arrived in the early part of the day; e was not drunk, but had had two gills of ale, and himself in Blanket-row, on Sunday night. He said in answer to the charge, that he was master of a sloop, and only arrived in the early part of the day ; shoep, and only arrive in the easy part of ale, and he was not drunk, but had had two gills of ale, and was rather fresh, but it was with getting little or no-thing to eat. Mr. Parker told him he was a pretry fellow to be master of a sloop, and that he thought he must have had more than two gills, or the land-lords would not thank him for his custom—Fined 5s. and costs [Concluded in the Eighth Page.] stoop and

Joh Dudlin, Michael Kerey, John Brindley charged with being drunk and disorderly in Mill-street and Middle-street, on Sunday morning. The two first were fined 5s. each and costs. The last was a rare specimen of the sons of Green Erin, He addressed the court with the utmost politeness; he said, "Please your honour one of my neighbours, was rather fresh, and I said to that gentleman, (turning to the policeman) let him go, for God's sake, and he said you shall go too, and I said very

opinion, and had seen many men disorderly who were not drupk." "Please your honour, "replied the defendant, "if I am wrong, I humbly ask your honour's pardon." Mr. Parker-"But you are in the habit of thinking so very wrong that I shall be bliged to order you to find survives to keep the eace. If I could but teach you that a man might disorderly without being drunk, you might be the same courtesy as you have treated us, you would not be brought here again, for your conduct this morning proves that you are one of the politest men in Hull." On hearing this, the defendant immedia in Hull." On hearing this, the defendant immedi-ately declared kimself a convert to the magistrate's

ately declared lamself a convert to the magistrate's opinion, and was discharged. John Ostler disorderly on the North-bridge, on Sunday morning. Fined 5s. and costs. Richard Thornton, charged with been drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, in George-street, on Sunday morning. He said he was a widower and had a family. He had only taken two and a balf little absence. On survivo et al. and had

a half little glasses. On promising not to get drunk again he was discharged.

lagain he was discharged. Charlotte Thompson, a common prostitute, who said she came from Selby, was charged with being drunk, in Lowgate, on Monday. She was well known to the police. She said she was sorry for her conduct, and would leave the town. Mr. Parker said he had not consulted his brother magistrates. but for his own part he was resolved when he sent a prestitute to the trend will easily her media data a prostitute to the tread-mill again, he would add to her sentence that her hair should be cut off. If girls of this description would not behave themselves, he would at any rate deprive them of their pretty TUESDAY, Present Messrs, Parker, Carrie, Jalland,

and Bourne. Kitchin v Pearson.—The complainant, William Kitchin said that the defendant was a shoe-

Kitchin said that the defendant was a shoe-maker, and was about five weeks since in his employ; at that time he got leather for a pair of boots, and two pair of lasts, engaging to have the work done in a day and a half; he had drawn his pay for them, and had now engaged himself to another master. He promised several times that the work should be hinshed, but as he could not get it either done or undone, he was compelled to appeal to the Magis-trates. Mr. Carrie said he thought much lenity had been shewn to him, the defendant; who seemed to be one of those who preferred St. Monday to all the other days of the week, made a long defence, which amounted tonothing.—Sent to hard labour for a fortnight.

which amounted to nothing.—Sent to hard labour for a fortnight. WEDNEDAY. Present the Mayor, Messrs. Carrie and Parker. George Hay, charged with being disorderly on Tuesday night in the Theatre.—Policeman No. 41, said that when he desired him to be quiet he would not, and in consequence he tried to remove him, but he became very violent and struck the winness, endeavouring to throw him down stairs; he got assistance, and he was conveyed to the Station-house, where he behaved himself in the most disorderly manner. Beneson, another Policeman, confirmed this testimony. Prisoner said he was sure that he did not strike the witness. Mr. Parker.— Do you remember anything you saw last night? Prisoner.—Yes, a little; I saw Jemmy Twitcher, and something about robbing a hen-roost, but I am sure that I did not strike the Police.—Bound over in the penalty of £10, to keep the peace for three months. penalty of £10, to keep the peace for three months. *Robert Tayter*, on old offender, was charged with being disorderly last night in the Market-place.-Ordered to find two surfices in £5. each, for his keeping the peace for three months. *Henry Easton* was charged by Atkinson, a Police Constable with being measured in policing of iteral.

Constable, with being engaged in making a disturb-ance in the Leadenhall-square, on Tuesday night. It appeared that while Tayler was being taken into It appeared that while Tayler was being taken into cusady, Easton commenced an attack upon the Officers, and was also taken, but subsequently res-cued, and re-taken near the Station-house. He said he did not assault the Policeman or try to trip up his heels, it was a man of the uame of Ric hard Pape, and called a man as a witness, whom he des-cribed as William, from London, but who said his name was William Graham. This man swore that Easton did not assault the Police ; he first said that he was never absent from the side of Easton for half a minute, but alterwards admitted that he was not present the whole of the time. The side he knew Pape, but he did not see him assault the Officer. Carter, another Constable, corroborated the state-Carter, another Constable, corroborated the state-ment of Atkinson in every particular. The Magis-trates told Easton they were satisfied of his guilt, and fined him 5s, and costs, or in default to the tread unlift for one month. Jane Smith, who was discharged on Thursday, while in the Station-house, was discharged; and immediately prefered a charge for an insult, against a man named Hackney, who had been confined in the same cell, along with several others. Hackney and Starkey, two brutal looking fellows, where then ordered to be brought into court. John Hackney and Francis Starkey, were charged by Serjeant Butler, with making a disturbance in Queen-street, early this morning; he told them to to away, but they refused and set him at defiance, using the most improper language, and told him they would be d—n before they would go away for him; he then ordered them to be taken to the stationouse. The prisoners denied the charge. Roberts, a policeman, confirmed the evidence of Sergeant Butler, and added that a sailor charged son, said that Hackney was so violent in the station-

THE NORTHERN STAR.

CHARLES MORRIS, one of the most hardene uvenile offenders we ever saw, was placed at the bar, charged by his mother with drawing his wages on Saturday afternoon, and absconding from his nome; she found him last night in a den of infamy. nome, she found num last night in a den of infanty, in Black Swan entry, up in a top garret, on a bed of rags, along with two women and some other boys. The house is kept by a fortune teller, and was described by the almost broken-hearted mother, as the most wretched place she had ever beheld. This sake, and he said you shall go too, and I said very well; but I do assure your honour that I was not disorderly. In that the gentleman is mistaken; but I could not be disorderly, because I was not drunk, and your honour knows that if a man is not drunk he gentleman the disorderly. (Much laughter.) been a week in solitary confinement, after which his present master Mr. Saul, took him back; Mr. Hair said that when he was up before, Mr. Saul said he was a remarkably elever boy, and capable of earning a great deal of money. In answer to questions from Mr. Parker, the boy who appeared perfectly careless, said he had spent the money. He slept no where, on Saturday and Friday nights he was walking about. The fortunc-teller did not tell him te would be brought before the magistrates, she got and the end of it receive a severe flogging, and then be brought up again; and if that did not appear to produce contrition, he should have a second week, and a second flogging, and so on until something good was produced. The court sentenced him accordingly, and the police were directed to pay a visit to the den in Black Swan entry.

BODY FOUND.-The body of ---- Lamb, the afortunate man who lost his life, by falling from he paddle box of the William Darley, Hamburgh teamer, a few days since, was found and identified; the tide had floated it a considerable way up the Humber; he has left a wife and a large family to leplore his loss.

SUBDENDEATH .- On Friday (or Saturday) last, SUDDENDEATH.—On Friday (or Saturday) last, we will maintain our stand as men; i can assure you of my own knowledge, that the men charged with conspiracy by Mr. Guest are innocent, that they never a little fish for supper; and Mr. E. immediately went out to procure some, but had not reached the shop where he intended to make the purchase, when he was overtaken by some of his family and told that he must return immediately, as his wife was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill, he returned instantly, but before his arrival she had expired. The time which elapsed, between her being taken ill, and her which clapsed, between her being taken ill, and her death, it is supposed, did not exceed ten minutes.

A COOLER .- On Thurday night week, between

At the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday even-ing, Mr. Gordon, of Walton, delivered an able lecture on Physical Education. He also stated his intention shortly to present to the library a quantity of books on this important subject, an announce-ment which was received with much approbation.

FIRE .- On Tuesday night week, an alarming ire broke out in a shop of a jeweller, named Sterne, n Waterworks-street. It appears that about eight o'clock a boy locked up the premises, leaving a candle burning in the shop, and took the key to his master, who was at a neighbouring tavern. At half-past eight the place was discovered to be on fire; a alarm was given and the three engines hastened the spot, but, through the prompt exertions of he neighbours, it was not necessary to put them into action. The fire, however, was of a very dangerous nature, the shop being separated from that of a tallow-chandler on one side by nothing more than a boarded petition, and on the other side a thin wall divided it from the shop of Mr. Heaton, nto action. The fire, however, was of crocer,

INQUEST .- On Monday last, an inquest w INQUEST.—On Monday last, an inquest was held before Mr. Thorney, at the Junction Dock Tavern, on the body of James Hudson, aged ten years, a son of one of the Dock Company's men, engaged at the Humber Dock Gates. It appeared that, on Saturday afternoon, the Dock Company's steem-tug was towing the mud-lighters out of the docks into the Humber; the decensed and several other lads having got on beard, were ordered down into the forecastle. Deceased, how-ever, stole mon deck and fell down the hatchway

LANCASHIRE NEWS. MANCHESTER.

POWER-LOOM WEAVERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Power Loom Weavers' of Manchester was held in the school of Science, opposite the George IV., New George-street, Manchester, on Tuesday Evening last, to take into consideration the best means to defend James and John Allison, (bro-thers.) and Patrick Cassidy, late in the employ of Mr. Guest, of Halt Town, but now under prosecution by the aforesaid Mr. Guest, for standing out for an advance of waces could to what other comployers are and Cassidy. He therefore returned his sincere thanks for the kind manner in which they had been received. (He then sat down amidst loud cheers. Mr. Data said, in standing before this meeting he

Mr. Dank said, in standing before this meeting he never did expect that the men of Manchester would have assembled in so numerous and in so respectable a number as they do upon this important occasion. He was proud to find that the Power Loom Weavers were progressing towards knowledge that their minds were expanding, and if the old adage was true, that "knowledge was power," that they were prepared with sufficient knowledge to know their rights, and knowing they dare maintain them." That the masters are determined to put down our unions if possible, is evident, and for what purposes we know well; but they shall find that we will not submit to their tyran-ny, that we will not tamely crouch to them, but thet ny, that we will not tamely crouch to them, but that we will maintain our stand as men; I can assure you

were not there, but that I was there, and headed on the men who walked in front of the mill; I led the men up not to break the peace or to disturb any one, A COOLER.—On Thurday night week, between ten and eleven o'clock, a man named Snowden, in a state of intoxication, walked into the Junction-Dock. He, however, was rescued, after having been under water twice, through the timely assist-ance of one of the dock watchmen, who had luckily heard the splash. He was conveyed on board the sloop to which he belonged, and on the following morning was able to resume his work. At the Mechanics' Institute on Thursday even-ing, Mr. Gordon, of Walton, delivered an able fecture on Physical Education. He also stated his This bacout, the overlooke books min as a dangerous main. If you need one pool out of many of the mean and tyrannical conduct of Mr. Guest I will tell you, that in his mill he wringsfrom each of his hands the sum of two-pence per week for *hot water*, which puts into his pocket at the end of the year the enormous sum of ± 195 , which he has no right to; for by the law, strumage is no paramit and it is more them aw, stoppage is no paymint, and it is worse than aw, stoppage is no paymint, and it is worse than ighway robbery to wringfrom a poor man's hard arnings two-pence per wear for that which costs him comparatively nothing; this is a sample of tricks practised by Mr. Guest when he has a chance. I comparatively nothing; this is a sample of tricks practised by Mr. Guest when he has a chance. I entrent you to support your brethren against the power of a faction. Money ia the sinews of war, and without it we cannot fight our battle; for the sake of your trade, for the sake of your remaining liberties, aid us in our cause. He who is not for us is against us, and the man who would triumph over the poor and rob them of their rights of labour cannot be a good man. Look to your wives and children and think of the families of these three hen; they demand your aid, and when you support them you support your-selves. He concluded by moving the 1st Resolution : --"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the incarceration of John and Jimes Allison, and Patrick Passidy is cruel and unjust, and therefore calls for the sympathies of every working person in the country, and also the pecumiary assistance of the working classes generally."

classes generally." Mr. WELSH seconded the resolution which was

carried unanimously. Mr. Dixon stated that it was a well known fact that ordered down into the forecastle. Deceased, how-creer, stole upon deck and fell down the hatchway upon the engine while it was at work. The engi-neer snatched him up before the engine had given a swond stroke for the engine having rent open his bowels. Verdiet—Accidental Death, with a deodaad of one shilling on the engine. Meanway or INCONSTANCY.—The moral lesson Meanway as the for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is down at the fore truth which the Manchese truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is shell for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is hed for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head for nothing; and these truths were quoted is head to remove the fire and shortly after called to his wife who was in bed and said he had cut his contained in the following fact cannot surely be misunderstood. In a village, about eight miles from Hull, there resided a peasant and his wife, both, so far as we know, of honourable and industrious habits; the female in particular is spoken of as possessing very amiable qualities. For some time after their marriage they lived together, and their union was blessed with three children--two girls and a boy, when the man left the village without informing his wife of his intention; he had been absent about five years, and no tidings had been heard of him, when, during the last summer, it was whispered that his s wife was pregnant, and a subsequent illness, after during the last summer, it was winspered that his wife was pregnant, and a subsequent illness, after which she looked smaller than before, served to con-firm the rumour, and it was stated that means were used to procure abortion. The whole was, however, most positively contradicted, and no child being seen or heard of, the report in course of time gained dis-credit, and the female was looked upon as before by her neighbours and friends. The unpleasant surmises had scarcely subsided, when the long-lost husband returned, was received with affection, and the couple appeared to live again very happy together, a cir-cumstance that was hailed with joy by all their honest men are doomed to endure their company until the sessions, or, if you stir not and support them, perhaps six or twelve months in Lancase Castle; then rally round them for their protectionour tyrants will leave no step unturned to inflict the ect. heaviest purishment upon them he concluded by on moving the 2nd Resolution,—" That it is the opinion her of this meeting that the whole of the Trades Unions and the public at large be immediately applied to, to assist us in obtaining the best professional talent to defend them, and that no legal means should be wanted to obtain justice for them." Seconded by Mr. Dona-

"That a committee be chosen, consisting of seven persons, with power to add to the number, to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect."—"That the following persons do form the committee." And a committee was afterwards appointed to carry then nto effect.

MELANCHOLY DEATH THROUGH DRUNKEN. NESS.—On Monday night, about half-past elever o'elock, Mr. Warton, boot and shoe-maker, Brad shaw-gate, Bolton, and his wife, were alarmed by a Tuesday Evening last, to take into consideration the best means to defend James and John Allison, (bro-thers,) and Patrick Cassidy, late in the employ of Mr. Guest, of Halt Town, but now under prosecution by the aforesaid Mr. Guest, for standing out for an advance of wages equal to what other employers are giving, and now suffering in the New Bailey prison, awaiting their trials on a charge of conspiracy, which chair; who, after performing the preliminary business called upon Ma. Autrox, one of the persecuted brothers who had just been liberated upon bail, who was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, which continued some minutes. When order was restored, Mr. Allison in a short and pointed speech thanked the meeting for the hearty mamer in which walfering for the rights offlabour along with his brother and Cassidy. He therefore returned his sincere Assistance was procured and the unfortunate woman brought into the house; but she was quite dead, and her body literally roasted. It is thought that the woman's clothes having caught fire, she was making the best of her way to the water tap to quench it. The best of her way to the water tap to quench it. She was in a state of intoxication when the accident happened, and was a woman of very intemperate habits. She has left three children, the youngest only twelve months old. The deceased and her husband came from Manchester to Bolton.

EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE .---- Mr. Gregory Barrett, late of Manchester, now residing in Wigtown, Scotland, cut up a potatoe last spring, weighing two pounds, into 126 sets, and planted it in his garden pounds, into 120 sets, and planted it in his garden ; and, incredible as it may appear, this single potato, which was got up on the 25th of last month, pro-duced the amazing quantity of 7 bushels, 10lb, and 15 oz.; or 28 stones, 10lb. 15 oz. The number of

Tuesday evening last, stopped a gentleman named Leisler, in Plymouth Grove, not far distant from his residence, with a view to rob him. Mr. Leisler was attacked by three men, one of whom presented a pistol at him, and demanded his money. He unbuttoned his coat, with a view to take some money out of his pocket to endeavour to induce the rascals to let him pass: and just at the moment he sprang through an opening they happened to make, and ran to the house of a neighbour, followed by his attack-ers. They, however, thought it best, when Mr. ers. They, however, thought it best, when Mr. Leisler alarmed the inmates of the house, to decamp. He gave a description of them, and the appearance of one of the men was described to be that of the prisoner. Mr. Leisler was not in court to identify him, not being aware of his apprehension. Mr. Brown, jun. attended, and said he was nearly certain that the prisoner was one of the three men who attacked him; but he should not like to swear to that the him. The particulars of the robbery of Mr. Brown were given in our paper of Saturday last .- There was also another charge against Sullivan, more direct than the two former; and in fact it was whilst in the commission of the effence, that he was apprchended. About seven o'clock on Wednesday vening last, as an elderly person named Franks, esiding in Medlock-street, Hubne, was proceeding hrough that street, he was attacked by four men, three of whom faced him, and the fourth (being the prisoner Sullivan) went behind him, and pulled him down. A man who just then came up caused the three men to walk away; but the prisoner remained, and him the man charged with knocking Mr. Franks down. On hearing this the three men returned, and commenced a fresh attack upon Mr. Franks and the man; and the prisoner rushed upon Mr. Franks, and again knocked him down. Several people came to their assistance, and the four men then decamped, the prisoner, snatching up the hat of the man who had come to Mr. Frank's assistance. He was pursued and caught, but the other three effected their escape. After this, Sullivan was given into the custody of Mr. Allcock, deputy-constable of TO OUR SUBRCRIBERS.

5

A Splendid Portrait, from a Steel Engraring, of FEARGUS O'CONNOR will be Presented, Gratuitously, to the Readers, of THE NORTHERN STAR, with the FIFTH NUMBER. Specimens will be in the Hunds of our several Agents early in the ensuing week, who are requested to send their Orders to the Office of the Paper, as speedily as possible ; as very Large Orders have already. reached us; and those who delay timely Applications may be disappointed.

MASONS' STRIKE.—By some accident the notice of this strike in last weeks "Northern Star" was inserted under the head of Huddersfield instead of Manchester. The strike yet continues; more than two hundred men are ont. THEFTS FROM LODGINGS.—A man named Wil-

liam Lee was brought up at the New Baily on Mon-day, charged with stealing a book of the value of £2 property of a person named Wm. Ancell, residingin Cumberland-street, in whose house the prisoner lodged. It appeared that on Thursday week he went out of the house, there being then only a little girl there, and carried away the book with him, and it was there, and carried away the book with him, and it was missed about eleven o clock on the same evening. It was found pledged at the shop of Mr. Gee, pawn-broker, Sallord; and from the description given of the man who pledged it, Howarth, the officer, succeeded in apprehending the prisoner, and he was identified. The bock, a commentary on the New Testament, was produced, and the prisoner was committed for trial at the Sessions.—On the same day a man named James Greenhalgh, a collier, was brought up at the New-Bailey, charged with stealing a number of articles of wearing annarel from the house of John Bradburn. which was got up on the 25th of last month, pre-duced the amazing quantity of 7 bushes, 101b. and 15 oz.; or 28 stones, 101b. 15 oz. The number of potatoes was 1,718. - A SUSPECTED HIGHWAY ROBBER.—On Thursday last a man named Michael Sullivan was brought up at the New Bailey, under suspicion of his being one of the men who attacked and robbed Mr. Brown, jun. Egerton Terrace, New Stretford Road, on Wednesday week, in New Stretford Road; and also of being one of a party of men who, on Tuesday evening last, stopped a gentleman named

ROCHDALE.

A FOOL .- A man of the name of B. Howard, the individual who hissed Mr. O'Connor when he was lecturing in the theatre in Rochdale, to shew his opposition to the principles of Radicalism, burnt the Northern Star last week, in a public-house in distance here and all this town before the whole company.

ROCHDALE RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- This Association has sent a letter of remonstrance to Mr. J. Fenton, the M. P. of this Borough, for not voting for Mr. Wakely's amendment on the Address.

LECTURE .- Mr. James Taylor will give alecture in the Association Room, on Tuesday the 5th of December, on the present state Parliament.

MAN FOUND DROWNED .- On Friday morning last, the 24th inst., a man was discovered floating in the Rochdale Canal Bason; when got out he was taken to the Navigation Inn, and identified to be a boatman, who had been missing about a week; but as he was in the habit of absenting himself at many times, no thought of making search after him was necessary. He presented a most horrifying appear-ance; his head being three times its natural size and the face quite black; the body too was swollen to an enormous size, as his shirt could not be got off without ripping it open. He was a native of some part of Yorkshire, and went by the appellation of "Yorkshire Jack." An inquest has been held on the body; the opinion is that he must have got drunk and in returning to the vessel had fallen into the water.

RETAIL BEER SELLERS .- There are about 100 Retail Beer Sellers within the Borough of Rochdale, 75 of which have signed a Petition praying that an hour longer might be allowed them to sell Beer in the Evening, which was presented to the Magistrates on Monday, but the Magistrates informed them they could not at the present time comply with their Petition, and it would be next September before they

could give them any positive answer to their request. INGUEST AT MIDDLETON.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held at the Hare and Hounds inn, Tonge-Mr. Guest was working his hands lower than any other master in the town, and if they suffered him to

time. Mr. Carrick told him to hold his tongue, he seem should require them to enter into recognizance in $\pounds 20$ each, and to find four substantial bondsmen in £20 each, to keep the peace for six months.

MR. HOPE, the body of Mr. J. L. S. Hope, for many years a respectable butcher in this town, has been found on the Humber Bank. He left his home ate in the evening, about a month since, and had not been heard been heard of since, (although a eward of £5. was offered for his discovery,) until it

appeared to live again very happy together, a cir-cumstance that was hailed with joy by all their acquaintance. It was, however, of but short duration. A very few weeks after his arrival, the woman sickened, and one short week terminated her earthly

career, an event which was much deplored, and her mains were interred with marks of great respect. One consideration alleviated the universal regret One consideration alleviated the universal regret on her account, and that was the timely return of her husband to become again indeed the father of his children; but the fact has since transpired which has filled the village with horror. About a fortnight after his wife's decease, the man was removing a upanity of accounted to here at form the quantity of accumulated lumber out of one of his rooms, which had for a long time been little used for

to obtain justice for them." Seconded by Mr. Dona-van, and passed unanimously. The committee having learned that Mr. Feargus O'Connoer had arrived in Manchester, sent a deputa-tion from their body to request his attendance. Ma. O'Convon accompanied the deputation to the place of meeting, and, upon entering the room was received with the most enthusiastic cheering which lasted for several minutes; he then mounted the platform and said :---Working men and women, I arrived in Man-chester by mere chance, but so rife is oppression that the friends of the people have always chance, business on hand. Here, said he, was another Dor-chester business; another attempt, while reform was daily chaunted in the ear to subjugate labour and crush the already half starved Operatives. (Cheers.) But it should not be; words had been tried, and clods had been tried, and did the traffickers in blood mean to drive them to stones, (hear, hear, and cheers.) All

ACCIDENT .--- It is a common and very mischievous practice for boys to jump up behind omnibuses and coaches, for the pleasure of a ride, and to get down when it suits them, the vehicle being still in motion. On Wednesday evening, a youth, of the age of 12 or 13 years, was amusing himself with a ride behind a coach, on the way to the Cresent, Salford, and got down near St. Stephen's-street. In order to avoid another coach that was following close behind, he crossed the road to gain the footpath; but just at that a spirit of indignation. It is a matter concerning the Salford Dispensary, and examined by the house all trades, and if we do not now firmly unite we surgeon, who found that, although he was much bruised, none of his bones were broken. Soon afterwards, he was removed to the house of his parents, who live near the Adelphi. He is still a patient of the Dispensary, and it is as yet by no means certain that he has not received a serious injury.

SUDDEN DEATH .--- An inquest was held on Wednesday last, on view of the body of John Trippear, a well-known road inspector and informer, residing in Barlow's Croft, Salford. It appeared, that, or Monday se'nnight, a half-brother to the deceased came over to visit him, and that he indulged too freely in gin and water; and, being poorly on the following orning, was persuaded to take a little brandy in h tea. About half-past one o'clock, he became worse, complaining of a severe pain in his chest, and on rising from his seat to walk across the floor, he fell headlong down. Mr. Brownbill, surgeon, was sent for, but in ten minutes Trippear expired. He had frequently been attacked with severe pain about the breast, and had been told by a person whom he con-sulted, that he must be careful of indulging in liquor

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> an affection of the heart. The jury returned a ver-dict in accordance with the above facts. THE ROYAL PAOCLAMATION ON THE DISTRESS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—A new species of knavery has within a day or two been practised upon the gullible portion of the inhabitants of Manchester. s in commemoration of the coronation of his late indisesty, and recognised his prisoner as a man named. Charles James, *alias* George Henry Fox, who had, a few days ago, been discharged from the gaol, after three months' confinement to which he was sentenced by the court, at the sessions in July last, for frandu-lently obtaining ten shillings from a poor woman. On that occasion, he accomplished his purpose in the following manner. The woman was walking along Great Ancoats-street, when Fox, who was just behind her, kicked something with his feet, and took from the ground a small brown paper parcel. The woman, whose curiosity was excited, ran to see what it was, when Fox said, "Oh dear! some poor person has had of it." The woman was at length foolish enough to five him ten shillings, and received in exchange the sovereign, which, when she showed to her husband, she found to her sorrow, to be a mere medallion, one of the same kind as Fox was distributing on Thurs-tray hast. On Friday this incurable swindler was brought up, at the New Bailey, when he was again committed to gaol for the space of one month as a vagrant.

throat; she went down stairs and found him with a wound in front of his throat, cut by a knife used by veavers to dress their work with. She ran out of the house followed by him and called for help; several neighbours took him, into the house and sent for Mr. Liddle surgeon, who rendered every assist-ance in a short time. He became convulsed at intervals and during one of those agonizing struggles the blood gushed out of his mouth and nostrils andhe immediately died. Verdict-" Committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity." He was 31 years of age and was married only six months since. His wife is pregnant. There is no doubt worked on his feelings. SPOTLAND OVERSEER'S DEBTS .- A subscrip-

tion is now in progress in the township of Sprot-and, to pay off some old debts to the amount of £900, or thereabouts, which were contracted when Collinwood was overseer; he was put in by the Rochdale Tory bench contrary to the a rate-payers. Rochaile Tory bench contrary to the rate-payers. He proved to be a very great defaulter and ran : away with the four books, and acknowledged before Mr. Lloyd, barrister, that he had taken £130 per year for thirteen years besides his salary, which together with interest at the rate of five per cent., will amount to £2302 13s. 9d. Now as the over-seers, who are pow in in office are not liable for seers, who are now in in office, are not liable for old debts, the overseers then in office are liable for some of them. The Tory rate-payers refuse to contribute unless the whole of the debts together with the law expenses, &c. he paid. Since the Liberal party put overseers into office they have managed the affairs with a reduction of one-third in he rates. So much for Radicalism in Spotland ! It is to be hoped the Tories will not get into office again; if they do, they will very soon find their

a soplexy, but that it was independent of the complaint at the breast, which was considered to be caused by an affection of the heart. The jury returned a ver-an affection of the heart. The jury returned a ver-Tory feed this Christmas. They tell them they off the expenses of eating and drinking

LECTURE-ROCHDALE .- On Wednesday evenng a public meeting was held in the Unitarian Chapel, Clover-street, Rochdale, when a lecture was delivered on the New Social Systems, as taught Robert Owen, Esq., late of New Lanark, by George Fleming, of Manchester.

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. JOHN KNIGHT.

A public dinner in honour of the birth day of this Id and well-tried patriot was holden at Oldham, old and well-tried patriot was holden at Oldham, on Wednesday last. We are sorry the crowded state of our columns precludes the possibility of our giving a report of the speeches this week, we hope to do so in our next. The following toasts were given from the chair, and rapturously received.—" The People: the productive people, the Source of all legitimate Power. Our venerable and worthy Guest, Mr. John Knight, and all those who have laboured in advocat-ing the Rights and Interests of the productive classes, and suffered for so doing. That the Man whose

NUTILISON

Philosophical Hall for the purpose of petitioning Parliament conjointly with Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., and the people of Leeds, for the adoption of a plain, but efficient, Ten Hours Bill. The room a plain, but efficient, Ten Hours Bill. The room was crammed with persons of all grades and all parties. A portion of the platform was occupied by a number of females, to the amount of fifty or sixty, at least, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings, while the other portion was occu-pied by the Huddersfield Short Time Committee, and their friends; amongst whom we observed Mr. R. Oastler, the Rev. G. S. Bull, the Rev. J. R.

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K. Oastler, the Rev. G. S. Bull, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, Mr. F. O'Connor, and Mr. William Hill. WILLIAM STOCKS, Jun., Esq., was unani-mouly called to the chair, and opened the proceed-ings of the meeting in a short but very appropriate speech, which was well received and repeatedly cheered

Mr. BUCHANAN having being called upon to move the first resolution, spoke as follows: — Again had the agitation of the Factory Question been forced upon them reluctantly on their part. Again was another trial of strength about to take place between might and humanity, against tyranny and awarice; between the good and benevolent, who beheld mankind in a higher light than mere prodacing machines, and those callous and calculating individuals who view the human species as "wheels of work and articles of trade, to grace the proud

and noisy pomp of wealth." The resolution he held in his hand, was as on their understrappers), to obtain the school of a public meeting, as an excuse for the bringing of their plans before parliament.; this meeting in conjunction with the men of Leeds, resolved not to countenance any alteration in the existing Act, that would introduce into the Factory, as labourers, little children of eight years of age; or which would extend the labour of children under thirteen years of age, beyond the limits of eight hours per day ef age, beyond the limits of eight hours per Gay; or which would make the labour of young person of thirteen years and upwards; more than tea hours per day.' It is a well known fact that certain of the mill-owners of Bradford, in conjunction with Baker, the inspector of Factories, have lately been wishful to resuscitate their old stalking horse, the "Eleven Hours' Bill" with the repeal of Lord Althourie Act, see to de avery with all protection

⁴⁴ Eleven Hours' Bill' with the repeal of Lord Althorp's Act, so as to do away with all protection to children; and that after mature deliberation they decided that Leeds, from its being so deeply saturated with *poisonous Mercury* should be first experimented upon. Moreover, it is also well known that a lickspittle, of the name of Wrigglesworth, and a few other "Masters' Men' who had formerly situralized themselzes in consolition to the Ton and a few other "Masters' Men" who had formerly signalized themselves in opposition to the Ten Hours' Bill, were the Masters' organs to do their dirty work on the occasion referred to. However, cautionsly and calculatingly, though they laid their plot to entrap the unwary — insidiously and industriously, though with syren wiles they attempted to delude the operatives of that too-much-imposed upon population, their foul and treacherous schemes were scattered in the four winds of heaven, and upon population, their foul and treacherous schemes were scattered to the four winds of heaven, and the champion of the Factory child, girded with the armour of eloquence and truth, manfully came to the rescue, and covered the enemies of rightcousness axd humanity, with ignominy and disgrace. (Loud cheers.) Well then the contest is renewed, and Leeds has been saved the shame of being a party to a base conspiracy, to rob the Factory Child of the present partial shield, which the law throws around it. The mill owners know that their pet measure, concotted in Palace-vard, does not work well; in

concocted in Palace-yard, does not work well; in fact they never intended that it should work well. They thought its vexatious and bothersome " work-ings" would break the hearts of the Operatives, and make them give up agitations for legislative protec-tion; but now since they have found out that it is a

nd his party of the moral disease of lying, or to rain them from continually blundering in inconsis particularly when the great mechanical powers which exist at present ought to abridge to a great extent the hours of labour; therefore he wished all grown

up persons to have their labour shortened and pro-tected by law against the capitalist, as well as the little children. He would say in conclusion as the little children. He would say in conclusion (as there were others more eloquent and better acquainted with the question than himself to follow,) that as they prized their homes and their fire-sides, which they wished to see peopled by happy and intelligent beings; as they valued the health and prosperity of the rising generation, who were entrusted to their care; and by their known hatred of tyranny, but more especially that covert and of tyranny, but more especially that covert and insidious treachery that had lately been attempted against them to pass the resolution. In the sacred names of humanity and justice, which would be

extract as calculated to fling down the whole bul warks of Society. After a long and excellent address the Rev. gentleman sat dowd amidst long

and continued cheering. The resolutions were all carried unanimously. The Chairman called upon Mr. J. HANSON to move the second resolution, who said, Mr. Chair-man, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have to confess that, like a truant school boy, I have neglected my task. My canvass has only a few scratches upon it. towards a rough skeleton, because I knew there would be several present more dexterous at the gra-phic art, who would give a full and finished portrait of the system. However, Mr. Chairman, I recollect, that when the enormities of the Factory System were begun to be exposed to the public, many won-dered that they had been so long overlooked. If their surprize was proper, how ought we to be aston-ished at those who have continued that system, notwithstanding that exposure, and our opposition !-It is upwards of seven years since Mr. Oastler attacked this system in the Leeds Mercury, when even the Mercury itself admitted, that if Mr. Oastler's repre-

tion; but now since they have found out that it is a great deal worse for the masters than the workmen; they are anxious to have it repealed; however, since they have got into the pit, let them stick there till they profit by their foily, and go hand-in-hand with the Operative to a final adjustment of the question. (Cheers.) Yet, vexatious though Lord Althorp's Act be, there is one thing in it which should not be parted with upon any consideration; and elucationists declared that the Factory Sys-Lord Althorp's Act be, there is one thing in it which should not be parted with upon any consideration; and that is the limitation of the hours of labour of children under thirteen years of age, in the maxi-mum to eight hours per day. In calling them to pass the resolution he had read, he merely acked them to ratify that which the Commissioners of Inquiry in their report to Parliament declared to be of this kind. No: avarice would not relinquish her and by the provide the more sufficient of relations of the pass the resolution he had read, he merely acked the intellect; while physiology denounced it as one of murder and infanticide. Arguments from these sources were sufficient for the community at large; them to ratify that which the Commission declared to be of this kind. No: avarice would not relinquish her and by the physiology denounced in the people prevalent. Individual the intellect; while physiology denounced it as one of murder and infanticide. Arguments from these sources were sufficient for the community at large; the action of the source would not relinquish her and the action of the source of the people prevalent. And the people prevalent the factory Sys-tem corrupted the morals and almost oblicerated the intellect; while physiology denounced it as one of murder and infanticide. Arguments from these sources were sufficient for the community at large; the action of the source of the people prevalent of the people prevalent the intellect; while physiology denounced it as one of this kind. No: avarice would not relinquish her and lived upon the earnings of these lived on the earnings of these the source of the sour

been convened. For what purpose, sir, was society originally constituted? For what purpose is it now maintained? Is it not that man may help his brother man ?--that train them from continually blundering in inconsis-tencies. (Laughter and cheers.) The subject of education was one of great importance, but if the practice of long hours of labour be persisted in, improvement was out of the question. Mechanics' Institutions, Libraries, or Schools would not avail in making a moral and intelligent community, unless the means were given to all to enable them to reap the advantages of such institutions. He conceived that Ten hours labour was plenty if not can make for any human heing to toil, but more rule is papaoly departed from, wherever the from are found to oppress the poor that they may increase their riches; whenever the strong are found to tram-ple on the weak that they may derive a brutal grati-fication in the accomplishment of their selfish purposes, through the medium of their sufferings; whenever the silken bonds, which hold society together, are converted by the ruthless dealing unfeeling man into chains of iron and fetters of brass, beneath which the groaning captive is ready to sink exhausted, he who steps boldly forward to maintain the cause of the afflicted and to uphold the

right of the poor-who braves, " The oppressors wrong

Th' proud man's contumely and all The whips and scorns o'th time."

that he may fling the mantle of protection round the child of thraldom-he I say is worthy of the highest and most honourable title which is found in human language—the benefactor of his kind. --(Loud cheers.) And who that looks abroad upon institution the mean state in the later production in the many language the benefactor of this kind. against them to pass the resolution. In the sacred trodden upon with impunity, he demanded the pass-ing of the resolution.—(Lond cheers.) Mr. B. Con-cluded by moving the resolution. The resolution was seconded by Mr. JOHN LEECH, and supported in a lengthy and able speech by the Rev. G.S. BULL, who entered into an historical account of the againation of the Factory Question from the time of Mr. Sadler's introduction of it into the House of Commons. He wished juc-tice to be done to the memory of that great and good mans. It had been shamelessly asserted, that Sadler agaitated the Factory Question to serve his party in the House of Common. He (Mr. Ball,) had known Mr. Sadler long before there was any probability of his going there; and he had uniformly expressed the same sentiments in his private study and drawing-room on the Factory Question, as he afterwards to stract as calculated to fling down the whole the free agents at 14 years of age—he denounced this extract as calculated to fling down the whole the warks of Society. After a long and excellent address the Rev. gentleman sat dowd amidst long s quence of premature labour; nay more, they have upholden that column at the acrifice of that mental information—that moral culture and that religious training which is necessary for their eternal welfare; year after year have the hillsand dells and valleys of this idle and of Lance hierarchites the delty of bight this riding and of Lancashire een constantly affright ed by a system of infantie devastation which has seldom had its parallel even in the horrifying chro section has its parallel even in the hornying caro-nicles of war. Year after year has night been made hideous by the lurid glare of the illuminated dens of labour, tenanted by the infant sons and daughters of poverty, whose little limbs have borne the pressure in many instances of 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, and a solution of the solution of the pressure in many instances of 14, 16, 18, 20, 24, and 10 and and even 30 hours of inessantly continued labour Labour of an excessive character performed in an unhealthy atmosphere, for a remuneration not worthy of the name; that a few individuals in each district might become immensely rich and thus afford 2 pretext for the cuckoo-note of "national prosperity."-(Immense cheering.) Yes, sir, experience of the most dire and jainful character has proved this system in the Leeus motion, and the system was indeed "mons-sentations were true, the system was indeed "mons-trous."—Mr. Oastler was probably led to attack Infant Slavery, from observing, that those who had so much sympathy for the blacks on the other side of the Atlantic, were guilty of upholding a "more hellish system" at home. Be that as it may: a number of operatives in Huddersfield were suffering under the effects of long hours and machinery, and bones, and sinews, has been often fearfully responded by the silent and unheeded glances of a consumptive eye, whose brilliante has been clouded and destroyed before it reached the mid-day of maturity. Often has the emcciated frame of infanc the distorted figure and the crippled limbs, (th legs bent like sickles with the weight of labour) often have these given an emphasic but unheede lie to the vauntings of the yellow locusts about nothing but bare justice. That Commission declared that no young person under fourteen years of age us with the bugbear of foreign trade, and that that no young person under fourteen years of age should work more than eight hours per day. The Parliament with the alteration of thirteen for four-teen years, ratified the report, by the enactment of Lord Althory's Bill. This question had been reasoned over and over again; it had been reasoned as a question of commercial and political economy, and on these, the most tenable of all the mas-ters positions, they were defeated. It had been the source of work is and for the Ten Hour Bill had been com-ters positions, they were defeated. It had been blied with, the operatives would in a very few Baines know that? Why he said it has been order of the starter of the said the masters reduced the wages of their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio, and the men were their workinen in the same ratio. glad to get back again to the old time. Very hurry of heaven at the head of their oppressors, though But that was an arbitrary and partial act. That it has been asserted, by the instructor, of the public mind, that their petitions "would be laughed out the relative value arising from supply and demand— of the House" if laid before the legislators of a the thouse it is in the instruction of No: it was an arbitrary act, and would have been defeated if the men had waited for the re-action of most helpless state and most distressing circum the market, and caused the rule to become general. If it were true that shorter hours would untimately from whom much sympathy might have been exfrom whom much sympactly might have been ex-pected, it has not escaped the kindly notice of the God of truth and mercy. He heard the cry of the afflicted—the complainings of the poor came up be-fore him, and he raised up men like Gould and Sadler—men like those who laboured by the side of Sadler and who now labour in he vocation to reecho the cries of the afflicted, and to insist upon their wrongs until that House of Christian mer which had before time "laughed" at their petitions. was compelled from very shame to withdraw its interception from the ear of royalty and acknowledge that "something must be done." The complain ing voice of poverty was permitted to reach the secluded ear of Majesty, and a Commission of Mercy was appointed to see with their own eyes ear with their own ears and to know the whole to he truth whether these things were so. That Commission was appointed, and the result of its labours shewed that in all the pitcous tales which had been ensured; and that this meeting is of opinion that that object will be best attained by a Ten-Hours' Bill, with heavy penalties, personal punishment, or a restriction on the moving personal punishment, or a manufacture was being carried on, was a system of infanticide—a system of bloodshed—a system of murder which no gains to indivdual purses could ustify or palliate. They declared in terms most olemn and unequivocal that such things were as ought not to be, and that a great change of system must take place. And in spite of all the arts of selfish and designing men-maugre all the efforts of the arch-primate of the infernal regions-the pro-tean demon, Mammon, incarnating a hundred forms at once-notwithstanding the mutilation practised on the report of the Commissioners, until it not again-and one of them s authors knew affirmed that it was no more the report of the twelve men who went out to see with their own eves and hear with their own ears, then it was the report of any twelve gentlemen who might be met chance in St. Paul's church-yard .- (Laughter and cheers.) In spite of all the activity with which their associate spirits from the world of darkness could inspire the "*bit* of an opposition Parliament" assembled "in Palace Yard," it became clearly evident that "something must be done." A race of umanity was then started by the Factory Masters and their adherents against the genuine philanthro-pic friends of order and of justice: they who had hitherto been the assailants in the combat were in their turns virtually branded with ernelty for no carrying further their invasion into the territory of oppression and child butchery. Ten hours was adjudged too long and eight declared to be the utmost limit to which the child of tender years should be permitted to drudge. The cry of victory was enthusiastically raised by those Who had withstood, with all their might, The onward progress of the right. It was caught eagerly up by their acknowledged organ and borne by the press as on the wings of the wind-till it reverberated through the neighbouring rocks, and hills, and woods. The goal of humanit was reached by our enemies and we were declared to have been left far, fur behind in the race. Vigilance-beyond ought we dared to ask for, was promised to be excreised in the protection of the children. We asked only that the law should fix the hours of labour with a proper punishment for its infraction to be proved as best we could. The "bit of a Parliament" in their anxiety to out-

be allowed to educate their own offspring—The " bit of a Parliament" caused provision to be made for compelling it—at the risk and peril of the masters. We merely hoped that the labour of sixteen or eighteen hours might be shortened to ten; the "bit of a Parliament" declared that to be an inhuman of a Parliament declared that to be an innuman proposition and decided upon eight hours as the extreme limit to which infants of tender years should be allowed to drudge. Most gladly would we have accorded them all the honour of the "race" Most thankfully would we have sitten "race Most thank only would we have sitten down at the distance post—if they would have gone forward to the end of the course. (Long and con-tinued cheers.) But, sir, the crack-Tit of the Factory Lords being wind-galled with exertion, was completely blown at the thirteen-year-old mile stone and refused to budge another inch.—(Laughter and cheers). Twick between of incomputer and stone and refused to budge another inch.—(Laughter and cheers.) Twelve hours of incessant and excessive labour must be inflicted on all infants of thirteen years of age—or rather on all whose personal appearance would induce any mercenary surgeon to certify that they looked to be thereabouts. "Twas in vain that we remonstrated against this as an unfair and an impracticable distinction. In vain we told them that the Tit was over-weighted— that the inspectres and sumerinterdants and the that the inspectors and superintendants, and the whole system of espionage would be found an into-lerable inconvenience. Mercury had buckled on his wings and he flew past us at such a speed that he could not hear a word; so the question was "settled." Oastler and Bull and others were consigned to all the fury of popular indignation which s justly due to those who seek to oppress their poorer brethren by imposing on them an unnecessary heir Pegasus, were chuckling at their success in aving over-reached the " Humanity-Mongers :"declaring that they knew the measure to be imprac-ticable, and supported if on that account.—(Cheers.) metimes, however, the wicked is taken in his own snare. The serpent who is more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God has made, is sometimes to cunning for himself. The Devil does sometimes overshoot his own mark, and he never did so more palpably than in this eight hour, twelve hour, humbug Factory Bill. It was found on trial to be not altogether impracticable, but only attended with almost insufferable inconvenience and annoy-ance to the masters. The Ten Hours' Men, therefore, who had been left behind in the 'race,' sat quietly down owatch the kickings and prancings of the mill-owners pegasus under the vexatious burden which his ridershad imposed upon him. And he soon began to plunge so terribly that Mr. Powlett Thompson tried to stroke him down a little by withdrawing the protection from one year of infancy. (Cheers.) But that same voice of thunder which had previously taught the Parliament that "something must be done," now taught them that something must not be done. And the thing was settled to remain *in statu quo* for some time longer. True it was attended with many inconreniences to the master, for which we were truly orry, because there are many factory masters who do honour to the name of man. (Cheers.) They are not all tyrants; and it is hard that good men working men and to their employers now before no whether such is not the true spirit of legislation-whether any other kind of legislation can exist do bonour to the name of many of the resolution of the second sec under the taions of the harpicz with whom these good men have the misfortune to be associated in trade. Let that be noted as a point in the question that is quite "settled." That no retrogade movement shall be taken. We have, at least, one advantage in being left behind in the "race"—that we are in a good position for stopping those who would run back. (Thunders of applause.) Onward as far as you please, Gentlemen, but no going back. If the factory masters, who are so seat-galled with riding their own sharp-rideed hack, that they can as far as you please. Gentlemen, but no going back. If the factory masters, who are so seat-galled with riding their own sharp-ridged hack, that they can sit no longer in the saddle, will give us an eleven under the modern system of free trade and foreign competition. It is fast approaching to its inevitable Hour's Bill for all above thirteen, I for one will thank them, because eleven hours is better than results, nat only the beggary and wretchedness of the poor, but the bankruptcies and ruin of the thank them, because eleven hours is better than twelve. If they make it ten I will thank them still more cordially, and acknowledge that if they havenot beaten us in the "race of humanity"—they have, at least, ridden upon our shoulders to the winning post. But if, in their determination to win the race, they will make it an eight Hour's Bill for all ages, I will then accord them the prize of superior swiftness, and acknowledge that I, and my friends, who not with mo, in this measure, are placed in that predicament which has obliged our enemies, after seeing that they could neither buy us off the road, rich. (philosophy forsooth) of political economy, taking labour to market and getting what the money-mon-

DECEMBER 2, 1837.

 AMPORTANT FACTORY MEETING
 system of national education, he wondered what time
 with you and them in this high distinction a num strip us in the race, caused provision to he made
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 AT HUDDERSFIELD.
 with you and them in this high distinction a num strip us in the race, caused provision to he made
 his labour, which he has the mock privilege of car his avarana the new system of national education he wor year 1833, the present "Factory Act" was passed; but the protective provisions of the Act were not to come into operation before the year 1836. By that time it was expected by the humane authors of that act of mercy that the Poor Law would be in full operation, for immediately after its introduc-tion into the agricultural districts, a Poor Law CRIMP, Muggridge, under the name of "migration berget" and the cablicated in Muschester in set our ignorant, superstitious, and bigoted fore-fathers blundered away in their absurd attempts to harmonize society, and preserve the balance of power not abroad, but at home-not between one foreign nation and another, but between the different orders agent," was established in Manchester, in an "office" well furnished with the necessary and degrees of men of which all society is composed. Look at the following statute of Philip and Mary, well furnished with the necessary apparatus for carrying on the "business"-the traffic in human flesh, between the "Union Officers" in which the legislature boldly and right-ously grapples with the *monopoly* of the rich, as it always affects, not some rival monopolist—but the labouring population at large. traffic in human flesh, between the "Union Officers" in the South of one part, and the "Mill-owners" of the North of the other part. This Slave broker was connected with his brother Mouster, Dr. Kay, who was established as kidnapper in the Counties, where the "Law" worked so well; between the two, thousands, aye, thousands, of the wretched labourers were bargained for and bought by the Mill-owners of these districts. I have in my pos-session the "bills of parcels," and the letters of *clergymen*, and the placards of the board of guardians, *plenty work* and good wages—and the threats of separation and starvation, &c. &c. by SECOND AND THIRD PHILIP AND MARY. CAP. 2. FORASMUCH "as the weavers of this realm have as well at this present parliament, as at divers other times, complained that the rich and wealthy cl+thiers do many ways oppress them, some by setting up and keeping in their houses divers looms, and keep and keeping in their houses divers looms, and keep-ing and maintaining them by journeymen and per-sons unskilful, to the decay of a great number of artificers which were brought up in the said science of weaving, their families and household; some by ingrossing of looms, into their hands and possessions, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents, as the poor artificers are not able to maintain them-selves, much less their wives, families and children; some also by giving much less wages and hire for the weaving and workmanship of clothes, than in times past they did, whereby they are inforced utterly to forsake their art and occupation wherein they had been brought up. threats of separation and starvation, &c. &c. by means of which these poor deluded creatures fell into the snare and became the victims of man staters, as completely as ever the negroes on the coast of Guinea were driven or decoyed into the hands of the merchant, under the Slave Trade for the "Colonies." In the year 1836, the Fac-tory act was to have been repealed—all was to have been ready—but the cold-blooded calculators had reckoned without their host. In spite of O'Connell's venal support, the machine-ministry was defeated and reluctantly compelled to affect a determination to see the law enforced. I say, to affect to carry out the provisions of their own act, for every one knows they never meant to do it, and never have done it effectually. Mr. Grey, indeed, talks of the "severity" with which this "Regulation Act" has been enforced—severity ! where and upon whon? If the governmens were sincere in their pretended efforts to carry this law into effect, we all know they are not without ample means for the stealers, as completely as ever the negroes on the en brought up. 2. It is therefore for remedy of the premisses, and 2. It is therefore for remedy of the premisses, and for the avoiding of a great number of inconvenien-ces which may grow (if in time it be not foreseen) ordained, established and enacted by authority of this present parliament. That no person using the feat or mystery of cloth making, and dwelling out of a city, borough, market town, or corporate town, shall from the seat of St. Michael the Archange, new next angula here prime reason in his pesson now next ensuing keep, retain or have in his posses-sion any more or above one woolen loom at one time; nor shall by any means directly or indirectly know they are not without ample means for the purpose. In enforcing ANOTHER LAW no one time; nor shall by any means directly or indirectly receive or take any maxner profit, gain or commo-dity, by letting or setting any loom, or any house wherein any loom is or shall be used and occupied, which shall be together by him set or let; upon pain of forfeiture for every week that any person shall do contrary to the tenor and true meaning hereof, twenty shillings. 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by like authority. That no woolen weaver using or everpurpose. In enforcing ANOTHER LAW no one can question their sincerity—the tenacity with which they adhere to its spirit—the determin-ation they evince to *benefit*, and *improve*, and confer *boons* upon the *poer*, in spite of the blind-ness and stupidity which they oppose to the recep-tion of all their kindness! Government is resolved 3. And be it further ordained and enacted by like authority. That no woolen weaver using or excr-cising the feat or mystery of weaving, and dwelling out of a city, borough, market town or town corpo-rate, shall after the said feast or keep at any onc time above the number of two woolen looms, or re-ceive any profit, gain or commodity, directly or in-directly as is aforesaid, by any more than two looms at one time, upon pain to forfeit for every week that any person shall offend or do to the contrary, twenty shillings." Here we have the LAW restraining the op-pressor of the poor-(bear, hear)-the rich man who keeps back the hire of the labourer by *fraud* as well as by force-and I fearlessly put it to the working men and to their employers now before me to maintain the dignity of the *Law* and to assert the prerogatives of the *execution* as respects another act—why not—as respects the Factory Act. We hear no "High Commission Court," (Oastler, Bull, Stephens, for instance) with power to make their will greater than the law itself—no rural police, with bludgeons and broadswords—no troops with sabre and earbine to put down this traffic in the flesh 'of children—to prevent the murder of their babes whom the law has taken under its protection, but whom the executor leaves to the mercy of the millowner, notoriously in league with the hireling inspector, and the interested and partial magistrate. If what I have read be true, Sir, the Poor Law has been *let in* into the bodies of Englishmen by the sharp point of the sabre—has been introduced into to maintain the dignity of the Law and to assert

Aye, and he is traitor at large; and the old authori-tics, (those under whose govern m utilie was worth preserving,) te'l us, that whoso killeth a traitor com-mitteth no murder. (Great cheers.) The mills are now upstanding, but his treason will be more powerful than battering rams, or cannon ball. (Cheers.) Yes, if they do fall, the ruin be on his milty head, and may the nobely miles he laid how guilty head; and may the unholy piles be laid low and circled with the dust, e'er they become the re-ceptacles of infant slavery. (Cheers.) The time has arrived when our duty to our God tells us that a

has arrived when our duty to our God tells us that a crusade has been made against his people, and a voice from above, prompts the Christian soul to stop the tyrant's uplifted hand, and we *must obey*. Mr. Stephens sat down amid the most enthusiastic cheer-ing and clapping of hands. Mr. OASTLER-Mr. Chairman-Ladies and Gentlemen-Once more I appear before my friends, my neighbours, and my deadly enemies, for when I seence of my foes,-once more, after a long season of beaten us in the "race of numarity — they are in the state of the winning post. But if, in their determination to win the ages, I will then accord them the prize of superior switches, and acknowledge that I, and my friends, who act witches in this measure, are placed in that predicament which has obliged our enemies, after seeing that they could neither buy us off the road, nor frighten us off the road, to start an opposition coach, and run us down. The road to start an opposition coach, and run us down. form your bloody masters that I am a nominated by BAINES, and cheerfully acknowledged as "King" by hundreds of thousands of honest Englishmen. (Cheers.) Sir, this spy is sent to watch my movements, and to note my words; him do his business well. (Cries, you need not to be frightened of him.) No, not I indeed, nor of his That being true I have a right to ask, whose fault is it? It was not made or recommended by me. It is clear, then, that I am not to blame. It It was made by the masters and the Whigs. was a bungling job, as all the acts of the W have proved to be. I neither made it, nor have I impeded its operation. No, Sir, when that Act passed, I knew that it was intended to vex the facory workers-I knew that the Whigs intended to anney the workers, and then to lay the blame on me. And so it was. You all know very well that men sole law and statute, there is good hope that it will come to pass, that the same law (being duly executed) should banish idleness, advance husbandry, and vield unto the bired person, both in the time of sole law and statute, there is good nope that it will come to pass that the same law (being duly executed) should banish idleness, advance husbandry, and yield unto the hired person, both in the time of scarcity, and in the time of plenty, a convenient prokeep you !" The bloody wretches did this to inluce you to kill me in revenge. But ye were "The sciences, crafts, mysteries or arts of always loyal to your" King"-and now we have given the law a fair trial-and despite the malice of these Christian (?) murderers, we are this night all friends. (Cheers.) I resolved when the Act was obmakers, smeles new ierers, bakers, brewers, lovers, cullers, smiths, fariers, curriers, sadlers, purriers, turners, cappers, hatmakers, or feltmakers, owyers, fletchers, arrow-head-makers, butchers, ings. I appeal to many who hear me that, often, they have urged me to agitate again, and my reply has been—"No, let the Bill work." I have said, they have put the barness on, let ther oks, or millers." Then we have the "Time Bill" not for babies but r men—not for children but for their independent wear it—soon they will kick, and then I will be ready to seize the reins." Yes, sir, I have borne the fauntings of our enemies, I have resisted the importunities of our friends; --nay, even HINDLEY himself has charged me "with forsaking the Factory Question." I have, however, never once lost sight not answer-but that there was in the manufacturing districts a large native field of Human and of able labour, was thus entirely shut out of the market! (shame, shame,) and that children from the eleven to thirteen years of age, who now only worked eight hours a day, were as able to work eleven hours a day as any full grown man !!! (Shame, shame.) He then told me all the particulars of BAINES' and nd leave mine alone. The act shall not be altered without my consent. The question shall never rest till we have obtained the Ten Hours Bill." About two months after I had seen this Millowner, the pig slipped out of the poke; Mr. BAINES inserted a paragraph in his *Leeds Mercury*, 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 words which had een told to me two months 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 says-he had no hand in it! anted an operative to make the thing work. In a ortnight, one is found, one WRIGGLESWORTH. (may his name never be forgotten) and out comes his 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

misery'' was reasoned triumphantly : why then do we hear of millowners labouring in defiance of all the facts that have been elicited against them. Argument it seems will not convince them of their error. They verify the saying of Hudibras

"Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still."

They are dazzled by the glittering show of their golden idol, and will not be convinced until they be taught in language which can not be misunderstood. The Factory System seems to have destroyed all kind and sympathetic feeelings betweeen the en and employed It is a cruel-it is a barbarou system, that would paralyze the hand of infant play fulness with premature toil-that would shed on the living flower of youth, the withering curse of moral, and intellectual imbecility-that would cause those moments when the young eve should sparkle brightly, and the ruddy glow of health beam sweetly from the countenances of England's future fathers and mothers, to be blighted by the mildew of a hearless and degrading slavery and the sickly glaze of the eye which ought to have brightened with young life; and the pale and languid countenances which might have bloome with health, should denote the dreadful ravagesthe canker worm of tyranny had infixed, which "Swept the colour from the cheek

And left the roses pale.

Talk of national prosperity ! if these things are to be allowed it will be hollow and deceitful, because based on the blood of innocence, and soon-

"Will England's glory be in ruin hurl'd And Britain fall the bulwark of the world. (Loud cheers.) Will the fathers and mothers of Lancashire and Yorkshire look on as idlers, and live by the destruction of the health and happiness of their offspring ?--Will the men and women of Huddersfield tolerate a system that makes little children the producers of wealth, and throws the able-bodied out of employment? Shall the Leviathan proprietors of the monster, steam, be allowed admit the existence of the adult male and female population, as so many machines for the breeding of young slaves to wait upon their machinery, and build their palaces with their bones, and cement them with their blood; and that the grownup and muscular-those (who by the law of nature ought to labour for the maintenance of the rising generation)should, after having brought a number of young slaves into the world, be shelved as " surplus ocpulation" and incarcerated in a Poor Law Bassubsist by the murderous toil of the weak and helpless beings they have brought into existence? Shall these things be allowed in England ? men of Huddersfield—in the land of your fathers—withcat you raising your voices in thunders of indigna-tion against them.--(Lond cheers.) No ! rather in of Mr. Fielden, throw manufactures to now acting against them, can sympathize very much with the black slave, and are great advocates fur a system of national education. Now, it ought to be recollected that there is a clause in the Act of Emancipation, providing that the negro population of the British Colonies should not work more than forty-five hours per week ; and yet those worthy zentlemen who can shed crocodile tears over negr avery, when their interests are involved in white infant slavery, throw their benevolence to the winds and support a measure that would extend the labour of the little children of British Freemen eighteen hours each week over that of a full-grown negro -(Shame.) Mock philanthropy is a very convenient horse to ride upon, if pounds, shillings, and pence do not step in to capsize the rider. Regarding the

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there positions, they were defeated. It had been reasoned as a question of morals, health, and intellect; and the cause of the Factory child, over the power that would "grind it in the dust of in America, and the masters reduced the wages of in America, and the masters reduced the wages of grace and mercy (with but few exceptions) eched

defeated if the men had waited for the re-action of ower wages, the converse ought to be true, that ng hours should give high wages-but have we not tried long hours 14, 15, and even 16 hours per day And what was our reward?-Continual reduction in wages and stagnations in trade from glutted markets. (Chcers.) Mr. Hanson induced in a few ironical remarks upon the Elysium of Economists, who wish to see England become the "work-shop of the world," and the green fields of Britain stratified with volcanic lava, - and concluded by hoping, that all such schemes would be defeated, and that the factory-child vould soon have an opportunity afforded for mental and moral improvement—that it might rise to the true standard of humanity.—Mr. Hanson then moved the resolution, which was to the effect : " That this neeting is ready to concur with any such alteration of the present Factory Act that proposes to dispense with the vexatious interference of Inspectors,

with the vexatious interference of Inspectors, provided that the real protection of the children be sured; and that this meeting is of opinion that that

estriction on the moving power. Mr. WILLIAM HILL, Editor of the Northern Star, was received with cheers. He said, Mr. Chairman-If there be one object, the attainment of which, is more deserving of the best attention, the unwearied diligence, and continued exertion of the unwearied difigence, and continued exercise of the philanthropist than any other, that object is the amelioration of human suffering, under whatsoever form it may exist, and the promotion of such an understanding, and the establishment of such a rela-tive position, between the several parties who comose society as shall enhance the happiness of each o the greatest possible limit of enjoyment. This is the object which every good and wise man places continually before him. The attainment of this object governs all his purposes, regulates all his novements and stimulates all his actions. He pures whatever line of conduct lies before him ore carnestly ; the more vigourously, and the more determinedly, as he perceives it to be more capable of effectuating this great and sacred object; and inasuch as the direct endurance of pain and misery is the necessary converse of human happiness, and as, therefore, the alleviation of these serves the double purposes of decreasing pain and increasing pleasure at the same moment, the exertions of the true philanthropist are ever bent, in the first instance, towards the removal of those circumstances which sperate to the entailing of misery and suffering upon the winds than allow such things to be perpetrated, (Cheers.) But it very strangely happens, that number of those very men who have always been the enemies of the Factory children, and who are the vertice of the factory children, and who are the vertice of the factory children and who are the vertice of the very strangely happens, that the very strangely happens, that the very fails also to direct those first and greatest ener-tice on whom the ills of life ave been made by the arrangements of society to all with greatest weight (cheers) ; the more cspe cially if that greatest weight shall chance to alight upon the weakest frame. (Renewed cheers.) If this, sir, be a true character of him whose noble mind seeks to evince its direct procession from the sternal fountain of benevolence and good by corresonding acts of mercy ; if this, sir, be the conduct which pre-eminently distinguishes the philan-throphist, then must I be allowed to congratulate throphist, then must I be allowed to congratulate you, sir, in common with the respective members of those humane, and active, and laborious bodies, the several genuine, old, and well tried Short Time Committees of this country, in having earned for yourselves that high and honourable appellation. (Hear, and cheers.) I must also beg to associate

(Loud cheers and much laughter.) Mr. Hill procceded, at some length, to congratulate the real Short Time Committee and the friends of the Ten Hour's cause generally, in its present aspect and position, and to review some observations in the Leeds Mescury on the late factory meeting at Leeds, and on what the editors of that paper please to call the "New Twelve Hour Long Time Committee." He then concluded, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the whole assembly.

Mr. STEPHENS then rose to support th notion, and said, if we are not met here to night make laws for others, we have at least assembled in the exercise of civil right, and in the discharge of social duty, to say what we think of the laws which others have made for us; how far they have fulfilled, or whether they have answered at all the ends for which alone Law of any kind ought to exist. The gathering together of the people fo free and open debate, is essential to the liberty o the subject, is the only legitimate annel through which the thought and judgment of the wise and good can proceed to the legislature, so as to inform and influence where knowledge and power are se much needed is the only safeguard; the of the press being of course an integral part o freedom, of debate, of security, and permanancy for such institutions as abide the test of reason and experience, and so become sacred and venerablenot because they possess an advantitious antiquity-but because, being in their very nature good, the ught never to be changed. There is then th theory of LAW. There are certain a priori prin-ciples, which ought always to be placed before the eve of the legislator, or rather inwoven with our very being, so as to render it impossible for any law to be enacted in opposition to them-or if enacted by one party, at once rejected by the other. LOVE is the princple—LAW is the practice—RIGHT is the end—LAW the means to effect that end every *law* therefore which does not flow from the first as its spring, and lead to the second as its natural and designed result, ought never to have een made *law*, and ought, by all means, to be brogated and annulled. I argue thus, because our odern legislation is either chaotic—without princimodern legislation is either chaotic—without princi-ple—or morally destructive, as actuated by bad principle. Take the publicly proclaimed sentiments and practice of the day upon the "Factory Ques-tion" as an example. It is laid down as an "axiom" in politics that Parliament has no right to interfere between master and man— employer and employed—the application of the wealth of the rich, as associated with the service or labour of the port—no restriction on capiservice or labour of the poor-no restriction on capital-no protection for poverty-away with all laws and the right to make laws in defence of the free bondsmen. Free trade and *national* prosperity is the cuckoo cry of our new political economists. Hear Mr. Robert Hyde Grey, a great authority on this question. " By our poor laws and our charities we have pauperised and almost ruined the country." By ou well meant but injudicious attempt to foster and protect, we have constantly been driving capital from production into unproductive channels, encouraging the smuggler, checking our ommerce, and stunting our manufactures; and our efforts to procure to the operatives a fair remunration for their labour has always ended in : reduction of their wages, or in depriving them alto-gether of employment." Mr. Grey then goes on to rejoice in the *improvement* that has taken place in ur modern legislation, and " confidently predicts hat "in matters of commerce and manufactures, at least, we shall approach continually to a condition of complete and unrestricted freedom." Now, sir, it is, I contend, exactly in proportion to this continual approach of the capitalist to his paradise that the pauperism, ruin, reduction of wages, and want of mployment, "which Mr. Grey declares to exist have progressively advanced. They are two parallel lines. Whenever the monied freebooter rejoices in his liberty, the unhappy wretch who toils to make him rich, groans in bondage and pines in poverty and wretchedness. As well might be argued that the law ought not to have interfered with between the beited knight and the bold baron of the olden ime on the one hand, and the serfs that quailed

FIFTH ELIZABETH. CAP. 4.

So far from talking the crude and vapid trash

An act containing divers orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry and apprentices. " ALTHOUGH there remain and stand in force pre tly a great number of acts and statutes concern senting the wages, and orders of apprentices, servants, and labourers, as well in husbandry as in diver other arts, and occupations; yet partly for the imperfection that is found, and doth appear in sun-dry of the said laws, that the wages and allowances limited and rated in many of the said statutes, are in divers places too small and not answerable to this imperfection that is fourner of the said statutes are in divers places too small and not answerable to this increase the advances of the advances of the advances of a statutes are the advances of respecting the advancement of prices of al belonging to the said servants and labourers

the said laws cannot conveniently, without the great grief and burden of the poor labouer and hired man, be put in good and due execution: and as the suid several acts and statutes were, at the time of the making of them, thought to be very good and beneficial for the commonwealth of this ealm (as divers of them are ;) so if the substance of as many of the said laws as are meet to be con-tinued, shall be digested and reduced into one

This applies not merely to agricultural labourers.

2. woolen clothiers, cloth weavers, tuckers, fullers, cloth workers, shere-men, dyers, hosiers, taylors, cooks, or millers.

or men-not for children but for their independent fathers.-

12. "And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all artificers and labourers, being bired for wages by the day or week, shall betwixt the midst of the months of March and September be and continue at their work, at or before five of the day is in the more increased environment work and The minist of the motions of varies and experiments of barren of before five of the clock in the morning, and continue at work and or before five of the clock in the morning, and continue at work and not depart until betwixt seven and eight of the clock in the morning, and continue at work and to the subject. My object was to prevent my enemies from charging the failure of the subject. I knew it never could work at any one may be the subject. I knew it never could work well, and now its anthors openly declare "it is allowed to sleep, the which is from the midst of Mary, this is proved. And all I have to say is, they shall either keep their own Act or take ours (Cheers.) And now sir, it is time I told you a secret y breakfast one half hour : and all the said artificers and labourers, between the midst of Mary in the morning until the night of the same day in and dinner.'

This "Time Bill," he it observed is for adult labourers—is a sort of universal law for every species of labour—(hear,)—and labour which at that time was wholly agricultural idleness, and that five or six hours a day of profitevery which or domestie. Contrast the wisdom-economy-philosophy-humanity and religion of such a law with the state of things under the Factory System with the project of Mr. Baines to work babies (is he a futher P) at eight years of age, and under, cotton factory, five, six, or seven hours a day ! to work children of eleven years old, or under eleven or twelve hours a day exclusive of meal times and rest in a Cotton Factory ! Where are we, Sir, and what has mammon made us, that a British christian legislature should declare children of 14, independent of their parents, free to mak their own contracts, to hire their own lodgings and to carry their labour to the Cotton Masters Market! Aye, and for the express purpose of making them, little girls of fourteen and under, independent labourers in this our happy state of continued approach to unrestricted freedom !! But I forhe Well, but passing by Baines and Baker, and th

other humane propounders of this new "benever lence" to the children of their fellow countrymer have we not a "Factories Regulation Act?" beneath the power of his sword, as that the *law* ought not now to step in between the power of the purse as welled by the capitalist, and the still en-thralled—the far worse enslaved freeman who has no-thing left him in the wide werld but what they call

[Concluded in the Eighth Page.]

DECEMBER 2, 1837.

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ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in affording a vehicle for the discussion of great

you were the *wisest* and the *best* of men : I wish you were the opponent of oppression, in all its va-rious shapes; and *really* and *truly* the guardian and protector of the poor and needy. I wish your Lordship would take care that no class of men should lay "burdens on other men's shoulders, which they would not like to to bear themselves," unrighteous decrees to take away, the nor make

right from the poor people." We are told, my Lord, that for Adam's siu, it was declared, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou was declared, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread until thou return to the ground." If this demonciation applies to Adam only, then have we nothing to do with it : but if his posterity be involved therein, then no one of us can claim exemption.— Supposing the latter to be the case, then, my Lord, we have to discover what quantity of labour the principles of nature require at our hands, for all be-read that quantity is imposed by man, on bis that quantity is imposed by man, on his man. I understand, my Lord, that it is now teriow man. I understand, my Lord, that it is now experimentally proved that a full grown labourer can, on the average, produce about five bushels of wheat in about sixty hours, or in a week, which is now worth about thirty-five shillings, and that the five fellow man. now worth about thirty-five shillings, and that the five bushels will amply supply the wants of a man, his wife, and three children. Now, then, my Lord, if one man can produce just enough to maintain such a family of five persons, what occasion is there for any part of the people of England to suffer want? but if this quantity be necessary for the support of such a family, in what a dreadful situation must such famil'es be in, as have not three fourths, half, or even one fourth of that quantity; and yet, owing to man of recentsr employment, or indequate waves want of regular employment, or inadequate wages, I know many such families; and should such families so placed, be obliged to sell their little all, go into a workhouse, and there be separated from all that they hold dear on earth, before they can obtain a morsel of bread? I hope, my Lord, you will swear that such things should never be whilstyou hold a ch efseatin the British Cabinet. Again, my Lord, if five bushels of wheat per week, or 260 per year, be enough to supply the wants of such a family, what need can there be for any such family to have two, four, eight, sixteen, thirty-two, or sixty-four times that quantity? Yet, my Lord, some of our public servants have more than any of these sums, which are all taken out of the taxes paid by the poor out of

are all taken out of the taxes paid by the poor out of their single shares. I hope, my Lord, you will again swear, that such enormous injustice and eru-eity shall no longer be practised in England. I can assure your Lordship that employment be-comes more and more precarious; and that wages are gradually reducing, without any corresponding reduction in the price of the necessaries of life. Hoping your Lordship will become a real pro-tector of the poor, and procure for them *x'* greater proportion of the good things which they produce. I remain, for the fourth time, your Lordship's very humble servant, JOHN KNIGHT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENT .-- I was about to have addressed myself to BAKER, to have asked him a few home questions: for the present, however, I will leave him to his private meditations; at the same time I would assure him that, if he performs his duty, he will cease to intrigue with BAINES and GARNET -he will relieve the with BAINES and GARNET -he will relieve the Leeds Common Council from listening to his per-petual prosing—he will let other people peep into the Beer Shops and Dram Shops—he will leave the rest of the "Council" to "spy" the Leede Police; and will at once betake himself to that occupation, for which the people pup him—the close and constant inspection of the Factories. My attention was drawn from BAKER, by the sweet melody which, last Monday, charmed our legislators; as the soothing sonnet flowed from the lips of our most gracious, and most lovely, but most deluded virgin Queen. "THE INTERNAL PEACE AND DOMESTIC TRANQUILLITY WHICH AT PRESENT HAPPILY

TRANQUILLITY WHICH AT PRESENT HAPPILY PREVAIL," being uttered in such "clear, impres-sive, and dignified" style by our Fairy Queen, must

have fallen on the ears of her listening Senators, like the words of a charmer. For a moment they would all forget the scenes of misery they had left in their different localities, and beholding the real sineerity with which the words were uttered by our virtuous On Sunday, the 12th instant, a meeting compos-of POWER, the Poor Law assistant Commissione WAGSTAFF, the Clerk to the Bradford Union,

a vehicle for the discussion of great Public Questions, they are not to be identified with the Sentiments or the Language of their several Correspondents. TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL. My LORD, I am now an old man, and have seen and thought much on the situation of the la-bouring classes; I have, before this, written three letters to your Lordship upon the subject, to which, I am sorry to say, I have not received one single line from your Lordship is pen. From the impor-tant situation which your Lordship holds, I wish you were the wiesest and the best of men : I wish you were the

he was aloft, in the false roof of the Court House, with the ladder after him, panting and bawling for a chaise, in which to make a safe retreat. British blood has been shed! Ballets have enter-cd the houses of the peaceful inhabitants of Bradford Her industrious and peaceful sons have been sabred in her streets! and all this in defiance of the advice of the magistrates! The Queen's troops have been assaulted! and yet the Queen is taught to talk about "Internal Peace and domestic Tranquility!" on the very day when her Majesty's Ministers had given orders for the beginning of a civil war! The Magistrates have been isulted and betrayed! The Guardians have been isulted and betrayed! The Guardians have been set at nought! and the rights foot ! and all this has been effected by the confoot! and all this has been effected by the con-spirators, at the Sun Inn, Bradford, on Sunday the

holders, if you wish to lower the funds and soon to abolish them, try to enforce the New Poor Law and "Bullet the Beggars." Landlords, if you wish to turn the fields of Yorkshire and Lancashire into fields of battle, try to enforce your New Poor Law, and "Bullet the Beggars." Whigs, if you wish to dig your own graves and to introduce the Irish systems of murder into England, try to enforce the New Poor Law and "Bullet the Beggars." WILCOCK, if me wish to serve a contradict the try further the server. 12th November ! It is time to enquire, whether, in addition to every other evil connected with the accursed New Poor Law, this nation is now to endure, that a tramping conspirator is to be salaried by the Crown, with conspirator is to be started by the Crown, with power to turn our peaceful and industrious manufac-turing towns into fields of battle? It is time that we ascertained whether the reformed laws of Eng-land allow a Minister of the crown to send a banditti of London policemen, with orders, to change their dresses and to become spies in any town the Minister mer phone. the Minister may choose ! It is high time that we now know whether the

It is high time that we now know when the the lives and the property of her Majesty's subjects are only held subject to the whim and caprice of a strolling conspirator ! It is indeed time that we know the worst—then

we can tell our beloved Queen the real truth, and thus save her from the snares which her Ministers tre laying for her. How all this shall be accomplished I will inform

you in my next letter. It is difficult to blame Englishmen who were

Gentlemen, I was about to conclude, but this

It is difficult to blame Englishmen who were indignant at the proceedings of conspirator POWER; but it is much to be regretted that the people insulted and maltreated the troops. They ought to have remembered that the soldiers were their friends; that they are brave men, and consequently humane. None of her Majesty's subjects are more decidedly averse to violence than the members of the army. None are more opposed to the interference of the military in support of the New Poor Law than the soldiers themselves. They know that it is a law which is intended, when their services expire to realize a new their services expire to real them and the is intended, when You know that I am the last man in the Queendom, to wish to deprive her Majecty's wardrobe of a single pin—or her kitchen of a single skewer—or her stable of a single straw. But then, her sub-jects ought not to starve and pine to death, whilst she is receiving from their toil £600,000 a year ! Truly, these Whigs are comical blades !—How like the chamelion !—one day, when they have a point to gain, they "groan at the Queen!"—They " re-fuse to pay taxes !"—They talk of " cutting off the Royal head!"—nextday—"presto—quick—begone," and they seem as loyal as other folks. Their point then was "the subjugation of the Throne i"—now, their services expire, to rob them of their pensions, to shut them up in bastiles, and to separate them from their wives and their children! They know that many old soldiers and sailors who have bled for their untry at WATERLOO, and TRAFALGAR, and country at WATERLOO, and IRAFALGAR, and other fights, have, by the officers of this accursed law, been robbed of their pensions, and have been imprisoned in union basiles !! They have read my letters in the London Dispatch ; and I know that they hate the accursed law. They know full well that the same principle which enables the Poor Law Commissioners to sell the hospitals, and alms houses, and town's cottages of the poor worn out labourers, must, when "carried out." enable these the Queen shall know all about it. She shall have a a copy of this letter. The same post which tells me that her Majesty is to have £600,000 a year brings me word "that tens of thousands of her faithful, loving subjects, are now pining, onfrom One to Two Pennies a day!" "That industrious Englishmen and Englishwonen are taken before the magistrates for begging, and are praying the magistrates to send them to common prizons, rather than immure them in Poor Law Bastiles !!"—This is all true—but the Whigs do not tell her Majesty these truths! If they did, she would seem to receive their golden bribe !—she would discharge them from her Royal presence !— she would indignantly exclaim "FIRST, LET MY LOYAL PEOPLE LIVE!" houses, and town's cottages of the poor worn out labourers, must, when "carried out," enable these three men to dispose of CHELSEA and GREENWICH Hospitals!! and they know also, that the FIENDS who could be so cruel and hardened as to sell and dispose of the former, would have no relentings when the retreats of the worn-out brave soldiers and miles were add to the become of the soldiers and

ling they were to use violence towards the people-nay, it is on record, that bricks and stones could not provoke them to retaliate. But the Whigs were bent on blood, and plied some of them with drink; yet even then they almost sued for quietness. The "base, bloody, and brutal Whigs of Bradford," were with which the words were uttered by our virtuous and confiding Queen, they would anticipate a prosperous and pleasant Session, and resolve to bury every factious feeling at the foot of a Throne adorned by so much loveliness, and filled by the re-ality of Royal and virtuous innocence. Yes, Gentlemen, the Queen was sincere in all she said—she had just witnessed the loyalty of hun-dreds of thousands of her devoted subjects; a loyalty nearly allied to adoration, because she is young, and beauteous, and virtuous, and kind, and loyalty nearly allied to adoration, because she is young, and beauteous, and virtuous, and kind, and condescending; she had just withdrawn herself from cheer them as brothers. It is the London police the rapturous plaudits of a million human beings, who gloried in their Sovereign Ludy, and who each possessed a heart warmed by blood of loyalty—ready to shed that blood in her defence. She had seen no misery, nor heard of any. She was herself a bright sun, illuminating, as she thought, a happy sphere; no work that blood in the defence is a sector with explored by the sector of the people, they were then "marked men." And it was soon found that their heads no voice told her of Britain's sorrow, though she is Britain's Queen! She believed that what she said was true, "that *internal peace* and domestic *tranquillity* at present happily prevail." Her Sena-tors were either bewitched by the presence of virgin minimum ar fourful to the total solution of the total tors were either bewitched by the presence of virgin majesty, or fearful to undeceive her; she still believes that she ascends the Throne, surrounded by a happy and a contented, as well as a loyal and an affectionate people. But, Gentlemen, is this the ther "caption" with a silver snull box, and the believes that she accends the 1 mone, surrounded by a happy and a contented, as well as a loyal and an affectionate people. But, Gentlemen, is this the fact? That her people are loyal, and brave, and affectionate, she may well believe; but are they happy? Are they contented too? If not, then is not treason, high freason, against her Majesty; to withhold the fact? Let us enquire then, are the people happy and contented? and should we find they are not, then let us devise some plan to sare the Queen from future sorrow, by telling her the truth. Hush, hush! what is that noise I hear, even while the Queen congratulates her Senators. The same breeze brings sounds of doleful import. The din of warriors' horses trampling on her subjects: The groans and yells of Englishmen goaded to des-pair by hunger! The clanking sound of sabres, mingled with the crash of stones and brickbats; followed by peals of musketry! drowned by the oaths and eurses of tea thousand Britons! and the death like silence! broken at intervals by curses and curses of tea thousand Britons! and then death like silence! broken at intervals by curses loud and deep, breathing out mad revenge on the base authors of that blody tragedy! These notes of discord mingle but harshly with the Royal strains. It is however true, that whilst our deluded Queen was congratulating herself on "peace and tranquil-lity," at the same moment, "The Three Kings," had commenced a civil war in her dominions. It is necessary now to ask, who are the immediate authors of the Bradford riot? "Tis easy answered, On Sunday, the 12th instant, a meeting composed of Powere, the Poor Law assistent Commissioner: most menial servant. And as to the Assistant Commissioners, a full LEAH, the Chairman of the Bradford Union, and other Guardians, (whose names I will very soon learn.) took place at the Sun Inn, BRADFORD. That meeting was illegal, both as to time and Queendom might know them. where Guardians, (whose names I will very soon herm, box place at the Star Jan, Balarborn, That meeting was illegal, both as to time some newspace weekly, so that the whole the weekly so the the so the the weekly the weekly the weekly so the the weekly the we

was in possession of these facts. He had given orders for the Queen's troops to march to the Bat-the of Baaprord, at the time when he had put into her Mnjesty's hands the Royal Speech about "internal peace and domestic tranquilly." Surely some Member of the House of Commons will en-quire into all these matters. If not, the people must. The guilty chief Conspirator Power, being afraid of the fire which he had kindled, dared not to face the men, and to juke the Pandock FLAG." The

Yours obediently, AN OLD MAN, That loves Fairplay Free-Market, Leeds, Nov. 27, 1837.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Nov. 24

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. LEAVY, JAMES, of the Kent Hotel, Herne Bay,

Kent, Innkeeper. LAYMAN, JAMES MILNER, of Sheffork, Bedfordshire, Surgeon.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

THOMAS, BENJAMIN, of Grove-street, Lisson Grove, cow-keeper.

BANKRUPTS. JOHN MOORE, of 14, Leather lane, Holborn, builder, Nov. 30. at 2, and Jan. 5, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptey: Mr. Abbott, official assig-nce; and Messrs. Badham and Downer, solicitors, 4, Verulum-buildings, Gray's inn. 4, Verulum-buildings, Gray's inn. OHN WILLIAM ARNOLD PARSONS, of 36, JOHN WILLIAM ARNOLD PARSONS, of 36, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, hosier, Nov.
29, at 12, and Jan. 5, at 11, at the Court of Bank-ruptcy: Mr. Goldsmid, official assignee, Iron-monger-lane, and Mr. Sarel, Berkeley-square.
WILLIAM HADNUTT, of William-street, Lam-beth-marsh, carpenter, Dec. 7, at 12, and Jan. 5, at 11, at the Court of Bankraptcy: Mr. G. Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Harpur, solicitor, Kennington-cross.
WILLIAM MALLET, of Lawrence-lane, Cheap-side, City, warehouseman, Dec. 5, at 11, and Jan. 5, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy? Mr. G. Gibson, official assignee, 72, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Fry and Loxley, solicitor, 80, Cheap-side.

enforce the New Poor Law and "Butlet the JOHN ROBERT CLARK, of Carlton, Roystone

JOHN ROBERT CLARK, of Carlton, Roystone, Yorkshiro, grocer, Dec. 8, at the Court house, Leeds, and Jan. 5, at the Court house, Wakefield : Mr. George Keir, solicitor, Barnsley; and Mr. Walter, Butterfield, solicitor, Gray's inn, London. FRANCIS SYMONDS, formerly of Earl Stonham and now of Bildestene, Soufolk, miller, Dec. 15, at 3, and Jan. 6, at 12, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Ipswich; Mr. John Marriott, solicitor, Stow-market; and Mr. Robert Marriott, solicitor, 7, Red Lion-sonare, London. Red Lion-square, London. OHN SLINGER, of Liverpool, wine merchant.

Dec. 7, and Jan. 5, at 1, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool; Mr. E. Chester, solicitor, 11, Staple Inn, London; and Mr. William Hinde, solicitor,

John-street, Liverpool. John-street, Liverpool. CHARLES JOAD MARRIOTT, of Leamington, Priors, Warwickshire, grocer, Dec. 13, and Jan, 5, at 12, at the Lansdown Hotel, Leamington Priors; Mr. W. Butterfield, 5, Gray's-inn-square, London; and Messts. Edwards and Venour, solicitors Leaminton Priors.

London; and Messys. Edwards and Venour, solicitors, Learninton Priors.
 WHLHAM WONFOR, of Chesterton, Cambridge-shire, innkceper, Dec. I, and Jan. 5, at 10, at the King's Head Inn, Cambridge; Mr. Ebenezer Foster, jun., solicitor, Cambridge; and Mr. Ed-mond Foster, solicitor, Cambridge; and Mr. Samuel DAVID JOHNSON, of Birmingham, draggist, Dec. 9, and Jan. 5, at 11, at the Union Inn, Bir-mingham: Messrs. Alexander and Co., solicitors, 60, Lincolu's inn, Loadon; and Mr. Samuel Danks, solicitor, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.
 EDW ARD CLARK, of Learnington Priors, War-wickshire, Dec. 13 and 14, and Jan. 5, at 1, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Learnington Priors; Messrs. R. G. and H. R. Burfoot, solicitors, 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London; and Messrs. Poole and Haymes, solicitors, Learnington Priors.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Bankruptcy. William Devey, of Holland-street, and of the Albion Coal Wharl, Christchurch, Surrey, coal merchant, Dec. 15, at 12. Edwin Cocker, of Wood-street, Dec. 15, at 12. Edwin Cocker, of Wood-street, City, hardwareman, December 22, at 1. Samuel Brady, of Kingston-upon-Thames, grocer, Decem-ber, 22, at 12. Robert Knowles, of Trump-street, City, warehouseman, December 26, at 1. Edward Fermor, of Hastings, brewer, December 15, at half-past 12. William Wigmore, Narrow-street, Limehouse, biscuit-maker, December 15, at half-past 1. Henry Staffell, of Stroed, Kent, druggist, December 16, at 11. John Richard Fisher, of 248, Regent-street, chinaman, December 16, at 12. William Marsham, late of Angel-court, Throg-morton-street, City, and of Middlesex-place, and Stewart's grove, Middlesex, broker, December 15, at 1. at 1.

at 1. In the country. William Jesse and William Thomas Jesse, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, tick-manufacturer, Jenerg 2., 193 at the Coorge Inn. Fromo. John Jones, of Carmarthen, grover, December, 23, at 11, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Wheetley Kist of Locats pino.forto-munificturer, Decem-Kirk, of Leeds, piano-forte-manufacturer, Decem ber 18, at 12, at the Court-house, Leeds. Richard Feltham, of Bath, oil-merchant, December 18, at 12, at the Castle and Ball Hotel, Bath. Edward Hainsworth, of Stanningley, Leeds, cloth-manu-facturer, February 14, at 12, at the Court-house, Leeds. James Kenworthy and John Kenworthy, of Quick, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, colton-manu-facturers, December 19, at 11, at the Commis-sioners'-rooms, Manchester. John Richard Evans, of Carmarthea, linen-draper, December 23, at 12, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. William Bentley the elder, of Glasgow, and William Bentley the younger, of Liverpool, mer-chants, December 19, at 12, at the Carendon-rooms, Liverpool. William Cattaral, of Liverpool, Court-house Lords Liverpool. William Cattaral, of Liverpool, merchant, December 21, at 1, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Robert Oakes, of Liverpool, painter, December, 20, at 3, at the Clarendonpanner, December, 20, at 5, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Allan Francis O'Neill, John O'Neill, and Francis O'Neill, of Liverpool, merchants, December 18, at 1, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Thomas Gregson, of Barnley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, December 22, at 11, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester John Fisher, of Manchester, calico-printer December 22, at 3, at the Commissioners -rooms

street, jeweller, December 5 and January 9, a twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. Mr. Pennell official assignce; and Mr. C. Boydell, solicitor, 28 Devonshire-street, Queen-square. RICHARD PALFREY, of 126, Wardour-street Oxford-street, fringe manufacturer, December 6 and January 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Mr. Goldsmid, official assignee, froamonger-lane; and Mr. Meredith, solicitor, 1, Heathcote-street, Mecklenburgh-square. THOMAS JAMES HOWARD, late of the Course and Discours Bandlingheau place.

George and Dragon, Buckingham-place, Fitzroy-square, licensed victualler, December 8, at one, and January 9, at eleven, at the Court of Baskruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Iroumonger-laue; and Mr. B. E. Willoughby, solicitor, Clifford's-Inn. WILLIAM COATES, of Nicholas-Iane, Lombard front and of Unexcited Libertra Libratice L w ILLIAM COATES, of Nicholas-Iane, Lombarr street, and of Upper John-street, Islington, bill-broker, Dec inber 9 and January 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey. Mr. G. Gibson, official assignee, 72, Basinghall-street; and Messrs Tomple and Bonner, solicitors, 16, Furnival's-Inn. RIGHARD MACDONALD SHOULS, of 1 Collementation (Comparison of Construction) RIGHARD MACDONALD SHOULS, of 1, Cullum-street, City, plumber. December 9 and January 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Mr. G. Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury ; and Mossrs, Hilleary, solicitors, 43, Lime-street. JOSEPH BEARDMORE and JOHN WALKER WATERHOUSE, now or late of Chesterfield, Derby-shire, lace-manufacturers, December 11 and January 9, at twelve, at the Castle Inn, Bekewell, Mr. Clarke, solicitor, Chesterfield, and Mr. H. G. Chitton.

9, at twelve, at the Castle Inn, Bekewell, Mr. Clarke, solicitor, Chancery-lame, London. JOHN DAWSON, late of Wortley, Leeds (but now a prisoner in the Castle of York.) clothemanu-facturer, December 7 and January 9, at cleven, at the Courthouse, Leeds. Messrs, Edwards and Wormald, solicitors, 2, Great James-street, London; and Mr. Samuel Lister Booth, solicitors, Leeds. BENJAMIN WORSWICK, of Clayton, Man-chester, victualler, December 14 and January 9, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Mesrs Barrett and Co., solicitor, Manchester. WILLIAM SHEPHARD. of Salford and Man-chester, manufacturer of bickromate of potash and

chester, manufacturer of bichromate of potash and leather-seller, December 12 and January 9, at ten at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester, Messrs, Bower and Back, solicitors, 46, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. James Barratt, jun., solicitor, Manchester.

Manchester, THOMAS TOWNSEND, of Trowbridge, Wilt-shire, innkeper, December 5 and January 9, at eleven, at the George Inn, Trowbridge. Messrs. Dax and Bicknell solicitors, 51, Lincohn's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. Rowland Rodney, solicitor, Trowbridge. JOHN WOOTON, of Blandford Forum, Dorset-birg accel, packer, Docember 7 and January 9 at shire, coach-maker, December 7 and January 9, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Blandford Foram, Mr. William Cole Fincham, solicitor, Blandford Forum; and Mr. Daniel Stone, solicitor, 68, Chan-

WILLIAM PITT, of Kidderminster, grocer, December 7 and January 9, at eleven, at the Black Horse-Inn, Kudderminster, Mr. John Dangerlich, solicitor, 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. William Brinton, solicitor, Kidderminster.

DIVIDENDS.

William Brinton, solicitor, Kidderminster.
DIVIDENDS.
Jan. 15, W. Devey, Holland-street. Christchurch, Surrey, coal-merchant. Dec. 22. J. Viney, Corn-hill, tailor. Dec. 21, W Jeffery, Little Chester-street, Belgrave-square, dealer in horses. Dec. 21, H. Upward, Great St. Helen's, wine-merchant. Dec. 19, T. Halls, Bell-yard, Gracechurch-street, vietnaller. Dec. 19, R. Jewesson, Fenchurch-street, merchant. Dec. 19, T. Clark, Lamb's Conduit-street and Oxford-street, boot-maker, Dec. 19, R. Felton, Vietualling-office-square, Tower hill, licensed-vietnalling-office-square, Tower hill, licensed-vietnalling-office-square, Tower hill, licensed-vietnalling-office-square, Tower hill, Marker Dec. 21, Alexanders, Wat-ford, Hertfordshire, butcher, Dec. 19, J. Samders, Wat-ford, Hertfordshire, butcher, Dec. 19, T. Malby, LawrencePountney-hill, 'andUpperSide Waterloo-bridge, Surrey, lead-merchant. Dec. 19, W. Boosey, Chatham, miller. Dec. 20, D. Morphew, Dover, chymist. Dec. 21, Alexander and Co., Calcutta, merchants. Dec. 19, E. Bryant, George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant. Dec. 20, A. Knox, Maddox-street, Hanoyer-square, tailor. Dec. 20, J. Laughton, Lisson-grove, linea-draper. Dec. 21, R. Morgan, Southamyton-row, Russell-square, Linear-draper. Dec. 21, J. Williams, Cardiff, draper. Dec. 21, W. Harward and C. Hellier, Long-acre, carriage-builders.--Dec. 19, F. W. Harris, Hatton-garden, general hardware factor. Dec. 21, W. Parker, Steel-yurd, Upper Thames-street, lead merchants. Dec. 19, E. Cockett, Black-heath-road, Kent, groeer. Dec. 19, H. Hutchinson, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, master-mariner. Dec. 20, E. Brown, J. and T. Dayy, Culliampton, Devonshire, woollen-manufacturers. Dec. 22, T. Reach, Munchester, innen-Draper, Dec. 19, J. Chiesman, Leads, vic-tualler, Dec. 19, T. Fowler, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, butcher. Dec. 21, J. Coombe, Exeter, ironnonger, Jan. 12, E. Jones, Bristol, alkali-dealer. Dec. 20, J. Ham, Temple Ballash, Wawickslire, farmer. Dec. 21, J. Wright, jun., Stock

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of DRITISH CORN and GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the Lossdar market, during the week ending Nev. 21:--Wheat 5,441 qzs. 56s. 9d. Barley 10,216 qrs. 32s. 32. Oats 25,570 qrs. 21s. 7d. Benns 1,620 qrs. 35s. 1d. Pens 1,477 qrs. 36s. 5d. Rye 55 qrs. 29s. 2d.

IMPERIA											141	20
										ans		
Week ending 6th Oct.	55	9	30	2	22	8	32	5	40	3	36	10
13th "	53	6	29	9	21	9	32	7	38	10	Sa	5
20th **	51	8	30	100	23	3	30	2	36	10	34	22
27th **										8		
3d Nov.										7		
10th 4	52	11	30	1	21	12	31	1	36	7	35	de
D all (a all 17th will he			30								35	
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last six weeks	59	·R.	30	1.4	21		an	a	30	10	22	T
Duties										6		
Do. on grain from British	100	Č,	10		1.0	1	64		10		10	
Possessions out of	10		1.1		100	1.1	21	21			6. S.	0

THE WATERSIDE POTATO MARKET .-- Nov. 27th. The market is thinly supplied, and the buyers are both to purchase until the expected fleet from north shall arrive.

1	S. S.	afelie fatif man in final	10.
d	York Reds (per fon) 60 a 70	Shaws (per ton)40 a	50
21.1	Scotch Reds	Devon Reds	655
	Kidneys	Jersey Whites 40 a	45
1	Kidneys	Blues	60

:d 1-	HAV A	ND STRAW	per load of 36 tru	and and a second	-
6.1	Smithfield.	P. R. P. R. 1	Whitechanal	800	
ie 1	Hay Clover Straw	. 4 5a5 5	Hay	. 4 5a5	5
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-	Hay	. 4 10 a a 8	Hay	· 4 4n.5	5
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у.	Straw	. 1 10 8 2 2	Straw	. 1 10 a 1	19

LEATHER (per lb.)

d. d.	5 5
lides, 30 a 401bs. 104a13	German Horse Hides 10 a 21
40 a 50lbs 12 a 15	Spanish Horse Hides 12 = 28
50 a 60lbs 18 a 17	Calf Skins, 30 a 40 lbs.
ides 10 a 13	(dozen.)
Butts 16 a 17	Ditto, 40 a 50 lbs 15 a 2%
h Butts 14 a 24	Ditto, 50 a 60 lbs 16 a 21
n Butts 13 a 18	
n Hides 10 a 12	
ng Hides 101a 14	Ditto, Small
Shaved 12 a 13	Kips 10 n 15
addlers' Hides 14 a 15	
h Horse Hides., 9 a 13	Bellies 6a &
an Area secondaria (a Marcu	Shoulders
	Contraction and a service

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 27. Sour HEIFIED CAT the branch our market this owning was somewhat less than exhibited here on this day "unight, no improvement took place in the domand for Best

The second secon

herved from the satule longers, we, which a short distance com-hermeter of the supply of sheep were composed of the af from equal numbers of Southdowns, old and new Leicesters, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, and old Lincolns; the remainder, Jonreds, Somersets, polled Gloncesters, and Welch Sheep, visih, 600 from Boston, 90 from Hull, and 100 from Scotland by sets.

 Per stone of 8bs. to sink the offal.
 s. d.
 d.

 d.

 <th d.< to 21s. each. Porkers, neat and small, 4s 10d to 5s 54

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (Monday)

SPICES.

.... 5 0 a 5 5

THE NORTHERN STAR.

offer her Majeste £600,000 a-year know all this, and still refuse to give the people bread ! She will then "be every inch a Queen," and make her denders feel her power. I must, however, conclude, or you will be angry to no more at present, from a real hater of treas

and bullets. RICHARD OASTLER. Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, Nov. 24, 1837. P. S. Do excuse me; another word and for the present I have done. My letters also inform me "that the Poor Law Commissioners have made honourable mention of my name in their *third* Re-port." How I wish for a copy! Had they been gentlemen, they would have sent me one. I won-der if "King LEWIS" has reported his corres-order with third of the interview of the transmission.

Beggars." But, remember the LONDON POLICE cannot enforce it for you; remember that the BRITISH ARMY will not. No, no. Ye "Base, bloody, and brutal Whigs," you must do it yourselves, or send over for a million of your friend NICHOLAS'S

Russian barbarians, and then—what then? Wait till I tell you. Whigs, you have eternally degraded your-selves; your "blood money" has purchased for you eternal infamy, and your self-delusions "about the People of the West-Riding, and the New Poor Law," stamps you for ever as fools. So, for the present, farewell.

then was "the subjugation of the Throne ;"-now, their point is "the starvation of the people." But the Queen shall know all about it. She shall have a

LOYAL PEOPLE LIVE !" Though the Whigs hide the truth from our lovely Queen, she shall know it all. Yes, she shall know it all a very she shall know it all a very she shall know it all subjects are im-

risoned for hegging a piece of bread for their unishing children !---that mothers, in England, have

enter the dreadful bastiles, and he separated alive from their babes ! She shall know that the men

killed themselves, because they could not bear

Wait

Russian barbarians, and then-what then?

pondence with a friend of mine, "about depriving me, and his tenants of bread, if we still dare to re I shall see sometime sist his infernal majesty ?" sust his internal majesty?" I shall see somotime. Or, if the "Three Kings" have "reported" all about the "Spy," which their infernal majestics have sent to watch my movements? I shall soon know, or, if they have "reported" all conversa-tions and correspondence, between themselves and Squire SWAIN, and Constable Mallinson, about the *London Police* being sent to Huddersfield, and about forcing that union to yield to the triple headed monster? If they have net-I must try to get it out of them some how. So SWAIN and Mallinson must look to it, and so must the Commissioners. By the bye, I see BAINES says that the HUDDERS FIELD Poor Law Union is to be given up. Thank God for that; and that the different districts in that "Union" are to be "attached to the Halifax, Bradford, and Barnsley Unions." More thanks for that. Those three Unions will then very soon be dissolved; that is certain; for it is still true, that " a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump;" al-though Mr. Conspirator POWER runs up and down, amongst the Whigs laughing and chuckling over poor Oastlor, with-"The Commissionershave outwitted OASTLER, and have contrived to introduce the New Poor Law into Huddersfield in spite of him." POWER, don't shout just now-you are no yet out of the wood.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENT,-I am an old, man and have known Leeds onger than either of you. I can remember when longer than either of you. I can remember when, under the old "rotten system" a man might walk about his business without being "spy-ed" after by the blue-coated gentry. When a man, in those days, had paid the government for the "right" to sell a glass of ale, he was not bound to inquire into the "moral character of his customers. If he or she behaved correctly all was right. But now, when the "conscientious " people have got the lead, if I walk about my business, I must pay for a "spy" to watch me and tell the " pious" Beard what I am doins. And about my business, I must pay for a "spy" to watch me and tell the "pious" Beard what I am doing. And if I happen to be a publican, before I sell three-halfpenny worth of ale, I must know whether my customer be a good "moral" character; and the Police are to be the judges! The Police Judges of moral character!! Good God, what are we come to 1 Set a thief to catch a thief, is an old proverb; but now, in these "new" days, when we have paid the government for our right to sell a glass of ale, we are obliged to ask the thief-catcher whether our customer be honeit!!

CERTIFICATES-DECEMBER 15.

Manchester.

CERTIFICATES-DECEMBER 15. Samuel Savaker, of Great Ealing, Middlesex, and of Conbrook, Buckinghamshire, linen-draper, Charles Burfield the elder, of Fennings'-wharf, Tooley-street, merchant. Henry Greenhill, of Philpot-lane, City, and of High-street, Gravesend, tea-dealer. Charles Sanderson, of Princess-street, Hanover-square, hotel-keeper. William Henry Sugden, of Leeds, linen-draper. John Griffiths, of Swansea, victualler. Robert Robson and John Prudhoe Robson, of Newcastle-apon-Tyne, builders. Elward Sinclair, late of Monkseaton, Northumberland, but now of North Shields, common-brewer. William Audley, of Newcastle-inder-Lyne, cabinet-maker. Thomas Maltby, of Lawrence Pominey-Hill, City, and Upper-side Waterloo-bridge, led-merchant. Peter Fish, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square, boot-manufacturer.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIP. George Wilford and Charles Wighton, formerly of the Golden Anchor, Saffron-hill, licensed victuallers Robert Hammond Jackson and Charles Latham Robert Hammond Jackson and Charles Landau, of Bennetl-street, Greenwich, brewers, Charles Wordman and Joseph Roberts, of Stanningley, Yorkshite, stone masons. Henry Crossley and Frederick Watkins, of Church-street, Deptford, curriers. James Slater and Henry Slater, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, engineers. George Hutton and Henry Hemming, of Bidford, War-vict-birg, Busen Graness. Benjamin Sbirley and Hatton and Henry Hemming, of Bidford, War-wickshire, linen drapers. Benjamin Shirley and Henry Banks, of Attercliffe, Yorkshire, millers. William Williams and Thomas Taylor, of East Retford, stay makers. William Potts, Thomas Farnworkh, and James Wolfenden, of Salford, Lancastire, engravers, (so far as regards William Potts)—James Bottomley and Joseph Dyson, of Rastrick, masons. Samuel Thomas Gilbert and Daniel N cholls Brough, of Exeter, linen drapers. Michael Jones and Nathaniel Wrench, of 9, Great Coram-street, Russell-square, grocers. Charles Barnes and George Barnes, of Hales-worth and Stradbrook, Suitolk, grocers. Skeen Charles Barnes and George Barnes, of Hales-worth and Stradbrook, Suitolk, grocers. Skeen and Roberts, 2. Jeffery's-sequare, mahogany brokers. James Pickering and Samuel Waters, of Leicester, carriers. John Page and Edward John Jones, newsmen. John Mills and George Robertson, of Liverpool, ship chandlers. Clarke Acramaus, Maze, and Co., of Bristol, and else-where (so far as regards William Edward Acraman and Alfred John Acraman.) Thomas Chew and and William Vorley, Little Moorfields, stable keepers. Nathaniel Hinchliffe and George Cooke, of Chelsea and Golden square, paper stainers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, NOV. 21.

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{Darbadoes, chicold 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \text{Correct.} \\ \text{Jamaica, Fine 110 & 0 a 124 & 0 \\ \text{Middling, ... 100 & 0 a 109 \\ \text{Ordinary.... 78 & 0 a 99 \\ \text{Demerara and} \\ \text{Berbice good} \\ \text{Middling, ... 106 & 0 a 114 \\ \text{Mace} \\ \text{Mutags (un- 2 & 8 & 4 & 4 \\ \text{Nutmegs (un- 2 & 8 & 5 & 5 \\ \text{Nutmegs (un- 2 & 8 & 5 & 5 \\ \text{Server and fine} \\ \text{Server and fine} \\ \end{array} }$

Bristol, B

ERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Dec. 19. W. Hole, Bath, Scrivener. D. Smith, Addle-cum-Chole, Bard, Scrivener, D. Smith, Addie-Cull-Eccup, Vorkshire, corn-miller, G.S. Davenport, Chester, woollen-draper. J. Hickman, All Stret-ton, Shropshire, hop-merchant. P. M. Chitty, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, scrivener. T. Bruford, Bristol, coach-builder.

Bristol, coach-builder.
PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.
and J. Hewitt, West Derby Lancashire, joiners.
I. Hudson, J. Hennell, and E. C. Williams, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, silk manufac-thrers. Champ and Co., Bristol, tobacco-dealers.
J. Lewis and R. Blundy, Royston, Yorkshire, corn-millers. S. and D. Wright, Leeds, bobbin-turners. J. J. and T. Eden, Devizes, coach-makers. R. E. J. and S. Lonsdale, Regent-street, haviors as function screared at Longdale. N I and E. T. F. Dickenson and J. Fletcher, London, general commission agents. Rathbone and Hancock, Tunstall, Staffordshire, china-manufacturers. Bannatyne, Miller, and Co., Manchester, calico-printers. Aspinall, Browne, and Co., Sydney and London, and Aspinall, Browne, and Aspinall, Liverpool; as far as regards T. U. Ryder. J. Day and Co., Batley Carr, Yorkshire, mill-owners; as far as regards R. Machell. Healey and Davis, Brixton-hill, ironmongers. Tomlin and Shepherd, Leicester, cutlers. Goulstone and Castle, Bristol, school-masters. Petrie, and Co., Shipwights.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 27. oderately good supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans,

HIDES (per lb.) Makers. R. E. J. and T. Eden, Devizes, coach-hosiers, as far as regards J. Lonsdale, Regent-street, Rogers, Gray Eagle-street, Spitalfields, provision-merchants; as far as regards N. Rogers. H. Bailey and Co., Hulme, Lancashire, boat-builders. T. F. Dickenson and J. Fletcher, London, general commission agents. Rathbone and Hancock.
 Witechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 8d. In commission of Siles.
 s. d.
 \$5.

 Town Tallow (per ewt) 48
 0
 Graves
 \$5.

 Russia do (Candie)...43
 6
 Good Dregs
 \$5.

 White do.
 0
 0
 Mould Candles
 \$6.

 Staff
 33
 0
 Store do.
 \$6.

 Rough do
 22
 0
 Inferior ditto.
 \$6.

and some the second second

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. TERSDAY EVENING, NOV. 35. The demand for cotton has been very moderate this work; and prices of nearly all descriptions has declined fully ith per-b. The sales since Friday only amount to about 5,000 beings, dl to the trade.—The imports reported since Friday are frage-the United States, 3,092 begs; from Manilla, 371; torad, M63 bags. .463 bags.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 27. A moderately good supply of Wheat, Barley, Beana, and Fees was on each this moring from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but the beisterous state of the weather latterly has kept back only a few vessels have arrived. Irom Iroland since Friday. These will be an environment of the state of the weather latterly has kept back only a few vessels have arrived. Irom Iroland since Friday. These of this day set anight, in some instances for really select any general; secondary qualities met a hir demaad without any improvement in value. Od foreign free Wheat did not prices at full as much money. Flour was without alteration in there are this improvement, but this was held with firm-ress at full as much money. Flour was without alteration in there are any secondary qualities, whilst inferior samples were the time distribution can be gooded in the value of the best mailing and intermediate qualities, whilst inferior samples were the time of frequest. The best boiling and maple flous were taken of frequest at about the rates of this day set moderate intermediate out the rates of this day set mich the states of frequest at the time to be set mailed states at last of means is prime Gera, in the absence of the articipated arrively, has been held at rather more money, but paid only attend to coase use held at a taken more money, but paid only attend to coase use to held at a taken more money, but paid only attend to coase use to held at a taken more money, but paid only attend to coase user, held on higher time. Linseed and Rays even much the same in value, the latter continuing to be attend to coase users, showing little disposition to unrease at held our constructions showing little disposition to contact states are noted at a taken the latter continuing to be even stocks. Nothing passing worthy of notice in Cloversed. Increase of imports as compared with same period last year, bags 6,312 EXPORTS IN 1837. American, 49,820-Brazil, 5,191-East Indies, 70,852 Total in 1837 . . . 123,863 bags. Same period in 1836 . . . 95,160 MANCHESTER CORN EXCHASGE, Saturday, Nov.25. The trade during the week has evinced a little more anima-tion, and the previous currency has been generally supported. Our market this day is well attanded by buyers, and there is an improved inquiry for the leading articles of the trade. There is a fair business doing in wheat at prices rathere exceeding our last quotations. Flour met a botter demand, and is fully as dear. Oats and outmed are bott in very fair equest, and rather better sold. Other articles without alteration.

CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE.

8

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesqay, Nov. 28 .-

[Concluded from our Sixth Fage.] notice gave us again the same items, BAKER'S items! BAINES, items! When I first read it, I thought it was a hoax; I smoked another pipe, and then I fancied that BAINES was intriguing with

HUDDERSFIELD MEETING.

WRIGGLESWORTH for a grand shew off in Parlia-ment—i. e. to get a Petition from a snug hole and corner meeting, in the Saddle Inn, Leeds, for an Eleven Hours Bill, and go to Parliament with it, and

shew it up as "the universal petition of the Factory masters and Factory hands, of the United King-

dom !!" (Shame.) I went to Leeds, and found that it was even so. But I discovered that the Old

BAINES' own authority, that the division was twenty to one. (Loud cheers.) (Mr. Oastler then presented two papers to the meeting.) Look here,

Whigs-here is your master's sign manual-"EDWARD BAINES, CHAIRMAN." You remember

that BAINES once said-" If that fool Oastler should ever persuade any member of Parliament to be so

silly as to introduce the Ten Hours' Bill into the House of Commons, both he and his bill would be

instantly laughed out of the House." You remem-ber that, Whigs? (Yes, yes.) Now, look here, you know his writing? These papers are petitions to the Lords and Commons for a Ten Hour's Bill

igned EDWARD BAINES, CHAIRMAN. (Laughter

and cheers.) When this petition is presented by LORD ASHLEY, Oh! what a laugh there will be,

LORD ASHLEY, On t what a high there will be, and one member, at least, will then be "laughed out" to folfil the prophecy of BAINES. (Loud laughter and cheers.) Now, Whigs, who is the fool—Baines or I?—(Loud cheers.) But since the Leeds meet-ing BAINES has been "reflecting." Had he been, wise, he would have "reflected" before—and now

throws BAKER and poor WRIGGLESWORTH

overboard. They are monsters. A child of eight years is too young to work," and so forth, says

ages, by reducing the time of labour. Now, he agrees

that the hours of labour may be reduced, without

Hours' Bill obtained.—(Thunders of applause.) But "we are to have war to the knife," says LORD JOHN RUSSELL. Be it so-Yes, I am informed that

LORD JOHN RUSSELL at the instigation of the three infernal Kings, has written to the Magistrates of BRADFORD, to say, "The battle shall be fought through at Bradford. That troops to any amount

shall be marched on that devoted town .- " Be it so

Lord JOHN, usher in the reign of your Virgir Queen, with streams of English blood !! Yes, be i

Yes, be i

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesqay, Nov. 28-There is this week a fair supply of frish flour; but of all the articles of the trade, the imports are light. The con-station of the grain have been more difficult to pur-chase. English new white is selling at 8. 3d. to 5s. 6d. there is a new line is selling at 8. 3d. to 5s. 6d. the of the grain have been more difficult to pur-chase. English new white is selling at 8. 3d. to 5s. 6d. the of the grain have been more difficult to pur-chase. English new realized 7s. 9d.; and good runs have here the new line of the grain have been and the selling at 15 and for 70lbs. Flour has commanded full the rates of last and east marks 4fs. to 45s. etc. 25. 9d. Oats have gone off here the marks 4fs. to 45s. etc. 25. 0ds have gone off here the marks 4fs. to 3s. 6d. per 46lbs. of these there is a dextr marks 4fs. to 3s. 6d. per 46lbs. The supply of English barler base found and the faces. The supply of English barler base found and the faces of last have been all at 6. do to 16. 104. Per 60lbs. Prices of grading barler are invaried. Beams are generally is after the set of the faces of frish and Secton saitable for after faces of good Baltic consist of 475 quarters; some futher faces of good Baltic to is. 7d. per 70lbs. The supples of bonded wheat consist of 475 quarters; some futher faces are rapidly reducing; they are solling at 22s. to 3s, have been sold at 4d. do is 10d. per 60lbs. The supples of bonded wheat consist of 475 quarters; some futher facts of good Baltic to is. 7d. per 70lbs. The supples of bonded wheat consist of 475 quarters; some futher facts of good Baltic the marks of the barghes of new wheat protes of bonded wheat consist of 475 quarters; some futher facts, dis the fact her are per 70lbs. The supples of new wheat protes of good Baltic the marks of the marks was bare, rather ex-forming and the in how of samples of new wheat protes of bonded wheat consist of 475 quarters; some futher fates, at 4s. 4d. to is. 7d. per 70lbs. Other

SETTLE FORTNIGHT FAIR, Nov. 27. We had only a thin show of Cattle at this day's market, but a good show of prime Sheep. Beef sold well, at rather an advance in price, and Sheep were sold freely at much the same prices as last fair.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 27. Our susply of Fat Stock was not large, but it was equa the demand, as the market was a heavy one, and many of best Sheep remained unseld. Well fed Beel was readily a No alteration can be quoted in prices.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, Nev. 25. Wheat, White, old, 58s. to 62s.; new, 49s. to 52s.; 1 s. to 55s.; new, 47s. to 49s.; Barley, 28s. to 31s. ans, 4s. 6d. to 5s. per bushel; Oats, 12d. to 13d. per

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Nov. 28 .- The arrival of LEEDS CORN MARKET, Now, 28.— The arrival of Wheat to this day's market, is large, but some quan-ity having been disposed of last week, the quantity shown to-day is only moderate; other kinds of grain much the same. There has been a fair demand for Wheat at last week's prices, and in some instances rather more has been made. The best Barley fully maintains its price, the same day fully maintains its price; the secondary qualities little alteration. Oats are scorce, and are \$d. to 1d. per stone higher. Shelling rather dearer. Beans much the same. Rapeseed dull sale.

HULL CORN MARKET, Nov. 28 .- We had only : HULL CORN MARKET, Nov. 28.—We had only a thin attendance at our market to-day, and the Wheat trade was firm for fresh Old and dry New sam-ples, at an advance of about 1s, per qr. over the rates of this day week.—The supply of Barley was fully equal to the demand, and last week's prices were hardly supported.—In Beans and Peas no alteration. Oast fully maintain their value. Rape-act and biocreat are each in better domand, at fully last week's ensure last week's currency.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 29 .- We had a fair supply of Stock at market of both descriptions this morning, with a good attendance of buyers. The market was very steady in prices from last The market was very steady in prices from last market. Beef, 5s. 6d, to 6s. per stone; Mutton, 6d. per lb. Beasts, 550; Sheep, 5600. There was a good show of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

Skipton .- CATTLE MARKET, Nov. 27 .- We had r "Support.—CATTLE MARKET, 100, 27.— 10 Indu a tolerable shew of fat Stock, which proved equal to the demand. Well-fed Beasts sold readily, while inferior ones remained unsold. The demand for good Mutton was not large. Prices were much the same as last fortnight. Good present calving Correctioned high version.—(Loud cheers.) Yes, and now, I swear I will never leave it fill I die, or till the winor. But obtained.—(Thunders of applause.) But Cows fetched high prices.

BRADFORD MARKET.—There was a good demand for all sorts of Combing Wool with a better price. Yarns have advanced from 6d. to 1s, per gross. This of course checks the sale. More Pieces have been sold to day than of late, and the stocks of middle qualitities and six quarters are fast dimi-nishing. There were some purchasers from the United Stotes. nishing. The United States.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

T HURSDAY, Nov. 23.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Southampton, signed by 1,300 of the inhabitants, complaining of the working of the apprentice system in the West India Colonies, and praying for the entire and immediate emancipation of the negro. His Lordship referred to the Island of Antigua for a corroboration of the assumption of the petitions, that an immediate transition from slavery to absothat an immediate transition from slavery to anso-lute freedom was as necessary as wise. He thought they might fairly call upon Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands, to show cause why they had not followed the wise, humane, and noble example set them by the Island of Antigua.

EXTENSION OF THE SUFFRAGE.

Short-Time Committee were wide awake and you know how they fought and conquered BAINES even on his own dung-hill. Yes, BAINES was chairman, in his own town, at The Duke of NORFOLK presented a petition from Sheffield, complaining of the rate-paying and registration clauses of the Reform Bill, and praying a meeting of his own calling, and it was carried against him for a Ten Hour's Bill by twenty to one—yes, by twenty to one Whigs, hear that,—the Mercury said by six to one-and yet hear it, Whigs, that you may tell your leader, I have it at home, under

Lord BROUGHAM .- My Lords, I have been Lord BROUGHAM.—My Lords, I have been rquested by the gentlemen who have signed the petition presented by my noble friend to support it, which I do with much pleasure. I feel that I should not be doing justice to the opinions which I hold on these subjects if I did not add, that I do not think, that these corrections—(Hear, hear,)—that these amendments, or that any corrections or any amend-ments in the mere details of the Reform Act will suffice to render the measure particularly and cer-tainly adequate to the great end—the great view which was entertained by those who framed—by those who supported—by those who adopted that Bill, namely the securing to the people of this coun-try a free and full representation in the Commons Honse of Parliament. I will not at present, my Lords, enter into the details of what I believe to be the necessary amendments which that Act has been proved by experience to require—which experience. proved by experience to require-which experience my Lords, has shown the absolute necessity making in some of the fundamental principles of that Bill. (Cries of hear, hear.) I mean especially that Bin. (ordes of heat, heat,) I mean especially, my Lords, the extension of the elective franchise. My Lords, I am seriously aware of the necessity of an extension of that right to the people, as I was of the necessity of the Reform Bill at the time it was proposed and adopted. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET BILL.

BAINES, and so say I-and so says every father save BAKER and WRIGGLESWORTH, and the IMPRISONMENT FOR DEET BILL. The Lord CHANCELLOR said that in the moving the first reading of a bill for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, except in cases of fraud, he apprehended that at the present stage his psoposi-tion would not give rise to any discussion. Last session a bill was brought from the Commons on the 4th of July, but as the proregation took place on the 17th of that month, it was obviously impossible to proceed with it. The bill which he held in his hand was similar to the bill brought up from the Commons last session. As it was desirable their Lordships should have time to consider it before the second reading, he would popose that it should not be read a second time autil Tuesday, the 5th of Decembr. He then moved that the bill should be minority at the Leeds meeting. BAINES also tells you that we Ten Hours' men are tyrants, and that the peratives must blame us for the extent of their abour! Silly man! how can we be blamed for *long* ours, when it is he who forces the people to b vorking twelve hours, and we are always praying for ten hours ! But, says he, " Parliament would give us an Eleven Hours' Bill, but they will not give a Ten Hours' Bill." What does BAINES, after all, suppose that we shall believe him when he tells us that he, a man who has shown such woeful that he, a man who has shown such world ignorance on this subject, has got into the secrets of the Queen, and of Lord Melbourne, and of the Duke of Wellington, and of Lord John Russell, and of Sir Robert Peel, and all the leaders of the two Houses? Impossible! BAINES has, however, settled another question. You know how he has abused me, and charged me "with wishing to lower your wrong threads the time of behow North the average He then moved that the bill should be

read a first time. After considerable discussion, the motion of the Lord Chancellor was agreed to, and the second read-ing fixed for the first Tuesday in Docember. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

The house met at four o'clock, when the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Haddington, and the Earl of Munster took the oaths. At five o'clock the LORD CHANCELLOR took his

Lord ABINGER laid a bill on the table, which

that the hours of labour may be reduced, without reducing wages. So that question is now for ever settled. [Mr. Oastler proceeded at great length to urge the people to increased exertion, and then said,]—but the Poor Law question is a part of the Factory Question. The Factory Inspectors in their reports are constantly mixing them—so now I, the "King," proclaim, that the "agitation" of those two questions shall be one.—(Loud cheers.) Yes, yes, I have been dragged into the field by BAINES, and now, I swear I will never leave it till I die, or till the New Poor Law is repealed, and the Ten was read a first time, but, from the low tone which he spoke, we could not catch the title of it.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

The Earl of YARBOROUGH presented a petition The Earl of YAKBOROUGH presented a petition from the inhabitants of Lincoln, in favour of vote by sallot in the election of members of the other house of parliament. The noble earl stated that he con-curred in the prayer of the petition, and that if the subject came before their lordships house a measure providing for it would have his assent.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from the provost and magistrates of Glasgow, and from the councillors of that city, praying that a law should be passed to throw open and give free admission to all edifices containing works of art which belonged to the public.

 mining. There were some purchasers from the function of main the void of year Virgin down were some purchasers from the function of main the void of year Virgin down were some function of the public.
 Dewsmury Chorna MARKET, MONDAY, NON 27, NON 27, This market wis exceeding year the function of the function regrand be found to suit in Saxony of Plassa, but certainly not in this free country. (Hear, hear.) He did not want the government to say that religion should constitute a part of the system of education, but he called on them not to bring forward any measure which would exclude religion from our schools.-(Hear. hear.) chools.--(Hear, hear.) Lord de SAUMAREZ cordially supported the of committees was the want of a knowledge of the Lod BROUGHAM did not believe that on the part of her Majesty's Government, or any other association of men, in office or out of office, be they association of meth, in once of out of once, we dep corporate or otherwise, or that on the part of any individual who had the diffusion of education at heart, there existed any intention of promoting or introducing any legislative measure of education, making it compulsory on the people, or which would exclude religious instruction from schools. The Noble Lord after some further observations, a head to be received a position from Schools. The Noble Lord after some influer observations, concluded by presenting a petition from Sheffield, signed by 12,000 persons, praying for such a national system of education as would physically, morally, and intellectually clevate the great mass of the people of this country. MONDAY, Nov. 27.

Inder the Post Office of Great Britain, who voted at the late election,—the names of the candidates for whom they voted, and whether any of those persons were dismissed in consequence of so voting.
SPIRIT LICENCES.
Mr. GIBSON presented a petition from Belfast, calling the attention of the Hoise to a certain section of the Excise Spirit Licences Act, and braying that the sale of spiritrois liquors on the sabbath-day might be altogether prohibited.
Colonel VERNER gave notice that he would on wednesday move for a return of the correspondence which took place between himself and the Irish Government, relative to the dismissal of a certain magistrate from the Commission of the Peace and the Deputy-Lieutenancy in the County of Tyrone.
Mr. GIBSON presented a petition from Belfast, fraying for the Abolition of Oaths in certain cases.
ROVAL NAVY

ROYAL NAVY. Captain DUNDAS moved for a return of the number of mates who had passed their examination in the Royal Navy on the 1st of January, 1837, and the names of the ships in which they served; also, a return of the names of the midshipmen and volum teers of the first class, who will have passed up to the 1st of January, 1838, also a return amount of freight-money received under the new act by Green-wich Hospital. BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. ROYAL NAVY.

BURNING OF THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. Sir F. POLLOCK gave notice that on Tuesday next their attention would be called to the report of the select committee on the loss sustained by the late Speaker and the officers of that house in consenence of the fire, with a view to effect the consider-tion of their claims by that house. The report had een presented last session, but had not been printed; would now move, therefore, that it be printed.

Ordered. MUNICPAL OFFICERS' DECLARATION BILL. Mr. BAINES brought up to this bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

THE ELECTORIAL FRANCHISE.

THE ELECTORIAL FRANCHISE. Mr. HUME gave notice that on Thursday next he, would move for an alphabetical return for every county, city, and borough in England and Wales, of the numes of electors registered in the years 1836 and 1837, and a similar return from Scotland and Ireland; also a return of the number of electors actually polled for every county, city, and borough in the United Kingdom, where a contested election had occurred. had occurred.

THE CANADAS. Mr. HUME gave notice that on the same day h

negatived by a majority of 106. GRAND JURIES. Mr. PRYME rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the abolition of grand juries in England and Wales, but the confusion which arose from a great number of Members leaving the Honse rendered many of his observations quite inandible. Mr. AGLIONBY supported the motion, and Sir ROBERT PEEL opposed it. Mr. WAKLEY considered what the grand juries were a species of star-chamber, which only served to screen magistrates. (Cries of "No, no.") Th e manner in which his remurk was met only proved how deeply it was felt by Hon. Gentlemen outposite. yould ask ministers when they meant to take into onsideration the paragraph in the Queen's speech elative to the Canadas.

MALTA. MALTA. Mr. HUME gave notice that on Thursday next he would move for the production of the Commis-tioners' report relative to Malta.

M. E. BULLER presented various petitions from places in Staffordshire, praying for the abolition of church rates. He repeated it, that grand juries were a species o star-chamber, by means of which the delinquencies

of magistrates were protected. (Cries of "No, no." Under the game laws, he was prepared to afirm that there were hundreds of committals that would throw disgrace upon the magistrates, but they did not do s Mr. C. BULLER moved the second reading the Controverted Elections Bill. Lord STANLEY thought, in the first place, that this bill ought not to be pressed until the rival bill of the member for Dublin was before the house. He had other great objections to the bill; but, above all, he thought it began at the wrong end, for that the because the grand juries conveniently interposed be tween the magistrates and the petty jurors. The motion was lost by a majority of 179. LUNATICS. Mr. BARNEBY moved for leave to bring in a bill

alteration that was required was one which would bring the facts, and not the law, before the election committees. The Noble Lord concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time on the 12th of February. Mr. C. BULLER said that it was always with relations that he concerded the related of a property. to repeal so much of an act passed in the 39th and 40th Geo. III, as authorises magistrates to commit to gaols, or houses of correction, persons who are apprehended under circumstances that denote a

apprehended under circumstances that denote a derangement of mind, and a purpose of committing a crime. He proposed giving a power to magistrates to call in a physician, and on his certificate of a person being a dangerous lanatic, to have the power of committing him to a lumatic asylum. If such person was a pauper he proposed that he should be supported by the parish: but where there was pro-perty, that then, upon the order of the overseer, sufficient should be taken for his maintenance. After a few works from the Arrowavy Gynerau reluctance that he opposed the wishes of any large portion of the house, and if the Noble Lord had given any better reason for postponing the bill than that of time only, he would have been ready to concede to his proposition. He (Mr. Buller) thought every member opposite must admit the necessity for this bill. Whatever they did not like they could alter hereafter; but at all events some guarantee should be given to the public that they would alter a

system which he did not hesitate to declare was dis honourable to the House and obstructive to public justice. Another ground urged by the Noble Lord was, that they ought to wait until they had the bill a bill to facilitate the recovery of possession of tene-ments after the due determination of the tenancy. As this bill was similar to the bill which he brought before them of which the Hon. Member for Dublin had given notice. The Noble Lord doubtless knew the intentions of the Hon. Member, and if he would assure the House that he believed the Hon. Member before the House on a former occasion, it was not

necessary for him to trespass upon the House, or to enter upon any details. He would merely move for leave to bring in the bill. The motion was agreed to.

and was foretold when that measure was under

Against it 160

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.

ow deeply it was felt by Hon. Gentlemen opposite

interest.

the bill.

Majority..... 54

Sir H. VERNEY rose to move for leave to bring in a 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.

there would be no objection to the introduction of the bill which he intended to bring in : he should therefore not trouble the House with any observa-tion, but simply content himself with moving for The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of patents, and to secure to individuals the benefit of their in-Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that in committee ventions. he would move the omission of the last clanse. (Opposition cheering.)

of, and notices of motions gone through, the House adjourned at ten minutes before five o'clock.

of grain this week are moderate, and of Flour good. The Wheat trade remains as reported on Monday. Sir HARRY VERNEY rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Ecclesiastical Commis-sioners of England and Wales, from the duty of laying before her Majesty in Council, a scheme for Barley still meets a heavy sale, there being more of middling quality than is wanted. Beans and Peas are unvaried. The Oat trade is firm at the terms uniting the See of Carlisle and Sonor and Man. After a good deal of conversation the motions was negatived by a majority of 106. of Monday. There is a moderate sale for Flour at

All correspondence intended for insertion in the Northern Star should be received at the Office on or before Wednesday night. The letters of John Smyth, jun., John Phillips, and Amicus Simplicities, have been received, and shall have due utention in due time. We shall attend the summons of D. R. A. Christopher Dean's communication shall be attended to and a plan strach est.

Christopher Dean's communication shall be attended to, and a plan struck out in our next. Again we must request that all letters for the Editors of the Northern Star be post paid. We have had more complaints than one of the delay of our paper at some post affices. We shall make strict inquiry. We could not act as arbitrator ut any great distance from Loads.

We could not act as arbitrator at any great distance from Leeds. The new applicant for the Northern Star, from Barnsley, will find it more his interest to take the number he may require from our agent, as he will be spared the expence of postage and parcels. We think Lingard's offer of terms very fair.

noded state of our columns will furnish The sufficient a pology for the non-insertion of many

LEGAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

An eighteen years Radical.-No. X. Y. Z. must give us time to read the long act he

has sent us. The working men may publish the numes of masters who reduce wages to E. C.

After a few words from the ATTORNEY GENERAL and Lord G. Somerser leave was given to bring in J. C. Rochdale-it depends upon the nature of the debt. Leeds, X. Y. Z .- We never interfere between men

and their wives. T. T. has no occasion to pay the bill of his hosts,

but an action of traver, to recover his trunks would cost him more than the amount of the account.

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



which would relate to the promotion of education in the community, and the other would have remence to Charities connected with education. Mr. BERNAL and others from the Com Tought up the Commissions of the Peace Bill. Upon the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR

t was read a first time, and ordered to be read cond time to-morrow. The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

DECEMBER 2, 1837.

Commons

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY.

Mr. SLANEY in a very long speech moved, "that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the best mode of educating the children of the lower

Sir G. Strickland, Lord John Russell, and some thers had their " talk" about the motion, and ther t was agreed to.

Mr. MACKINNON said, that he understood

All the orders of the day having being disposed

Petitions on various subjects were presented by a variety of Members, some of them of public CORN EXCHANGE .-- (Wednesday.)-The arrivals

TO READERS & CORESPONDENTS

correspondence intended for insertion in the

Wheat is 2s. per qr., and old fully 1s. per qr. higher. Barley is free sale and steady in price. Oats and Shelling rather dearer. No alteration in Beans or other articles.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., Mr. John Patrick, mason, to Miss Hannah Blackburn, both of Leeds. On the 26th ult., John Mann, clothier, to Mis Margaret Barker, both of Farnley.

Same day, Charles Bromley, clothdre to Miss Martha Neil, of Hunslet. er, Holbeck.

Same day, William Chaffer, tailor, to Mrs. Mary Ann Yates, both of Leeds.

On the 27th alt., Richard Arton, clothier, to Miss Elizabeth Jugham, both of Brainley. Same day, Sunnel Verity, to Miss Sarah Halliday, both of Beeston.

Same day, James Holdsworth, woolsorter, to Miss Mary Carter, both of Leeds.

On the 28th ult., Richard Cooper, to Miss Ann Pullan, both of Leeds.

Same day, Thomas Royston, clothdresser, to Miss Mary Walker, both of Leeds.

On the 30th ult., William Roebuck, merchant, to Miss Martha Gill, both of Leeds,

Same day, Joseph Booth, of Wragby, maltster, to Miss Henrietta Dobson, of Hunslet.

Same day, Joseph Winn, dyer, to Miss Hannah Cockshaw, both of Woodhouse Carr.

Same day, Joseph Haley, clothier, to Miss Mary Ann Holliday, both of Bramley.

On the 29th ult., at Zion Chapel, Halifax. Mr. Baildon, Bookseller, to Miss Holtby, or Mr. Ban Scarbro'.

On the 19th ult., at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Gurney, Mr. William Wallace Clarke, Halifax, to Miss Elizabeth Hayes, of Scarbro'.

On the 29th ult., at the parish church, Hudders-field, by the Rev. J. C. Franks, Mr. Samuel Greaves, fariner, to Miss Mary Ladyman, of Huddersfield.

Same day, Mr. Richard Varley, Joiner, of Slaithwaite, to Miss Selina Garside, of the same place ...

Same day, by the Rev. Mr. Dover, Mr. Thomas Shaw, to Miss Alice Lunn, both of Slaithwaite.

Same day, Mr. Isaac Wilkinson, of Longwood, to Miss Mary Iredale, of Lindley, Mr. John Weavil, innkeeper, of Golcar, to Miss Hannah Parkin, of the same place.

On the 25th ult., at St. Mark's, Woodhouse, Mr. Matthew Nuns, to Miss Sarah Briggs, third daughter of Joseph Briggs, both of Hunslet.

DEATHS.

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. Richardson, wife f Mr. George Richardson, of the Black Swan Inn, in this town.

in this town. On the 21st ult., at Hull, Mr. William Liddell, of Paul, assistant-overseer of the poor. About four o'clock in the afternoon, having gone to the house of Dr. Alderson, the physiciau, whom he had for some time consulted,—he rang the bell, which was answered by a servant, who on opening the dcor, saw him in the act of falling, caught him in his arms, anl conveyed him into the house, where he never spoke afterwards, but in a few moments expired. expired.

Last week, at the poet's house, at Keswick, after a long and painfal illness, Mrs. Southey, wife of the laureate.

On the 2 ult., aged 26 years, Miss Eliza Sutcliffe, daughter of William Sutcliffe, Esq. Lowerlaith, Todmorden, a magistrate for the county of Lancaster.

EXT9/904

a coward-I could not fire at an unarmed brother."-(Shudders and cheers.) What a para-dox ! Hear it LORD JOHN ! Listen ye blood hounds

of Somerset House! POWER, hear and tremble ! If the battle is "to be fought through in BRAD-FORD," I hope the magistrates will make POWER lead the troops and then _____ I will tell you an anecdote which will explain my meaning.______ I once knew an officer who was hated by his men; he one day went whole-skinned into action, and he was carried out of the field, with forty bullets in his carcass !! This I was told by a soldier in the 7th Fusciliers. Power may supply the moral. If I were a magistrate I would throw up my commission before I would become the tool of a set of harpies and bullies who want to starve the people and to

degrade their magistrates .-- (Cheers.) I shall not sit down without making one declaration ; I have been *forced* into the field—I will not leave it—I tell Baines *now*, that the present Factory Act shall be the law until it is supplanted by a good efficient workable Ten Hours' Bill, and that we will either have the New Poor Law repealed, or war to the knife against the triple monster ..- (Loud

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR who was presen

but did not intend speaking, was then loudly called for and presented himself amidst thunders of applause. He said that he had been reserved, it appeared, to sum up the proceedings of that most glorious meetsome op die proceerings of that most globous meet-ing, as a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence, which he did at considerable length and was fre-quently interrupted by long continued cheering. We regret, however, that the state of our columns precludes the possibility of giving any portion of Mr. O'Connor's speech, which gave general satisfaction, and was a suitable winding-up of a meeting which will long be remembered by all who were ortunate enough to be present, many of whom seclared that they would not have lost the treat for cheered, and the meeting separated at a quarter to one o'clock in the morning, all expressing themselves delighted with the proceedings.

GLASGOW SPINNERS.

A Public Meeting was held at Winkaton, on Wednesday evening, 22nd November, 1837, in avour of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, at which he following resolutions were unanimously agreed

"That this meeting is of opinion that the arres and persecution of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners is nothing less than a conspiracy against the pro-perty of working-men, and ought to be resisted by

every means in our power." "That this meeting well-knowing that jus-tice cannot be obtained for the working classes unless purchased with money, this meeting resolve unless purchased with money, this meeting resolve to enter into an immediate subscription in order to assist our persecuted brethren in obtaining the best legal advice that can be had at the Scottish bar." "That a vote of thanks be given to Augustus H. Beamont, Esq., Dr. John Taylor, and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the great exertion made by them in favour of the Glasgow Cotton Supner: "

That the Editors of the Northern Liberator, London Dispatch, Glasgow New Liberator, and Northern Star, be requested to enter these resolutions in their several papers."

"EDWARD SUMMERSI, DE Nailer, Chairman."

A subscription was entered into at the close of he meeting and £1 4s, 83d, collected.

STATE OF IZELAND. The Earl of RODEN, in a long and impassioned speech, during which he detailed many instances of record, but read by the chairman when the public should be re-admitted, and then the chairman the assertion in the Royal Speech, about domestic peace and traquillity, moved for a return of all rewards offered by the Lieutenant Governor for murders and other offences in Ireland, from 1st in the traduction with regard to the law of costs. That matter ought to be regulated by the tribunal when established; but he proposed to give power the assertion in the Royal Speech, about domestic rewards offered by the Lieutenant croverna. is when established; but he proposed to get rules but he proposed to get rules to the assessors to regulate costs until such rules to the assessors to regulate costs until such rules should be made. The last alteration was one to Schule Lord had given the highest sancmurders and other onences in 1337, distinguished January, 1836, to 1st January, 1837, distinguished each month, and the number of rewards claimed; the number of persons committed by the stipendiary magistrates; the reports of the police of all offences, the number of those persons who have been tried, at assizes or quarter sessions; the number of convic-tions, and the punishments awarded. The d MULGRAVE, replied in a speech that the difference of a speech that the set three assessors in a speech that the proposed that these three assessors in a speech that the proposed that these three assessors in a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that these three assessors is a speech that the proposed that the set three assessors is a speech that the proposed that the set three assessors is a speech that the set three assessors is a speech that the proposed that the set three assessors is a speech that the proposed that the set three assessors is a speech that the set three astates asses

after long speeches also, from the Dake of Wellington and Lord Melbourne, the motion was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

The Duk of NEWCASTE presented a petition from the Protestant Association, praying for the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

MATIONAL EDUCATION. Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition from the borough of Salford, agreed to at a public meet-ing of that town, praying that a national system of education founded on Scriptural knowledge, but

this petition he fully concurred. Laid on the table. WEST INDIAN SLAVERY. Sir E. WILMOT rose to present to the House a petition which had been agreed to 4 few days since at a large meeting, held at Exeter-hall, on the subject of Negro Slavery. The prayer of the petition was that the apprenticeship clause on the abolition of the Slavery Bill should be immediately repealed. According to the Apprenticeship Clause on the the abolition of Slavery Act, the terms of appren-ticeship was to cense in 1840; but the compact entered into on the part of ths owner of slaves in respect to this clause instead of doing any good had produced evil. History Bill Should be immediately repealed. Mr. WYNNE concurred with the Hon. Member in wishing that the question might not be treated as

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition complaining of the manuer in which Medical Officers were ap-pointed to Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

the opinion which the country entertained? Such an opinion ought to be got rid of as speedily as possible. The reform which he proposed was as small as possible, but he believed it would be efficient. The great feature of the amendment which he pro-posed to the House was the appointment of parlialaw, and the practice of the administration of it The members of the House of Commons were not persons who willingly did injustice, but having no-body to instruct them, they decided frequently in ig-norance of the law, and allowed their minds to be influenced by party consideration. He was not at all inclined to get rid of the jurisdiction of the House of Commons. His next proposal was that there should be a less number of members in committee, and he hoped on this point to have the assistance of the Right Hon. Baronet the member for Tamworth, who had once or twice very forcibly impressed on who had once of twice very iorcidity impressed on the House the advantage of small numbers. The third improvement which he suggested was in the mode of striking challenges. The fourth improve-ment was the introduction of publicity in the pro-ceeding of the committee. He proposed that the votes of members should not only be entered on similar to the bill passed in the last reign, and the

would make them the inghest tribunal in these matters. He proposed that these three assessors should sit to hear appeals in the same way that the Court of Queen's Bench sat to hear appeals on settlement cases from magistrates. Although he would deprive no man of the power of appealing to the House of Commons, he proposed that no man should be entitled to a double appeal, and that a case rejeated by this court of anneal should not be case rejected by this court of appeal, and that a reconsidered by a committee of the House of Com-mons. He believed this would relieve committees of a great portion of the work, without depriving the public of their resort to the jurisdiction of the House There were many evils in the present system which Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition from the borough of Salford, agreed to at a public meet-ing of that town, praying that a national system of education founded on Scriptural knowledge, but untinged with sectarian prejudices, should be esta-blished in the country.—Hear.) In the prayer of this petition he fully concurred. Laid on the table. WEST INDIAN SLAVERY. Sir E. WILMOT rose to present to the House a

POOR LAW. Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition complaining of the manuer in which Medical Officers were ap-pointed to Unions under the Poor Law Amendment Bill. POST OFFICE. Mr. FITZROY gave notice of his intention to nove for a return of the number of persons employed

s draw his bill, even though it was founded on the re-port of a committee. As it was, however, he thought it was hardly fair that he should be called upon to put off his printed bill, which had already had the sanction of the House, in favour of a bill which he believed was not only uncreated, but absolutely unconceived and unconceivable. He was quite satis-fied that public opinion had not changed on the sub-if control of the fitness of members of that House for election committees. Nor could there be any doubt whatever of the intention of those who had set affoat the Irish election petition fund. The opinion of the country was different from that of the Noble Lord on the other side of the House; for Whigs, Tories, and Radicals believed that members upon judicial questions involving their interests or their party, were persons whom honour nor oaths could bind. (Hear, hear, and No.) He of course did not say that that opinion was just. But he asked the Hon. Member for Montgomery who appeared to dissent—he asked any man whether that was not the opinion which the country entertained ? Such any could be a country entertained? Such as the believed that there never was an instance in which the authority of the government had be the object on strongly and unconstitutionally exercised as 1 the other. But he believed that there never was an instance in which the authority of the government had been so strongly and unconstitutionally exercised as at the last general election.—(Loud cries of "hear, hear," from the opposition.) This was his convic-tion from what he had seen in the public papers; and at all acaptic if the strum he mend for more and, at all events, if the return he moved for and, at all events, it the return he moved for were granted, it would set the matter in its true light. Captain PECHELL did not think such inputs-tions should be cast upon the Government. They had done no more at tue late election than was done

RECOVERY OF TENEMENTS BILL.

Mr. ANGLIONBY moved for leave to bring in

POST OFFICE.

Mr. FITZROY moved for a return of the name

y the Tories in 1835. Mr. HUME asked what was the objection to

xtenning the return to 1835. Mr. F. BARING replied, it was that there were

Mr. F. BARING replied, it was that there were no complaints.—The returns were then ordered. COMMISSION OF THE PEACE BILL. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved for leave to carry the Commission of the Peace Bill through all its stages that night, in order that it might be read a third time to-morrow (this day). The house were aware that the Commissions of the Peace Bill passed in the last reign could remain in force only six months after the demise of the Crown. These it had been determined were lunar, not calendar months. were passed without dealy, incree woma not be, in the course of a few days, a single justice of the peace in the whole country. The bill was substantially and verbally, with some immaterial exceptions, similar to the bill passed in the last reign, and the reason why the Government had not introduced this measure earlier was, because the inquiries which they had eaused to be instituted in different parts of the courty on the schicet had not here completed the country on the subject had not been completed. The bill, on the motion of the Hon, and Learned Gentleman was then read a second time. It was afterwards committed, and was ordered to be read a

The house then adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29. Sir JAMES BURRELL took the oaths and his

seat. The SPEAKER acquainted the House, that a petition had been forwarded against the return of the sitting member for Shaftesbury. To be taken into consideration on the 12th of December. On the motion of Mr. M. JOHN O'CONNELL, The Mamburgh Packets sail from Hull every Toesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; and from Hull every The Backets sail area were weaked the same days.

the Committee to inquire respecting manor courts (Ireland) was nominated. On the motion of Lord G. SOMERSET, the ommittee was nominated to inquire respecting fic-

On the motion of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, the Commissions of the Peace Bill was read a third

time and possed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. THURSDAY, Four o'Clock. Consols closed at 937 In the foreign market Spanish Stock closed at 193

20; Portuguese Five pr Cents. 29; §; and the Threes 18; 19; Mexican, 27; 8; and Brazilian, 78; 9. FOREIGE PUNDS. Belgium Bonds 102; Brazilian Bonds 79; Chil-

ian, 6 per cent. 32. Columbian, 6 per cent. 25. Dutch, 24 per cent. 548. Ditto 5 per cent. 1023. Greek Bonds — Mexican Bonds 28. Portuguese 5 Bonds — Mexican Bonds 25, Poluguese 5 per cent. 204.
Portuguese 3 per cent. 194.
Peravian Bonds 214.
Danish 744.
Spanish, 5 per cent. ex. coup. 194.
Bonds 215.
Spanish, 1834.
Spanish Passive 44.
Do. Deferred 73.
Freuch Rentes, 5 per cent.
French, 3 per cent.
Russian 111.
Metalliques —

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY, Nov. 30.

Hull-Blanshard, Church-side, The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Elgin in Murrayshire, complaining of certain grievances in the post office department, such as the detention of their letters, and enormous rates of Manchester-A. Heywood, Oldham-Street. Ashton-Joshua Hobson. Oldham-John Knight, Lord-Street. Bury-Chadwick and Binns.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to give notice that to-morrow he would bring in two bills-that is, he would divide his bill of last year into two-one of

The Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull to The Barton steam packets said daily from Hull to Barton at seven in the morning, and half-past twelve and four in the afternoon. They sail from Barton to Hull at nine in the morning, and at half-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. On Sundays from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton at half-past two in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter past ten from Hull, and eleven from Barton.

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

The New Holland steam packet leaves Hull, daily, at seven, half-past eleven a.m., and four p.m.; re-turns from New Holland at mine a.m., two, and half-past six p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, Hull mar-ket days, there is an extra trip—from New Holland at twelve and from Hull at One. The New Holland Horse Boat sails from Hull two hows before hid to be seven.

hours before high water, and returns from New Hol-land to Hull at high water every day in the week.

The Steam Packets for Gainsborough, Goole. Thorne, Selby, and York, every day from Hull, three hours and a half before high water.

The York Packets leave Hull for Selby and York every day to suit the tides-Sundays excepted.

The Yarmouth Packets leave Hull every Wednes-day and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every Tuesday and Saturday.

The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on Tuesdays at eight in the morning, Wednesdays at eight and eleven in the morning. They leave Lon-don on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at eight in the morning.

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

The Lynn Steamers sail from Hull every Wednes-day and Friday, at high water, and from Lynn every Tuesday and Friday morning.

The Whitby and Newcastle Steamer sails every Sunday, after the arrival of the London Packets, and returns from Newcastle on Wednesdays and Whitby on Thursdays, calling off Hartlepool, Sun-derland, and Shields.

The Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every Wed-nesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and New-castle every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning, calling off Scarborongh, Whitby, Hartle-pool, Shields, and Sunderland.

The Rotterdam Packet sails every Wednesday afternoon, and returns every Saturday.

The Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every Wednes-day, and Dundee every Saturday.

LEEDS :- Printed and Published for the Proprietor. 5. Frances O'CONNOR, of Hanmersmith, County of Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at the Office, 5, Market Street, Briggate; to whom all Com-munications (Post-paid.) must be addressed. Orders and Advertisements received by the under-

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Top of Westgate. Halifax-B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson, Cross-Field; and W. Ibbetson, Union-Street. Keighley-D. Weatherhead.

Dewsbury-T. Brooke, Market-Place. Huddersfield-C. Tinker, Market Walk, and E. Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office. Brighouse-E. S. Keir, Bookseller. Hightown-Wm. Lister, Bookseller. Wakefield-T. Nichols, North-Street ; and R. Hurst, Postmaster.

[Saturday, December 2, 1837]

Barnsley-Lingard, New Street. Sheffield-Lingard, Division-Street.

Rochdale-Shepherd, Church-stile.