The Northern Star,
AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 12. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1838. PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

THE MEN OF HUDDERSFIELD AND THE "GREAT BOON."

On Monday last, the "*Guardians*" of Huddersfield once more assembled, at the command of the three headed Devil-king, for the purpose of completing the necessary machinery for enforcing, upon the good folks of Huddersfield, that "great boon to the Poor"—the Starvation Law. It was a day, the recollection of which will dwell upon the memory of those who saw it, for the remainder of their lives. As we predicted, preparations were made for introducing the Devil-king, to the acquaintance of his new subjects, with all due observance of form and circumstance. Shoals of special constables were sworn in to grace his entry—two troops of Hussars were marched from Leeds, to do honour to his presence, and to witness the eagerness of the good men of Huddersfield to receive the "boon." The people of Huddersfield mustered, as was their duty on so important an occasion, in good force. It was not a little snow and sleet that could keep them from coming to pay their respects, in the politest manner, to their friends, the New Batch, the Chairman, and Minority of the Board of Guardians. But though the "boon" had been offered to them in the blandest tones of even a Russell-made Magistrate, the *lads* had, somehow, no relish for its acceptance, and the *lasses* felt rather squeamish about trusting to it: and so, after due consideration, they determined to answer the kind proffer of the New Batch and their other friends with a "No, thank you." In plain terms, they were not to be bamboozled: and, though sundry agents and friends of the Devil-king had declared that the majority of them were delighted with the prospect of the "boon," they met by thousands in the Market-place, and UNANIMOUSLY expressed their opinion in these terms:

"The inhabitants of the district comprehended in the Huddersfield Poor Law Union being now assembled, respectfully and earnestly request the Board of Guardians not to appoint a clerk; and that the Chairman of this meeting immediately convey the above request to the Board."

Having thus respectfully made known their determination to decline the boon, to their kind friends who had promised it to them, the brave fellows saluted, with all the freedom of hearty good will, their fellow-haters of oppression and starvation, the soldiers, who had been sent for. A shake of the hand—a "hail good fellow,"—and a mutual application to the bowl of *friendship*, satisfied both sides in a few moments, that they were friends and brothers, whose object, whose interest, and whose business were the same. They discovered the fact, that without previous communication, both parties had assembled for the same purpose. Strange to say, the soldiers; *the special constables*; and the people were all bent upon the attainment of the same end. They had all come for the very purpose of preserving the peace of the town. Peace, and the suppression of disorder, being equally the object of the people, the police, and the soldiery, there was no wonder in their agreeing so well with each other—there was no wonder in the perfect tranquillity which pervaded the whole town, during the whole day, notwithstanding all the exertions of the "*four* reckless and interested disturbers," (so well known to our friend, the *Mercury*,) who had determined to "send the Radicals to the right about." No doubt these wretches did all in their power to create a riot, but, thanks to the good sense of the people, the peace of the town was too well guarded, and it was not without great exertion and some difficulty, that one of them at last succeeded in getting taken into custody. We DO honour the Men of Huddersfield for this day's work. They did the business nobly. 'Twas a glorious thing to see them subscribing their pennies, to pay the marching-money of the brave fellows whom the "shabby" lot of "reckless and interested disturbers of the peace" had caused to march, on the Sunday, amid the inclemency of the season, a long stage, on a sleeveless errand: without giving them any pay. How the "things" did stare to see the *lads* cheering the soldiers and clubbing up their pence for a treat for them! 'Twas nobly done. It exceeded even *our* expectations. We had great confidence in the good sense of the people of Huddersfield. We did think that they would give us credit both for understanding and desiring their best interests, when, in the frequent appeals, we thought it our duty to make to them on the approach of this day, we recommended that, by all means they should eschew every approximation to violence; but we still feared that, by wicked perseverance, their enemies might succeed in exciting them beyond further bearance. We are delightfully disappointed, and regard this day as one to be everlastingly remembered to the honour of the town of Huddersfield. Let the Minority of Eight rejoice in the appointment of *their* Clerk. He is no Clerk to the "Union" of Huddersfield. Let the Men of Huddersfield persist in the course they have hitherto followed. Let *them* abide by the law. Let them take care that they commit no act which acknowledges the authority of any functionary thus appointed, by men, who, not contented with trampling on the laws of God and nature, are now trampling on their own law: all bloody and devilish as it is. The act provides that the Clerk, being a paid Officer of the Union, shall be appointed by the Guardians. Mr. CHAIRMAN SWAIN and his Minority of Eight, with the countenance of the New Batch, have appointed *their* Clerk in defiance of the Guardians. Thus are the pretended enforcers of the law, the first to break it. This is just as it should be. Let them alone. Give them rope enough. A house divided against its self cannot stand. We shall soon have this precious "boon" torn to pieces by its own supporters.

THE GLASGOW SPINNERS.

Every where the people are rousing on behalf of these patriotic men. In our present number will be found reports of public meetings on their behalf, at Barnsley, Dewsbury, and Hull, at all of which the people speak out boldly; taking that position, which, on this, and all such questions, they ought to take. This is well. Let the example be universally followed. The struggle is for life. If the men of these Kingdoms suffer the miscreants, under whose auspices this atrocity has been perpetrated, to consummate their triumph, away goes, at one sweep, all the little mockery of hope that is yet left to them. For, after this, their oppressors can certainly find no difficulty in the accomplishment of whatever project may be formed for their oppression and enthraldom.

If the united voice of England, Ireland and Scotland, be not now raised, as it was never raised before—if it be not lifted up in such a manner as to reverberate through through the high domes of those haughty structures, "where justice never enters unaccompanied by fear, or sordid gain"—if they do not now assume that position, which, by dint of moral power, strikes terror to the tyrants' heart: then are they crawling slaves—unworthy of the name of manhood, and disgraceful to its nature.

METELLUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office, 147, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

THE WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having discontinued Business, the "Metellus" has been formed to continued the Business of the Company now dissolved. The whole Insurances have been transferred to the "Metellus."

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The "Metellus" effects Insurances in Great Britain, the East and West Indies, America, on the Continent of Europe, at Premiums corresponding to the Risk incurred.

BLACKBURN & HOPPS, Solicitors.

Agents for Leeds and the Neighbourhood.

26, Albion-Street, Leeds, Jan. 31, 1838.

RUN-AWAY APPRENTICE.

NOTICE.—SOLOMON ALLEN, an Apprentice, has absconded from his late Master, WM. BOTTRON, Slater, Stalybridge, on the 16th July last, without having received any unkind treatment. He is Round Faced, has Black Hair, stands about 4ft. 10in. or 5ft. high, and is Eighteen years of age. Any Person Harbouring, or Employing the said SOLOMON ALLEN, after this Notice, will be Prosecuted according to Law; and any Person Apprehending him and causing him to be delivered to the Constable, will be Handsomely Rewarded.

N.B. There is reason to believe that the said Apprentice, has [illegible] working at Leeds.

WANTED AN OVERLOOKER.

A STEADY ACTIVE MAN of good Practical Knowledge as a CLOTH DRESSER, will find a good SITUATION and ample [illegible] by Applying to Mr. E. HALLILEY, [illegible] Mill, Sheepscar, Leeds.

NOW ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY,

(In one or more Lots to suit Purchasers.)

ALL those Two MESSUAGES, or DWELLING HOUSES, with Gardens and Iron Palisades in Front, situate at Hillhouse-Bank, in Leeds, together with Two Cottages and Outbuildings adjoining, in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Brown and others.

ALSO, a FIELD or CLOSE adjoining the above Messuages, containing about 7,000 Square Yards of Land; also, a Public-House [illegible].

The Close contains an excellent Bed of Clay and Coal; also, a Well of pure and never-failing Spring Water.

☞ For Price and Particulars apply to Joshua Wadsworth, Esq., Holbeck; or to

T. F. TODEN,
Solicitor, Leeds.

Published by Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester, and sold by all Venders of the *Northern Star.*

THREE DISCUSSIONS!

Just out, Price One Shilling.

A REPORT of the Public Discussion between the Rev. T. DALTON, of the Methodist New Connexion, Huddersfield, and Mr. LLOYD JONES, of Manchester, upon "The Five Fundamental Facts, and the Twenty Laws of Human Nature, as found in the Book of the New Moral World, written by Robert Owen." Revised and corrected by the Parties.

Also, Price 1s. 6d. stitched, or 2s. in Cloth.

The Discussion between Robert Owen and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck.

Price Ninepence.

The Discussion between Mr. R. Carlile and the Rev. Mr. Green, of Norwich.

N.B.—To those unacquainted with the Historical Evidences of the Scriptures, the Discussion between Mr. Carlile and Mr. Green will present to them a Fund of intelligent and intellectual Matter.—May be had wholesale and retail at the *Northern Star Office.*

QUEEN'S ARMS INN, (late the Royal Standard,) WINE AND SPIRIT VAULTS, Kirkgate, and Corner of Call Lane, Leeds.

Open for the Sale of Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whisky, Old Port and Sherry, in Bottles, also Draught Do., Dublin and Burton Porter, all kinds of Cordials, and Good Ale.

WILLIAMSON ETCHES.

Having taken the above Inn, most respectfully begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he intends carrying on the same on the most approved Principle. Having laid in a Choice and select Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, he trusts that by strict attention to those who may be pleased to honour him with their Favours to give Satisfaction.

Good BEDS.—STABLING for Market Horses.

☞ Rooms for Tradesmen to transact Business. Room for News and Smoking; Large Top Room.

N.B.—DRAM SHOP opens into Call Lane.

January, 1838.

PORTRAIT OF F. O'CONNOR.

MANY Applications having been made for the Portrait of Mr. O'CONNOR, which was given with the 5th and 6th Numbers of the *Northern Star*, a few more have been struck from the Plates, and they are NOW ON SALE, at the *Northern Star* Office, at Mr. HEYWOOD'S, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester; and may be procured from any of our Agents.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS, LEEDS.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!!

LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MAGICIAN PERFORMING IN LEEDS.

MR. J. H. ANDERSON returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and Public in general, of LEEDS, for the very liberal Support he has been honoured with during his stay in Leeds, he begs leave to state, he will perform for FIVE NIGHTS MORE. FRIDAY, FEB. 9th, is the

LAST NIGHT THE MAGICIAN CAN PERFORM IN LEEDS.

On MONDAY, and Four following Evenings, the Performance will commence with

THE GUN TRICK,

WITH SPLENDID CHANGES IN THE NECROMANTIC FEATS!!

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH

THE LADY IN THE PIE!

THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAT EVER PERFORMED.

Admission, Front Seats 2s., Back Seats 1s., Children with Parties admitted to the Front Seats at Half-Price.

Doors open at Seven o'Clock, Performance to Commence at Eight.

N.B. Ladies not wishing to witness the Gun Trick are most respectfully informed that it will be concluded at Ten Minutes past Eight.

Parties wishing Bills or Tickets, are requested to send to the Commercial Buildings.

☞ Mr. ANDERSON will Open in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, on MONDAY, the 12th, and in the Odd-Fellows Hall, Bradford, on MONDAY, the 19th Instant.

MORISON'S PILLS.

SECOND ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC BY MR. SALMON, THE HYGEIST.

IN an address published by Mr. S., on the 30th of January last, announcing his having withdrawn himself from Messrs. Morison, as their Agent, he stated, as his reason for so doing, that the Medicines now sent out as Morison's Pills were altogether different to what they were in the time of the late Mr. Moat—that he had long suspected such to be the fact, and that he had indeed many times represented it to be so to the present Messrs. Morison.

He also stated, that, having come into possession of the secret of the medicine through his connexion with his partner, who was one of the principal assistants to the late Mr. Moat, he (Mr. S.) at once saw where their error was, and what he had before suspected only, he was now confirmed in.

His partner also assures him, that it always appeared to him the two Junior Mr. Morisons were totally unacquainted with that important alteration the late Mr. Moat made in the original recipe, which their father had obtained (not discovered by himself as generally supposed): and which alteration or improvement, alone, made it that useful medicine it was, and fit to be designated "Universal."

That a difference there is, who can doubt, when they recollect that up to the period of Mr. Moat's decease, which took place in August, 1835, the press teemed with the good the medicine was effecting; but since that time to the present, what have we heard of in the shape of cures? Why, literally, nothing. All the witnesses of any consequence examined upon the two late trials, give the date of their cures prior to Mr. Moat's decease; and those cures were effected by this identical compound we are now preparing. Mark this, reader! In fact, thousands have discontinued the use of the medicine altogether, from experiencing just what Mr. S. published to the world, which was summed up under the following heads:—

1st.—"*The apparent slovenliness in preparing the various drugs.*

2nd.—"*The like apparent carelessness in mixing and compounding each pill thereby not preserving the due and requisite quantity of each drug, and producing as its natural consequence a want of conformity of operation.*

3rd.—"*Extreme large quantities required to be taken, owing to the two first defects.*

4th.—"*Irregularity of size and shape, making it impossible to properly regulate the doses.*

5th.—"*Extreme high price, and the quantity rarely to be met with professed to be given in the several boxes.*

6th.—"*The very important difference in the compound of the late Mr. Moat, and the present medicine of the Messrs. Morisons'.*"

Well, here were assertions made, which, if they had been the offspring of his own brain merely, would have the effect of drawing down upon him obloquy and disgrace; but they were not so, they were in fact the objections of that portion of the public who were in the habit of taking the medicine, put in form by him; and the result was, that, when he put forth that address each one read therein his or her own experience—and thousands have since expressed their joy, that they can again obtain what they had before experienced to be an invaluable medicine.

MANIFESTO. I, ROBERT SALMON, the Hygeist, hereby give Notice, that no Medicines purporting to be the Original and Genuine Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Moat, from the year 1828 to August 1835, are so unless bearing my signature in a fac simile of my hand writing on the Government Stamp; and that the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" upon the stamp is no guarantee to the public since Mr. Moat's decease, the signature above stated being substituted for it.

And, whereas, certain persons who appear before the public under the varied names of "Morison and Co."; then "Morison, Moat, and Co." and lately of "James Morison" only, are endeavouring to impose upon the public by putting forth in bills and advertisements the names of several individuals of rank, as if cured by the medicine those persons are foisting upon the public, which they term "Morison's Pills."

I, *therefore*, publicly and unequivocally declare, that the Medicine which effected the extraordinary cures of Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskau, and within the time above stated, a period of seven years, not less than 10,000 well attested cases of cure, is that alone known as the Original Morison's Pills, compounded by Salmon and Hall, No. 6, Farringdon Street, London, who are the sole proprietors, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand,

ROBERT SALMON, the Hygeist.

LEEDS—MR. THOMAS PEACOCK,
42, Wellington-Street
Sole Wholesale Agent for Yorkshire and Lancashire, to whom all applications for agencies must be made.

Barnsley, Mr. Ray, stationer, Market-place.
Bedale, Mr. John Slater, Market-place.
Beverley, Mr. W. B. Johnson, stationer.
Blackburn, Mr. Wood, Stationer, Market Place.
Bolton, Mr. James Scowcroft, Deansgate.
Boston, Mr. Dalby.
Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street.
Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist.
Burnley, Mr. Richard Howard, St. James's-street.
Bury, Mr. Thomas Wockcock, Stanley-street.
Colne, Mr. Hartley Earnshaw, Stationer.
Dewsbury, Mr. T. S. Brook, stationer.
Doncaster, Messrs. Brook and Robinson, printers.
Driffield, Mr. Edward Creasser, druggist.
Easingwold, Mr. T. W. Willey, Market-place.
Elland, Mr. Walter Smith, druggist.
Goole, Mr. Daniel Duck, Market-place.
Halifax, Mr. Thomas Denton, Old Market.
Heslington, Mr. Cockcroft, Stationer.
Harrogate, Mr. John Richardson, druggist.
Hawes, Mr. John Kidd, draper.
Helmsley, Mr. Reed, druggist.
Hornsea, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Post-Office.
Howden, Mr. W. F. Pratt, stationer, Bridge-gate.
Huddersfield, Mr. John Leech, Shorehead, and Mr. James Hargraves, Bradley Lane.
Hull, Mr. Thomas Alderoft, Prospect-Street, Mr. Samuel Fisher, North Bridge, and Mr. Thomas Ryder, grocer, Scale-lane.
Keighley, Mr. Thomas Spencer, 101, Low-street.
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Knaresbro', Mr. Henry Fall, High-street.
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Malton, Mr. Wm. Horsley, Butcher-corner.
Manchester, Messrs. Ingham and Westmacott, druggists, 46, Market Street, Mr. Wm. Leech, 17, Shude Hill.
Masham, Mr. John Hawkin, Market-place.
Middleham, Mr. M. Langbotham, druggist.
Northallerton, Mr. C. Langdale, stationer.
Oldham, Mr. William Braddock, druggist, Yorkshire Street, and Market Place.
Otley, Mr. Wm. Froster, Kirkgate, and Mr. Thos. Fisher.
Pateley-Bridge, Mr. Henry Webster.
Pickering, Mr. Wm. Ashton, Borough-gate.
Pocklington, Mr. John Bulmer, Market-place.
Pontefract, Mr. James Brice, Market-place.
Richmond, Messrs. J. and C. Ward, Market-place.
Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place.
Rochdale, Mr. Thomas Leech, Grocer, Yorshire Street.
Scarbro', Mr. S. H. Turner, 64, Newbro-street.
Selby, Mr. R. Adams, grocer, Market-place.
Sheffield, Mr. George Slack, druggist, Church-street, Mr. Anthony Whittaker, *Iris office*, Fargate, and Heartshead, and Mr. G. D. Wreaks, 2, Angel-street.
Skipton, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Market-place.
Stokesley, Mr. Thos. Taylor, druggist.
Tadcaster, Mr. Wm. Carbutt, stationer, Kirkgate.
Thirsk, Mr. Thomas Foggit, Market-place.
Thorp-Arch, Mr. Dalby.
Wakefield, Mr. Francis Cardwell, druggist, and Mr. Richard Nichols, stationer.
Wetherby, Mr. Barnabas Dalby, druggist.
Whitby, Mr. Thomas Yeoman, Bridge-street.
Yarm, Mr. R. H. Jackson, druggist.
York, Messrs. Deighton and Moxon, stationers, Pavement.

Sold in Boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 10s. each; also the Vegetable Powders, at 1s. per Box.

Be particular to observe that the Government Stamp on each Box bears the Signature of Mr. SALMON, in fac simile of his hand writing. None else are genuine.

TO BE LET,

HARRISON'S ARMS, HARRISON-STREET, North-Street, LEEDS. The above compact and Well-accustomed INN, with Stabling for upwards of Twenty Horses, an excellent Brewhouse, and superior Brewing Utensils, with an entire enclosed Yard,—the Premises being such as scarcely to be equalled for carrying on the Business of an Innkeeper and Brewer.

In connection with the Retail Trade of the House, which is at present flourishing, there is a good and respectable Family Brewing Business, which, by little exertion, may be greatly increased.

As the present Occupier is Declining on account of his Health, this will be found an Advantageous Opportunity to [illegible] wishing to embark in the above Business.

Applications [illegible] at the Inn, or at Mr. DOBSON'S, Dol[illegible] Vicar-Lane, Leeds.

Leeds, 19th, [illegible] 1838.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES.

In Silver-Street; Water-Lane; Carver-Street, and Chapel-Street, York-Street; Nelson-Street; and Pottery Field; all in Leeds, in the County of York.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. T. HARDWICK, (Duty Free), by Order of the Assignees of Mr. William Brown, a Bankrupt, *on Monday the Twelfth Day of February next*, at the Royal Hotel, Briggate, in Leeds aforesaid, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, subject to such Conditions as will be then produced (unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),

THE above-mentioned FREEHOLD ESTATES, in the following or such other Lots as may be agreed upon at the Time of Sale:—

Lot 1. All those SIXTEEN FREEHOLD MESSUAGES or DWELLING-HOUSES, Two of which are partly used as Grocers' Shops, situate in Silver Street, in Water-lane, in Leeds aforesaid, bounded on the East by the Estate of John Marshall, Esquire, on the West by the Estate of Mr. Ellis, on the North by Water-lane aforesaid, and on the South by the Estate of Messrs. Taylor and Wordsworth, and are now in the Occupations of Thomas Goodison, Joseph Denison, and Others.

And also all the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST heretofore of James Brown, of Leeds aforesaid, Brick Maker, the former Owner of this Estate, of and in a PLOT OF LAND, situate in Water Lane aforesaid, on the opposite side of the Road to the Dwelling House in the Occupation of Joseph Denison, and containing, by admeasurement, about 50 Yards.

These Dwelling Houses are all tenanted, and their contiguity to the numerous Mills in the immediate Neighbourhood will always command good Tenants.

Lot 2. All those ELEVEN substantial and modern-built MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, and THREE CELLAR DWELLINGS, situate at the Top of York Street, and forming parts of Carver Street and Chapel Street, now in the Occupation of James Bywater, Isaac Whittingham, Joseph Mundy, and others.

Lot 3. All those FOUR MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, with the Stables and Chambers over the same, Piggeries and other Buildings thereunto adjoining and belonging, situate in Nelson Street, and Pollard's Yards in Nelson Street, in the Occupation of Mrs. Greenwood, Mrs. Bottomley, Mrs. Andrews, William Birch, and Messrs. Thomas and Henry Pollard, which said Premises adjoin upon the Estate of Joseph White, deceased, on the East, upon the Estate of John Cannie on the West, on a certain Street or Fold on the North, on the Nelson Street on the South.

Lot 4. All that excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, with Brewhouse and Garden thereunto adjoining and belonging, situate in Pottery-Field, late in the Occupation of the said James Brown, but now in the Occupation of Mr. John Hepworth, Earthenware Manufacturer.

The respective Tenants will shew the Premises. To treat by Private Contract, and for further Particulars, apply to

BLACKBURN & HOPPS,
26, Albion-Street, Leeds.

26th Jan. 1838.

TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

BEWARE OF FALSE REPORTS!

THE COMMITTEE of DELEGATES who have been appointed by their respective Trades in Glasgow, to enquire into the Case of the Cotton Spinners, hereby announce to the Operatives of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Public in general, that they have appointed Messrs. HENRY ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick Place, their ONLY Printers and Publishers of the TRIAL of the GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which was commenced in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 10th, and adjourned till the 27th of November. As the Committee have engaged an eminent Judicial Reporter, and are in possession of facts connected with the case, which no other Person publishing the Trial as a mere Money Speculation, can avail themselves of, they hereby Caution all to possess themselves of a Genuine Copy, and authenticated by

H. ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Committee.

13th November, 1837.

H. ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick-Place, having been appointed by the Glasgow Trades' Committee sole Printer and Publishers for the Trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, hereby intimate, that on SATURDAY, November 18th, they will Publish No. 1, Price 2d. of the TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which will contain a copy of the Indictment, the Speeches of Duncan McNeil and Patrick Robertson, Esqrs. two of the Defenders' Counsel, on the irrelevancy of the Indictment, and the Reply of the Lord Advocate and other Crown Counsel, Decision of the Court, and Postponement of the Trial.

N.B.—The subsequent Proceedings of this important Case will be published immediately after the Trial.

☞ A Quantity of the First and Second Numbers of the Report of this Important Trial have been received in Leeds, and may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the *Northern Star* Office, 5, Market Street.

This day is published. Price One Penny.

THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER-FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promulgated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.

*** This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom.

Just published, Price One Penny.

COMPETITION IN PERIL! or the present Position of the Owenites or Rationalists Considered, together with Miss Martineau's Account of Communities in America.

Just published, Price Threepence.

TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION. By R. D. OWEN and FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Price Twopence each.

HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN.

ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. OWEN.

FACTS *versus* FICTION; an Essay on the Functions of the Brain.

CHARACTER of COBBETT. By Hazlitt

Price Sixpence.

PLAIN ADVICE for the TREATMENT and CURE of most of the DISEASES of the HUMAN BODY: forming a complete Medical Guide to the Artisan, the Labourer, and the Backwoodsman, and by which means most Families may save annually many Pounds; to which is added, the composition of many Patent Medicines. By JAMES B. BADEY, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army.

RE-ISSUE of OWEN'S SIX LECTURES. This day is published, No. 1 and 2, Price Twopence, to be completed in seven Numbers, the SIX LECTURES delivered by Mr. OWEN, previous to the Discussion.

Also, Price 8d. stitched, and 1s. Cloth.

A New Edition of OWEN'S ESSAYS on the FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

Price Sixpence.

WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND DELIVERED;

And, price One Shilling,

A PRIZE ESSAY on the Comparative Merits of COMPETION and CO-OPERATION, as the best Principle for the Basis of Society.

Also, complete in 2 vols. with Memoir of the Author. Price 7s. 6d.

THE SYSTEM OF NATURE.

By M. DE MIRABAUD.

"The work of a great writer it unquestionably is: its merit lies in the eloquence of the composition."
—*Lord Brougham's Natural Theology.*

Also, Price Threepence.

The VISION of JUDGMENT. By LORD BYRON.

☞ This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c.

ASK FOR "CLEAVE'S LONDON SATIRIST,"

WITH CARICATURES,

BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY.

It contains Lots of good Things and reading for everybody, with Engravings.

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CHILD MISSING.

LOST A YOUNG FEMALE, about Twelve Years of Age. Had on when she left home, a White Straw Bonnett, with Black Ribbands; Lilac Frock, and a Plaid one with her; Lawn Coloured Merino Spencer; a Pair of Clogs with white Metal Clasps. She stands about Four Feet high, has Brown Hair, and Brown Eyes, has a Scar on the back of her Left Hand, and is rather Stout in her appearance. She was last heard of on the 30th of December, and was then at Skipton in Craven, starting for Leeds, along the Canal Bank.

Whoever can give any information respecting her, will confer a great favour by Writing to her discomfolate Father, JOHN HICK, Stone-Getter, Clubhouses, near Leeds.

Leeds, Feb. 1st, 2837.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO THE SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS of this Town and Neighbourhood, that I, JAMES GREEN, will not be responsible for any Debt my Wife, ANN GREEN, may contract after this Notice, nor will I pay any such Debt.

Ashton-under-Lyne, Jan. 31st, 1838.

JOHN CROFT HARDY,

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Northern Star Office, Dec. 20th, 1837.

The Inefficacy of the Cutting System Illustrated.

I, THOMAS ROTHERY, of Upper Wortley, near Leeds, offer to the consideration of the afflicted, the following proof of the superior skill of Mr. J. L. WARD, SURGEON, No. 18, TRAFALGAR-STREET, LEEDS.

I was afflicted with three deep running sores in one of my legs, which had materially affected my health, and prevented me from following my employment.

Being under the treatment of a respectable doctor for some time without being any better, I became an in-patient in the Leeds Infirmary, where I remained eleven weeks, during which time my leg was cut open twice, but grew much worse. I was then an out-patient for about three weeks longer without the least prospect of ever being better; when it was again proposed to cut my leg open down to my ancle; but this I would not submit to for any man.

I, therefore, having known that many extraordinary cures had been wrought by the above Mr. WARD, immediately applied to him, who effectually cured me, without cutting, in seven weeks, and I am now perfectly restored to health, having been able to follow my employment for the last two months, for which I feel truly thankful, and therefore hope that this information will be of the greatest importance to those afflicted in like manner.

THOS. ROTHERY.

Dated this 2nd day of Jan., 1838.

Remarkable Cure of an Eating Cancer, without Cutting!

I, JAMES CLAY, Horse-breaker, Armley Height, near Leeds, had, previous to the month of July last, been afflicted with an eating Cancer of my Nose for the space of Five Years, when my attention was directed to some extraordinary cures of Cancers and Tumours, advertised in the Leeds newspapers, which had been performed by Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. I was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman, and the result of any application having proved most satisfactory, I feel that I have an equal duty to make known the particulars of my case, with those who have already advertised their cures. I was for the above period of five years under the treatment of the most noted medical men in Yorkshire, one of whom is a much celebrated gentleman of the profession at Scarbro', but although I received every attention, the Disease continued to increase, having, when I applied to Mr. Ward, gone with one side of my nose, and also affected my eyes, and was beginning to spread over my upper lip. In this distressing state I placed myself under Mr. Ward, who, I am happy to say, has effectually cured me without cutting, in little more than two months; and I have no doubt but I should soon have lost my nose entirely, had I not providentially applied to Mr. Ward in time.

December 26th, 1837.

Removal of a Large Tumour without the Knife.

I, PETER THORNTON, Commercial-Row, Little Holbeck, Leeds, having lately seen in the Leeds Newspapers several accounts of Persons who have had Tumours removed without the Knife, and of others who have also been cured of Cancers without cutting, by Mr. J. L. WARD, SURGEON, No. 18, Trafalgar-street, LEEDS, and as my Wife had an increasing Tumour on the side of her Neck, for the space of *Fourteen Years*, and having been under the treatment of a respectable Medical Man, who tried every means, but to no purpose, and afterwards recommended an Operation, but being resolved not to submit to such means, she consequently applied to Mr. WARD, who has, by a regular process of treatment, removed the said Tumour, *whole and entire*, without either cutting or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, and without giving her much uneasiness. Her Cure, therefore, being going on in the most satisfactory manner, I have a great wish to add her case to the number of *extraordinary* Cures of this sort that have been performed by Mr. WARD, as those who are so afflicted would form a much better idea of Mr. WARD'S mode of treatment by seeing her at present, than when she is quite well.

PETER THORNTON.

December 19th, 1837.

N.B.—This Tumour, with many other such, may be seen at Mr. WARD'S SURGERY

A Tumour Extirpated without the Knife.

I, JOHN LISTER, No. 50, York-Street, Leeds, hereby make known that my Wife had a gradually increasing Tumour adjoining her arm-pit for seven years, and that she applied to one of the most noted Doctors of the Leeds Infirmary, who, after some rubbing stuffs were used, said that the tumour would have to be cut out; to this, however, she would not submit, but applied to Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, who I am happy to say has removed the said Tumour without cutting or giving her much uneasiness, so that she has received a perfect Cure.

No. 50, York-Street, Leeds, Jan. 23d, 1838.

Legal Notices.

BOWNAS' BANKRUPTCY.

IN the BANKRUPTCY of WILLIAM BOWNAS, of Wortley, in the Parish of Leeds, in the County of York, Cloth Manufactnrers. Second Meeting for Proof of Debts, and for the Bankrupt to pass his last Examination, at the Court House in Leeds, on Friday the Ninth Day of February next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Afternoon. By Order.

CHAS. NAYLOR, } Solicitors to the
THOS. F. FODEN. } Assignees.

Leeds, 19th Jan. 1838.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the late Firm of "RYDER and DOBSON," of Castleford, in the County of York, Wine and Spirit Merchants, is Dissolved, the said ROBERT RYDER having recently been Discharged from her Majesty's Prison, the Fleet, under the Insolvent Debtor's Act. All Persons who stand Indebted to the said late Firm are hereby cautioned against paying any Monies to the said ROBERT RYDER, or any other Person, except to Mr. JACOB DOBSON, of Castleford, (Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said ROBERT RYDER,) who is alone entitled to receive such Debts.

T. F. FODEN,
SOLICITOR, LEEDS.

23d. Jan. 1838.

To Printers, Newspaper Proprietors, Bookbinders, and Others.

WOOD & SHARWOODS, 120, ALDERSGATE STREET, respectfully inform the Trade, that their Catalogue, No. 12, is just published, and may be had gratis, on application at their Warehouse.

It contains an unusual variety of Presses and Specimens of Types; from the circumstance of W. & S. having purchased the whole of the valuable and extensive Stock of Mr. VALPY, of RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET, who is declining the Printing Business. There are 12 Columbian Presses; Atlas, Albion, Stanhope, and Iron Presses of all Principles and Sizes; a large Number of Wood Presses; Three Printing Machines; every Variety of Book and Jobbing Types; Greeks, Hebrews, Arabics, Persians, and all the Oriental Languages; together with every Article used in Letter-press, Copper-plate, or Lithographic Printing. In addition to the above, it contains a large Assortment of Bookbinder's Tools; Hydraulic and Screw Presses; Powerful Arming Presses; Rolling Machines; Brass Tools, &c., &c.

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London: Published by H. Hetherington, 126, Strand. 1837.

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SOME YEARS ago, the Author of this little Work published a treatise entitled FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, *for the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar.* This Work, which is now out of Print, had a very extensive Sale; but, owing to particular circumstances attendant on its publication, the Price was somewhat too high.

Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind, and they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made so universally useful as it otherwise might have been. For these reasons, the Author has so remodelled the Work as to make it equally useful to Children and Adults, while, at the same time, the Price has been reduced so much as to place it within every persons reach.

The "RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so written as to amuse, while it instructs. The principle of the Work is precisely that of the Author's former Work, "FIFTEEN LESSONS," &c. Taking out the merely Controversial part, all that could be said of that Work may be said, with still greater force and propriety of this.

The Lessons, in this Work, as in the former, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The Science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new Principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary *Divisions* and *Subdivisions* are rationally accounted for—and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four.

In Syntax, the formation of the *English Language* is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The *necessary* Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples.

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Selected from a host of similar ones, respecting the former Work, may convey some idea of the Public Estimation in which the Principle of this Work is holden:—

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A MEETING of DELEGATES from the Various BRANCH SOCIETIES of the SOUTH LANCASHIRE ANTI-POOR LAW ASSOCIATION, will be held at the PALACE INN, Market-Street, MANCHESTER, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, when the undermentioned Towns are requested to send Delegates as follows:—

Manchester	2	Preston	2
Bolton	2	Ormskirk	1
Bury	2	Ashton	2
Macclesfield	2	Leek	1
Clitheroe	1	Colne	1
Todmorden	1	Leigh	1
Radcliffe	1	Heywood	1
Flixton	1	Royton	1
Staleybridge	1	Chorlton	2
Salford	2	Blackburn	2
Liverpool	2	Burnley	1
Oldham	2	Stockport	2
Congleton	1	Warrington	2
Wigan	2	Chorley	1
Prescot	1	Padiham	1
Rochdale	2	Newchurch	1
Lees	1	Hyde	1
Hulme	2	Haslingden	1

The Delegates to bring the Petitions from their respective Towns, and also the Petitions from the Townships in the Vicinity, that they may be arranged, previous to being forwarded to LORD STANHOPE and JOHN FIELDEN, M. P., for Presentation.

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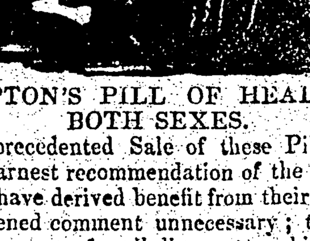

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ANTI-POOR LAW MEETING, ROCHDALE.

On Thursday evening, the 24th inst. a public meeting was held in the Theatre of this town, convened by the High Constable, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the poor Law Amendment Act. Every part of the building was crowded, even to the stage, which was filled by persons admitted by ticket. Mr. JAS. TAYLOR, of Spotland-bridge, was unanimously called to preside. After the usual preliminaries the chairman called the attention of the meeting to the question before it. It was a question of great importance to all classes, and every other question ought to be thrown aside to consider this, the most important of all others, the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. The 43d Eliz. was enacted to protect those who were willing to work—to provide against destitution—to succour the aged and infirm; it was in fact a law, that, while it was in force unimpaired, worked without producing any national calamity, even amidst revolutions and wars. The rights of the people were secure. But in latter times great distress had come upon society which had led to the enactment of subsequent acts. Whilst war and taxes had crushed the people lower and lower, and starvation was staring them in the face the present Government have done that which even in the most rampant days of Toryism, the Government dared not do. They had virtually repealed the 43rd of Elizabeth, and taken away from the labourer his protection. "The labourer," says the scripture, "shall be the first partaker of the fruits;" but while we see so many of other classes, official dignitaries, pensioners and sinecurists, fattening upon the taxes, while they are starving the lower classes, what can we expect will be done to promote the general happiness of mankind. It is for you now to consider whether the repeal of the New Poor Law will promote so desirable an end.—(Cheers.)

Mr. WILKINSON in rising to move the first resolution, said, that it contained an object which deserved the support of all those who were not enstranged from every principle of human and national sympathy. We have seen great mischief under the old system of Poor Laws; but this was caused by such bills as STURGES BOURNES, that enabled people in higher grades to tyrannize over those in lower stations of life. That act intended to increase the power of the rate-owner in the administration of the law, rather than strengthen the hands of the rate-payers, the people. There have been many impositions practised under the cover of poor rates; one of which is called the High Constable's Rate, which no one ever knew anything at all about, and which Col. Williams has so ably exposed. There was another evil under the old system brought about by the multitude of Poor Law enactments. I mean the expenses of law proceedings, and the discretionary *power of the magistracy*: but when I contrast these evils with the evils of the Poor Law Amendment Act, I am bound to consider that Act the worst Act that ever disgraced the Statute Book of England. —(Cheers.) It *is* a specimen of that *pure* system of education, filling the people's heads, while they have empty bellies.—(Laughter.) This is one of the *beauties* of the *blessed* Poor Law Bill which like all other enactments passed by the Whigs tends to sacrifice the weak for the benefit of the strong—that it tends to lessen the taxes on the rich man's luxuries, while it increases the taxes upon the poor man's bread. (Cheers.) The common cottager pays more rates in proportion than does the large manufacturer. Such things are carried on, and they cast a stain upon the generous character of the nation. If we may judge from the act of the Whig Administration, Christianity is become infidelity and humanity is become a scourge. He concluded by moving the resolution which was seconded by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, put by the chairman, and carried.

Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, who was received with loud cheering, advanced to the front, and said, you have been told by your chairman that this question was one of importance to the working millions. The question might very safely rest upon those grounds. But it is a question that comes on the rich, as the poor have very little to lose, when the time shall come that will level all distinction: therefore I address myself to the rich, as they will be the great losers in the great game of havoc, when the poor shall have sold every chair, stool, pot, bed, and covering, to supply their hunger—when they will no longer have any thing in their cottages to lose—and when, driven to desperation, they may be urged to take vengeance upon their oppressers. I hold in my hand the olive branch of peace—my wish is to see the rich and the poor going hand in hand together—to unite the man to his employer. I wish to see happiness diffused through the manufacturers to society. It has been said the poor, the helpless, the destitute, the aged, and the hungered have an inalienable right to a living from the soil. Why do we say they have so? Is it because we wish to divide society? No, this question never will be amicably settled until the rich come forward and acknowledge the right of the poor to a right in the soil. The poor are NOT the proper guardians of their own rights—the RICH are the proper guardians. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that the rich, the wealthy, are the proper guardians; it is because the property of the rich is fixed upon the foundation of the poor, and when you take away that right you take away the law, and all will be anarchy and chaos. In effect, the poor are not legally acknowledged as guardians of their rights, but that the holders of their rights hold them by the common consent of the people for the benefit of the commonwealth. These are not my own opinions—they are the legal and constitutional opinions upon which the law is founded, and will stand the test of investigation. The wealthy portions of society, like a certain great man, who once said, he had a right to do what he liked with his own, assume that they have a right to do with the poor as they please. If so, by parity of reasoning, every poor man may use his hands and feet as he pleases. The poor law has prevailed at all times. Go back to the law of Moses: there you will find a provision for the poor; not a niggardly one, founded upon modern political economy, but a bounteous one, founded upon the law of nature; the poor were to help the farmer to gather in his corn, and his vineyard, and to share in the fruit. The law of Moses enacted that a man might take as much as would satisfy his hunger without being called a thief. It was part of the Jewish constitution that man *should* be fed. The New Testament says nothing of the doctrine of Wesley, of Luther, of Calvin; but, in that book, God says to those on the right hand—"Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." And why? Because they fed the hungry, gave drink to the thirsty; clothed the naked, and ministered to the distressed. (Loud cheers.) To those on the left had—"Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire." And why? Because they had acted on the principle of the New Poor Law. God says nothing of collections for ministers, and for earthly feastings, but everywhere he says and advises collections for the poor and needy. The tithe system of England was not established for the lay impropriators; it was not established for the benefit of those who enjoyed all the blessings of life, but for those who had not those blessings; out of those tithes the poor were to have all that they wanted to make themselves comfortable and happy; and the clergy were to have all that was necessary to maintain them, not in pride, pomp, and luxury, but as became their sacred calling, humbly and meekly, as did their master, Jesus Christ. Thus this question existed until the Reformation, when the property of the people was plundered to give to the ancestors of my Lord John Russell and other, after his kind, apostates to their faith: then it was that the poor began to clamour, and property began to be insecure; then it was that the 43rd of Elizabeth was enacted, not as a boon to the poor, but to establish the property of the poor, which had been plundered from them by Henry VIII. and his nobles. If it be right to confiscate the property of the people by abrogating the 43rd of Elizabeth, it would be right to confiscate the property of Rochdale; and it is right if the law of Elizabeth is to be destroyed—it is right for the poor to take a dagger in one hand and a torch in the other, and do the best they can for themselves. It will come at last: it would have come sooner, if *incendiaries* had not stept in betwixt the rich and the poor, to prevent the fearful collision that would have taken place. Woe betide the rich!—woe betide the law!—woe betide the Constitution, if Oastler and I should be carried off the field, martyrs in this glorious cause! But the people shall not wait much longer: the poor have a right to eat—to be well clothed—to sit beneath their own roof, and to enjoy the blessings of their own fire-side. Their wives whom they love, and the babes whom they doat upon, shall be happy; and man shall in every thing be free and his rights shall be secured. There never was a people more worked and worse fed than the people of this country; and yet Lord Brougham said that they were an *idle* people. The people of England idle!—the men and women, and even little children, getting out of their beds by five o'clock in the morning, and tramping through the cold frost and snow, to toil in a factory the whole day, until seven or eight o'clock at night, to be called idle; and further to tell us that there are 30,000 poor in Manchester and Salford uneducated, and Lord Brougham is to be our oracle, and tell us we are an *idle* people, and deserve to be put into bastiles to make us work. I would not wish any man to be bastiled; I would not wish Lord Brougham to be bastiled, except for one six months. (Loud laughter.) Lord Brougham says you are idle and immoral; and a pamphlet, written by Mr. Muggeridge, called "*A Voice from the North,*" says that there is no chastity among the working women of Lancashire. Chastity is only to be found amongst maid-servants, because if they were unchaste they would lose their characters and their places also. Upon such libellous doctrines the bastardy clauses have been passed, and the minds of the men from whom these clauses have emanated were so debased that their acts have produced nothing but the most serious conglomeration of evils to society. This was no party question: he was not come here as a politician—he was not come here to throw the apple of discord amongst the people, but he came here to proclaim the guilt of those who were guilty. The Churchman is guilty—the Dissenter is guilty—the Whig, as the prime mover, is guilty—the Tory, for aid, is guilty—the Radical is guilty for having supported it. He trusted that the time was not far off when party should be no more—all party spirit cease, and all party feuds vanish in the great question of humanity. The principle of the bill is in the first clause; the bill admits of no improvement. Listen to no man who talks of modification of clauses; who tells you that it was never intended for the manufacturing districts; but demand the total repeal of the bill—the whole bill, and never cease until you have effected this great deliverance. The rev. speaker sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. THOMAS LIVESEY, in a short address, proposed the *second resolution*, as follows:—

Second—That it is the opinion of this meeting that the New Poor Law, falsely called the Poor Law Amendment Act, is unconstitutional, despotic, cruel, *unchristian*, and revolutionary; in that it confers upon the Commissioners an irresponsible and uncontrolled power over the Guardians and rates. That it deprives the people of all power over funds of their own creating. That the bastardy clause holds out inducements to seduction and infanticide, and is insulting and degrading to the female sex. That the union of parishes is unnecessary, inconvenient, and expensive. That the withholding out-door relief to those families who seek casual aid only, is ruinous to them and injurious to the parishioners. That the treatment which the paupers receive in the union workhouses punishes poverty as though it were a crime, and misfortune worse than guilt. That the carrying this Bill into force would lower the wages of the labourer, and, as was stated by its advocates in Parliament, would reduce the people to live on coarser food. That the destitution which this Bill would produce among the people, would lead to acts of desperation, outrage, disaffection, destruction of property, and ultimately endanger every existing institution. That, therefore, this Act be expunged from the Statute Book.

Mr. ORMEROD seconded the motion.

Mr. RICHARD OASTLER, who was loudly called for, came forward amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering, and said, he was sorry to learn, at the inn where he stopped, that a question of property or no property—of life and death—of rich and poor, was not noticed here by the upper classes: he was also told that the Churchmen and Dissenters kept aloof from the working classes, who were the only persons who moved for a repeal of the New Poor Law. When I hear the respectable class say to the working class—"It is the law; you cannot repeal it, then why do you attempt it."—("You are *misinformed.*")—I am glad I am misinformed. (Here a gentleman in the boxes exclaimed—"There are people of the higher and middle classes who are opposed to the Bill, and would wish to see it repealed.") Mr. Oastler resumed—It is well; it will save me a great deal of trouble in attempting to convince the rich it is their duty to demand its repeal. The Poor Law question is of more importance to the rich than it is to the poor. If it be right to rob the poor of their legal and constitutional rights; if it be right to rob the man who last year paid his rates, of his *quid pro quo*, then it is right to say to the landlord, "You shall not have any rents." The Christians have a great deal more to do with this question than you think they have. Do you believe in the Word of God, wherein is written—"He filleth all things," with what? five or six spoonsful of skilly per day? No! "He filleth all things with plenteousness." Are we to see our wives taken to bastiles?—to see them in cells in a state of starvation? What crime have you done?—what murder have you committed?—what mill have you burned? "None," is your answer. "We are hard-working men; look at our hands, see how they are hoofed: we are here because we cannot get work. We have travelled about, selling our things to buy us food. We thought we had a right to ask for relief; we were told, by the overseer, that the law was altered, since we paid rates; and here are we toiling, by turning a handle for a scanty morsel of food." God has told us that we caused all things to grow, not for the purpose of filling one man with a million of money; but for filling all things with plenteousness I ask you as Christians to lay your hands upon your hearts and vary what God meant when he said so. Are there any Christians here? I am one. My mind is always among the poor, in the Bastiles. Some of you have been married in the Church; you have been joined together; and after that, you were told that whomsoever God hath joined together let no Commissioner, no Registrar, no Relieving-officer, or any other man, put asunder. The Poor Law Bill does not say any thing about separating man and wife. Lord Brougham said, in reply to a question of that kind, "No such an outrage ever could be intended by this bill, so careful have the authors been that the word, separation, is not in the bill, nor in the rules of the Commissioners. *Classification* is the new phrase; workhouses are built of four squares or separate wards, one for the men, another for the women; one for the boys, and the other for the girls. I received a letter from a man at Barnsley, who was obliged to break up his house, and go to his parish; where he was put into the workhouse kitchen, and as he stood with his back to the fire the gaoler came to him and said he was wanted; he suspected nothing but quietly followed the gaoler into a yard when the key was immediately turned upon him, and he did not see his wife for seventeen days, and his child but once, when he kissed it through the prison bars.—(Shame.)—I have been through these places, which is like going through Wakefield House of Correction. Although there is no separation in the Act or in the rules, it is all separation in those infernal Bastiles. I tell you churchmen; I tell you dissenters, before I would submit to such an Act I would set the whole kingdom in a blaze.—I am no incendiary; but I have affection in my heart and I will breathe out. I am willing to work, and I should not blush to go and ask for my parish pay, but if I was told I should not receive it unless I would consent to be separated from my wife, I would (if I were hanged for it) kill him upon the spot.—(Cheers.) Lord ELDON told me there was no law that empowers any Commissioner to separate man and wife; and any man can legally protect himself when a gaoler attempts to take away his wife, by such means as he thinks proper to use. This question strikes at the root of humanity. Man shall live by the sweat of his brow, and if he has not work he has a right to relief from the land. Sir Matthew Hale says so; Blackstone says so; Puffendorf says so; Grotius says so; Fortescue says so; and a host of eminent writers say so; and they shall have it.—(Cheers.) I pity the rich. They say the working-men are ignorant; but since I have been amongst them I know better; a set of more honest, upright, well-intentioned men never lived than the working-men of England.—(Hear, hear,) And they are intelligent too. I have associated with all classes—even with royalty; and I have no hesitation in saying that upon political questions they are the best informed. I say the working classes are not wanting to rob the rich of their rights; but if you, the rich, lay your heads together to rob the poor, they have a right to retaliate. My enemies talk of hanging me; why, if they were to hang me, fifty of *my enemies* would be hung within forty-eight hours. The soldiers read the papers, and they tell us in *Huddersfield* that before they part with a single bullet, they will consider *who* they give it to.—(Laughter.) Our soldiers are too much attached to their wives to force this bill upon the country. While we talk of Whigs and Radicals, we forget Christianity. Dissenters come out and defend the poor. The only way you can maintain your own rights is by preserving the rights of the poor. If you want your servant to help you to defend your property, prove to him that you are ready to defend his labour. If there is an Ultra-Tory here, he must help us to tear from the statute book this damnable law. The Poor Law Act is unconstitutional, because it empowers commissioners to make laws; it is unchristian, because it is cruel. Upon this question depends the question of peace or war. Churchmen, your church is in danger. You were silent when the act was passed. Your church is the poor man's church. Look in your common prayer; your articles; and your homilies—then look at your Bastiles; then remember the marriage ceremony. Come out from the camp of Satan. Show that you are ready to stand by the poor. Dissenters, you that think your church more pure, I call upon you to defend the poor from annihilation. Defeat those who refuse to give to the poor hireling his wages. Go to your bedsides, swear upon your bible that you believe it to be true, and that by its truths, this act shall be repealed.—(Loud and continued cheering, which lasted some time.)

The resolution was here put and carried.

W. J. TAFT, in moving the third resolution said, the middle classes and the higher classes had charged the working men of Rochdale with indifference upon this measure; but he would tell their accusers, that the working men were not lethargic. To his knowledge, half a dozen of them had spent more time and more money in agitating this great question than all the rich had done. Let those who profess to be sincere upon this question come forward now—let us have no bickerings and waverings about a partial repeal, because we have made this a meeting of repeal. Let us have no ill-feeling towards each other, it is a question that concerns all of us; come out boldly and support us, and we will support you.

Mr. HOWARTH briefly seconded the motion.

Mr. R. J. RICHARDSON, Honorary Secretary to the South Lancashire Anti-Poor Law Association, supported the resolution in a long and able speech, which, we are sorry, that a press of matter compels us to omit.

The resolution being carried, a vote of thanks to Lord Stanhope and Mr. Fielden was carried by acclamation, and the meeting separated.

AMERICAN PAPERS—THE CANADAS.

By the packet-ship Siddons, which left New York in company with the packet North America, and arrived off Liverpool yesterday, we have received New York papers to the 2d inst. inclusive.

The advices from Canada state that the rebels are still active on the shores of Lake Erie and the frontier adjacent. Buffalo, notwithstanding the proclamation of the Sheriff, is still a place of rendezvous for the partisans of Mackenzie. By the last advices it appeared that some strong opinions had been expressed on the above subject, but they do not appear to have been attended with much effect. The expressed opinions of the more politic of the American citizens and the official proclamations have been alike disregarded.

The insurgents appear to be making the most of their position at Navy Island, of which they have recently taken possession, and which is the only place of safety which they possess on the British side. It does not appear, however, that even here their force is particularly strong. If we may trust the accounts of the Buffalo papers, they are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and have a few pieces of artillery.

Governor Head has a strong volunteer force in the vicinity. He has thrown up breastworks opposite to Navy Island, and was preparing for a vigorous attack, with the intention of dislodging the rebels from their position.

A rumour had reached New York, that Governor Head had passed up the river on the 26th to attack Navy Island. It was also said that a heavy cannonading, which continued several hours, had been heard in that direction.

The Rochester papers mention a report that Sir George had attempted to land on the Island, but had been repulsed, and that one of his boats had been sunk.

(From the *Mercantile Advertiser*, Dec. 27.)

LATEST FROM UPPER CANADA.

New and powerful position of the Patriots—fresh accessions of Men, Muskets, and Military Stores.

Lewiston, Dec. 18.

A rendezvous was opened on Friday last, and the patriot standard erected on Navy Island, about three miles above Niagara Falls. The Island embraces about 600 acres, and is within the dominions of her Majesty. The shores are marshy with but one practicable landing-place near the head of the Island, so that a small body of men could repulse any force that could be sent against them. A nucleus was formed on Friday last, of sixty well-armed man.

On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the force consisted of 140, and yesterday 400. M'Kenzie is there in a subordinate capacity. General Van Rensselaer, a distinguished graduate of West Point, is first in command, and Colonel Sutherland second. They are well provided with arms, ammunition, and military stores.

General Rensselaer was yesterday presented with an elegant sword and military dress. Much excitement and alarm were experienced on the other side on Saturday on the reception of this intelligence. Yesterday afternoon a reconnoitering party of 15 started from Chippewa to row round the island. They were hailed, and ordered to lie to; not obeying the order, a 6-pound messenger was sent after them. This salute, so unexpected, caused the hands of the oarsmen, it is said, to drop powerless. The barge floated down, and it is probable they would have fallen into the rapids and been precipitated over the falls, had not Captain Tench, by threatening an appeal to his musket, roused them to self-possession. They succeeded in gaining the opposite shore, and their neglect to obey the order from the island is evidence that they were unaware of the means that were at hand to enforce compliance. We learn that the Patriots only designed to give the Royalists in the boat, as well as those on shore, some small evidence of their means of defence, should they attempt an attack.

Accessions are hourly been made to their number, and, from what we have seen and heard to-day, we feel ourselves authorised to say, that their number cannot be less than 500. It is understood that two field-pieces have been transported across to the island since last night, which will make six—four 18 and two 6-pounders.

(From the *Rochester Daily Democrat.*)

We learn from a lady who arrived in this city last night, and who left London, Upper Canada, on Friday morning, that 700 Royalists from Goderich, under the command of General Langworthy, arrived at that place on Thursday morning, the 14th, to guard the Court-house and gaol, which it was supposed the Patriots would attempt to destroy, for the purpose of liberating several of their friends who were imprisoned.

On Friday morning the company proceeded to St. Thomas for the avowed purpose of arresting the printer of the *St. Thomas Liberal*, and all others against whom they could discover aught of suspicion.

Our informant tells us, that during several nights previous to Friday alarm-guns were fired at London, under apprehension of attacks from the Patriots.

In the town of Oxford a company of 300 men, under the command of M'Nabb, was proceeding to Oakland, where a portion of the Patriot army was encamped.

Our informant stopped at Brantford during Friday, and was told that an engagement had taken place between the Patriots and Royalists at Oakland, and the former were driven back with a loss of three killed. This information the lady derived from a Tory source.

It is said that in their retreat the Patriots were joined by several hundred Indians, and with this reinforcement were intending to attack the Royalists.

At Brantford a number of Patriots are in garrison.

At Ancaster on Saturday an express brought the intelligence that Mackenzie was encamped on Navy Island, which caused the utmost alarm and consternation.

All was quiet at Hamilton and St. Catherine's, except the alarm produced by the news from Navy Island. It is generally supposed the principal prisoners would be shot.

Our informant was told that M'Nabb had offered the 100 Indians under him a reward for every scalp, but subsequently recalled the offer, as the Indians became turbulent, and they left him and joined the Patriots.

On Monday night Mackenzie was at Lewiston on business respecting his camp. Two cannon were sent from there to Navy Island, and others were expected to follow.

MEETING AT DEWSBURY.

GLASGOW SPINNERS.

On Monday evening last, a numerous meeting was convened at Dewsbury, in the large School Room of the Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a remission of the sentence of the Glasgow Spinners. The room was crowded to excess, and much anxiety was evinced by the meeting on behalf of these unfortunate victims.

Mr. David Sharpe, an intelligent working man, was unanimously called to the chair. He briefly stated the object of the meeting, deprecated the injustice of the sentence passed upon the Spinners, and hoped that every exertion would be made by the men of Dewsbury to obtain its revocation, that they might be again restored to their famalies and their country. He felt proud of the honour that had been conferred upon him by choosing him as a chairman on that occasion, and he begged that peace and good order might be maintained, and that every person who had any thing to say, either for or against the Glasgow Spinners, might be fairly heard. It was important that the question should be faithfully canvassed in order not only to protect, if possible, those injured men from the addition of slander to their unjust punishment, but also in order to protect the rights of labour universally, and to show that working men felt as great an interest in the protection of that which was their only property, as the capitalist had in protecting the property which he had amassed from the exorbitant profits of labour. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose, therefore, he begged a candid hearing for all, for he thought if this was not granted instead of considering his call to the chair as an honour, he could not otherwise regard it then as a disgrace. (Cheers.) He then called upon

Mr. T. S. Brook to move the first resolution. Mr. Brook said, that though not so well acquainted with the history of this case of oppression as many in that assembly, he was sufficiently sensible of its injustice to be induced to lend his assistance to effect a remission of their sentence. Apart from every individual consideration he considered the question as one which at once affected the rights of labour. (Hear, hear.) Capitalists combined whenever they pleased and in what manner they pleased, to protect property which was already sufficiently protected; but if labourers dared to unite, the eyes of the Government were upon them, and if, through any inadvertency, they committed any little crime, they were immediately pounced upon and punished with much greater severity than was at all consistent with the demands of justice. This case he viewed as somewhat similar to the Dorchester labourers, but much more unjust in the one case than in the other, inasmuch as the indictment had reviewed the conduct of these men for the last twenty years to find out something upon which they might be convicted. It behoved them, then, to stand forward in the case of the men of Glasgow, in order that they might at the same time protect themselves. Labour had a right to be properly remunerated; for if an English workmen did not receive an adequate remuneration for his toil, the country could not be said to be worth living in. (Hear, hear.) It was equally the interest of the master and workmen that the latter should receive good wages. for by this manufactures would be increased—the profit of labour would not be so much thrown into the hands of the foreign purchaser of our manufactures, and there would therefore be no lack of employment in the country. From these considerations, then, he thought it necessary for the people of Dewsbury to sympathise with the unfortunate spinners, and to use every exertion on their behalf to restore them to their liberty and their disconsolate friends. (Hear, hear.) He therefore felt great pleasure in moving the resolution which was—

"That this meeting views with deep regret the unjust sentence passed upon five of their fellowmen of Glasgow, for no other crime than that of uniting together for the protection of what they only possessed, viz their labour."

Mr. Stephen Goodall seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Templeton was then introduced to the meeting, and was received with cheers. He delivered an address of considerable length, in which he deeply regretted that the meeting should be obliged to be called for such a purpose. He had not much faith in the success of their petition, yet it was their duty. He said the case of these unhappy men was too well known to require a fresh recital from him. The oppressions to which they had been subjected had been sounded from village to village, from city to city, from province to province, and from shore to shore. Patriots had pleaded their cause with eloquence and sincerity, and the loud response of a sympathising people had been heard and reechoed from every corner of the country. And what was their crime? Was it murder? No; but the probability was that the murder with which these men were originally charged, had been perpetrated by the hand of some rade assassin hired for the purpose, by the men who combined to reduce to the lowest possible scale the meagre supply of those who laboured with unceasing toil for the support of themselves and their families. Mr. T. then proceeded to show the varied ways in which capitalists combine for their own protection: and loudly denounced the injustice of the sentence of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners. He drew an interesting and affecting representation of the sufferings of these men and their families, which had great effect upon the meeting. He concluded with the following words:—"I will not, Mr. Chairman, attempt to trace the consequences of this unjust sentence in all their details to the men themselves, to their families, to the spinners as a body, to Trades Unions in general, and to the nation at large; but it needs little discrimination to perceive that this sentence is intened as a blow to every attempt of working men to protect themselves from the oppression of those whose God is their gold. (Hear, hear.) Let England quietly sanction this act, and she is bound forever in chains of the most abject slavery—chains thrown around the necks of her subjects by the very men who have been fed an l clothed and elevated from poverty to affluence by the toil of the industrious, whose only reward has been a miserable subsistence, doled out to them with the most begrudging hand.—(Hear.) Men of Dewsbury, this is a direct attack upon your rights. It aims at reducing you to the lowest state of degradation, and if you suffer it to pass without exerting your best energies to oppose it, depend upon it the case of the Glasgow Spinners will very soon be yours.—(Hear, hear.) There is a combination against you—a combination invested with all the power which wealth can give it—a combination which lives and fattens on human blood, and which is never satisfied till it has pursued its victim to the shades of death. Up, then, from your lethargy. Slumber no longer in the camp of your deadliest enemies. They are seeking for your blood, they watch their opportunity to feast upon your carcasses, and if you prepare not they will be on you before you are aware. Slumber not, then, while your enemy is so near. Go at once to the Throne, and demand a revocation of this iniquitous sentence, as that alone upon which your allegiance can for the present depend.—(Hear, hear.) These are trying times.—(Hear.) The liberties of Canada are about to be crushed—Ireland is robbed, plundered, oppressed and degraded; the Whigs are allowing our other colonies to befoul us in every possible way. Twenty millions they have paid for a right which they ought long ago to have demanded at the point of the sword, and which they have not yet obtained. A new scene of oppression have they opened in Scotland, and, like fools and madmen in a rage, they seem determined to root up and exterminate the very source of all their power and all their plunder. (Hear, hear.) Send, then, your petition to the Queen, borne upon the clamour of thousands of voices; and if she heeds not you demand, let her refusal be the signal for fresh operations. (Hear.) Away then, with the Whigs, who have had enough of plunder; and let us elect, and re-elect, and elect again, and change, and change, and change,—and agitate, and agitate, and agitate, till England is shaken to her very centre—till the throne of despotism shall tremble and fall, and the universal shout of a victorious people proclaim, amid the dying groans of their oppressors, that the destroyer of their liberties has breathed his last. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Samuel Healey next moved—"That this meeting considering that juries composed of the middle class, or masters, sitting on the trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, is unconstitutional, inasmuch as Magna Charta expressly declares that no man shall be tried but by a jury of his Peers."

Mr. John Dibb seconded this resolution, and it was also carried unanimously.

Mr. T. S. Brook moved the third resolution—"That the repeated postponements of the trial of these injured men fully demonstrates the diabolical intentions of the authorities under the crown to exhaust the means of defence, so that they might with greater facility accomplish their villanous purposes." Mr. Brook expatiated at considerable length on the inconveniences to which the spinners had been put by the frequent postponement of the trial, and regretted that the same law did not exist in Scotland in reference to juries that existed in England. Had such been the case he was sure these men would have been honourably acquitted. As it was, the fate of these men seemed as it were to depend upon the judgment of one individual, by whose decision these five unhappy men were transported for seven years. (Shame, shame.)

Mr. Josh. Kelinshaw seconded this resolution.

Mr. John Newsome then moved—"That the unrelenting persecution inflicted upon working men will never cease until they are really represented, which can only be by the adoption of Universal Suffrage. And that this meeting pledges itself to use every legal means in its power to gain the total remission of the unjust sentence passed upon five of our unfortunate fellow men of Glasgow."

Mr. George Cole had great pleasure in seconding this resolution.

Mr. Buchanan felt great pleasure in making his first appearance before the inhabitants of Dewsbury, to address them on a question of such vital importance—a question which involved the rights of labour and which ought to excite the interest and deep attention of every working-man who lived by his toil. They were obliged again to assemble to express their opposition to that system of tyranny which was gradually undermining the interests of the British labourer, and was about to prostrate the artizans of this empire at the shrine of Mammon, and make them the slaves of Capitalists. They were met to blend their sympathies with the sufferings of the Glasgow Spinners whose treatment ought to excite the feelings and opposition of the working-men of this country, who by the treatment of these Spinners, had themselves been insulted, and trodden under foot. It was not the Spinners alone that had been thus persecuted; but they had been their (the men of Dewsbury,) representatives, and in their oppression the men of Dewsbury had been persecuted, for by transporting them they had inflicted a death-blow to the people's liberties, and they as Englishmen ought to stand up in defence of their right, to protest against this unjust sentence, and say to the Government "thus far shall thou go and no farther"—(Loud cheers.) The conduct of the authorities when the Spinners were first arrested had been most cruel and despotic, and at the trial with which they were tantalized, they had exhausted all their wickedness and ingenuity in attempting to rake up evidence by which they might be convicted, and by their conviction make out a case against all the Trades' Unions of the country.—(Hear, and cheers.) That evidence merely proved that a Trades' Union did exist, but the charge of murder had been blown to the winds. (Hear, hear.) The assaults and fire raising with which they were charged had never been proved against them, for though these things might have existed, there was no evidence to prove that these men had any connexion with them, and their only crime, if a crime it could be called, was that of uniting to protect themselves and families from starvation. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Buchanan then proceeded to detail the advantages of Trades Unions which he eulogised as having an object in view which every man of common sense must admit to be virtuous, and he showed that the men of Glasgow were transported because they were thus virtuous and intelligent, and because by their union they were combating the oppression of the money mongers who were anxious to subjugate them beneath their power. He then entered into a more particular detail of the strike of the Glasgow Spinners, and justified them in refusing to submit to a reduction of 50 per cent from their wages. This he thought was sufficient to arouse them to the highest pitch of indignation. (Hear, hear.) All this too he considered as the effect of a middle class Government. They could expect nothing better from a Government of shop-ocracy. When he spoke of this class of men he referred to a body of profit hunters, amongst whom, it was true, there were many honorable and virtuous exceptions—but these in general were the men against whom the working classes had most to contend. These were the men who sent men to Parliament to make the very laws by which the Glasgow Spinners were transported, and they were therefore the most deadly enemies to labour. Mr. B. then illustrated the effect of a middle class Government in France, showed the influence it had had in the suppression of general liberty and its direct tendency to reduce the value of labour, and consequently the comforts of the working man. That Government was protected by the ballot, and this they had effectually used to stab the liberties of the people. The ballot was only sought now to protect the middle classes. In proof of this assertion, he would ask if they had found the present supporters of Government bring forward any measures calculated to promote the good of the people? The sentence of the Dorchester labourers might answer that question. Mr. B. referred to the Poor Law Amendment Act, as another illustration of the Government of the middle class; the Coercion Bill for Ireland—the £20,000,000 for the emancipation of the West Indian slaves, and the present proposition for destroying the liberties of Canada. Mr. B. proceeded, in an eloquent and interesting manner, to detail the unhappy consequences of many of the Acts passed by the Whigs, both for England and Ireland, and he particularly deprecated the late conduct of the Irish Agitator in Dublin. He concluded an address, which was loudly cheered, by advising the people not to support, in any way, those who would not support the rights of labour, and the comforts of the industrious.

Mr. T. S. Brook then read the petition, which he accompanied with a few remarks relative to the importance of having their petition numerously signed.

The Chairman then begged leave to address a few words to the meeting. During his address he related the celebrated fable of Æsop, relative to the old lark, and its young ones in the hay field, which he forcibly used to illustrate the necessity of labouring men doing their own work, and depending upon their own energies.

Mr. Joshua Hobson, Publisher of the *Northern Star*, then rose, at the request of the meeting, to relate what had transpired at Huddersfield during the day relative to the appointment of a Clerk to the board of Guardians. Before, however, he proceeded directly to the relation of the events of the day at Huddersfield, he begged to make a remark or two regarding the case of the men whose case they were then more immediately met to consider. They all remembered the transportation of the Dorchester labourers? No working man could possibly be ignorant of that fact; though many might have been much puzzled to discover a reason *why* they had been transported. If they reflected for a moment, they would remember that, at that time, the Whigs were about introducing into Parliament, that most famous of all their famous measures, the Poor Law Amendment Act. If they reflected again, they would also remember that Trades' Unions were rife in every part of the kingdom. The Whigs, daring as they were, dared not to propose the New Poor Law in the face of the Trades' Unions—(hear, hear)—because they knew that if they did so, working men, by means of these Unions and Associations, would immediately become acquainted with its nature and tendency, and such a burst of indignation would have been manifested as would have swept the Whigs and their law from off the face of the earth. (Cheers.) They transported the Dorchester labourers, therefore, for the purpose of breaking up Trades' Unions. That transportation answered its purpose. They all knew that Trades' Unions crumbled to nothing before it; and while working men were thus paralyzed, the Poor Law Amendment Act was passed by the Whigs with such shameless haste, that the very evidence on which they pretended to found their bill, was not laid upon the table of the House until that bill had become law!! (Shame, shame.) Of the nature of that act it was not for him to speak: no working man could be unacquainted with it; no working man but must remember the fact, that that Act was passed for the purpose of "reducing the people of England to live upon a coarser sort of food"—for the purpose of getting at the wages of labour wherewith to enable our bankrupt aristocracy to pay their jews and stock-jobbers, the interests of those mortgagees upon the estates of the country for which they (the jews) held the title deeds. (Hear, hear.) Since that time the Whigs had been trying to bring that Act into operation—(hear, hear)—but, notwithstanding their efforts, the people, perceiving its tendency, and knowing its object, had again begun to unite, and form themselves, very extensively, into Radical and Working Men's Associations, and had had the temerity to oppose the introduction of this "*boon*" of Whig Legislation. This did not suit the purpose of the Whigs. The wages of labour must be got at. (Hear, hear.) The people of England must be reduced to live on a coarser sort of food. Therefore, the exertions of working men must be again paralyzed, and labour laid prostrate in the dust, in order to enable them to bring their "*Coarser food Act*," into full operation. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) They would remember that, notwithstanding the destruction of the Trades Unions in England, they still existed in Scotland and Ireland; but the Whigs were now attempting to put them down in both of these countries, and thus put down the Unions in England also. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose they had seized upon the men at Glasgow; and the lying Whigs, and Tory press had rung the changes upon the charges of murder and arson, which had been raised against them, and strange to say, though the jury unanimously acquitted them of those charges, still they were reiterated by that lying Whig and Tory press. That arch-imposter, and double-distilled hypocrite, and apostate, Daniel O'Connell, was also doing the dirty work of the Whigs in Ireland, by raking up the same charges against the Trades Unions of that city. And *why*, was all this done? In order to enable the Whigs to re-enact the hateful combination laws: in order to pave the way for another Green Bag Conspiracy, and the passing of another Gagging Bill. (Hear, hear.) Yes, yes, these transportings were but the prelude to more despotic measures. We should next hear of the adoption of some other Whig atrocity, for the purpose of effectually putting down all opposition to the "*Coarser Food Act!*" And if they stood silently by, and permitted these men to be quietly transported across the seas; they might depend upon it, that some of their patriotic friends and defenders, would next be seized upon, and their blood will be demanded, at the price of their disinterestedness. (Hear, hear.) Had not the base press already begun to clamour for their blood? Had not the *Leeds Mercury* already begun to talk of "*halters.*" (Shame, shame, it has, it has.) And had not the bloody *Guardian* of Manchester asked for the life of the eloquent, disinterested, and patriotic Stephens? and all this was to be done for the purpose of getting at the wages of the labourer, and ultimately compelling the people to live upon a "*coarser sort of food.*" (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hobson then proceeded to detail the events of the day at Huddersfield, which will be found in another part of our paper. The relation excited the greatest interest, the deepest disgust at the conduct of the chairman and the magistrates, and the loudest and most enthusiastic applause at the brave generosity of the '*lads*' in treating their friends the soldiers, with so much courtesy and friendship. All the resolutions were unanimously passed; and after a vote of thanks had been given to the chairman, and three cheers for "King Richard and his Huddersfield 'lads,'" the meeting separated.

THE NEW POOR LAW—GREAT MEETING AT BARNSLEY.

On Tuesday evening, a large meeting of the inhabitants of Barnsley was holden in the Odd Fellow's Hall, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition for the repeal of the New Poor Law. The large building, capable of holding, we suppose, near 2,000 persons, was filled. A large number of females occupied the gallery, in conjunction with the chairman and speakers.

Mr. Arthur Collins was unanimously called to the chair, the duties of which he discharged in a manner highly creditable to himself and his order. He said he regarded the occasion of their meeting together as one of such importance to the industrious classes of society, that the term "solemn" might, with propriety, be applied to it. They were met to consider the operation, and to pray that they might be relieved from the pressure, of the darkest act of legislation that ever disgraced any country. This was a matter in which they, and their wives, and their children were all personally interested. This iniquitous law aimed at the severance of all the dearest ties of nature; at the tearing of the husband from the embraces of his wife; the separation of the infant from the mediate fountain of its life, the mother, and the consigning of helpless poverty to the direst pitch of hopeless wretchedness.—(Loud cheers.) Its aim was to bring down the hardy rustic and toil-worn labourer of happy England to the same level of destitution, and suffering, and starvation, in which the wretched inhabitants of his country (Ireland) had been immersed for 300 years. Had a just provision for the poor, such as was afforded by the 43d of Elizabeth, existed in Ireland, the market of the English labourer would not have been crowded with Irish emigrants, looking for a living amongst strangers, because they could not find it at home. (Loud cheers.) The object of this Act was to bring the manufacturing labourer to the level of the agricultural serf, and to enable their oppressive tyrants to beat down wages at their will. (Cheers.) He trusted, however, that the men of England had yet energy sufficient to prove to the factions who would tread upon their necks, that they were yet men who, though patient of injustice and of wrong, were still able to vindicate their rights. (Loud cheers, amidst which the chairman sat down.)

Mr. Joseph Crabtree then came forward to propose a resolution, the language of which, though somewhat strong, he feared not to justify before sitting down. It read thus:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the New Poor Law is opposed to the law of God and nature, and a subversion of the constitution of society; and that it calls for the determined opposition of the people of these kingdoms, who ought never to cease from agitation till this law has been erased from the statute book, which it pollutes, and an efficient protection for the poor be enacted in its stead."

Mr. Crabtree then in a very long and energetic speech, which was frequently cheered by the meeting, proceeded to justify the terms of his resolution. He animadverted with great and well deserved severity upon the purpose, tendency, and operation of the law. He had seen it in operation on a large scale. He had been introduced to a passing and casual acquaintance, with the blessings of a Bastile during a visit to London. He described the internal arrangements of Marylebone Union Workhouse with much feeling, and produced thereby a considerable impression upon the meeting. He had also opportunity of knowing something about its workings in the Agricultural districts. He had not long since conversed with a poor man, whom ill fortune had driven to take refuge in one of those receptacles of suffering for a considerable number of weeks. Wearied however with the rigours of the system, and prefering the chance of starvation with liberty, to the certainty of starvation with imprisonment, he had solicited, and obtained his release. On being liberated from his prison house, he had enquired for his wife, whom he had never seen since the day she entered the hateful precincts in company with himself, and was told she had been dead and buried four weeks!!! (An indiscribable thrill of horror here pervaded the whole meeting, and in a few seconds vented itself in bursts of execration.) After many other pertinent and well applied observations, Mr. C. proceeded to combat by a humourous but appropriate illustration, the eternally recurring argument of the Whig faction "that half a loaf is better than no bread." They were aware that they had recently had an anti-slavery meeting in Barnsley. At that meeting much eloquence was expended upon the wrongs and sufferings of our black brethren far away. He found no fault with that. It was highly creditable to the gentlemen thus to sympathise with humanity in any of its forms of suffering; but he had ventured on that occasion to draw the attention of those benevolent gentlemen to the fact that slavery and suffering were not exclusively endured by the swarthy sons and daughters of those foreign climes. He had asked whether the tearing of the beautiful white babe from the breast of its distracted mother in the Bastiles of our own country, was not an act of atrocity to be regretted and lamented, and for which a remedy should be sought, when a "Gentleman" in that meeting cried out, "Dock him off, and save Jack Ketch the trouble." Now, he would suppose this "Gentleman's" *charitable* wish to be accomplished. He would suppose himself on the platform, and Jack Ketch approaching him with the kind *Whig* benevolence of manner, saying, "Poor Crabtree, you are just going to be tossed off, but I will do it very gently. I'll let you down very gradually." What would be his reply? "You thief, don't *half* hang me, but get it done." (Roars of laughter.) Now, this he maintained was a counterpart of the senseless cry, that half a loaf was better than no bread. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) 'Twas no such thing—'twas not half so good. Let them do the thing effectually and take away the whole loaf at once and the people would know what they were about—'twere better to die at once than to pass through the lingering process of starvation for years.—(Cheers.)

Mr. David Fletcher seconded the resolution in a speech which provoked roars of laughter.

Mr. Hill, who at the request of the Committee had staid to address the meeting, and supported the resolution in his usual nervous and animated style; speaking for nearly two hours amidst the frequently recurring acclamations of the assembled multitude, who hung upon his lips and devoured every word. The speech as well as that of the previous evening, will, we have no doubt, be eagerly looked for by many; but we love to see the working men do their own work, and therefore we omit it, that as much room as our columns will possibly allow may be devoted to the glorious speeches of the labouring-men. The most enthusiastic cheering was kept up for several minutes after Mr. H. had resumed his seat. When the cheering had subsided the chairman put the resolution which was carried unanimously.

The next resolution—"That a petition founded on the foregoing resolution be prepared and signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted to Mr. Fielden for presentation to the House of Commons, and that Lord Morpeth and Sir G. Strickland be directed to support its prayer," was moved in an excellent speech by Mr. Peter Hoey and seconded by Mr. John Lawson, the person from whom a letter, descriptive of some small portion of the bastile mercies of Claypole, was inserted in our last. The speech of this poor man detailed a tissue of facts that might have harrowed up a heart of stone. Never was the villany of the system, the *murderous* character of its tendency, and the heartlessness of the miscreants, who lend themselves to its perpetration, more horribly depicted. In addition to the facts stated in his letter, the poor fellow related others of a still more awfully atrocious kind, which came under his notice during the few days that he inhabited the devil-hole of Claypole.

The resolution having been unanimously carried, *thanks* were voted to the chairman, to Mr. Hill, and to the females, for their assistance. Mr. H. acknowledged the compliment, and reminded them that the only efficient way of thanking their friends was by strengthening their hands. The meeting separated at a late hour in perfectly good order.

HUDDERSFIELD GREAT MEETING IN THE MARKET-PLACE.

After the meeting of the Guardians, the proceedings of which will be found in another part of our paper, thousands of persons assembled in the Market-place, to hear the result of their deliberations. The day was dreadfully stormy, snow mingled with rain fell for several continuous hours; but notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the people listened with the greatest attention, which Mr. Oastler, Mr. Pitkethley, and others addressed them.

Mr. Stephen Dickenson was called upon to preside on the occasion.

Mr. Pitkethley then said that *Mr. Power* had written some time ago, to say that the Huddersfield Union was not to be divided and joined to any other Union; but that there would be a clerk appointed whether the Guardians appointed one or not. (Hear, hear.) This was another exemplification of this monstrous arbitrary system, for it appeared that whatever the Guardians refused to do the Commissioners had full power to carry into effect. To-day the power of the Guardians had been tried, and from the announcement of their chairman, it appeared their power amounted to nothing; they had resisted the appointment of a clerk; but he needed not to remind the meeting that they lately got two new magistrates, and Lord J. Russell had told them that the existence of the present ministry entirely depended upon the appointment of a clerk; for if a Union was not formed in Huddersfield, the whole of England would resist the New Poor Law, and *government would not strong enough for the people.* (Cheers.) Eight Guardians had voted that day for Mr. Floyd, of Holmfirth, and the Huddersfield Whigs had been greatly disappointed that they had not got their pet, Mr. Hesp. For his own part he was satisfied that the whole business at the Court House was a mere farce—the appointment was altogether illegal, and it would therefore never be put in force in Huddersfield. (Cheers.) A minority of an elective body could not rule a majority in any case; for if it could in a Board of Guardians, it could also at an election for members of Parliament, and also in the House of Commons. But as he was not at the meeting of Guardians, he would not enter into the matter, as there were some of the Guardians present who would explain to the meeting how the business had gone on at the Court House.

Mr. Oastler then made his appearance at the meeting and was hailed with loud and enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Midgley, one of the Poor Law Guardians, then detailed to the meeting the proceedings at the Court House, the relation of which was responded to by loud bursts of disgust and indignation at the insolence, ignorance, presumption, and slavishness of the Magistrates and Chairman.

Mr. Oastler then addressed the meeting.—He said he had told them that morning that if they wished it, he would appear amongst them after the Guardians had ended their business. He was there at their bidding, and he should always be ready and glad to be amongst them. They had heard the proceedings of the meeting from one of the Guardians; they had been told that there was one Guardian beastly drunk, and that he had proposed a Clerk. This was a very good beginning. (Laughter.) They had been told also that his old friend, the informer, and false witness, was there; who was appointed to put the noose around (the people's) necks. (Laughter.) There was also "*a Chairman*" there. He know a place would have suited him much better twenty years ago. (Hear.) He was told too that there was something else there besides the Guardians—the [illegible] Commissioners which forbad the "Chairman" to put any motion for an adjournment of the meeting, or against the appointment of a Clerk. (Groans.) "Now then," said he, "ye Whigs come out from your hiding places, and tell us what you mean. Have you not deceived the people? Was I not right when I told them that the Board of Guardians were nothing but the *tools* of the Commissioners? And did not you say I was a deceiver? and yet I have lived to see the day when your own "Chairman" has let the cat out of the bag and told the Guardian that he was forbidden by the Commissioners to put any motion against the appointment of a Clerk. Now, then, judge for yourselves; is it I that have deceived you? (No, no, it is the Whigs, the bloody Whigs.) He continued.—It appeared that Floyd had got the appointment of Clerk by a minority of Guardians, who had acted entirely under the dictation of the Commissioners; but that *appointment was no appointment at all.* (Cheers.) He knew it was not. It might answer the purpose of Government to keep this question upon its legs a little longer, but that would be all. They were evidently anxious for a row; but they should not have one. ("No, no.") He would tell them, and they would find it to be true, that not one act or deed of Mr. Floyd would ever be worth a straw—(hear, hear;)—and that every one of them had equally as much right to go home and say that they were "Clerk" as Mr. Floyd had. (Cheers.) Mr. Floyd would begin to appoint Registrars, to carry into operation the New Marriage Act; and they (the meeting) might as well every one of them set up registrar shops: and he was sure that any wedding that they solemnized would be just as valid as any solemnized by Mr. Floyd's Registrars. (Cheers and laughter.) So he would exhort the women to beware. (Laughter.) This he stated upon very high legal authority. Mr. Oastler stated that it might suit the despicable faction who had that day appointed a Clerk, and who were in favour of the New Poor Law, to entrap young women, and pretend to marry them through the agency of Mr. Floyd and others, and then to obtain a change of wives to suit their convenience. But for his part he entirely disapproved of entrapping young women in that way, and advised them when they were married, to have the ceremony performed at the church, until this business was settled, at all events. the Whigs might tell them that this was all fudge. He knew whether or not it was fudge; for if he was heir to a very large estate, and the present holder of it was to be married at the hands of Floyd, he was well aware that his children would all be bastards, and he (Mr. Oastler) would get the property. (Hear, hear.) If, then, a minority was to rule, there was an end to society. (Hear, hear.) It is not we that oppose the law; it is the commissioners and their tools. The law expressly says that the clerk must be appointed by the board of Guardians. The board of Guardians to-day had refused to appoint, and had voted against the appointment of, a clerk; and yet they were told that a clerk was appointed by a minority! I tell you again that any one of you is just as much clerk as Mr. Floyd; has just as much right to solemnize marriages; and just as much right to lay or collect rates; therefore you will know what to do when Mr. Floyd applies to you for the "brass." (Cheers.) They, then, were supporting the law when they opposed this decision; they were against the rebellion of the three traitor kings. They had heard him say something about the soldiers: he loved to see fine brave British soldiers; and he was thankful they had been sent to Huddersfield to take care that he (Mr. O.) was not assassinated. Mr. O. then related a story in which he had been followed by a soldier, in Leeds, during a riot, when a very little boy, and driven into a house where the soldier strictly charged the old woman who opened the door to keep him in till the riot was quelled. Mr. Oastler therefore had occasion to love soldiers, and he should like the "*lads*" to get up a penny subscription to pay the brave fellows their marching money, which the Whigs had taken from them. He then earnestly requested them to go home in peace. Nothing would please their enemies so much as a row, and he was sure nothing would grieve he soldiers more. (Hear, hear.) The soldiers did not want a row—the Whigs did, but they should not have it. He was sorry the soldiers had so much trouble as they had, but it was caused by a set of Luddites, and informers, and false witnesses, and such like base and immoral wretches. (Cheers.) About a dozen of them had caused all these disputes. The great body of the Whigs were respectable; but there were about a dozen of the basest wretches—men whom he had heard in that place threaten, that if King William the Fourth did not do as they wished him, they would help him off his throne—that the Bishops were a set of monsters and hypocrites—the army a set of cut throats—and these were the men that were keeping the country in a state of agitation, and who were degrading the British army in order that they might trample upon the necks of the people. (Cheers.) But he knew that the strength of their cause was in its truth, and they would never submit to three Commissioners. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Oastler then proposed three cheers for the soldiers, which were given with much enthusiasm; and three cheers were also given for King Richard.

Mr. Pitkethley then proposed the following resolution:—"That the first duty of every township is to meet and select, as Guardians, the most strenuous opponents of the law, who are qualified in their several townships; and, if none are found within the township, then to search the whole Union for fit and proper persons; to let it be well published, and by this, and other arrangements, make sure that every Guardian will be a staunch opponent of the law."

Mr. James Brooke seconded the resolution. He said that next March was the time when the Guardians would be again elected, and it would be their duty to endeavour to elect men opposed to the law.

Mr. Oastler then returned and told the meeting that he had been to see the officers of the troops, to state to them what was about to be done for their men; he said he had never met with nicer gentlemen in his life. He had asked whether it would be allowed to pay the soldiers the marching money; to which they answered that the service said nothing about it, and they (the meeting) would therefore immediately get up a subscription.

Mr. John Smith, of Lepton then proposed:—

"That Messrs. Oastler and Pitkethly be appointed delegates to attend the great meeting of the Anti-Poor Law Association of South Lancashire, to be held at Manchester, on Monday next, the 5th of February."

The Rev. William Wood seconded the motion, which, as well as the former one, were carried unanimously.

Three persons were then appointed to collect *subscriptions for the soldiers marching money.* They went through the meeting with their hats, and in a very short time received as much as paid to each of the men one shilling. This was given to them by Mr. Oastler, to do with as they liked; and the men determined to have a supper with it, and drink the health of the "*Lads*" of Huddersfield. Accordingly, a supper was provided at two inns of the town, and the soldiers spent a merry evening from the bounty of the men whom the Whigs intended to be sacrificed as victims to their tyranny. This movement on the part of the "*Lads*," has completely astounded the Huddersfield Whigs. They know not what spell has come over them.

Thus ended the proceedings of this eventful day. There was no riot, nor indeed any appearance of a riot. All was peaceable. There was no disturbance of any kind—no person apprehended for a breach of the peace during the whole day, except WM. MOORE, *Esq., Post-Master, and reputed Whig Spy.* This redoutable personage, in the moment of his frenzy at the peaceable conduct of the inhabitants, and their generosity towards the soldiers, fled to the soothing influences of his bottle, which, however, failed to soothe, and did but more effectually stir up his "*pious and holy zeal*" for *peace and good order!* This he evinced in the most "*striking*" manner; for in the course of the evening he sallied forth, completely intoxicated, accompanied by Mr. Thomas Newsome, *the Reporter for the Leeds Mercury.* The peaceable disposition of Mr. Moore was so "*strikingly*" manifested, that a constable, who was passing at the time, felt it his duty to apprehend him. "The Christian love" of Mr. Moore was hereupon evinced towards his kind keeper in sundry expressions and actions, with the recital of which we will not soil our pages. He was eventually lodged in the Globe Inn, but, at the request of his brother constables, the officer who had him in charge released him on his promise that he would go peaceably home. Instead, however, of performing his promise, he was shortly afterwards found stripped and fighting with one Fawcett, a draper. Whither Mr Moore went after this adventure we are not able to say, nor do we know what became of the "*reporter.*"

GLASGOW SPINNERS.—PUBLIC MEETING AT HULL.

A very numerous meeting of the Hull Working Men's Association, and other inhabitants of Hull, was held in the Freemason's Lodge, Mytan Gate, on Monday night last, at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of petitioning the Queen for a remission of the sentence passed upon the unfortunate cotton spinners; and also for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons, that Duncan M'Neil and Patrick Robinson, Esqrs., Advocates in the case, be heard at the bar of that House in their behalf.

Mr. Wilde was called to the chair, and opened the business of the evening in a very appropriate speech.

Mr. Stubbs proposed, and Mr. Peck seconded, the first resolution, in a very powerful speech, in which he went into and explained the cause of the cotton spinners being taken up. He also commented on the manner in which the public mind had been prejudiced by the venal press; and dwelt upon the fact of the Jury's unanimously acquitting them of the charges of murder and fire-raising. He concluded by reading the resolution—"That this meeting views with abhorrence and contempt, the conduct of the Whig Government towards the Glasgow cotton spinners, seeing, as we do, the various attempts made by the aristocracy and the monied classes to crush the rights of labour, which is fully exemplified in their unjust conviction and cruel sentence." Carried with but one dissenting voice.

Mr. Peck was interrupted, towards the close of his speech, by a Mr. Lucie, who said that Daniel O'Connell had not gone to Ireland to crush the tradesmen of Dublin. Mr. Peck replied to him, and convinced the meeting that Mr. O'Connell's visit to Ireland, and the conviction of the men of Glasgow, was part of a regular system, pursued by the Government, to draw the people's attention from advocating their political rights.

Mr. Wilson moved the second resolution, in a short speech, and Mr. Pawson seconded it:—"That this meeting views with indignation, the cruel and harsh treatment, in forcing away the poor unfortunate cotton-spinners; unparalleled in history, with the exception of the Dorchester labourers. That this meeting deems it necessary to petition the House of Commons, that Duncan M'Neil and Patrick Robinson, Esqrs., Advocates in their case, be heard at the bar of the House in their behalf."

Mr. Cowen moved, and Mr. Dean seconded, the third resolution:—"That this meeting deems it necessary to petition the Queen, praying Her Most Gracious Majesty to remit the sentence passed on the cotton spinners, and restore them to their family and friends."

Mr. Peck then moved the following resolutions:—"That petitions, founded on the above resolutions, be signed, and presented, as soon as possible, to the House of Commons, by Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury; and to the Queen, by Lord Brougham." Carried unanimously.—"That a vote of thanks is due, and hereby given, to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., for their unwearied exertions in advocating the rights of labour." Carried with three times three cheers.—"Colonel Thompson, the second Andrew Marvel," with three times three.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED IN BRADFORD, January 29, 1838.

At a Meeting of the subscribers to the Relief Fund, held on the 6th of this month, (January,) we were appointed a committee to dispose of the balance of £47 which was augmented by a liberal donation of £100 from Charles Harris, Esq. The enquiries that had been made, and the reports presented to us at that time, led us to conclude that very considerable suffering existed in some quarters of the town, in consequence of the recent flood. To these cases our attention was first directed, and in alleviating them we were principally assisted by a few benevolent ladies, who had previously interested themselves in those cases, and had personally visited them.

In prosecuting these visits, it however appeared, that a considerable destitution of bedding and blankets existed, even among industrious and reputable families, who had never yet overcome the effects of the depressed trade in the last year. A very careful investigation of these cases has been made, and upwards of 240 families will have been supplied with blankets, coverlets, and in some cases with a few smaller articles of warm clothing.

We have now to report that our fund is exhausted; 170 pairs of blankets and 120 coverlets will have been distributed in all, and still there are nearly 200 cases in the course of investigation. On the whole we feel it our duty to lay these facts before the public, and to solicit contributions to our exhausted fund; which will be thankfully received to the account of the Committee. (Signed)

ALFRED HARRIS, Treasurer,
JOHN RAND, | R. CATON,
M. ILLINGWORTH, | T. HOLMES.

The following Subscriptions have been received:—Mr. H. Harris, £10., Mr. A. Harris, £10., Mr. Geo. Osburn, £10., Mr. D. Peehover, £5., Mr. J. H. Ramsbottom, £1. 1s., Mr. Charles Skelton, £1, and Miss Harris, £5.

STARVING A SICK WOMAN TO DEATH.

(Extract of a Despatch from Lord Glenelg to the Marquis of Sligo, dated 28th June, 1836.)

"In pursuance of the intention expressed in my despatch of this date, I proceed to advert to the trial of William Martin, as reported in your lordship's despatch of the 25th of April.

"Martin was indicted and tried for manslaughter. As I have not before me any copy of the indictment I can only infer the nature of its contents from the evidence given on the trial. From that evidence I learn that Sophy was an apprenticed labourer on an estate called "Berkshire Hall," of which Martin was the overseer; that while she was labouring under diseases of the most distressing and dangerous character, and had, on that account, declared her inability to work; Martin ordered her to be locked up, first in a place described as an hospital, and afterwards, in a room described as a store; that in these places she continued for five days and nights; that she was released on Sunday, and was again locked up on the following day; that during these successive confinements, she was not supplied, either with food or water; that an attempt was made by a fellow-apprentice to convey food to her through an aperture in the door, which was thereupon immediately closed up by Martin's orders; that as a further punishment for attempting to draw attention to her sufferings, Martin struck her with a cord, and tied her for a short time to a ladder; that an application was made to Martin on behalf of the prisoner, that food might be sent her, which application he at first evaded, and afterwards refused; and that, finally, the prisoner effected her escape, by breaking through the roof of the place of confinement. It appears, that within a few days afterwards she died.

"These occurrences took place between Christmas and the 4th of January. About two or three months before, the medical attendant on the estate had prescribed medicines for her disorder, which, however, were administered to her only once. She was buried without any coroner's inquest.

"Martin was acquitted of the manslaughter, but found guilty of the assault, and of not suppying the medicines. It does not appear what was the sentence of the court."

[Note.—We believe the sentence was to pay a fine of £30 currency.—*Ed.*]—*British Emancipator.*

Comical Accident to a Country Paul Pry.—The following ludicrous, though somewhat alarming adventure, happened to a gentleman in the course of a late visit to the celebrated cathedral of St. Paul, London. In his investigation of the several curiosities of the place he arrived at the turret which contains the machinery of the clock. Here the dial-plate is accessible, and on its inside is a small square aperture, for the convenience of the persons shifting the hands of the clock. Our friend being of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and particularly fond of thrusting himself into every strange and out-of-the-way corner, immediately popped his head through the inviting opening. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of the view his elevated situation afforded him, his position in reference to the hands of the clock never costing him a thought, when, guillotine-like, down comes the ponderous bar which constitutes the larger hand, right over his devoted head. A gentle and gradual pressure on the spine soon gave him a hint of the predicament in which he stood. But the organ of philo-progenitiveness being very strikingly developed, it was too late. To draw his head out was impossible, and it became an unavoidable fixture, while the powerful and steady motion of the machinery was scarcely at all impeded. Decapitation in its most lingering and shocking form must have been inevitable, had not the bell-ringer in the exercise of his duty at this moment arrived. He instantly perceived how matters stood, and with the quickness of thought stopped the machinery. The bar was shoved up by means of levers, and the terrified and astonished man released from his peril. It is said he has ever since been very shy of trusting his head off the perpendicular, and given an involuntary shudder when, in looking out of window, his neck by accident touches the frame.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The Shabby Government.—At four o'clock yesterday, the time for the Speaker taking the chair, there was not one official subaltern present, with the exception, we think, of Mr. Parker, a Lord of the Treasury. There were in addition twelve M.P.'s of the Radical section, who had petitions to present on the Ministerial side. Fortunately, the Opposition members, who now appear to be fully aware of the tricks of the shabby Government, mustered 87 before four o'clock, and by that attendance secured a house, and defeated the delay which was intended to give breathing time to the Cabinet, which was then sitting in Downing-street. One of their officials who was moving in the precincts of the house, hurried up to Downing-street, and communicated the appalling fact that the Speaker was in the chair. The Ministers doubtless desired to put off the re-assembling of the house till Monday, in the hope that by that day their auxiliary legion—the Irish brigade—would have arrived by the *railway* to their assistance.—*Times.*

MEETING OF THE HUDDERSFIELD POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

On Monday last the long-talked of and anxiously expected meeting of the Guardians of the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, was held at the Court-House in this town. Much difficulty had bee experienced by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians and those who act with him in procuring a place of meeting; for such is the abhorence and detestation in which the Poor Law Amendment Act is held in that district, that the publicans generally set their faces against any meeting of the Guardians, and refused to allow the use of their houses for the purpose. Eleven o'clock was the hour of meeting, but long before that time considerable numbers of people from all quarters poured into the town. The vast assemblage was addressed in the Market-place, by Mr. Oastler and Mr. Pitkethly, who, in the most earnest and impressive manner, exhorted them to keep the peace, and allow no provocation, however great, to induce them to create any disturbance. The exhortations of these gentlemen were responded to with loud cries of "We will, we will." The following resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously—

"The inhabitants of the district comprehending in the intended Huddersfield Poor Law Union being now assembled, respectfully and earnestly request the Board of Guardians not to appoint a clerk; and that the Chairman of this meeting immediately convey the above request to the Board."

Between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. William Swain, the chairman, William Brook, Esq., and Joseph Starkie, Esq., magistrates, and some of the elected Guardians proceeded to the Albion Tavern; but the landlord, Mr. Balderson, refused them the use of his house; and a motion was then made by Mr. Moorhouse, and carried, that they should adjourn to the Court-House.

Extensive preparations had been made by the magistrates for subduing any disturbance that might casually have occurred. Crowds of special-constables had been sworn in and were on duty at the Court-House, while the meeting was being held. With these *pro. tem.* officials, the passages, staircase, and under-rooms of that building, were completely filled; who from their diversified statures, corpulencies, and dress, and the black and white insignia of their vocation placed conspicuously in the fronts of their hats, presented a curious and motley appearance. The gloomy looks and lengthened visages of many of them plainly indicated that they had no peculiar relish for their new employment; and those looks were not at all improved by the jibes and jeers which were continually passed upon those who were favourable to the introduction of the act, by those of their own body, who were opposed to it. Two troops of soldiers had also been marched into the town on Sunday, and quartered upon the different publicans. During the Meeting of the guardians, these soldiers were drawn up in the yard of the George Inn, ready to act, should occasion require their interference. The '*lads*,' however, received the soldiers with good humour, shook hands with them, talked with them, and appeared to be upon the best of terms with the men, who, apparently, had been sent to *coerce them* into submission to the New Law. The Magistrates had also issued a 'CAUTION' to the inhabitants of the town and its neighbourhood; warning them of the consequences of a breach of the peace. At the appointed hour the Guardians met: there were present, William Swain, (chairman,) Joshua Lockwood, George Crossland, Jonathan Shaw, John Dyson, (of Thong,) Sidney Moorhouse,—Butterworth, George Tinker, George Garside, John Hague, Joseph Kenyon, William Leadbeater, Jonathan Senior, Charles Sutcliffe, Robert Wrigley, James Parkin, Thomas Howgate, John Quarmby, Samuel Midgeley, Thomas Newhill, John Dyson, (of Almondbury,) Thomas Clarke, Benjamin Lockwood, Joseph Matthews, Thomas Kenworthy, James Redfearn, James Shaw, James Charlesworth, and Mr. George Kay. The above are all elected Guardians for the proposed Union. There were also present, as *Ex-officio* Guardians, WILLIAM BROOK, *Esq.* and Joseph STARKEY, *Esq.* two of the new Russell-made Magistrates, manufactured on purpose, we have no doubt, to enable little Lord John and the Commissioners, by hook or by crook, to bring the Poor Law Act into operation.

The absent Guardians were Mr. Elijah Whittaker, of Cumberworth Half, Mr. William Ponty, of Lepton, Mr. John Miller, of Lingards, Mr. Joseph Dowse, of Marsden, in Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Day, of Lindley-cum-Quarmby, (deceased.) Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, of Scammonden, Mr. Edward Kent, of Slaithwaite, and Mr. Joseph Hirst, Thurstonland.

The Reporter for the *Leeds Mercury* was admitted into the Meeting of the Guardians without any scruple on the part of the Chairman and "Magistrates," while the Reporters for all the other papers, (five in number,) were kept outside the door until after they had sent an application for admittance, it was decided that they should be admitted.

The first motion relative to the business for which they were met, after Mr. Swain had assumed the chair, was made by Mr. Joshua Lockwood, "*Guardian*" for Huddersfield, who moved that Mr. HESP, Solicitor, should be appointed Clerk to the Board of Guardians. This motion was seconded by Mr. GEO. CROSSLAND, "*Guardian*" for Lockwood, who pleaded as well as he was able (!) for "a fair trial for the law." An amendment was moved upon this motion by Mr. JOHN DYSON, "*Guardian*" for Thong, to the effect that Mr. COOKSON FLOYD, Solicitor of Holmfirth, should be appointed to the situation. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Moorhouse, of New Mills. It is worthy of especial remark, that Mr. JOHN DYSON was in a beastly state of intoxication at the time he moved the amendment.

Mr. MIDGLEY asked the Chairman to point out any law (save that of the Commissioners) which authorised three Guardians, or a minority of a Board, to elect any officer in opposition to the majority, and at the expense of their fellow rate-payers.

Mr. BROOK referred to Turnpike Trusts, stating that two magistrates could enforce the making of a road, though the whole of the trustees were against it.

Mr. MIDGLEY asked why it was, that when they assembled on the 3rd of April, at which meeting, Mr. Power, the Assistant Commissioner, was present, when 21 voted for the adjournment and 18 for the election of a Clerk, they were not told that they need not trouble themselves with dividing on the point, for three any Guardians could do it. Mr. Power was paid a large salary for knowing the law so perfectly, and yet this idea had never entered into his head previously.

Mr. MOORHOUSE.—No clerk was proposed then.

Mr. MIDGLEY.—I say there was. [A scene of confusion here occurred, and the Chairman was appealed to, who said he had not any minutes of those proceedings.] He contended that they were still holding their first meeting, for an adjournment meant a continuation of a previous meeting. The instructions of the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of Clerk were as follows—"Should the appointment of Clerk not have been made at the first meeting, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman should perform the duties of the office till a Clerk was appointed; in the meantime, a person might be hired to copy letters," &c. Did not that instruction pre-suppose that an adjournment might take place; and if it was legal to adjourn once, it was clear that it was lawful to do so again. (Applause.) Would it be wise in them, seeing that a motion of Mr. Fielden's stood on the books of the House of Commons on this very subject, to proceed to carry the law into effect, when it was highly probable the Legislative assembly would make some alterations in it.

The CHAIRMAN said that he understood the usual course of these meetings, when two Clerks were nominated, was to call over the names of the Guardians, each of whom gave in the name of the gentleman he voted for.

Mr. MIDGLEY asked whether the Chairman would entertain a question of adjournment or not.

The CHAIRMAN.—I am forbid doing so.

Mr. MIDGLEY.—By whom? Answer—By the Commissioners. (Hisses.)

Mr. MIDGLEY.—You are our Chairman; we elected you to serve our interests and perform our duties.

The CHAIRMAN.—If you put me in the chair to assist you in breaking the law, you are mistaken in doing so—I am not the man.

Mr. MIDGLEY considered that they were not resisting the law, but merely deferring its execution as long as possible. He would put the Chairman to the test, and then if he would not entertain his motion, he must try to vote him out of the chair. He moved that this meeting adjourn to the 2nd of April next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Mr. BROOK—It had better be the 1st for April fools' day.—Mr. CLARK seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN declined to put it, and in answer to questions requiring him to point out his authority, he read, of a letter from the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner past as follows:—"I wish to state further for your information, that instances have occurred to my own knowledge, in which Chairmen of Boards of Guardians have refused to put a motion which was in contravention of the law; and further, that such conduct has not only been sanctioned by the Poor Law Commissioners, but that it has never been called in question by any party whatever."

Mr. WRIGLEY wished to know why Mr. Swain had not done so at the last meeting, and thus saved them any further trouble. If he was determined to act up to the orders of the Poor Law Commissioners, it was no use the Guardians meeting at all.

The CHAIRMAN—At the last meeting, I was not provided with a proper knowledge of my duty.

Mr. WRIGLEY said it appeared to him, they were trying to carry the measure, in the face of the country, and while a committee were sitting to investigate its working. He did not wish to stand and say that the new law should not be carried into effect; but he said, it was unjust to do so, while that enquiry was pending. It was not right to put the townships to the expense of valuations, and the erection of large workhouses, until they knew whether or not some alteration would be made in the law. (Applause.)

Mr. MIDGLEY said that the law was so varied and changeable that he did not understand it; and he really believed that the Commissioners did not know what the law was themselves. He begged of the Chairman for his own sake (Shouts of "Oh, dear!" "Explain," and "Question.") Yes, Mr. Swain was appointed their Chairman; and if he could prove that the motion he (Mr. M.) had made was illegal, then he would at once beg him not to put it.

The CHAIRMAN—My duty is, to refuse any motion or amendment that may be made, in contravention of the law, to defer the business of electing a Clerk from this day. I have obtained the best authority on the subject.

Mr. MIDGLEY—And a pretty one it is, the authority of *three* Poor Law Commissioners! Am I to understand that whatever they say you conceive to be law?

The CHAIRMAN—I shall take it as the best authority I can get, and act upon it.

Mr. MIDGLEY then moved that Mr. Swain vacate the Chair, which was seconded by Mr. JAMES PARKIN.

Mr. MOORHOUSE said that the Chairman was elected for 12 months, and could not be removed until the next election of Guardians, on the 25th of March. The very act which gave them authority to appoint a Chairman said also that they should elect a Clerk. They could not prevent it, and therefore they had better not interrupt business. (Disapprobation.)

Mr. SHAW also enquired why the election was not made last April, if three Guardians could do it. Was it because the old *magistrates acted* like men, and fresh *Ex-officio* Guardians had to be chosen to come to the shameless act. (Some gentlemen thought this unfair and out of "order," which led to some wrangling.) His opinion was that if they elected a Clerk, they would be delivered into the hands of the three Kings of Somerset House.

Mr. MOORHOUSE.—Have you any resolution to propose?

Mr. SHAW.—No, I have not, and what is that to you; I have a vote as well as you. (Considerable confusion ensued.)

Mr. BROOK observed that if there was anything wrong in the New Poor-Law, the proper course was to petition Parliament. The law had not his sanction; and he would ask them, what law had their entire approval. Now with regard to the Commissioners having the control of out-door relief; that, in a country like this, was injudicious; but the Commissioners would not, and he would say, dared not stand in the face of the Guardians on such a question. He granted they could do it.

Mr. LOCKWOOD.—Then that is a shame. (Applause.)

Mr. BROOK.—If, on trial, the law was found to militate against one party or another, but particularly the poor, if they would get up a petition, in whatever shape they liked, and do him the honour to ask him to sign it, he would gladly do so. But, for common sense sake, let them prove it bad, before they reject it. (Disapprobation.)

Mr. MIDGLEY was one who petitioned against it while the outline of the bill was before Parliament; he did so again at the great West-Riding meeting, and what advantage had they gained *from* it. It had been proved bad many scores of times, and if it had not starved thousands, it had made their bellies very feeble indeed.

Mr. BROOK.—It shall never do so here, so long as I can prevent it. The Poor-Law Commissioners would not be such extraordinary, mad, and irrational beings as to fly in the face of the Guardians, if a decided majority of them were in favour of out-door relief.

Mr. MIDGLEY.—They have done it. (Loud applause.) And in a manufacturing district too. At Inkley, in Leicestershire, the Board of Guardians granted out-door relief; and there was a peremptory order came from the Commissioners, to say that none should be given; and the Board had to refund what they had thus expended out of their own pockets. (Applause.)

Mr. WRIGLEY said the Legislature had promised to amend the law; let them have the ship well coppered before they proceed with the voyage.

Mr. MOORHOUSE was sorry that he had to stand with them, to share in their disgrace. (Hisses.) When he went from home, people told him what a shame it was that they (the Guardians) were subverting the laws of their country—(Hooting, in which the rest of the sentence was dropped.)

Mr. JOHN CROSSLAND wished them *to try* the law, and then if it had the bad effect they anticipated, to petition against it.

The CHAIRMAN then proceeded to call over the names of the Guardians, beginning with Mr. LEADBEATER, who said, that he should not vote for a clerk at all. Several others followed his example, stating that *the measure* was contrary to every principle of reason and justice; that it was tyrannical to separate man and wife, and to give the poor *coarser food*, and close imprisonment as a punishment.

The CHAIRMAN proceeded to take a vote upon the proposition and amendment for the election of a Clerk; each Guardian's name was called over, and he was asked for whom he voted. The following was the result:—

FOR MR HESP.

William Swaine, (Chairman) Huddersfield.
Joshua Lockwood, Huddersfield, (Proposer.)
George Crossland, Lockwood, (Seconder.)
Jonathan Shaw, Golcar.
William Brooke, Esq., (Ex-officio Guardian.)
William Starkey, Esq., (Do. do. do.)

FOR MR. COOKSON FLOYD.

Jno. Dyson, of Thong, (Proposer.)
Sidney Moorhouse, New Mills, (Seconder.)
Mr. Butterworth, Cartworth.
Mr. George Tinker, Scholes.
Mr. Joseph Roberts, Honley.
Mr. Jno. Haigh, Honley.
Mr. Josh. Kenyon, Holm.
Mr. George Kay.

Against the appointment of a Clerk were—

Mr. Samuel Midgley, Almondbury.
Mr. Wm. Leadbeater, Huddersfield.
Mr. Jonathan Senior, Farsley.
Mr. Chas. Sutcliffe, Kirkburton.
Mr. Robt. Wrigley, Netherton.
Mr. Jas. Parkin, Linthwaite.
Mr. Jno. Howgate, Huddersfield.
Mr. Jno. Quarmby, Huddersfield.
Mr. Thos. Newhill, Dalton.
Mr. Jno. Dixon, Almondbury.
Mr. Thos. Clarke, Whitley Upper.
Dr. Benjn. Lockwood, Kirkheaton.
Mr. Josh. Matthews, Shepley.
Mr. Jno. Kenworthy, Shelley.
Mr. Jas. Redfearn, Meltham.
Mr. Jas. Shaw, Marsh.
Mr. Jas. Charlesworth, Holmfirth.

The CHAIRMAN then said he would count the numbers, and the gentleman who had the most votes, he would declare duly elected.—(Shouts of "No, no.")

From the above it will be seen that FOUR of the elected Guardians, and the two Ex-officios, voted for Mr. Hesp;

That EIGHT of the elected Guardians voted for the appointment of Mr. Floyd, and

That SEVENTEEN elected Guardians voted against the appointment of any Clerk whatever; and yet, strange as it may appear, the "*Chairman*" declared that Mr. Floyd was duly elected to the office of Clerk!!! The disgust of the seventeen Guardians at the conduct of the Chairman, was most unequivocally expressed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then proposed by Mr. Brook the "Magistrate," which was seconded by one of the Pro-Poor Law Guardians, and for which there were held up three or four hands, while the body of the Guardians protested against the motion, saying "no! never, never, never."

Thus ended the farce at the Court-house, after which the Magistrates and Guardians separated, the former and the Pro-Poor Law Guardians being heartily hooted, hissed, and snow-balled as they passed through the crowd to the George Inn, proceeded by a host of Special Constables.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

The House went into Committee on the Canada Bill; when

Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced the determination of Ministers to adopt Sir Robert Peel's amendments, by striking out of the preamble of the Bill the words recognizing the assembling of Lord Durham's Council of advice, and the clause empowering the Queen in Council to repeal the act at pleasure. Loud and repeated were the cheers of the Opposition during Lord John's pompous announcement of his resolution to succumb. Lord John complained of the indecorous exhibition of mirth at his expense, which absolutely appeared to arise from a feeling of party exultation, as if such sentiments could have place in the discussion of such weighty matters! Besides, said Lord John, we adhere to our policy, and abide by our instructions to Lord Durham.

Sir ROBERT PEEL treated Ministers with the most galling contempt. He was not surprised at Lord John Russell's announcement: from the first he knew that Ministers would give way; his amendments, he knew, must be carried; for, added Sir Robert, with a bitter sneer, were they not conformable to common sense? He did not intend to move a vote of censure on the instructions, which Ministers had imprudently published—for he could not attack the exercise of the Queen's prerogative; but as he had been challenged to refer to them, he must say they were eminently absurd. Why, they were getting news from Canada every week; and *when the 1st of April* arrived, the day when Lord Durham would sail, those instructions might have to be repealed. Who ever before heard of giving the Governor of a distant colony his instructions *two or three months before* his departure? The fact was, that the Instructions were hastily prepared, to prop the abominable preamble of the Bill; and he prophesied that *they* would be repealed. Sir Robert then emphatically declared his objection to any measure for framing a Constitution for the Canadas without reference to the other North American Colonies; for it might be found advisable to unite them all in one federal union, with separate local Governments.

The debate which followed was not important.

Mr. ELLICE repeated much of what he had said on the previous night; and was glad, of course, that Ministers yielded.

Mr. HARVEY, with bitter sarcasm, alluded to the predominance of Sir Robert Peel in the House. He was the "senior counsel," to whom the drafts of their bills were referred for correction and approval.

Lord HOWICK went into a long and dull discussion of the whole subject of Canada; but did not, as far as we can discover, produce anything worth notice.

Mr. WARD had strongly approved of the words in the preamble, but would not oppose their withdrawal, as the policy of Ministers was not changed.

At the suggestion of Lord STANLEY, supported by Sir WILLIAM FOLLETT, a clause is to be introduced prohibiting the repeal of any Act of the British Parliament by Lord Durham and his Council. That Council is to be called the *Special*, *not the Legislative Council*, (as the Council of Advice was now termed in the amended bill); Lord John Russell having made this alteration at the suggestion of Sir Edward Sugden, who objected to a name which would create confusion, there being already a Legislative Council of Lower Canada.

Several Members reproved Ministers for the slovenly manner in which their bill had been drawn up. Sir John Campbell provoked roars of laughter by declaring that the bill had not been materially altered. It finally went through the Committee; having, as Mr. Harvey remarked, lost both head and tail. The report was ordered to be received on Saturday; the bill to be read a third time on Monday.

SATURDAY, JAN. 27.

EXTRAORDINARY MANŒUVRE.

The committee of the whole House stood adjourned to twelve o'clock this day, to take into consideration the amendments to the Canada Bill proposed by Sir William Follett and other Members. At twelve, however, and subsequently through the whole day, the Reporters' gallery remained closed; but at half-past twelve the Reporters were informed that the House had adjourned, having adopted all the amendments. The arrangement and purpose of this trick are quite intelligible. Ministers having had quite enough of discussion, smuggled down enough of their Members to constitute a committee and then hurried over their distasteful work in *secret*.

The time appointed for the Speaker to take the *chair* to-day was twelve o'clock, but shortly before that hour the House met, and transacted all the business before it. The Reporters' Gallery not being opened, we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Rickman, (second clerk to the House) for the following brief account of the proceedings:—

CANADA BILL.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee on the Canada Government Bill, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the amendments proposed last night were agreed to, the bill ordered to be reprinted, and read a third time on Monday.

The House, after sitting a few minutes, adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

Lord GLENELG laid papers relative to Canada on the table.

The second reading of the Canada Bill was fixed for Friday.

Lord BROUGHAM, in presenting a petition from Leeds, against Negro Slavery, gave notice, that, on an early day, he should make a motion upon the subject, which, he hoped, would enable their Lordships to meet the views of the petitioners. The Noble and Learned Lord then entered into a long statement of the evils resulting from the present system of "head-money" granted to the captors of slave vessels, in proportion to the number of slaves on board the captured vessel; and contended, that it not only tended to aggravate the sufferings of the unfortunate beings who were the objects of that odious traffic, but acted as an encouragement to the slave trade.

The Earl of MINTO and Lord GLENELG said, that the subject of the slave trade was under the earnest consideration of the Government; and, after a short discussion, the petition was laid upon the table.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JAN. 29.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

Mr. WAKLEY presented the petition from the Radical Association of Marylebone, which he had withdrawn the other day on account of its containing objectionable words. The petitioners stated, that their only object was to serve the men, and they had *not* the slightest intention of insulting that House. The prayer of the petitioners was, that the counsel of the prisoners should be heard at the bar. He could not conceive a more objectionable principle than that that House should be made a court of appeal from the courts of law. (Hear.) The present was, no doubt, a case of very pressing importance; but he could not make a motion in compliance with the prayer of the petitioners, the principle it involved was so objectionable. He trusted that the House would, on a future day, hear a statement of this case from a person who was not a barrister, and not only listen to it, but prove their inclination to do full justice to all the parties concerned. The Hon. Member then gave notice, that he would bring the subject before the House on Tuesday next.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move, that the House, at its rising, should adjourn until Friday next, on which day there was some business to be disposed of.—The motion was agreed to.

CANADA.

On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the order of the day for the third reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill was read.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved, that the Bill be read a third time.

Mr. LEADER presented several petitions, praying that this "Coercion Bill" might not pass.

Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR spoke at some length, chiefly against the Ministry.

Sir HARRY VERNEY was glad that the Hon. Baronet, in commenting on the general conduct of Government, was unable to find fault with, at least, one of their acts—the selection which they had made of Lord Durham as a mediator with the colonies.

Mr. HUME certainly felt indignant that such a measure as the present had been brought forward by her Majesty's Government. But, drawing a comparison between the *two sides* of the House, he must say, that he had known many good and useful measures proposed by her Majesty's Government; and all he regretted was, that they had stopped short of the only legitimate object in view. He wished the Hon. Baronet would point out any measure emanating from the *other* side of the House, which could bear any comparison with the liberal measures that had emanated from her Majesty's present Government. The Honourable Baronet maintained, that the opinion of the country was averse to the present Government. That he (Mr. Hume) denied. He believed that a very large majority of the people of the United Kingdom approved of the liberal and enlightened measures which had been brought under the consideration of Parliament by her Majesty's Government. As an honest Radical, he preferred her Majesty's Ministers to the Honourable Gentlemen opposite. He would now refer to the bill, and say that notwithstanding the alterations which had been made in it in the committee, he had as strong an aversion to it as ever, and considered that so despotic a measure reflected the highest discredit on a Reform Administration. With these feelings upon the subject, he should move as an amendment, that bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. WARBURTON seconded the amendment.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS said, that with regard to the bill now about to be read a third time, he gave it his entire support; but he could not help thinking that the remedies which were now proposed, and which he trusted would be effectual, might have been spared if more vigorous measures had been used at an earlier period.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON declared that the measure before the House had his entire concurrence.

Mr. GROTE said, upon this question, he had heard nothing to alter the conviction he entertained when he first delivered his opinion upon it.

Mr. WARBURTON would avail himself of the present opportunity of passing his last malediction on this unfortunate bill.

Mr. PETER BORTHWICK was interrupted by loud cries of "question!" and "divide!"

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the third reading.................. 110
For Mr. Hume's amendment...... 8
Majority for the third reading... ——102

After a short conversation, the bill was passed, and sent to the Lords.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. MORE O'FERRALL a New Writ was ordered for Galway, in the room of Mr. Lynch, who had been appointed a Master in Chancery, in the place of Master Roupell.

The House then adjourned till Friday.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

The favour of Mr. Buchanan, from Huddersfield, arrived too late for use.

We duly received the subscription of One Pound from the Hand-loom Weavers at Huddersfield. It was omitted from the list last week, in the hurry of business, but was not forgotten.

F. S. *has been received. We have not yet had time to read it.*

The lines from Bradford, on the Witness against the Cotton Spinners, will not do for publication.

Legal Questions *must again stand over, Mr. O'Connor being still in London.*

A host of Correspondence has been received which shall all receive due attention in due time.

If Thomas Bulmer, *Painter, will call on our Publisher, he will get his documents*

The following addition to the Advertisement of the Manchester Delegates' Meeting, came too late for insertion in its proper place.

"A Public Meeting of *the inhabitants will also be held at the Co-operatives'-Hall, Garratt Road, to discuss the New Poor Law Question. Several gentlemen from distant parts of the Kingdom, are expected to attend.*"

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every **Yorkshire** Purchaser of the **Northern Star,** of the 17th of February, 1838, will be Presented with a Splendid

STEEL ENGRAVING

OF

ARTHUR O'CONNOR,

THE EXILE OF ERIN.

Every **Lancashire** Purchaser will receive a like Present on the 23d.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, Jan. 31st, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,—Though agreeably to promise I resume the Canadian affair this week, I must frankly confess that I should prefer fixing your reader's attention on subjects of more domestic and immediate interest to the people.

At a time when the rights of industry have received a dangerous, not to say, mortal stab, in the persons of the five Glasgow Cotton Spinners,—at a time when O'Connell has avowedly joined the middle-class conspiracy to put down Trades' Combinations,—at a time when the artizans of Dublin are threatened with a new police, which is to be so vigilant and effective that "*not two working-men can walk and talk together in the streets without its being known what they are about!*"—at a time when the producers of the nation's wealth are told that they must not meet to consult on the interests of their respective trades, *except in the presence of a constable* or other constituted spy of the ruling classes,—at a time when, in consequence of these nefarious proceedings, every workman in the United Kingdom is menaced with the utter extinction of his *social* rights as well as of his *civil*, and when he is thrown back as it were on the laws of nature for self-preservation,—at a time when to facilitate the execution of this foul and fiendish plot against the interests of labour, the New Poor Law act is being forced down the people's throats at the point of the bayonet, (Bradford and Huddersfield to wit),—at a time of horrors like these, when every moment that the producers can steal from their tasks and meals ought to be religiously consecrated to plans of mutual defence against the enemy,—at such a time, Gentlemen, it does verily vex me to have to withdraw their attention for even one hour from the immediate perils which encompass them.

But, after all, the Canada question is not so unconnected with even the immediate interests of British and Irish working men, as, at first sight, might appear. The Canada question is grossly misrepresented by the whole of the press; *liberal*, as well as anti-liberal. Not one newspaper in England, not a Member in the House of Commons,—not even Mr. Roebuck himself has dared to avow the *real* ground of quarrel between the Canadians and their oppressors. The matter in dispute is not, as they pretend, the right of control over the Canadian revenue. If that were the only ground of quarrel, it would be settled in a week. The whole net revenue of Canada does not exceed £142,000 a-year;—that is to say, a sum less than the rental of many an English nobleman, and considerably less than the annual profits of some English bankers and capitalists I could name. It is less than a third of the annual income of the Marquis of Westminster. But small as that revenue is, the alledged ground of dispute is even smaller. It is for the control of less than half the revenue.—It is to determine whether the Canadian Assembly or the Executive Branch of the Government is to have the control of £62,000, out of £142,000, or of about 43 per cent. of the whole net revenue. The Canadian Assembly which represents, pretty generally, the Canadian people claims the exclusive right to *appropriate*, as well as to *vote*, the entire revenue including the £62,000. The Executive, on the contrary, wishes to have excontrol over the £62,000, by having that sum settled on it by the Assembly in the shape of a permanent Civil *List*. Upon this the parties are at issue and each resorts to the *weapon* at its disposal. The Assembly stops the Supplies, and the Executive breaks up the Assembly, and drives the people to Civil War. Thus if we are to believe our Parliament and our press, the Canadians revolt is for no better or greater purpose than to decide whether £62,000 a year of the Canadian revenue, is to be appropriated by the men of Downing-street, or by the representatives of the Canadian people, who vote the Supplies in the Assembly.

But what man or woman possessing a grain of common sense will credit the absurd pretence? Who will believe that for the paltry sum of £62,000 a year, the Canadian Assembly would incur the horrors of a Civil War, or that for twenty times that sum our Government would risk a revolution in Canada, and the consequent dismemberment of the empire? No sensible person will believe it, for every such person must know that one twelvemonths' war with Canada must cost us more than would purchase the fee-simple of the entire Canadian revenue.

Why then have the Canadians stopped the Supplies?—and why have the leaders of that Canadian Assembly been, in consequence, proclaimed traitors? Why, in short, is there Civil War in Canada, and a Dictatorship about to be established in the Colony, on the ruins of the *suspended* Constitution of 1791?

Why, Gentlemen, the plain fact of the matter is, as you well know, that the Canadians want a revolution,—a real Radical revolution,—that will accomplish two things for them. National independence, and self-government by the people. The stopping of the supplies is not the *cause* of the revolution;—it is but a *means* to that end. When the parliaments of Charles the First wanted to clip that monarch's prerogatives, and to abolish feudal institutes, they began by stopping the supplies. When the parliaments of France, in 1719, desired to make the like revolution in that country, they began by stopping the supplies. When the leaders of the American people, in 1776, wished to shake off "the baleful domination of the mother country," they refused a stamp-tax, and thereby stopped the supplies. In short, stopping the supplies is the invariable first step of all revolutions, in all countries in which a shadow of representation exists. It is not only the first step, but it is always a successful one likewise. In no country has it been tried without producing the revolution sought, by the *supplying*, or rather *non-supplying* parties; and if revolutions have hitherto done good only to the middle or money-grubbing classes, and failed altogether as regards the interests of the labouring or producing classes, it is only because the parties that have hitherto had the voting, or non-voting of the supplies in their hands, have always belonged to the middle classes, and never to the producers or labourers.

The Assembly of Canada has commenced, like all other revolutionary assemblies, by making the Government bankrupt. The Executive to save itself from being bankrupt, has turned robber. It has seized upon the funds of the Canadian Treasury without the authority of the people's representatives; and as the Executive there, is but a branch of the Executive here, and as the Executive here, is, for the present, wielded by a "bloody and brutal faction," there are about 8,000 troops to be sent out to Canada to assist the Executive there in the work of Colonial robbery.

But let no one suppose that either of the contending parties care a *rap* about the revenue, either in whole or in part, except as a *means to an end*, or as a *means to prevent an end*. The Canadians are using their undoubted constitutional power over the supplies to make a revolution in favour of National Independence and Self-government. Our Executive Parliament are resisting them, not for the sake of a paltry £62,000 a-year but to uphold the ascendency of a British Orange faction in that Colony, which is connected with the Aristocracy of this country, and where estates in both *countries* are valuable or valueless, in the exact proportion of Aristocratic influence in the Representative Assemblies there and here. If my readers want an instance or proof of this,—here is one. This country (England) is now annually paying £1,000,000 for Canadian timber, every farthing of which and even more, would go to Norway and Sweeden, were it not for the monopoly established by our Commercial laws in favour of Canadian timber, that is, in favour of *British Landowners in Canada*. The consequence of this monopoly is, that we, the people of England, have to pay an extravagant price for an inferior article, and that our trade with Northern Europe is greatly diminished into the bargain. I could give some other instances of this sort, but the entire system of our Colonial policy is fraught with such wholesale robbery both to *our* Colonies and ourselves,—that to particularize cases would only damage the effect which a survey of the whole can alone adequately present. A single sentence will make me intelligible to our readers.

Great Britain is now annually exporting upwards of sixty millions' worth of produce—that is to say, sixty millions' worth of the wealth annually created by the Working Classes of Great Britain. What do the Working Classes receive in exchange for all this wealth? Nothing, Gentlemen, absolutely nothing; for I am prepared to prove that they would get more, or, at any rate, that they could not get less, if we had no Colonies, nor Foreign trade at all. In exchange for all the clothing, hardware, and other manufactured produce sent out from this country, the principal commodities we import are luxuries which British producers hardly ever touch. Let our enemies, Gentlemen, answer this question—who are the consumers of the *Brandy, Rum, Wines, Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Plums, Oranges, Grapes, Figs, Nuts, Citrons, Nutmegs, Spices, Tamarinds, Prunes, Pine Apples, Perfumeries, Turtle, Furs, Cashmeres, or even Silks*, which we annually import in exchange for the wealth abstracted from us to be sent abroad? The answer is—*the Upper and Middle Classes*. For them it is that we are robbed of our produce. By them it is that we are enslaved. But my sheet is filled, so I must leave off.

Your's, &c.,
BRONTERRE.

THE SCOTCH PATRIOTS.

Glorious men, women, and children. The days of our friends are numbered. Lord John Russell has named Tuesday for Mr. Wakley's Motion upon the Cotton Spinners. Do, *do* be up and doing. Make the land echo with your cries for justice. We want no more; but that we must have. You have a House of Commons composed of Capitalists—you have public Demagogues, who live upon your poverty—who are platform patriots and Legislative Tyrants. You have a great middle class avowedly opposed to you; and still more you have a little middle class, who possess an identity of political feeling with you, but who dread your acquirement of power, because they could not then plunder you at will. This is the worst class of all; because, they are but slightly separated from you in class distinction. They watch each motion of the slave, and calculate the profit and loss on each hour and moment of your toil. You are always within their immediate reach, and under their momentary controul. Marshal yourselves, and you can beat all. Upon your apathy depends their success. Our strength is in our union—our power in our voice, and our success in our perseverance. Up then and save the Cotton Spinners.

MR. BEAUMONT.

It is with deep regret, we inform our readers that the talented and indefatigable Patriot, AUGUSTUS HARDINGE BEAUMONT, ESQ., late Editor of the *London Dispatch*, and recently Proprietor and Editor of the *Northern Liberator*, expired in London, at nine o'clock on Sunday morning last. His illness must have been very short, as he had been called to the Bar, only on the previous Friday. Mr. BEAUMONT was a staunch, true-hearted, Democrat, of the right School. No man ever hated tyranny more cordially, and few, if any, have imposed upon society at large a heavier debt of gratitude, for his great and constant exertions in the sacred cause of freedom. We have no doubt that his death was hastened, if not caused, by the ardency of his feelings, and the mental and physical labour, he has sustained for a length of time in the service of the people, especially in the matters of Canada and the Cotton Spinners. His enthusiasm in the cause of liberty had caused him to be a marked man. The base hirelings of the Whig and Tory press had begun to clamour for his blood, and we doubt not *they* will hail with savage satisfaction, the news of his early and unexpected death; though, had it been accelerated by a "halter," their malevolence would probably have been still more highly gratified. He was one to whom the people owed much, and whom they will long remember and lament.

A RABBLE OF THE COMMONS.

A very spirited petition, from the Great Radical Association, signed "FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Chairman," will be found in the "*Star*" of this day.—The petition was presented by Mr. WAKLEY; and was rejected by the House of Commons, upon the ground that it implied an insult to that assembly, and offered a gratuitous one to the House of Lords. One *wise-acre* argued that the extensive term "Lords" must mean the House of Lords, because that House consisted of nearly all the Noblemen of this Empire; the fact being that it constitutes but a small portion of the batch. Another argued that the House of Commons *was* included, because the petitioners stated that the Members of that House *were not* included! In the present state of affairs, we have the vanity to suppose our liberty to be a thing essential to our party; and therefore we shall not speak of the present Parliament, but shall briefly consider what description of conduct attaches the name of "rabble" to any section of society. The House is pretty nearly balanced; and, if we looked upon that part of the Constitution as an authority to be relied upon, we should quote it in confirmation of an opinion that there is a rabble even of the *present* Honourable House. What means the word rabble? "An assembly of low people." Of course, it must mean, generally, a minority of a large assembly. And now to test the House; by its own opinions first; and then, by our own knowledge, afterwards. The Tories call the Whigs Revolutionists, Ruffians, Base Destructives, and plunderers. They call the Irish Members, low, vulgar, prostituted, venal slaves, and needy vagabonds. The Whigs call the Tories a band of robbers, bribers, and national plunderers. As occasion serves, each of the Factions call the Catholic Members perjurers. Such is the opinion of the House of its own Members. We cannot speak correctly of the *present* Honourable Gentlemen; but if we may judge of this Assembly by the *late* one, we beg leave to confirm the general opinion. What thin-skinned beings they must be! thus to take fire at a supposed insult, while we have winessed a Chancellor of the Exchequer, staggering to the table of the House, amid the cheers of his party, while the House of Justice smelled like a wine vault. What conscientious gentlemen they must be, when, *of our own knowledge*, we are aware that thousands a year have been lavished in bribing Hon. Members, who sit on Private Committees, and carry jobs through the House. How dare the Radicals of Marylebone designate those as "rabble," who pledge their honour to one line of conduct, and violate that pledge upon the first opportunity? How dare the people look upon Mr. O'CONNELL as one of a "rabble," who, in his recent laudations of the Whigs, declared, nevertheless, that in case they should attempt to coerce the Canadians, his voice should be registered against them, inasmuch as the state of Canada and that of Ireland was nearly analogous, and yet absents himself till the measure of coercion against Canada has been completed? Matchless effrontery! to designate as "rabble" an assembly who, one and all, declare the people to be the legitimate source of all power, while seven, (only seven!) are found, to vote for the entertainment of a question of paramount importance to the whole people; namely the unjust persecution of the five Scotch Patriots, now under sentence of transportation. The reader will now judge whether or no there is a "rabble" of the House of Commons; and whether or not it was constitutional to reject the petition in question. The country is aware that the "Reformed Parliament," has destroyed the privilege of petitioning; and, therefore, one great object was attained in the instance alluded to. The petition was read, and a discussion took place, which was of more importance to the good cause, than if a bundle of humiliating trash had been crammed into the bag, under the table. In discussing this question, we cannot omit doing justice to the firmness and talent evinced by the *really* Honourable Member for Finsbury; while at the same time, we differ entirely from his doctrine upon the presentation of the document, in its amended form. The petitioners pray that Counsel may be heard, at the Bar of the House, on behalf of the Spinners. Mr. WAKLEY declares his disinclination to support the principle, inasmuch as it would establish a dangerous precedent; by making the House of Commons, which is not a Court of Record, a Court of General Appeal in all cases. Now, with all due deference to Mr. WAKLEY, we beg to remind him, that public opinion would operate strongly against the danger which he seems to apprehend; and also that the question of the Cotton Spinners is a National one and involves—as stated in the petition—the whole question of the Scottish Jury Laws; and, again, as some working men have prayed for a Committee of Inquiry; and an Honourable Member has signified his intention to move for a Committee to examine into the effects of Trades Combination generally,—by the mode pointed out, the whole people, who are parties would have had an opportunity of a fair, impartial, and dispassionate hearing upon the subject. We are aware that an appeal to the Queen in Council, is the usual mode, but Mr. WAKLEY knows too well the farce of such a proceeding. If any danger to the repose of the House is to be apprehended, by making it a Court of Appeal, the precedent was fully established, by hearing Mr. ROEBUCK, on behalf of the Canadians, and *in future* all that is necessary to obtain a hearing at the Bar, will be the assertion of agency for one of our numerous colonies: mere assertion; for the House declined the *trouble* of perusing Mr. ROEBUCK'S power of Attorney. In this latter instance, Mr. WAKLEY evinced too much regard for class distinction; that rock upon which most men split. We

the more regret it, as we look upon Mr. Fielden and Mr. Wakley as the only advocates of the millions in the House of Commons. In saying this, we do not mean that other good men are not to be found in that assembly, but we do say that those two gentlemen have taken the most prominent part on behalf of the people. The petition, and the debate upon it, will be read with much interest, and we trust that the great meeting of the Trades, which is to take place on Thursday, in the Mechanics' Institute, will speak in language not to be misunderstood, and fearlessly embody their sentiments in a petition, on behalf of those five, bold, and honest sufferers, whose lives now hang on public opinion. We never witnessed a more enthusiastic meeting than that at which the petition was adopted.

STAMP RETURNS AND NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

In our last Number, we took the liberty of publicly requesting Messrs. Wrigley and Sons, who supply Paper and Stamps to us, in common with all the other Leeds Newspapers, to state, in our present Number, the quantity of Stamps furnished to the *Northern Star*, since its commencement. Subsequently to the publication of that Number, our publisher wrote to Messrs. Wrigley and Sons, to draw their attention to that circumstance (posting at the same time a copy of the paper), to which the following answer has been received.

Bridge Hall Mills, Bury,
31 *Jany.*, 1838.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 27th inst., we beg to hand you the following statement of

STAMPS SUPPLIED FOR THE NORTHERN STAR.

1837.	Nov. 15th..	3000	Stamps..	Three Thousand.
"	16th..	5000	"	Five Thousand.
"	23rd..	6000	"	Six Thousand.
"	27th..	8000	"	Eight Thousand.
	Dec. 11th..	6000	"	Six Thousand.
"	12th..	6000	"	Six Thousand.
"	16th..	2000	"	Two Thousand.
"	22nd..	6000	"	Six Thousand.
"	26th	10000	"	Ten Thousand.
1838.	Jan. 6th	10000	"	Ten Thousand.
"	13th	10000	"	Ten Thousand.
"	20th	10000	"	Ten Thousand.
"	27th	10000	"	Ten Thousand.

Total 92,000 Ninety-two Thousand.

We are, Sir, your obedt. Servants,
JAMES WRIGLEY & SON.

To Mr. Joshua Hobson, Leeds.

Our readers will perceive that the number above stated, 92,000, considerably exceeds the number named in our last week's article; the reason is, that the amount of our *last* and *present* week's consumption is here included; neither of which were reckoned in our former calculation. We suppose, therefore, that this testimony, of Messrs. Wrigley and Son, will be deemed conclusive, as to the amount of stamps furnished to this office since the 15th of November, 1837; and, if any thing more than our assertion be required, to prove that these stamps have been all, or nearly all, actually consumed, we subjoin the following letter received at this office, on Thursday evening, from the Board of stamps and taxes.

STAMPS AND TAXES.

London, Jan. 1838.

Sir,—It appears, by a report of the Distributor of stamps at Manchester, that considerable delay arises in supplying your demands, owing to the circumstance of their being but one die for your Journal, so that a single stamper can only be employed at a time in stamping your paper.

As all newspaper establishments, whose circulation is considerable, have provided a number of dies proportioned to the extent of their necessary supplies, the Board direct me to suggest that, in order to accelerate the stamping, so that you may not experience any disappointment, you should order a second die for your publication from the Engraver, Mr. Halfhide.—I am,

Sir.
Your obedient Servant,
CHAS. PRESSLY.

In connection with this subject, we have also received, from the Proprietor of the *Northern Star*, the following Letter, which, without asking his consent we publish:—

London, January 31, 1838.

My Dear Mr. Hill,—I cannot avoid thanking you, for your attention to my interest, and your devotion to the good cause, at all times, but more especially during my absence. I regret my absence from Leeds; but my heart and soul is bound up with the cause of the five Scotch Patriots. I anticipate much, from the great Trades meeting, which is to take place to-morrow night. Let this plead my apology to my clients. All Legal Questions shall be duly answered, in the next Number of the "*Star.*"

You are completely unshackled, but I claim the right to remonstrate; and the only fault which I find, with last Saturday's paper, is that the space which *should* have been devoted to thanks, to the brave people, of Halifax and Huddersfield, for their able speeches and manly sentiments, was taken up with a confounded Stamp Return; about which I care not one single farthing; but, for which, *personally*, I feel obliged for your great zeal. *Pray let* the creatures who make politics a trade take stock of profit and loss, and talk about Stamps and Advertisements, while we confine ourselves to the glorious cause of Freedom, Democracy, and the People. Oastler's letter was glorious.

Ever faithfully yours.
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

We publish this letter for two *reasons*: because, in the first *place*, *we think the ingenuous and disinterested sentiments it contains ought to be known* and appreciated by every single individual of the toiling millions, for whom, and for whose interests, the best energies of such a man are continually expended: and because, in the second place, we perceive from this letter, that the article in our last, headed "Newspaper Circulation" was liable to a construction which we never intended it to bear. We flatter ourselves that no person despises more heartily than we do, "the creatures who make politics a trade," and keep a ledger account of "agitation;" living by the misery they affect to deplore, and thriving by the wrongs which they magnify and mystify, but seek not to redress. We know that there are such "creatures," whose politics and whose religion are, alike, a game of chance—a calculation of profit and loss: we trust this is not our character; and we doubt not that the many who know us will give us credit for the disclaimer; but we are proud of our "devotion" to "the glorious cause of Freedom, Democracy, and the People." And, *therefore*, we felt it to be our duty to demonstrate to the world the onward progress of that cause, as most cheeringly evinced by the unprecedented circulation of the *Northern Star.*

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS.

Stealing a Coat and other Articles.—On Monday, John Brook, and James Ripley, were charged at the Court House, with having, on the Friday previous, stolen a coat and a hat, the property of John Warton, coachman to Mr. M'Lea, of Blenheim-terrace, near this town. The coat has since been found in pledge for two shillings, and they were proved to be the parties who received the money, but in consequence of the absence of a witness who observed the prisoners remove the property from the premises, they were remanded. On the same day, Thomas Sharp, John Westerman, and James Wetherhall, were charged with having, on Saturday night, stolen, in a public house, in Kirkgate, a handkerchief, the property of an individual, who was taking refreshment there. The article was immediately missed, and a policeman sent for, who found the handkerchief under the seat where the prisoners were sitting. In consequence of the prosecutor being unknown, to give him an opportunity of appearing against the prisoners, they were remanded for further examination.

Caution to Keepers of Beershops.—On Monday, Wm. Allanson, keeper of a beer-shop situated in East-street in this town, was brought up, by summons, at the Court House, charged by the policemen with having company in his house and music playing on the 25th of January, during the hours prohibited by law. He was fined 40s. and 9s. 4d. expenses. The fine was instantly paid, and Allison applied to the Bench for a receipt for the money. The Bench observed that he had sufficient witnesses to prove that part of the transaction.

Forgery *alias* Proper Signature.—On Tuesday, a bailiff appeared at the Court House, charged by Noah Firth, who resides in Meadow-lane, in this town, with having unlawfully entered his house with an execution for £45. Firth swore that the bailiff's authority was a forgery, denied the signature to a bill of sale, and positively swore that the whole transaction was a conspiracy. It appeared that the complainant had given a bill of sale to Mr. James Thompson, who resides in York-street, Leeds, for that amount. The goods only sold for £7; and four respectable witnesses proved having witnessed the complainant sign his name to the document. The case was dismissed. Mr. Naylor, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Messrs. Harrap and Paul, solicitors, attended on the part of the defendant.

Vagrancy.—On Saturday last, Joseph Bannister was brought up at the Court-House, charged with begging at several gentlemen's houses. Bannister admitted the charge but pleaded that he was out of work, and had no other means of obtaining a livelihood. He was committed for fourteen days to the House of Correction.

Case of Stabbing.—On Saturday last, a stout young man named Jeremiah Andrew was brought before the magistrates charged with stabbing George Dennell with a pocket-knife. It appeared that on Friday night, Andrew and his brother were together in the Spotted Cow, Vicar-lane, when they began to quarrel about a purse. The landlord hearing a disturbance sent Dennell, the ostler at the place, to put the men out. Dennell accordingly made the attempt, and in the scuffle Andrews drew out his knife and stabbed him in his back. He was taken to the Infirmary where his wound was dressed. Andrews stated in his defence that he and his brother were eating some meat which occasioned him to have his knife in his hand and that when the scuffle ensued, which began by some person throwing his hat into the fire, by which the crown was nearly burnt out, the knife had accidentally been thrust into Dennell's back. The landlady was sent for to the Court-House, who stated that Andrews and his brother had not had any thing to eat at her house. The statement of Andrews was therefore disbelieved and he was fined £5, or in default of payment was to be committed for two months to Wakefield. There had evidently been some "rough goings on;" for poor Andrews had nearly lost his right eye. The whole of the right side of his face was literally black with the blows he had received in the affray.

Highway Robbery.—On Tuesday night last, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Morville was returning from Leeds to Wakefield in his gig, he was robbed on Rothwell Hay, a few yards from Mr. Fenton's house, by four men. One of the men seized the horse's head, while the other three laid hold of Mr. Morville, and drew him backwards from the gig. The thieves took from him £58, consisting of two £10 notes, £35 in £5 notes, and three sovereigns. Two or three of the £5 notes were of the Wakefield Banking Company, and the most of the others of the Bank of England.

An Impudent Thief.—On Wednesday last, a person named John Jackson, was charged with stealing a piece of pork, the property of Mr. Joseph Butler, a butcher, who lives at the Bank. There was, on the day previously, no person in the shop, except a little boy, when Jackson went in and asked what steaks were a pound. He had scarcely got his answer, when perceiving that no person was about, he seized a piece of pork weighing about six pounds, and decamped. Information was immediately given to a policeman, who came up shortly afterwards, and who succeeded in taking the thief in less than an hour. The prisoner, who said he had nothing to say in his defence, was committed for trial.

Pocket Picking.—On Tuesday night last, a person named William Cooke, an aged man, had his pocket picked of £20, consisting of a £5 note and fifteen sovereigns, the whole of which was in a brown purse. Information was given next *morning* at the Police Office, but the unfortunate man could give no account of how he had lost his money. A policeman said it was rumoured that Cooke was in the London Tavern, and that "some *fellow*, whether a *man* or a *woman* he could not tell, had got beside him, and wanted to measure the thickness of his body," and while thus performing the work of a tailor, contrived to abstract the cash.

Suspicion of Murder.—On Thursday last, John Berks was brought before the magistrates at the Court House, on suspicion of having murdered a person about seven months ago, at the Potteries, in Staffordshire. He was remanded till Monday, for further examination.

Assault.—On Monday, Thomas Walsh was brought up at the Court-house, charged with having, on Saturday night, grossly assaulted a girl of the town, at a house of ill-fame, in the Leylands, by striking her with the fender and a brush. He was fined 40s. and costs, and in default of payment he was committed for one month to Wakefield House of Correction.

Sudden Deaths.—On Monday evening, an inquest was taken at the Court-house, in this town, before Mr. John Blackburn, on view of the body of John Stansfield, a working cutler, who resided in York-road. He got up on Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, went into the kitchen, fell down, and expired immediately.—Also on view of Esther Craven, who resided in Lady-lane, who, after eating a hearty dinner on Saturday, fell down and instantly expired. Verdicts—Died by the visitation of God.

Shocking Accident.—On Tuesday morning week, the driver and the passengers of the Cornwallis Leeds and Huddersfield coach, were surprised to meet a loaded cart passing down the hill at Ridings, near Birstal, without a driver, and from the slippery state of the road they feared that some accident had occurred! their fears proved too well founded, for on proceeding a short distance further, they saw the body of a man on the road, which proved to be that of the driver, but quite dead. It seemed, that he had fallen in endeavouring to hold the horse, and the wheel passing over him, killed him on the spot. He was from Mirfield.

Suicide.—On Monday evening, an inquest was held before Mr. J. Blackburn, at the house of Mr. Jeremiah Sowden, Cross Keys Inn, Water-lane, Holbeck, on view of the body of John Atkinson, aged 33 years, who kept a beer-shop near that place, known by the sign of the Bull and the Butcher. It appeared that the deceased had been much given to liquor, and when intoxicated, did not know what he was doing, frequently beating his wife with great violence, throwing anything at her head, and turning his family out of the house. On Sunday night, he was the worse for liquor, and took some coffee at nearly twelve o'clock. He afterwards took a gun down, when his wife ran out of the house, but his daughter, a young girl, endeavoured to get the gun from him, but he threatened to knock her down. He next placed the butt-end of the gun in a strong cord used for roasting meat, doubled it and fastened it to the rack which supports the meat, and placing the muzzle of the gun close to his right breast with his left hand, with the other, the gun being a short one, he pulled the trigger, which discharged the gun, and the whole of the contents entered his body. He instantly fell upon his back, with his head and the muzzle of the gun towards the fire, and expired. The blood flowed very copiously from his nose and mouth, as well as from the wound. Medical aid was promptly procured, but without effect. Verdict—That the deceased shot himself while labouring under a fit of delirium.

Fatal Accidents.—On Tuesday, an inquest was taken before Mr. John Blackburn, at the Blue Ball Inn, Holbeck, on view of the body of Jane Dockray, aged five years, who had been left in the house of her parents on the 1st of January, when her clothes caught fire, and she received such serious injuries as to cause her death on Sunday. Also on view of the body of Mary Ann Holbrook, aged nine months, who resided in Kidson-row, Holbeck. On Wednesday the child was nursed by a little boy, who was sitting near the fire; their father had just taken from the fire a kettle of boiling water, and had placed it upon a brick by the side of the fire, when the brick gave way, and the water poured upon the child's face. After languishing in most excruciating misery until that morning, it expired. Verdicts—*Accidental death.* In the latter case, the coroner and jury, in a praiseworthy manner, raised a subscription for the child's father, who is at present in the yarn business, earning low wages, has been for a long period out of work, and has a wife and two children sick, having had another who died a fortnight ago. They are in a most deplorable condition.

The Great Magician.—Our readers will perceive, from Mr. Anderson's advertisement, inserted in our first page, that his stay in Leeds is short, and that he commences, on Monday evening, a new series of entertainments. We assure all the admirers of cabalistry that if they allow the opportunity of witnessing his exhibition to escape they are not likely to meet with another such a one. We cannot allow Mr. A. to leave Leeds without bearing our testimony not only to the dexterity of his performances, but also to his bland and gentlemanly manners. He is the only cabalistic professor we know who is entirely devoid of the peculiar and personal characteristics of his profession. Even in his public performances Mr. A. preserves the character of a gentleman. There is no affectation of the marvellous about him—no childish mummery—no senseless falsehoods about what he can or will do. He tells the audience, simply, and honestly that he is deceiving them, and that his various tricks are performed only in appearance. His apparatus and paraphernalia are of the most costly and elegant description and his whole establishment of a very superior character. Our friends at Huddersfield and Bradford, are to be visited by him, we perceive, in a few days.

Pigeon Shooting.—On Monday, a shooting match for a considerable amount took place near the Woodman Inn, better known by the name of Mary Macree's, situated at Beeston, near Leeds, between Mr. Brett, who resides at Melton Mowbray, and Mr. James Parnaby, who resides near Leeds, at thirteen birds each from a trap, but they only fired at ten birds each, Mr. Brett killing six, and Mr. Parnaby one bird; upon the whole it was considered to be very indifferent amusement to the spectators. There was also a sweepstakes for a handsome amount at three birds each, between Mr. Waite, Mr. Parnaby, and Mr. Teale, the first and second gentlemen killed their birds in grand style, and Mr. Teale killed one of his birds. Afterwards a match took place between Mr. Goldthorp and Mr. Waite, for a handsome amount, to shoot at six birds each, and the result was that the former gentleman killed three and the latter four birds. A very large concourse of people were assembled, considering the inclemency of the weather.

Working Men's Association.—On Wednesday evening last, a Lecture on the character and principle of the New Poor Law, and the best means of procuring its repeal, was delivered in the Hall of the Working Man's Association, by Mr. Hill.

Negro Slavery.—The petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the abolition of Negro Apprenticeship in our Colonies, were sent up, last week, signed by between 16,000 and 17,000 persons. That to the Lords was presented, on Monday evening, by Lord Brougham, who expressed his entire concurrence with the views of the petitioners.

Child Missing.—We beg to direct the attention of all our readers to an advertisement under this head, in our first page. If any information can be furnished to us, we will readily transmit it to the almost heart broken parents of this poor child.

Yorkshire Assizes.—We are informed that the assizes for this county will commence on Saturday, the 3rd of March.

Committed to the Castle.—James Crabtree, of Idle, labourer, charged upon the oaths of Thomas Bradley and another, with having, on the 25th instant, at Idle, feloniously stolen ten yards of cotton print, and a handkerchief, the property of the said Thomas Bradley.

BRADFORD.

Serious Case of Watch Stealing.—A Swedish Jew, named Stephens, was a month or two ago convicted in the penalty of £10 for an infringement of the Pedlar's Act. His case made a great noise in the papers, and though few were disposed to doubt that the conviction was according to law, yet the provisions of the act being extremely strict and severe in their operation, he was generally sympathised with. A memorial was presented to Government, and half of the penalty was remitted, and a subscription was raised for him in Bradford, which amounted to £8. This person along with Martha Atkinson, and John Aked Atkinson, her son, were brought up at the Court House, on Saturday, the latter charged with stealing, and the two former with receiving watches, belonging to Mr. Sewell, of Westgate, knowing them to be stolen. As the case has excited great attention we shall give a pretty copious detail of the evidence taken before the magistrates. Mr. Sewell stated that last Friday T. Nicholls, the ostler at the Market Tavern, came to him with a watch, which he wished to know the value of. Sewell asked whether he was going to buy or make an exchange for it. He said he was going to make an exchange with Stephens for one that he had got of him before. He had also with him the watch he was going to exchange the former one for. On looking at the watch last produced by Nicholls, Mr. Sewell found it to be one of his which he had missed. He had only had two watches of the same sort, one of which he had then, and the other was that Nicholls brought. He discovered its loss five or six weeks ago. He told Nicholls it had been stolen from him, detained it, and sent for Mr. Bakes, and gave Nicholls into custody. He said the prisoner, John Aked Atkinson, had been in his employment for the last five or six years, with very little intermission, and had for the last four years slept in the house for the protection of his property. Within the last two or three weeks before, Stephens had called very frequently at his shop to inquire for male prisoner.—Mr. Chas. Ingham, constable, stated that he went to Stephens, who lodged in Westgate, and asked him if he had not sold or swapped a watch with the ostler of the Market Tavern. He denied that he had, on being asked the question twice. Prisoner asked him what there was to do; Mr. Ingham told him, and at the time Stephen's wife took a watch off the mantel piece and was going out of the room, when the constable stopped her. She said (on his inquiring) it belonged to a young man who had called for it just then. A desperate scuffle took place between the constable and Stephens, and his wife for it; the constable got it: (it was identified by Mr. Sewell as one of the watches stolen from him;) Mr. Ingham then brought Stephens to the Court House, when on the way he said he had bought a pawnbroker's ticket relating to the watch from Sewell's young man. At this stage of the proceedings the prisoners were remanded till Monday, in order to procure evidence respecting other watches stolen from Mr. Sewell. Mr. Wagstaff conducted the defence of Stephens; Mr. Rhodes, watchmaker, put in bail for his appearance on Monday. On that day the prisoners were brought up again. Mr. Ingham resumed—Edward Murgatroyd having brought to him a pawnbrokers's ticket, he went with it to Mr. Johnson, of Leeds, pawnbroker, who gave him another watch, which he produced. From other information he went again to Leeds, and from William Kershaw received another pawnbroker's ticket, which he took to Mr. Gresham, Hunslet-lane, and received another watch, which he produced. From other information he received in Leeds, he went again to Leeds and got another watch, which he produced. He positively swore that when he was in Stephens's, there was no one except prisoner and his wife, till Mr. Bakes came to his assistance; Stephens said there was the man waiting for the watch there. Nicholls corroborated what was deposed to by Sewell as to what passed in the shop, and added, that on Sunday the 20th of January, he bought a watch of Stephens for another watch and two sovereigns to boot, which on the Friday he exchanged with Stephens for another, on condtion that he should go and get them valued; Stephens allowed him. Mr. Bakes gave evidence as to taking Nicholls, and afterwards going to the assistance of Mr. Ingham in taking Stephens, and he saw no person except prisoner and wife besides Mr. Ingham, neither was any body waiting at the door.—Edward Murgatroyd stated he bought a pawnbroker's ticket of male prisoner Aked, for 11s.; he said he had bought it of a young man who came from Leeds, for 7s.—Mr. Brigg said he went last Saturday morning to Martha Atkinson's house, and asked her for some pawnbroker's tickets; she gave him five tickets; he went with Mr. Sewell to Mr. Senior, pawnbroker, Bradford, who produced three watches, which were identified by Mr. Sewell.—Mr. Senior stated she had pledged them at different times, and gave a good account of them all.—Stephens said he bought the tickets referring to the watches found upon him of male prisoner Aked for £1. a piece. The female prisoner owned to pledging two of the watches, and said they held to the chains, but she did not name them.—Male prisoner Aked said. "I have nothing to say but that I sold the tickets to Stephens for 10s. each." Stephens was acquitted, the evidence not being considered sufficient to convict him. The other prisoners were sent to the sessions for trial.

Crime.—Since the 17th of April, last year, to the present time, 505 persons have been brought before the magistrates, at the Court House, for various offences, and have all at the least tasted the comforts of a lock-up.

Shocking Accident.—On Monday week, as a boy eight years of age, was crossing the road at Ratcliffe, near Bury, he fell, and before he could get up again, a coach passed with both wheels over his legs and took them both off. The life of the boy is not out of danger.

Inquest.—On Saturday last, an inquest was held at the Linnet Inn, Chadderton, near Oldham, before T. F. Dearden, Esq., coroner, and a respectable jury, on the body of Thomas Whitelocks, of Salford, who had been killed on Thursday, on the Manchester and Leeds Railway, by a large piece of earth falling upon him. A verdict of *Accidentally killed* was returned by the jury. The deceased was 34 years of age, and he has left a wife and three small chilldren. Scarcely a week passes but some accident or other occurs on this road between Manchester and Rochdale.

Phrenology.—Mr. F. Brydges, of Manchester, has just made arrangements for delivering a course of six popular lectures on this interesting and highly rapidly extending science, in the Social Institution, Butterworth's buildings.

Neglect of Work.—Charles Walker was, on Saturday, charged at the Court House, with neglecting work given to him by Messrs. Cousen. He had a warp and weft delivered out to him a year since, this present month, and had only sent in one piece. He was committed for three months.

Accident.—On Monday week, Mrs. Scott, of Airedale College, near Bradford, fell close to the door of the College, and, we regret to say, broke her arm. Surgical aid was, however, speedily procured, and the bone immediately set, and she is doing well, and will not, it is hoped, be permanently injured by the accident.

Serious Accident.—As Mr. Illingworth was returning home up Westgate, on Friday evening he fell with such violence, that, we understand, he was taken up senseless, and was considered in danger all the night; several medical gentlemen were in attendance all night, but he is now convalescent. Various reports are afloat as to the cause of the accident; some saying that he had been from home and returned by coach, and that the cold had partially stagnated his blood so that he fell, and others that he slipped on the ice. At all events he was dangerously hurt, and it is well for Bradford that he is recovering, as it is on all hands acknowledged that there does not exist a more useful practitioner in it; we apprehend too that his sphere of usefulness will be doubly enlarged by his appointment as one of the surgeons of the Infirmary.

Vagrancy.—Michael Bates was charged at the Court House, on Monday, with gathering alms in the street. The police brought him to the lock-up, on Saturday night, gloriously drunk, and "o'er all the ills of life victorious." He is a notorious character, and has been committed to Wakefield for the same offence before. He was committed for three months.—Ann Benjamin, on the same day, was committed for one month, for being drunk and disorderly in the streets, on Friday night.—Ann Kelly, for vagrancy, fourteen days.

Poor Law Union.—The Relieving Officer for Bradford, (Mr. Sutcliffe) commences his duties next Monday, and consequently takes the relief of the poor, in this parish, out of the overseers' hands; he wanted to pay at the Court-house, as has been usual, but the magistrates would not allow him; his spot will, therefore, be the workhouse.

Swindler.—A young woman has lately been going about in Bradford, duping the shopkeepers of their goods; last week, she called at Miss Tenant's, who keeps a provision shop, in John-street, and stated that she was servant to Mrs. Martin, of Cheapside, who had lately passed Miss Tennant's window, and had noticed some remarkable fine bread in it, and that she had sent an order for some bread, eggs, and cakes. Miss Tenant packed the articles up, and sent them by the young woman, but on enquiry at Mrs. Martin's, it turned out she had never sent such a person such an errand.

Prevention of Floods.—A very respectable requisition having been presented to the Constables, stating that "of late years a large portion of the Borough has been subjected to serious inconveniences; that there has been loss of life and destruction of property in consequence of the floods which have so frequently inundated the town;" and "requesting them to call a public meeting, for the purpose of devising the most effectual means to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable results," they have called a meeting for the above purpose, to be held in the Exchange Buildings, on Monday next.

Beer-Sellers.—The Beer-Sellers have this week petitioned Parliament "for an extension of time and greater protection of the trade." A society is established for the purpose of defending the Members from informations, &c. and for otherwise watching over the interests of the body.

Paine's Birth Day.—On Monday night, a party of Radicals, forty-two in number, commemorated the birth of Paine, by dining together at the Hope and Anchor Inn. Mr. P. Bussey presided over the festivities of the evening. A considerable number of religious tracts, the gift of an anonymous *devotee*, which were sent to the chairman in the course of the evening, were distributed to the party assembled. The appropriateness of the present may be judged of from the fact that Paine was being celebrated as a political writer only.

Second Festival of the Social Institution.—The Socialists intend to hold a festival in the large room of the institution, next Monday evening, Feb. 5.

Burglary at Windhill.—James Crabtree was brought up at the Court House, on Thursday, the 25th ult., charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Thomas Bradley, draper and grocer, Windhill, on the preceding night. The prosecutor deposed that himself and family retired to bed soon after ten o'clock of the night in question, and that he was awoke by the noise of breaking glass. He immediately jumped out of bed, put on some of his clothes, and went into the shop, where he discovered that a window pane had been broken, and some *goods, consisting of handkerchiefs, &c., abstracted.* He then armed himself with a large knife, and remained in the shop watching the window. The robber was not long absent, and when he came, put his arm through the broken pane and took out of the shop a woman's neck muffitee. Mr. Bradley instantly aimed a blow at the intruder's arm, but missed it, and the owner instantly fled. The prosecutor immediately issued forth from his shop, and gave chase; after a run of about 200 yards, the pursued party, who turned out to be the prisoner, fell, Bradley seized him, and threatening him with the knife if he resisted to turn back to his house, when he sent for the constable into whose custody he delivered him. On asking the prisoner what he had done with the goods, he went with Bradley and the constable to a field, at a short distance, where they were found tied up in a bundle, and thrown under a hedge. The prisoner made no defence, and was committed to York Castle to take his trial for the offence. The father of the prisoner applied to the Magistrates to admit him to bail, who said that it would require two sureties in £50. each, and himself in £100. On Friday, two sureties were produced, but the Magistrates refused to accept them, and the prisoner was therefore conveyed to York.

HALIFAX.

Swindling.—On Friday week, a little after seven o'clock, a man, dressed in the garb of a plumber and glazier, went into the shop of Mr. Clay, tea dealer, of Crown-street, in this town, and represented himself as being in the employ of Mr. Wilson, plumber and glazier, who, he stated, was in want of some tea lead, to enable him to finish a job, and as it must be done immediately, he would give 21s. for a hundred weight, which was about 7s. more than the lead was worth. Mr. Clay then got the lead and lent the man a sack to put it in, but, having some suspicion that the fellow was not more honest than he ought to be, determined to accompany him to Mr. Wilson's, to see that all was right. When they had got to Mr. Wilson's shop, the man requested Mr. Clay to stay outside while he went in with the lead, as he should get 22s., which would leave him a shilling for himself, and he would bring him the money out. Mr. Clay waited about ten minutes, and then went into the shop to see what the man was about, and he was informed that the fellow had sold the lead for 9s. 4d., and had made his exit with the sack through the back door.

A Fox, which had, no doubt, been driven by stress of weather, to seek its food out of its usual haunts, was seen, on Friday week, by numbers of people, in a field in the rear of Bailey Hall, near this town; nor did it appear to be much disconcerted by the halloos of the spectators, as it very leisurely turned its tail to their shouts. A hare was seen in a garden near to Salem Chapel, the morning following, and so far from displaying its natural timidity, it continued to feed upon the leaves of a few plants, even after a stone had been thrown at it, accompanied by a shout.

Accident.—Mr. Thomas Crossley, of Bowling Dyke, in this town, had one of his legs broken in two places, on Tuesday week, near the Pine Apple Inn, in consequence of a fall, through the slippery state of the roads.

Mixenden.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening last, at seven o'clock, in the school-room belonging to the Methodist New Connexion, at the above place, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the House of Commons for Universal Suffrage, and the other four points of Radicalism; likewise, a repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The meeting was called together by a public placard, announcing the place and time of meeting, and was attended by a number of friends from Halifax, who took part in the proceedings. The petitions and resolutions adopted at the Halifax meeting of the Monday previous, were unanimously carried.

Elland Meeting.—On Wednesday evening last, at seven o'clock, a public meeting was held, (which was called together by hand bills) in the Radical Association Room, Dog-lane, Elland, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for an extension of the suffrage, and a total repeal of the notorious Poor Law Amendment Act. The petitions and resolutions which were put and carried unanimously at the great meeting in Halifax, held on the Monday week previous, were adopted and passed.

Socialists.—The Socialists of Halifax have *succeeded in obtaining another room in which to* hold their meetings. It is *adjoining* the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Pellon-lane. They assembled there on Sunday last, and though no particular notice was given of their intention to meet, yet the room was tolerably well filled with orderly and respectable-looking individuals. The room is but small; but they have endeavoured to make it as comfortable as they possibly can for present use, until they can provide better accommodation. It is in contemplation to build a new one. Subscriptions have already been entered into for that purpose.

HUDDERSFIELD.

Fatal Accident in a Coal Pit.—On Monday night last, George Walker, of Birchin Cliffe, near Huddersfield, who works in a coal pit, at Armley Top, belonging to Mr. Waterhouse, of Lindley, was leaving his work in the pit, and had buckled himself to the crank to be drawn up; a stone about a lb. weight fell from the side of the shaft, and struck him on the back part of the head, he was drawn up and conveyed home, and a surgeon sent for, but to no purpose, as he lingered until one o'clock on Tuesday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Token of Respect.—A most exquisite likeness of William Cooper, Esq., of Fixby Hall, is now exhibiting in Huddersfield. We understand it was painted by Frederick, at the instance of many highly respectable gentlemen in Huddersfield, who were anxious at once to preserve a likeness, and to prove their admiration, of their friend. When framed, the picture is intended to be presented to Mr. Cooper. This is the *second* instance, in that neighbourhood, where a portrait, by subscription, has been selected, as a token of respect. The late Sir Joseph Radcliffe's was the *first.*

The Soldiers' Treat at Huddersfield.—We have ascertained since the report of the Huddersfield proceedings was put in type, that our reporter was misinformed as to the matter of a supper. The supper, though ordered, was afterwards countermanded and the brave fellows enjoyed the benevolence of their friends, at their respective quarters. The sum of £3. was afterwards collected and sent to Leeds for a tea drinking for the soldiers' wives.

HONLEY.

On Friday evening, the 26th ult., a Meeting was held in the Large Room, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Honley, to petition Parliament against the New Poor Law; at which, resolutions, expressive of the most decided determination of the people not to have the Three-headed Devil King to reign over them, were submitted to the meeting, in excellent and determined speeches, and carried with an enthusiasm which shewed that the people knew what they were about. We have received a report of the meeting, but the state of our columns this week prevents the possibility of its insertion. Indeed, so rife is the whole country with demonstrations against this act of Devilism, that, were we to insert all the reports of public meetings sent to us, we should need to publish two or three numbers of the *Northern Star* a-week.

WAKEFIELD.

Wakefield Church Rate Case.—Craven *v.* Sanderson and Others.—The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in this long-pending case in favour of the defendants, the church-wardens.

The Medical Profession.—The petition of the medical practitioners of Wakefield, for the suppression of quackery, &c. was forwarded, on Thursday night, to the Hon. W. S. Lascelles, M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons. Lord Wharncliffe is to present it to the Lords.

Pauper Lunatic Asylum at Wakefield.—The nineteenth report of this Institution has been presented to the Justices of the West-Riding. In consequence of recent alterations in the building, ample accommodation is now furnished for 380 inmates, inclusive of servants. There have been 16 deaths from consumption, and 15 persons admitted in a dying state, who expired within a few days after admission. With the exception, however, of about two months, when the influenza prevailed, the house was never known to have been more healthy. Employment of various kinds, adapted to the former habits and constitution of the patient, has been more extensively adopted than formerly. The beneficial results of this system (says Dr. Corsellis) is seen in the tears of gratitude shed by hundreds of restored *sufferers*, and heard in the heartfelt acknowledgments of their affectionate and sympathising friends. An intelligent man, who was discharged cured in the month of August last, a basket-maker by trade, has left a statement in writing, that he had previously been in two asylums of some importance, where he was always closely confined. From one of them he was brought to Wakefield. Soon after his admission, tools were placed in his hands, and he was induced to work at his own trade; from which time he speedily recovered. He states it to be his firm conviction, that if he had not been thus employed, he should have sunk into a state of complete idiotcy. A small room has been opened for the sale of useful and fancy articles, made by the patients, which visitors are shown; the profits are appropriated the same way as Harrison's Fund, viz. to the relief of those who are in circumstances of extreme destitution, on their dismissal from the asylum.

Signs of Vegetation.—Notwithstanding the severe cold which lately prevailed, Mr. J. Marsden, solicitor, of Wakefield, has several of those little beautiful hardy flowers, the snow-drop, at present in full blow, in his garden. The crocus is also beginning to make its appearance.

The Fruit Market.—We are informed that the authorities of the town of Wakefield have it in contemplation to remove the carts with vegetables, &c., from the present fruit market, opposite the church, into Wood street, where they will have better accommodation.

Odd Fellowship.—Last week, the brethren of the Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 1200, Manchester Unity, held their anniversary at the Ship Inn, Bottom Boat, where a most excellent dinner was provided by Mrs. Tindall for the occasion. The utmost conviviality and harmony prevailed.

Hatfield Hall.—Francis Maude, Esq., one of the West-Riding Magistrates, is, we hear, about leaving this pleasant mansion. It is said the learned gentleman intends to remove to Alverthorpe Hall, the present occupier of which is in treaty for the purchase of a valuable estate a short distance southward of Wakefield.

Manchester and Leeds Railway.—The directors, engineers, and solicitors of this railway, have been busily engaged during the past week, making agreements with owners of land in the line from Heath and Warmfield to Horbury, Dewsbury, &c. We hear they have agreed with several proprietors of land in the Ings near this town, and that the work will now proceed with rapidity.

Price of Land.—A piece of land, at Thornes, near Wakefield, has been sold to the directors of the Leeds and Manchester Railway, at the rate of £500 per acre; and £1,200 has been asked for another piece in the same township. It is said there are circumstances justifying the seemingly exorbitant price, and that land adjoining has been sold at a considerably higher rate. If the bargain is not struck, a jury will probably decide the price.

Extraordinary Birth.—On Friday morning, the wife of a poor man, named Thomas Wrigley, residing at Saltpie alley, bottom of Westgate, Wakefield, gave birth to three female children. One of them died soon after it was born, but the others are likely to do well. The father of the children, we are informed, has been for some time only partially employed at his business, and, therefore, but ill prepared for this recent addition to his family. We, therefore, sincerely hope that those benevolent societies which are established to afford relief to persons under similar circumstances, will speedily take this peculiar case into serious consideration.

DEWSBURY.

Daring Robberies.—On Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning last, some villain or villains, feloniously entered the dry-house of Mr. Brook, Dewsbury, and took therefrom eight pair of heading blankets, belonging to Mr. John Auty, of Fall-lane. Also the same evening the warehouse of Mr. Thomas Goodall, blanket manufacturer, Water Gate, Dewsbury, was broken into, and a large quantity of blanket weft, was taken therefrom. It is high time that some one should be on the look out, for there has no less than seven or eight very extensive robberies of blankets been committed within two or three weeks, in the neighbourhood of Dewsbury.

Every Man to his Trade.—A parish clerk not five miles from Dewsbury Bank Bar, made the following declaration to a neighbour, the other day. When trade (as he termed it) is brisk and business lively, by burials and christenings flowing in upon him, in the gratitude of his heart he offers up the following stave:—"My soul gives praise unto the Lord." On the contrary, when trade is dull, and funerals, &c. scarce, he gives out, "How long wilt thou forget me, Lord?" in which he is joined most vociferously by the sexton.—*Correspondent.*

Thornhill.—Poor Law.—Last week a meeting was held at Thornhill, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a total repeal of this obnoxious measure. All the resolutions were carried unanimously, except that a wealthy old farmer, too old to hold up his hand, held up his walking stick in opposition. We are glad to hear that most of the principal rate payers in Thornhill are opposed to the New Poor Law, and are determined not to be joined to the Dewsbury Union, or any other, so long as they can manage their own affairs.

ASHTON.

Anniversary Sermons.—The usual Annual Sermons were preached on Sunday last, in the Wellington Road Meeting Room, Charlestown, by the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and collections made towards liquidating the debt remaining on the building, and bringing it to a state of completion. On Monday evening the above Gentleman delivered a Lecture in the same place, to the working people of Ashton. The attendance was numerous, and the audience appeared to be highly gratified with the singular felicity with which the Rev. Lecturer treated the different topics selected for his address. He descanted in his accustomed eloquent and emphatic style, upon the inutility and absurdity of delivering Lectures to the working classes, upon literary and scientific subjects, whilst so many of them were destitute of the common necessaries of life, and nearly all of them denied those political privileges, which would *enable them to make Government the* protection of the community at large, instead of being, as is the case at present, an instrument in the hands of the wealthy for depressing and degrading the poor. He animadverted in the strongest terms upon the conduct of those men who had the presumption to lecture to Mechanics' Institutions, and to the members of Village Libraries, describing the comforts and enjoyments of the poor in the manufacturing districts, in the most exaggerated language, when the fact was, the poor were in almost Egyptian bondage and compelled to perform such an excessive amount of labour that the human frame was incapable of sustaining it. Such lectures were calculated by the erroneous statements and misrepresentations they contained, to do the most serious injury to the cause of the working man, inasmuch, as the other classes of society were deluded by them, and prevented from inquiring into the actual condition of the poor, and assisting in procuring those measures which would be beneficial to them. The lecturer then adverted to the practice under the New Poor Law, of relieving the poor in kind and not in money, which he contended was adopted for no other purpose than that of degrading more and more, those who might have occasion to apply for parochial relief. The poor man was not to be trusted with sixpence, or a shilling, or eighteenpence;—oh no! he must be relieved with three or four pounds of oatmeal, half a dozen oatcakes, and a few ounces of salt butter. The excuse for this hateful and abominable practice is, that the Guardians are afraid the poor man whose family was starving, if relieved in money, might be tempted to spend it in beer or gin. The poor could not drink oatcakes—no, no; he thought however, that if the poor was to be relieved in that manner, they should begin to pay their rates in oatcakes. He could not understand why they should be compelled to pay the Parochial Assessments in the lawful coin of the realm, and not receive relief in the same. After some further remarks upon the usefulness of the Radical Association, and recommending it to the support and countenance of his auditory, the lecturer concluded. Very handsome collections were made in aid of the funds for which the sermons and lecture were delivered.

STALEY BRIDGE.

Radical Association.—A very spirited discussion took place in the Radical Association Room, on Sunday evening last, as to the best means of protecting the rights of labour against the encroachments of monopoly and capital. Several members addressed the meeting, stating their opinions upon the subject. The general impression seemed to be, that labour would never be efficiently protected until the people obtained Universal Suffrage; when they would have an opportunity of electing a legislative assembly, that would pass laws enabling the poor to defend their only property—their labour—against the ravages of capital.

The Men's Petition for the repeal of the New Poor Law, has already several thousand signatures attached to it. There is also one in course of signature from the females, for the same object, which we trust will be signed by every woman in the town. Surely, the Whigs will not say, after this, that their generous "Boon" is received by the poor with feelings of thankfulness and gratitude. Those females who have entered the connubial state, do not relish the idea of being separated by the three gaunt, greedy, hungry mendicants of Somerset House, from their husbands and children, should they be compelled, through destitution, to apply to their parishes for relief. They say, moreover, that they will not submit to the base and cruel treatment which some of their fellow-creatures have had to endure; and also, that they know of no persons more fitted to be the inmates of a "Bastile" than the three pauper Commissioners themselves.

MOSSLEY.

Working Men's Association.—This Association, which was established a very short time ago, has now fifty members' names enrolled in the book. They have taken a room for meeting in, where they assemble to read the "*Northern Star,*" and other newspapers; also to hold friendly discussions upon political subjects. The prospects of the people begin daily to be more flattering, in consequence of the formation of such societies in the country districts. Their origin must inspire the members of those already existing in towns, with greater confidence in the goodness of the cause in which they are embarked, and furnishes an additional assurance that the cause of justice and righteousness will be ultimately triumphant.

ROCHDALE.

A Whiskerless Tailor the other day made application to one of the Rochdale Beadles for assistance under the following circumstances. He stated that the same day some soldiers of the 97th regiment stationed here, offered some cast-off jackets for sale at his shop, which they thought would do for stuffing or padding coat collars. Mr. Snip being determined to go on sure grounds made application to a serjeant to know if it would be right to buy the articles. After the information had been obtained, Mr. Soldier must take a glass of something with the tailor. When the jolly god had a little elevated the spirits of the soldier and the tailor an invitation was given for Mr. H. to visit the barracks with Mr. Serjeant; "and what do you think," said snip to the beadle, "they got me down in a chair and shaved off my whiskers, and took one pound, seventeen shillings oot o' me Pocket. I did not mind my munney, but I woud not a ta'n five pound for me whiskers. Mun Ize very proud o' me whiskers; I coomed uin every mornin; Ize like a Lad noo. I connot goa to Chopel noo, or ith street, but folk will be lookin an pointin at me an sayin Robert has no whiskers noo. Ize very ill vext about my whiskers." Then putting his hands up to his face he looked unutterable things, and exclaimed "oh my poor poor whiskers." Ultimately the serjeant paid £4 to compromise the affair, but the generous and whiskerless tailor gave back £2. to the serjeant, and by the persuasion of a few friends that the application of a little bear's grease, or Maccassar oil, the lost whiskers would again be restored in greater beauty than the originals. The tailor returned to his goose and sheats.

On Tuesday Evening, Wm. Tell, Surplus Population, and the Day after the Fair, was performed in the Theatre, Rochdale, by desire and under the patronage of the Committee of the Radical Association, to a crowded house.

NEWSPAPER NORTHERN STAR

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS DONACHY.

(Continued from our last.)

[illegible] to open. He lay and listened till they repeated [illegible] again. He made no answer, and they said if he did not rise and open they would force the door open. He still made no answer, and they commenced to break the door, when Mrs. Michan rose and desired them to go away. They said they would not go till they saw witness, and continued beating the door. They broke one of the pannels, and Riddell was the first that came in. He first put in his head and shoulders and spoke a considerable time before he came in altogether. Mrs. Michan held the door, and witness stood in the middle of the floor, holding a pistol in his hand, and threatened to fire if they did not go away. Riddell was for going away, but some behind urged him on. Riddell again asked witness if he would give over working, and intimated if he would go away quietly he would be let next morning by eight o'clock—meaning, that he would join the strike. Riddell asked his hand on that, and he gave it. Riddell asked him to declare to God that he would come out in the morning at eight o'clock, and he did so. They then went away; but did not go further than the foot of the stairs, when they turned and said they would be in. Riddell came in by the broken pannel. The rest were to follow, when he desired Mrs. Michan to open the door. They then demanded the pistol from witness; he hesitated a little, but at last gave it up to Riddell, who snapped it at the door, and then put it into his pocket. They then wished him to come out to treat him, but he would not go, and they left him. Besides Riddell, Richard M'Manus and two lads named Thomson and Nicholson were in the house. He also heard Thomas Caffle's voice outside, but he did not come in. They were all cotton spinners, and he knew they had all struck. Before they came in, he heard Caffle ask two or three times to let him in till he should tear the nob [illegible]'s guts out. Witness changed his lodgings next day, but went to work, and continues there still. Some of them proposed to strike witness, but Thomson interfered and would not let them. He said if they struck witness, he would strike them. They said that if this should come out, they knew they should be transported for it, but they did not care—or something to that effect. Does not remember that they threatened him if he gave information.

Mary Devan or Michan, is the widow of George Michan, and knows the last witness. He lodged with her last summer, in Reed-street, Bridgeton. Witness then described the attack and breaking into her house, as deponed to by Donaghy. Voices outside the door called for the nob, and when she would not open the door they broke it. They threw down a part of the partition, and a brick fell upon her head and hurt her. Tammy Riddell, one of her own neighbours, came in through the broken pannel, and the nob promised to come out at eight o'clock that morning. Saw Donaghy get down upon his knees, but did not hear the words used. Cameron and M'Manus came in with Riddell. Cameron had a pistol, and Tammy Riddell took it from him, and they then went away. Donaghy went away from her next day. She did not like to keep him longer for fear of more danger.

James Wood—Is partner of Francis Wood & Co., cotton spinners, Bridgeton. Their workers all left the mill on the strike in April last. His dwelling house is also in James Street, Bridgeton. About six weeks after the strike they took some new workers into the mill. There were then watchers set upon the mill by the turn-out spinners. It was regularly watched by from four to a dozen, from morning till night. Two of the new hands left him, but he does not know the cause. On the night of the 11th or 12th of July, a little after twelve at night, witness was [illegible] to sleep in the parlour, and just as he was going to bed a cannister came in through the window, and it was blazing at one end. The window-shutter stopped it from coming far into the room. Witness caught it before it got to the ground. It was resting upon the blinds. The train was coming from the top of the cannister, out of a hole in the side. He lifted the window and threw it out. Shut the window again, and before he could close the shutters another cannister came through the window, and struck witness on the breast. It was burning also. He caught it and threw it out, and then closed the shutters, but called out for assistance also. Heard voices in the street a little afterwards. About half an hour after he went out into the street, and looked for the cannisters. He found one of these, but not the other. Identified the cannister, which was a cylindrical tin one, about five inches in length and three inches diameter. He took it to the fiscal's office, where he threw the cannisters out, he heard no explosion; but he heard plenty of noise without that. Does not recollect if there was any thing in the cannisters when he threw them out; the ends were blazing. Next morning there was no appearance of a guard at the mill, nor was there any during the day. Does not recollect if they ever came back again.

Cross-examined—Thinks it was the 12th night when this happened—but whether the 11th or 12th there was no watch next day. It was on a Wednesday night.

Thomas Blane, is clerk to Francis Wood & Co.—Resides in the same street with last witness. Houses are just opposite. On Wednesday night, 11th July, heard of what had happened in Mr. Wood's house. Heard a noise like breaking of glass; looked out and saw a light in the street, and another coming from Wood's house into the street. Heard Mr. Wood's voice calling out murder, and came down stairs. He took witness and others into a house and showed them a canister which smelled of gunpowder, saying, some of his friends had put this through the window for him. Before witness came down, and while looking out of his window, heard the light which he saw dropping explode. It gave a crash like that of a small pistol, and the light scattered. Did not see any of the remains of the burning. The cannister Mr. Wood showed him was entire. Did not see the other cannister at all.

John Ferguson, tinsmith, in Stockwell Street—Remembers some persons coming on the afternoon of the 12th of July last, to buy cannisters from him. There were three men. They seemed to be workmen. They purchased four half-pound tin snuff cannisters. Identified the cannister shown him, as one of those which he had so sold. It was brought to him by Mr. Salmond. He had six in the parcel when he sold the four. He took the covers of the two left, and the corer of that now shown him exactly fitted them. Has not the smallest doubt that the one now shown was one which he sold as described. It had no hole in the top when he sold it. Does not know any of the three men who bought the cannisters. There is a hole in the bottom of the cannister shown; but it was not there when he sold it. The cannister had been used since he sold it.

Donald M'Kinnon, is clerk or warehouseman to Messrs. Hussey and Son.—Their factory spins the finer yarn. A strike took place in April, and the spinners left them. It is more difficult to get new hands for the finer yarns. Messrs. Hussey had a large stock on hand at the time of the strike. Did not take in any new hands, but stop spinning. The yarn was kept in a large room, called the yarn room. There is another called the waste room. In that room there is nothing kept but waste, which lies loose upon the floor till packed up. The yarn is packed in small tin and soap boxes. In April the boxes were arranged in rows across the room, about a yard off the windows. Does not remember any change being made in the arrangement after the strike. Remembers finding the windows of the factory broken in a morning in May. Was in the yarn room the afternoon before, and all was in the usual order. Locked up the room that day about four o'clock.

[The witness here gave a fearful yell, and was falling down, apparently in a fit epilepsy, to which, we heard, he was subject. He was caught before falling, by one of the officers and carried out, and medical assistance sent for.]

George Dornock, porter to Messrs. Hussey, was then called.—Recollects, on a morning about the end of May, seeing some combustible in the yarn room, near the yarn boxes. It seemed to have come through the window, which was broken. It was something like the parcel which was now shown him. Saw another combustible in the hand of another man, M'Kinnon, who had picked it up in the yarn room. Saw it picked up. Both those shown him were like what he saw. There was a stone in the end of the one picked up, which he sees is still there. Picked a burned smell when picked up, and thinks it had been burning when thrown. Could not say it was hot when lifted.

William Finlayson is a clerk to Messrs. Hussey—Looked at the parcels spoken to by last witness. Saw one of them lying before it was lifted. It was in a place where waste was lying. Took no note of the date, can only say that it was during the month. Visited the yarn room first, along with Donald M'Kinnon, who showed him where he found the first combustible, and afterwards saw Donald take up the other in the waste room. Witness took up a witness found was lying about a foot and a half from the waste. Had it taken among the waste, and burning at the time, it must have set it on fire. They never go into the waste room with light, but always in the day time. There was a pane of glass broken in the waste room, and another in the yarn room. The matches were lying about two yards and a half from the window. The window is about fourteen feet from the ground. The [illegible] was entire the last time he saw them [illegible]. Saw chips of glass lying on the floor. Shortly before there was a change made in the arrangement of the boxes in the yarn room. Before the strike they were arranged in rows, so as to [illegible] through them. Any thing thrown through the window would have in consequence of this reached them more readily. The value of the yarn in the room might be about £5000. The cotton waste was not much worth—perhaps about £10. The two rooms adjoin each other. The wages were reduced before the strike. After the reduction the workmen could average about £1 per week, but some of them could earn a good deal more. Before the reduction they could earn about 25s.

David Gray, cotton spinner—Entered into employment at the Adelphi cotton mill last summer, during the strike. Edward Kean also entered into that employment. On the 15th of June two individuals came behind witness and Kean and knocked them down. They were then in Adelphi Street, near South Wellington Place. They rose up, called for assistance, and ran off. They were pursued. Witness made a sudden halt, and they passed him, but turned, and knocked him down a second time. A third time they turned upon him, and said, "the b——r is coming after us yet." He was following in expectation of getting assistance. When they first attacked witness they said, "we'll make ye desist," or something like that. The persons who knocked him down went over the bridge, into Glasgow. There were many people on the bridge, whom he took to be a band of cotton spinners. They gave no assistance; but went between the persons who knocked him down and himself, and prevented his passing along the bridge. Witness was hurt upon the ear. Got more than one blow upon it. Received also some kicks when he was down. Could not say he had been threatened before. Saw old spinners going about the mill; but did not say any thing particular to him. They called *nobs*, and such as that to the workers. Witness did not know the persons who attacked him.

Edward Kean, cotton spinner.—Was employed at Thomson's mill, at the time of the strike, and took the reduced wages. Knows David Grey, the last witness. There were old hands always about the doors of the mill, who at times molested the workers, and called them nobs. Was knocked down along with Gray. Two men came rushing behind them and knocked them down. Witness looked up and saw a tall man running towards him, who tried to kick at him, and then ran towards Gray, who was running away. Was so confused by the blow, that he could not say whether he was kicked or not. His face was a little injured by the blow, and swelled. On getting up, saw two men pursuing Gray; but saw nothing more happen to him.

William Fletcher, cotton spinner—Was in the employment of Mr. Thompson, knows the two last witnesses, remembers seeing them walking along in June last after coming out of the mill. He was coming along Hutcheson's Bridge, where a number of turn-out spinners were assembled. Saw two come out among them and go after Gray and Kean. Saw them struck by the two men. Saw Gray knocked down, Gray turned to get into the mill gate, and one of the men turned twice to strike Gray. Saw Gray run to the bridge and the man follow him, and both the men went along the bridge and got away. Gray got to the other end of the bridge, and Mr. Arthur, the manager, came for him.

Dr. Corkindale—Had seen the combustible articles before spoken to, and made a report upon them, which he read. The report stated that the packages consisted of hemp or flax, covered with pieces of blotting paper and thin pieces of coarse cotton cloth, steeped in a solution of nitre, which made them burn like match paper. The whole mass had been completely soaked in oil of turpentine, and had been on fire, and their construction clearly betrayed a mischievous intent, and would have been capable of *setting fire to any highly* combustible article they might come in contact with. This report the witness swore to.

John Palmer, cotton spinner—Knows William Gordon. We entered together at the Oakbank factory some time in May last. Left the mill about seven in the evening. There were a good many spinners about the mill at that time, but they did not molest them then, as there were policemen there to guard them down the road, which they did for a little way, better than a quarter of a mile. The crowd came all that way with them. When the watchmen left, the crowd began to throw stones at him and Gordon. This was near the Cowcaddens Toll. Two of the stones struck witness, who was hurt in the ear, on the back, and other places. Was cut by the stones and bled. They fled into a house, and got refuge there, till the watchmen and constables came and escorted them home. Returned to the mill together next morning, conveyed by the police officers. Were conveyed several times by the police, and the masters then took lodgings for them near the mill, as they were afraid to go home. Gordon was struck and hurt also by the stones. Crowd was so numerous that he could not discern one from another. Was afraid to look round, as they were on all sides of him. For two or three weeks or a month, there were always some of the spinners at the mill watching them. He knew very few of them by name, though he knew their faces. He had seen John Parker there for one, and Daniel Montgomery, at different times. Could not say he ever saw William M'Lean, the pannel, there. Knows Patrick M'Gowan. Has seen him there. Knows one Robert Linton, and has seen him there. Has seen Mike Kennovan there. They appeared to be looking after the workers. Those persons could see witness and Gordon where they were working in the mill. They often shook their fists at them. One day they held up their thumb, and drew it down, as it had been a trigger. There was an oath put to him in the Black Boy's Close. James Gibb, the prisoner, put the oath to him. This was he thinks about five or six years ago. The first words were the same as a justice would use in swearing him. The purport of the oath was, that he was to come out of Mr. Holdsworth's, where he worked at the time, and where there had been a strike. They were to be honest to him, and he was to prove true to them, and not go back to the work till things were settled. There was nothing in the oath about secretary. There were Hugh Rae, Walter Morrison, and Robert Aitken, and some others present when the oath was put to him. Understood Gibb acting as one of the Committee at the time. Was not a member of the Association before. They paid him what they promised him, and he left the work, as he had engaged to do. He got 12s. a week from them while off work. Got about £21. altogether.

By the Court—They were at him every night and at meal hours before he went to the Black Boy and took the oath. Was solicited to go to the Black Boy by Walter Morrison and Hugh Rae, and it was in their company he went at last.

William Gordon—Has been a cotton spinner since 1824. Belonged a considerable time after to the Association. Entered Mr. Holdsworth's at the time of strike, and came out on condition of entering the Association. Was induced to enter in order to get work and not to hold to one master, but to get into other mills. Was applied to by Walter Morrison and Hugh Rae to come out of the mill. This happened about five years ago. Went to Edward Dodd's house in Gallowgate after coming out of the mill. Was sworn there. Does not recollect how the oath began. One part of it was, "to be guided by a majority of the trade in lawful matters." Can't recollect any other part of oath, but that was the principal portion of it. James Gibb administered the oath, if he recollects right. Can't recollect that the oath said anything would happen him if he broke the oath, except that he would be violating it. Some portion of Scripture was laid before him when he took the oath. Does not recollect what part of the Bible it was. Thinks it was about the middle of the Bible. The pass word was Ashdod. Does not remember any other word. Could not say whether there was a sign to know one another. Thinks there was one, but does not recollect it. Walter Morrison, Hugh Rae, and James Gibb, were present when he was sworn a member, but can't say there were more. Was induced to become a member in order to get a fair share of work. The other hands would not otherwise have gone out in turn to allow him to get full work. Entered Oakbank factory in May last, when they took in new hands. Had left the Association some time before that. Received ill treatment at Oakbank the first evening he was there. When he came out of the gate a good number of workers were at the door of the mill. There was a crowd. Could not say he saw spinners among among them that night. After leaving the gate the crowd followed and flung stones, &c. at witness and another person. They hissed and cheered at times. Did not call him anything. Supposed they were hissing him for going into the work. Knew a number of spinners who were in Glasgow about five years before that. Did not see one he knew there, or any man he could say was a cotton spinner. Was cut upon the head, and his back was hurt. Was escorted home by the police. Next morning went to the police office and got two officers to accompany him to the mill. Saw some spinners at the gate; they did not speak. Generally considered when he saw spinners going about, who had struck work, that they were guards. There was a great crowd the second night. Was not threatened when leaving that night by any one. Was provided with lodgings by the master the second night, in order not to be far from the mill.

By the Court—Went to Oakbank about the beginning of May; can't recollect the particular day. Was in the factory when the Sheriff came, but did not see him; was told he was there. Did not hear that the mill had been broken into the day before the Sheriff came, or that outrages had been committed.

The Court adjourned about ten o'clock till the same hour next morning.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

Mr. Robertson said, before proceeding to object to reading a letter to M'Gowan, he wished his Lordship to read over Cunningham's evidence. His Lordship did so; and it appeared that Cunningham stated he found that and other letters there, but did not state when he searched the house. Mr. Shaw Stewart said, if the omission of any mention of the time was to constitute an objection, they would prove when the house was searched by another witness. He then moved that Hacket's declaration be read, which stated that, when in England, he received some letters, but declined to say whether they were from Richard M'Neil; that he could not remember whether he received M'Gowan's letter from Manchester or not; and that he did not remember receiving a letter from Dumbarton, signed *Robert Macome*. *Mr. Stewart then called*

James Smart, Superintendent of Calton Police—Remembers the time when the members of the Association were apprehendee. Went afterwards with Cunningham to search Hacket's house. Does not recollect the date. It was after these persons were apprehended—perhaps four or five days after. Thinks it was not more than that. There were some letters found in his house.

By the Court—The letters were found in several parts of the house. Some were found in a table drawer; others were found in a drawer in a chest of drawers. Believes the places were open. There were no other places were letters were found. Does not remember the month when he went to Hacket's house. Is sure it was after the apprehension of the cotton spinners. Thinks it was four or five days after he heard of their apprehension either that night or next morning. The fact was notorious. Mrs. Hacket and the family were in the house during the search. The papers were all got in the room. The house comprised a room and a kitchen. Thinks there was another person with him besides Cunninghame during the search, but forgets who he was. [The Lord Justice Clerk recommended this witness, as Superintendent of Police, to be more accurate in his dates in future, when attending on official duty.]

Mr. Robertson then to object to the reading of the letter, when it was discovered that the letter in question had fallen aside. This of course put a stop to the argument, till the document was recovered, which took some time. The Learned Gentleman then objected to the production of the letter, on the ground that there was no proof of the genuineness of the letter; and second, that there was no proof the letter was ever in Hacket's possession.

Mr. Shaw Stewart went over the state of the proof as it then stood with regard to the assault on Donaghy; that they had traced one of the assailants to the neighbourhood of Manchester. This was a *prima facie* evidence of the connexion of the conspiracy with Manchester. Then the letter was addressed to Hacket, at the Blackboy Close, and yet it was found at his own residence. The only inference is, that it must have been carried there by himself. In his declaration, also, he does not deny receiving the letter. He only says that he does not remember receiving it. Besides, it is not necessary to prove that the letter was put into the prisoner's hands.

The Lord Justice Clerk.—It is a settled point, that a letter intercepted at the Post-office, and addressed A. B., is equivalent to its delivery.

Mr. M'Neill argued that there was no evidence that the letter was written by the party nor delivered to Hacket, but was found in his lodgings five days after his apprehension; neither was it proved that it was a document emanating from any member of the Association.

Lord Makenzie thought it should be admitted, as it was a letter relating to the business of the conspiracy, and addressed to the Treasurer, and found in his possession.

Lord Moncrieff was of the same opinion.

Lord Cockburn was also of opinion that the letter should be admitted.

The Lord Justice Clerk was also of the opinion of their Lordships, that this document should be admitted.

The Court, therefore, repelled the objection, and the letter was read by the Clerk. It stated the views of the writer, Patrick M'Gowan, as to what was taking place in Bolton and other places in England, and expressed a hope that the six persons were safe; and informed the Treasurer how much money he had received from Societies in England in aid of the Association, and hoped to be able to forward a considerable sum in a short time.

David Fleming, criminal officer in the Glasgow Police.—Knows the Oakbank Factory. Recollects the strike. Was desired by Captain Miller to go to Oakbank Factory, at the time they were taking in new hands. Had six police criminal officers, besides some ordinary men, altogether about sixteen in number. Went to protect the new hands. The greatest crowd was collected on the road between the mill and Cowcaddens. It seemed groups of persons employed in in-door labour. When the mill was about to stop in the evening, a noise got up among the crowd. Had conducted one of the new hands by Anne-street; on coming down which, saw a considerable crowd. They had taken the direction of the town, and were running. Two persons had taken refuge in a house, one of whom, named Farmer, was bleeding. There was a third person, named Gordon, had also taken refuge. He appeared to have been hurt by stones. The crowd was round the house. His party drove them away, and sent for a further force, when he took the three men to the police-office. Thinks this was on the 11th of May last. Part of the mill had been opened that day with new-hands. On the Sundays a police force was stationed at the mill for the protection of the hands.

James Smart re-called.—His district is the Calton. There are a great number of factories in that quarter. Knows the factory of Mile-end. Recollects a strike in April. Had his attention drawn, on the 15th May last, to crowds round the factory of Mile-end. They had opened the gates that day, wishing new hands to come in. Owners of the mill applied for assistance of the police, and ten men were stationed there by witness. Told them not to interfere unless there were breaches of the peace, or interruption to workmen going out or in. Found a great crowd assembled, and that the force he had there was not sufficient to keep order. He accordingly doubled the police. Nearly the whole of the new hands got their victuals brought to them in the factory, which was at that time surrounded with thousands of people, generally consisting of workers in factories, a great number of whom were obstructing work. The crowd increased considerably towards evening, and the police escorted the workers home from the factory. The crowd pushed against the police officers and the workers, and a deal of hooting and hissing took place. Got the spinners home that night. Next day the crowd assembled in greater numbers round the mill. Had a police force there the whole day, and escorted home the spinners again at night, followed by a large crowd. When turning out of Park-lane, the police were like to be beat off by the pressure of the crowd. Apprehended Kiddy, who was one of the most forward, and took him to the Police-office. Knew of the proclamation by the Magistrates and Sheriff. The crowds continued till the 22d, when Kiddy was brought to trial. Apprehended a good number of individuals; John Young, William Stevenson, James M'Bryde, Hugh M'Luskie, William Macalmell, Gavin Connell, John Buchanman, Hugh Johnston, were among those apprehended between the 16th and the 22d. Was present at Keddy's trial, who was found guilty. Heard the proposal made by his agents. After that the crowds ceased in a great measure.

George Jeffrey, is Superintendent of Police in Gorbals, Glasgow. The Adelphi cotton mill is in his bounds. New hands were taken to the mill in April, and the assistance of the police was required to protect them. About the 5th of May it was reported that crowds of idle people were about the mill. Proceeded to the spot, and found a number of persons walking about, apparently watching the spinners employed in the three mills at the Adelphi. In consequence of this had a force ready in case of violence; but instructed his men not otherwise to interfere. The crowds round the mills seemed to be quite systematic. Observed them both day and night. There was a constant change of the persons during the day—one guard relieving another. Considered great part of them to be cotton spinners, and knew some of them to be so. This continued for some weeks. Heard of several assaults; but they were beyond his jurisdiction. Remembers Gray and Kean being injured, and an investigation being made into their case.

Margaret Lochrie, or Smith.—Is the widow of John Smith, cotton-spinner. He died in July last. Forgets the exact day. He was employed by Mr. Houldsworth in Anderston. Lived in Cheapside-street. There was a strike of the spinners in April last. Her husband worked in Houldsworth's mill after the strike. Remembers going out to make market on a Saturday night along with her husband. Often went to Clyde-street to make market. Went there that night when it was crying eleven. Went to a shop at the head of Washington-street, and afterwards to a flesher's shop at the head of Clyde-street, along by Anderston walk. After this went to the shop of John Bayne, in Clyde-street. This would be a quarter or twenty minutes after eleven. After leaving Bayne's shop, went down Clyde-street, towards the Broomielaw, on their way home. Knows Mrs. Cross's shop, and passed it. After passing that shop her husband was shot. She was at his side at the time. The shot came from behind. Her husband fell forward. Witness started, turned round, and saw something like four persons behind her: but was much agitated, and her senses almost left her. Could not say whether it was men or dark bodies which she saw. Stooped to lift her husband, and did not know where the bodies she had seen went to. When she rose, saw a man apparently coming to her assistance from the foot of the street. Had screamed out murder when the shot was fired. When the men came up, she saw more round her. She ran up the street before the men who came round her, when her husband was lifted to be carried away. Did not know any of the men. Her husband was carried to a doctor's shop in Clyde-street, and afterwards taken to the Infirmary in a coach. He died in the Infirmary when she was present. When she went to lift her husband he said he was shot, but did not say any thing else to her then. He was what is called a nob. Never expressed any apprehension before that. Recollects of guards being about Houldsworth's mill. Was not much acquainted with the spinners, and could not name one of the guards. Was shown the prisoner M'Lean in Bridewell, and thought then she had seen his face among the men walking about the mill. When walking about making market frequently passed persons, but there were three at the head of Clyde Street, two of whom she knew: one a boy called Arthur M'Graddy. Does not remember the name of the other, as he was just come home from Spain. No person spoke to her or her husband while passing.

By the Court—Did not observe any persons who appeared to be following her or her husband; and nobody whatever spoke to them on the streets. Her husband had come home that night when the watchmen were calling past ten. He did not go out again till with herself at eleven. Could not say to within a yard or two the place where her husband was shot; but there were no houses on one side, and the kirk was on the other. Pointed out the spot as far as she could remember, to several gentlemen who went with her to the place.

Peter M'Intosh, land-surveyor, Glasgow, identified a plan he had made of Clyde-street, Anderston, and adjoining streets. Pointed to a part of the plan of Clyde-street, and says they are wood-yards; opposite there is a church. There are a number of through-going closes in Clyde-street, leading into Piccadilly-street. Pointed them on the plan. There is unbuilt ground in Piccadilly-street, and there are closes from thence into Cheapside-street. Houldsworth's barracks are behind these streets. They are retired streets, and Clyde-street is not entirely built. The distance between the top of Clyde-street and the Saltmarket is fully one mile. Saltmarket is above a quarter of a mile in length.

For the Pannels—Paced the distance between Cameron's shop, in the Saltmarket, and the wood yards in Clyde-street, found the distance to be one mile and 192 yards, by the nearest way of going. From M'Ilwraith's shop, in Bridgegate-street to the woodyards is 1712 yards.

Re-examined—There are different ways from Cameron's street to the Woodyards. The nearest way is through Millar's Place, King-street, along to Bridgegate-street, along that to Stockwell-street—crossing that, and along to the foot of Clyde-street, and up that street to the point marked. Next shortest is to go down Saltmarket, and along by the Clyde. They might also go by Prince's-street. The difference between the first and second road may be about twenty yards—by the third road would be about two miles.

For the Pannel—From the pointed mark in Clyde-street, and the nearest part of the Gallowgate, may be between a mile and a quarter, and a mile and a half. From Barrowfield Toll to the woodyards, where Smith was shot, may be three miles, or nearly. Mrs. Smith pointed out the spot to witness. Washington-street is immediately to the east of Clyde-street, and there is no thoroughfare between these streets.

The defences were then read, which stated that no very precise hour had been named by the prosecutor when the murder was committed, and that the defenders were at various distances from the spot at the time libelled.

Dr. M'Michan Pagan is one of the medical officers in the Glasgow Infirmary. Remembers John Smith being brought there, from wounds he had received by a shot. It was early in the morning of the 23rd of July, on a Sunday. He was shot in the back and right arm. Every attention was paid to him till he died, on Tuesday morning. Possessed a post-mortem report on his body, which described the nature of the wounds that had caused his death. There was only one bullet found in the body, but another had passed through his arm. Identified the bullet. Received two bullets from Mr. Salmon, the Fiscal, which he examined, with reference to the flattened one found in the body. Weighed them, and found those he received from Mr. Salmon, within a few grains of the weight of that taken out of the body. Is aware that a leaden bullet loses in weight when shot off. The one in the body was 152 grains, the others were heavier a little.

The Clerk then read the deposition of John Smith, which stated that the deceased and his wife had been buying articles of grocery, when he was shot from behind—that he had no suspicion of any one shooting him—and that he was convinced the old spinners would have injured him if they could.

Robert Christie—Is a cotton spinner, and has been so for about nine years. Was a member of the Association, having been admitted about nine years ago. Took an oath on that occasion, on the Bible, when he was sworn to stand to the majority of the body, and to support it in all respects. Before taking the oath, an individual told him that he was not to reveal where he was that night, nor the name of man who administered the oath. They showed him, when sworn, a particular word in the Bible, which was Armageddon. He left off being a cotton spinner about three weeks before the strike last spring, and kept a public house in Hospital street, in Hutchisontown, Glasgow. Took up that house about two years and six months ago, and has it still. Had a public house in the Gallowgate, which he took up a short time after the strike. He commenced selling about three weeks after the turn day, at the end of May, and closed it about five days after the murder of Smith. Knows the prisoner M'Lean and M'Neil. Has known them for some time—M'Lean for about three years. He was often about witness's house in the Gallowgate. Knows also the other three prisoners, but not so long as M'Lean. Did not know M'Neil till of late. Knows the mill at which Mr. Arthur is the manager. Recollects the night Smith was murdered. Some time before that M'Lean was in witness's house; he was in the habit of coming there. Recollects having a conversation with M'Lean about Arthur, shortly before the murder of Smith. M'Lean had been in witness's house. The strike had lasted a good while then. M'Lean came into witness's shop, and said he was going, like as it was an errand, to the other side of the water. Witness said to him if he would wait a few minutes, he was going to close the shop as it was late at night, and he would accompany him. M'Lean waited, and witness closed his shop, when they went on together. Before they came to St. Andrew's Square, he spoke several times to witness concerning Mr. Arthur. Witness did not understand at first what he was meaning; but when they came to the square, he said he was going directly across the water to *death* Mr. Arthur. Witness trembled when he heard the words expressed, and began to flatter with him—to try to put him off the notion. He answered that he was determined to do it; and then he gave a little stagger to one side, *put his hand into his* pocket, and said it was here that would do it. It was his coat pocket. Witness still tried to coax him when going across the water, and to put him off doing it; but persisted in saying he was d——d but he would. No more passed concerning Arthur till they came to the English Church, near Glasgow Green. When they came there M'Lean was making an awful noise, and speaking about Mr. Arthur. He was always swearing at Mr. Arthur, and witness put his hand on his mouth to stop him from speaking so loud, and told him at the same time to quit speaking, for fear individuals passing would hear him, and both he and witness got into trouble; but he d——d himself, and said there was no fear of that. He still continued to speak about Mr. Arthur on their way home; when they came to the Bridge, about the middle, he put his hand to his pocket, the pocket he touched before, and swore that it was here that would do the ——. He told witness at the same time that he was to meet three chums at the foot of Crown-street, and he named two of them, one *James M'Donald*, the other James Keith. When he came to the end of the Bridge, witness was leaving him to go along Adelphi-street, and M'Lean took away to go to Crown-street. When he got to the foot of the street, witness looked over his shoulder, and saw M'Lean running to him, and he said to witness, he was d——d if they were there. He then came up to witness, and said they were not there; but he was d——d but he would do him himself. Witness coaxed him as before not to be so foolish, but he seemed not to mind him; witness then asked him if he knew where Arthur was, and he said he knew d——d well where he was. Witness tried to persuade him to go home, being very much agitated; but he seemed not to mind him. They were by this time near the foot of Thistle-street, where Mr. Arthur lived. Witness advised him for about a quarter of an hour to go home; he asked for the loan of sixpence, witness said he had no silver, though he had some, but gave him some coppers, and said when he gave them, that if he would go home like a good man, he would see when he rose in the morning the advice he had got was more useful to him than to commit such an action. Witness saw that he was rather persuaded, and persisted the more on that account. He at last promised that he would go home. Witness said he would not leave him till he promised faithfully he would go home; and he was turning as it were to go home, when witness said he must have his hand he would do so; and M'Lean said, "I'll do that, Bob," and gave his hand. Witness held his hand for some little time, and told him to be sure and go straight home. He promised he would, and left him. Witness stood still; and when he was a little distance from him, he cried to him to be sure and go home. Witness then stood till he got to the Bridge, and witness did not see him again till after the murder of Smith, when he staggered, and put his hand to his pocket, witness saw like the but end of a pistol, as he thought. M'Lean had got a good glass of spirits, but knew what he was saying perfectly well, and able to conduct himself. He was sober enough in making these declarations, to impress witness with the opinion that there was earnestness and reality in what he meant to do. Smith's murder was on a Saturday, and witness saw M'Lean again on the Tuesday following. The conversation spoken to was on the Wednesday or Thursday night before the murder.

(To be continued in our next.)

Domestic Intelligence.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BARNSLEY.

On Monday evening last, a large public meeting was holden in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Barnsley, to memorialize her Majesty for the remission of the sentence on the Glasgow victims.

Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR was unanimously called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, a most respectable looking working man, said, he accepted the office with great diffidence. He considered the question which had called them together to be one big with importance to the interests of the working classes. They were now called on to consider the propriety of memorializing her Majesty on the case of five of their fellow-workmen in Scotland, who had been made the victims of a savage prosecution, and inhuman sentence for vindicating the rights of labour.—(Cheers.) In the vindication of those rights the property of the three kingdoms was locked up. Experience had convinced them all that the hire of the labourer would always be depressed so long as disunion pervaded their ranks, and for many years they had been by unjust laws denied the right of uniting together from their mutual protection. Previous to the repeal of the Combination Laws, it was dangerous for working-men to take council with each other for their mutual safety; but since those laws had been repealed they considered themselves at liberty to make common cause with each other and Unions were springing up in various parts of the country, but inasmuch as these Unions had a necessary tendency to repel the continual aggressions of the monied interest upon the scanty comforts of the labourer, some means had been uniformly resorted to, for their annoyance and persecution, whenever anything like a real and effective Union had come into operation. Some legal quibble was always started, or some diabolical invention made use of to harrass and perplex the labourer into a relinquishment of his natural right. The Dorchester Labourers business was yet fresh in their recollections; and before even the proximate effects of that outrage had subsided they were again doomed to witness a disregard of right, and a defiance of justice even still more palpable for the accomplishment of the same object, the trampling under foot of the working-millions by the oppressors, who live upon their toil. No man could regret these circumstances more sincerely than he (the chairman) did. He regretted it for the sake of society generally; for he was perfectly assured that the interests of society were inseparably bound up in the just and equitable treatment of all its members, and especially of the working classes. He regretted the ill feeling which these outrages naturally generated. He was an enemy to agitation in every form, but he thought that there were bounds to quiescence which ought never to be passed. (Cheers.) When he saw working men, as he knew many, unable even with the greatest industry and frugality, to procure the necessaries of life, and clothe themselves and families with habiliments sufficiently decent to fit them to appear at a place of worship on the Sabbath; and when he saw that notwithstanding this, even the poor remains—the miserable pittance still left to them, was sought to be taken from them—it was, he thought time for the people to arouse. 'Twas seldom their union ever came into active operation, otherwise than to resist the further inroads of oppressive tyrants on the little that remained to them. Seldom did they venture to ask an advance of wages; but often were they necessitated to demur to the reductions continually proposed. In the case now before them, it was said by some that the Glasgow Spinners had struck for more wages. This was not so! They had merely opposed the reduction of their wages, and they were right in doing so. After some further excellent remarks, the chairman read over the placard calling the meeting, and concluded by expressing his reliance on the good sense of the meeting to hear patiently and candidly, every speaker whether for or against, the several resolutions, which might be proposed.

He then called on Mr. JOSEPH CRABTREE to propose the first resolution.

Mr. CRABTREE, though always glad to see his friends, could not congratulate himself on this opportunity of addressing them. It was with feelings of pain and sorrow that he contemplated the necessity for their meeting on this occasion; that necessity being the fact, that five of their brethren had been dragged from their peaceful habitations, and transported for no crime, save that of determining not to give their labour without an adequate reward. They had a right thus to act. They had a perfect and a natural right—a right recognized by the will of Heaven, to insist upon a fair remuneration for their sweat and toil. A resolution had been put into his hands, which with their permission he would read. "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the Five Glasgow Cotton Spinners tried at Edinburgh, opposed no law, infringed on no man's rights, and they, therefore, ought never to have been called upon to defend the shameful charges which were brought against them." His resolution said that the five victims had opposed no law. It was necessary to explain. There was a law in existence which they did oppose. They did oppose the law made by the aristocrats, mill-owners, and shopkeepers, for the purpose of oppressing, and bearing down, the industrious classes of these kingdoms. They did oppose that law, and they had a right to do so, for that law opposed the whole of the people, and the mass of the people had no participation in the making of that law, and he maintained that the people had no right to be subject to any law, over the making of which they had no control. The law of nature said that no king should sit upon the throne, no queen should wear the crown under circumstances which proclaimed the great bulk of the population to be in a state of serfage and slavery. These men had a right to resist the progress of the ravage, the plunder, the starvation, and the murder, which the Whigs and the Tories, assisted by middlemen of every denomination, have practised upon the starving people of this insulted country. It had been said that England was the pride and admiration of the world; he saw nothing in which England excelled, except in the slavery of her people. He repeated that the law of a tyrant minority had no moral force, and therefore that these men had, in the terms of his resolution, opposed no law. Mr. C. here produced the Act for the repeal of the combination laws, from which he read several clauses, acknowledging the right of workmen to combine for the protection of their labour, and asserted that if they had indeed offended any law it must be this, and by this law they ought to have been tried. This was the law of England, and as England and Scotland were under the same Government, it must surely be the law of Scotland too. If combination were a crime, if these men had been guilty of conspiracy, and if transportation were a fit punishment for them, why were not all conspirators punished in like manner? Why were the stuff manufacturers transported? Why were not the master potmakers transported? These parties were guilty of conspiracy, and had bound themselves in penalties of £500 to carry their conspiracy into effect. They had lately heard *much* of slavery, in the West Indies and in the East Indies; but not a word about the pining, languishing, expiring white slaves. (No, that's too near home for e'm.) His resolution stated that these men had infringed no man's right. They had not. It was said that they had no right to combine for the purpose of preventing another selling his labour at such prices as he chose to take. He asserted that they had such a right. The talk of a man's having a right to do what he would with his own was absurd. Suppose that he (Mr. C.) were the owner of the splendid building in which they were now assembled. Suppose that that building were surrounded on all sides by other buildings and that he should take a mad freak into his head to set it on fire; would that be allowable?—(No.) Would he have a right to do what he liked with his own?—(No, no.)—Certainly not. He would be told and very properly that whatever right he might have to destroy his own property he had no right to peril that of other people. Now he maintained that this was a case perfectly in point. No man had a right to sell his labour at a rate which would tend to the injury of his fellow-workmen. One man might have a numerous family dependent upon his exertions for support; another might be able to cover his family with his own hat. Such were the arrangements of masters for the management of those whom they employed, that the minimum of wages was always sure to become the standard, and, therefore, the man with no family, though he might be able to live for less than the man with the large family could live for, would not have no right to sell his labour for a less sum, because he would thereby reduce the value of his neighbours' labour, whom he had no right thus to injure.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. C. then proceeded to ridicule the idea of the society's being governed by a secret committee, and after some further pungent and energetic observations concluded a long address which had been loudly cheered throughout, by moving the resolution.

Mr. JOHN LEAK seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. JOHN VALLANCE rose to move the next resolution. He said it had been stated by their worthy chairman that their meeting was an important one. He was glad to perceive that the numbers now present bore testimony to the fact, that its importance was du

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

CON.—Are there not Committees forming at the present moment?

O'CONNOR.—I know not what Committees are forming; but I am well assured the people of Ireland will never abandon the Union, and that its principles will never be eradicated from their hearts until we obtain our object.

CON.—How can deputations be sent to France?

O'CONNOR.—By as many ways as there are human devices.

CON.—Could you get one to go to France now?

O'CONNOR.—Thousands, if necessary.

CON.—How is that possible?

O'CONNOR.—Unless you destroy every vestige of commerce, we can find no difficulty in sending to France. Not a ship that sails, that contains an United Irishman, that does not contain a faithful messenger.

CON. Do you know any thing of the future plans of the French?

O'CONNOR—I do not; but I firmly believe they will never abandon their engagements with us.

CON.—Were there many men of property in the Union?

O'CONNOR.—Men of property usually consult their own personal interests, which is a great check to any generous or disinterested exertion of patriotism; such men seldom run great hazards in the public cause. If we had been content with a hollow support, we might have had abundance of them; however, there were many of considerable property, who upon principle were of the Union.

CON.—Would you not have destroyed the Protestant Religion, and the Protestant Establishment?

O'CONNOR.—The destruction of Religion is one thing, the destruction of Establishments another; the great and just principle upon which the Union is formed is the *most perfect freedom for all religions alike*. We are of opinion that the present monstrous Protestant Establishment in Ireland is a grievous burden on Presbyterians, Catholics, Quakers, Protestants, in short, on all the people of Ireland—highly unjust to those who are not of the Protestant religion, and highly injurious to the Protestant religion itself; for we are convinced it would work a very desirable change in the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, if they were made to owe their maintenance to a faithful discharge of their functions, instead of obtaining it by a base and disgraceful cringing to corrupt patrons; and that if there was no other objection to tithes than their being an endless source of discord between a Christian Ministry and the People, they ought to be abolished.

CON.—How did you mean to pay the half million you wished to borrow from France or Spain?

O'CONNOR.—When the present Government can borrow millions on millions, we could have had no difficulty in paying half a million. If millions can be had out of Irish industry, by a Government which has sacrificed every means of acquiring wealth, we have no doubt a Government that restores those rights could easily find means to discharge any debts we should contract in the contest.

CON.—Do you imagine Ireland could exist as an independent nation?

O'CONNOR.—I have not a doubt of it. We have five millions of a brave hardy people, and if we had the government in our hands but for a short time, to organize and to arm them, we could defy the whole world. Once possessed of a country, they would fight for it; and it is one of the strongest countries in Europe by nature. It must have a tactic peculiar to itself, and the people of Ireland must execute that tactic.

CON.—Could not Great Britain destroy your trade with her navy?

O'CONNOR.—I doubt if the rest of the world would allow her to shut them out from so good a market. If we were once free, I doubt she could effect it. I doubt she could have power, after the separation of Ireland, to act so injurious a part; but as Ireland has no foreign dominion, and I trust never will, if her whole foreign trade was carried on by foreign ships, it is of little matter. The old notion that a carrying trade is the most beneficial, is nonsense; the home trade should be the great national object, and that would be most flourishing. There is no convenience nor a comfort of life that we could not find in our island; and the temporary inconvenience and loss we should feel by being obliged for a long time to supply ourselves, would be compensated in a great measure, by the number of hidden resources we should discover.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in affording 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 EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for publishing my last letter, which has made some little stir. A neighbour of yours was kind enough to forward it to Somerset House, so you see the three great men do take some notice of you. They ordered Mr. Fielden's note and my letter to be copied, and transmitted to the Unions of Bedford, Ampthill, and Woburn, for them to enquire into the truth of the statements I made; but though they have had that letter more than a week, they have never condescended to ask me one question of the truth of these statements. It shall be led to think they will make their report without so doing; if so, let the blame be upon them. I dare them—I challenge them to the proof. If they will only suffer me to lift the veil up for them, I will show them that which no one but a Malthusian would like to look at. And some of *them* dare not own the delight they feel at seeing the poor oppressed. Those few who are thick and thin supporters of the system, are afraid of their own principles, and say it presses very hard *in some cases*. Now, I will give you a few facts of the working of the new system, and its glorious benefits to the poor. For remember what Lord John Russell said when he moved for the appointment of the committee, "That the saving in the rates was the least consideration." The poor were better off, and many of them say "the *widow, the aged, and infirm, are much better provided for than under the old system.*"

Now for the proofs. *Samuel Somerville*, aged 68, has no wife. This old man used to have 2s. 6d. weekly relief before the new law was passed; but since, he has had one shilling taken off, and now he receives 1s. 6d. This old man is very kindly dealt with. He may work and earn a shilling *if he can*; then if he does not like it, he may go to prison—that is, to the great house. So you see how much *this poor man* is benefitted by the new law.

Thomas Bunker, aged 70, an old man who used to have 2s. a week from the parish, but since the new law was passed, has had nothing. The reason assigned is, that he is an able-bodied man; but if so, many young men cannot get work, how then, is an old man to get work? But how is such a man to live? He is not an able-bodied man; but he is told he may go to the Workhouse; that is, he may go to prison. To this he objects, and would sooner die.

Susan Devine, a widow, aged 49, has five children, the oldest eighteen, the youngest eight. When the new law was passed, this widow had 7s. per week. It was reduced afterwards to 5s. 6d. She applied to the Board of Guardians to have the 1s. 6d. put on again; the chairman told her she ought to be ashamed of herself, and she was ordered to withdraw; she did so, and they reduced her pay again to 4s. 3d., and that she was to have in bread. Not content with this, they had another go, and took all off. She must not have any. What was she to do then? Why, she might go down to Derby, into the silk factories, where there was plenty of work for her and her children. It was not far; *about one hundr d miles*. To this she objected, and must, therefore, have no more relief, and no more has she had. One of her sons is out of work; the rest are plaiters of straw, and earn about 6s. per week. She pays no rent, for the hut she lives in stands on some waste ground. How she lives is quite unaccountable even to herself; but she may go to prison if she likes. This she objects to, and while she and her children can get one bit of bread and potatoe once a day, she will not go there.

Sarah Jelks, is aunt to four orphan children, whom she has brought up. When she took these children, the eldest was thirteen, the youngest was a few days old, the mother having died of childbirth. She had with these children 9s. per week, up to the building of the "*great house;*" after which the Board of Guardians took off one shilling, and then took off two more. Very soon after, they took other two, and this reduced the allowance to 4s. They afterwards took all off. This was all done in less than twelve months; and she was ordered to the Board. I suppose they felt ashamed at what they had done, for they gave her 2s. a week afterwards, one in money and one in bread. This she continues to receive. In this state she applied to her brother to take one of the children; he did so; one went to see her grandmother, at Christmas, and has stopped there; the oldest of these is a poor helpless creature, who will never be able to get his own victuals. On asking this woman how she lived, she burst into tears, and said—"*God only knows, for I cannot tell you!*"

Sarah Cox, a widow, aged 43; has been a widow five years; has six children, the eldest twenty-two, the youngest five. The two oldest have fits. This widow had, when the new law was passed, 5s. per week from the parish. It was afterwards reduced to 4s., and soon afterwards again to 3s. They then called her before the Board of Guardians, and told her she must go to the factory in Lancashire. To this she objected, and they told her they had nothing more to do with her; and she has never had anything from them since. The children plait straw, but, on account of the oldest having fits, they cannot do much in that line. She has 1s. per week to pay for rent; whether she has any bread or not, it will cost her, at the least, 1s. 6d. for five: "their earnings will not exceed 6s." This is a very distressed family; but because she refused to go to the factories, she was not to have anything.

Charlotte Palmer, a widow, aged 35; has five children, the oldest sixteen, the youngest ten. This woman has been a widow ten years. At the time of her husband's death she was possessed of property, in the parish where she now resides; but, owing to circumstances over which she had no controul, she was deprived of it, and became chargeable to the parish; and, before the passing of the new law, she received 5s. per week. After the passing of the new law, it was very soon reduced to 1s.; and bye and bye, that also was taken off, and she was ordered to the Board, a distance of thirteen miles, and thirteen miles back. When she got there, they told her she and her family must go to Leeds, to the factories. To this she objected; and they told her they had nothing more to do with her. So much for "the widows" being "better off" than they used to be.

I will now state another case to you which will make your blood run cold, if such a thing is possible. *John Huckley*, aged 24, has a wife and two children: now mind, this man is a man of very respectable character. This man has had very little work since harvest. About three weeks ago, his wife was confined; and, owing to his having no work, she was ill provided for such an occasion. When she was confined, she had only a small portion of bread: after having been confined about a week, she had no fire, no food, in fact, she had not anything. In this distressing situation, her husband applied to the relieving officer: this was on Thursday, and the answer he received was—he could not do anything for them unless the husband would go to the workhouse, to which he consented; and on the Monday evening following she was relieved with 4s. 6d., 1s. 6d. of which she had to pay for rent, leaving her with 3s. Now, this woman was left in a house by herself, (having been confined a few days), with two children, no one to lift a hand for her, and the husband sent to prison—that is, to the workhouse, for being poor. Now, Sirs, what do you, and what do the people of the North, think of a law which can inflict such unheard-of cruelty on a poor woman, at this inclement season, when in "Nature's sorrow." I will not say anything more about it, for fear I should be thought "violent."

I could fill your newspaper with such cases, and prove every one of them; and will do, if only suffered to do so. But never were the supporters of this infernal system in such a dilemma as they are at present; so many people out of work, and this cold weather, and their having no victuals, no firing, no furniture, and very little bedding; they will have a poor chance of persuading the people that they are better off than they used to be. Last Wednesday there were about one hundred labourers out of work, assembled together, merely to say they were out of work; every one as peaceable as are the men in your office. They remained for a couple of hours, and then went away without one word; and do you, or would you, believe it, the London police were sent for, and now they have two of the police devils in private clothes sent here, by order, as they say, of "little John;" but what they are come for, neither themselves nor the inhabitants can tell. On being asked what they came for, they laughed and said they could not tell. There was just as much occasion to send for the police to the parish church of Leeds on Sunday last, as there was to send for them to Ampthill last week. I was not there, being in the Woburn Union, which joins to the Ampthill Union. So you see the "things" are afraid of a shadow. What a happy state is poor John Bull brought to!!—Your's sincerely,

JAMES TURNER.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,—No *blood* has been shed; for this your Lordship is indebted to the *patience* and to the *loyalty* of the people in HUDDERSFIELD. An overwhelming load of *infamy* has been heaped upon the New Poor-Law, *by your Lordship's own partizans*; and, your Lordship's Post-master has once more covered his patrons with disgrace. Truly, my Lord, if one spark of honour still glisten in your heart, you have now need to pray that God would preserve you from the keeping of your HUDDERSFIELD friends; but if infamy finds its resting place in the bosom of a RUSSELL, your Lordship may always be "at home," with the vile set, who call themselves your friends in HUDDERSFIELD.

My Lord, yesterday there were three classes of individuals in HUDDERSFIELD. 1st. There was a fine sample of the *British army*: two troops of the 15th Hussars, handsome, brave, humane and honourable. They were obliged to march 16 miles from their barracks, *(on Sunday!)* through snow, storm and tempest, to put their sabres into hobgoblins, which never had any existence, and which only floated about in the imaginations of those possessors of *guilty* consciences, who profess to be your Lordship's friends.

2nd. There were about a score of persons, *who call themselves* the Government supporters, the Whigs of HUDDERSFIELD; DAVID HOWARD, WILLIAM MOORE, WILLIAM BROOK, and SWAIN the LUDDITE; these were the leaders of that little disreputable band. Your Lordship will perceive that I separate the *mass* of the Whigs, *from your own friends*, because they are opposed both to your Lordship's plans, and to the New Poor-Law.

3d. There were the PEOPLE OF HUDDERSFIELD—the honest Tories, Whigs and Radicals of HUDDERSFIELD; all mingled together, as friends, and wondering how it was, that BILLY BROOK should have the power to bring two Troops of Hussars into the town!!

My Lord, we were all aware that ENGLAND *was looking at us*; and we all determined to maintain our characters.—1st. The officer commanding the troops very wisely ordered his men to be booted and spurred, and to have their horses saddled, by half-past nine in the morning, ready to mount—(God bless his humanity and bravery)—to bear insults with calmness, *and to hurt no person, if possible, however they might be provoked. The troops remained in their quarters all day*, my Lord, *because your Lordship's friends had not the power to kick up a row.*

2d. The little despicable faction, who carry your Lordship's name on their foreheads, and use it to your dishonour, *did their best to provoke* the people to riot and disturbance; and, at the sovereign bidding of SWAIN, the LUDDITE, and BROOK, the FALSE-WITNESS, to *cheat* the Guardians into the appointment of a clerk! In both cases, my Lord, they were disappointed. 'Tis true some little disturbance took place in the evening, but MOORE, the POST MASTER of HUDDERSFIELD, was captured by the constabulary force, and peace was instantly restored. The post master, my Lord, as far as I have heard, *was the only prisoner of that day.* So that your Lordship has proved that two troops of hussars *must* be marched (on Sunday!) from LEEDS to HUDDERSFIELD, in the most inclement weather; that a hundred and fifty special constables must be sworn in; altogether perhaps costing a hundred pounds; just to take a *drunken* post office keeper into quod. Your Lordship may think that the capture of this insignificant person is a sufficient recompence for all the trouble, expence, and disgrace which your Lordship has thought proper to impose on the army, and on the people, in this part of the country. We in HUDDERSFIELD think differently, my Lord, and our ordinary police say, "that any time when BILLY MOORE chooses to get drunk, and to abuse the people in the streets, they are strong enough to put him into "Towser," without troubling either the army or the special constables."

'Tis true, my Lord, that the LUDDITE Chairman has informed the three Poor Law Commissioners, "that one FLOYD, of HOLMFIRTH, *is appointed* Clerk to the Board of Guardians." The people of these parts, my Lord, are not, however to be hoaxed by an OLD LUDDITE, although he may be backed by A CHEAT, AN INFORMER, and A FALSE WITNESS! They know that a *minority* of EIGHT, cannot overrule a MAJORITY of SEVENTEEN, and they all say, that if FLOYD "*really is* the Clerk of the Board of Guardians, OASTLER must, *in reality*, be M. P. for HUDDERSFIELD, because he had the honour of being appointed to that office by a *minority*."

3rd.—The people, my Lord, the Tories and Radicals, and the Whigs of character, knew what they were about yesterday. They were determined to maintain the peace. They were resolved to do all things decently and in order. They met in thousands, in the *Market-place*, in HUDDERSFIELD, and unanimously, respectfully, and earnestly *requested* the Board of Guardians NOT to appoint a Clerk. The Board listened to their *request, and refused* to be *dictated* to, either by the Commissioners, by SWAIN, or by BILLY BROOK.

Thus, my Lord, the matter stands. May be, your Lordship, and the Commissioners will try to install Mr. FLOYD in his office. If *so*, my Lord, we shall have a hearty laugh, but that won't be all. We all know that the *weddings*, under *his* authority, will be *farces*. We know, too, that *he* cannot make us pay his illegal rates; and we have determined to make him try. O yes, my Lord, if you want to make the *Dissenters* sick of the *Registration* Act, try to work it out with Mr. FLOYD, and welcome. O yes, my Lord, if you want the *New Poor Law* to be still more unpopular, stick to Mr. FLOYD with a vengeance; and send me his dimensions, so that I may get a suit (a fool's cap, and every thing proper for a *Sham* "Clerk,") made for him, which will exactly fit him.

I was not present at the Board of Guardians, but I was informed, that one of your Lordship's friends was "*savagely drunk*" there, and that his brother Guardians, at one time, had determined to turn him out of the room, on account of his *abominable* and *insulting* behaviour! Indeed, he was so outrageous, *that the police burst into the room to restore peace.* This I am told, my Lord; we shall have the newspaper reports soon, and *then* I will take care to send your Lordship one. I don't think that SWAIN will tell you all the truth. I am sure BAINES will not. In order to give the New Poor Law its *proper* character, in the estimation of the people, JOHN DYSON, of *Netherthong*, one of your Lordship's prime Guardians; blazing with fury and boiling with drink, rode into HUDDERSFIELD, *with a sword dangling by his side*, and I was told also, "that he was armed with a brace of loaded pistols." This was the fellow as I was informed who proposed FLOYD for the clerkship. Drunk he was, they all say, but a mighty *proper* man and most *exquisitely* attired for a Guardian(?) of the Poor, my Lord!

It was, *indeed it was*, a *stormy, snowing*, blowing day, but the people were not to be provoked; it was their *last* peaceable effort, and they determined to keep their temper. Thousands were there, my Lord, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day.

Many a brave soldier observed yesterday in HUDDERSFIELD, "*Its a shame to bring us amongst this people; what they want is* BREAD, *not steel and lead.*" Yes, my Lord, could you have heard yesterday, you would never more *attempt* to place her Majesty's brave troops, and her Majesty's loyal subjects in bloody collision, for the purpose of establishing three TRAITOR Kings in *despotic* power!

Whilst I was talking to the people yesterday, my Lord, it recurred to me that her Majesty's troops were used very "*shabbily*," by your Lordship's *friends* in HUDDERSFIELD. Five times have they now been sent for to fight with ghosts and hobgoblins, and thus to quiet the guilty consciences of *your* supporters. But the scoundrels who are allied to your Lordship in these parts, *have never yet said* "THANK YOU" to the troops! I therefore resolved to ask the loyal people of HUDDERSFIELD *to prove their loyalty and the good opinion* which they entertained towards the soldiery, by a small subscription; that the soldiers might *know* and *understand* that men may be loyal though not clad in regimentals. It was done, my Lord, in open day-light. 'Twas but a trifle certainly, *but 'twas given with right good will and was accepted heartily.* Yes, my Lord, *we are all friends.* We will not fight each other to please DAVID HOWARD, BILLY BROOK, the LUDDITE SWAIN, MOORE, the post-maker, or the Right Honourable Lord JOHN RUSSELL, her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department!

I'll tell you what, my Lord, if the Queen of England,—my Queen, your Mistress, were acquainted with the insults which *you* have thought proper to heap upon that portion of the British Army which is quartered in these districts, your Lordship's head would not be *price* enough to satisfy the demands of her insulted dignity. Once for all I tell you, my Lord, we are loyal to the Queen, and we shall never quarrel with the troops, until they forget their allegiance to her Majesty. But still remember we will *not* bow down and worship *Howard, Swain, Moore*, and *Brook*.

I told you, my Lord, there was a *little* disturbance. I'll tell you how it was. BILLY MOORE finding that the people would not riot, became dejected; he applied for comfort to his bottle, *until he was shamefully drunk.* He turned out *with the Reporter of the* LEEDS MERCURY, (but BAINES will take care not to tell this to his readers;) it is true, however, that *the Post master was drunk in the streets*, belching out his abuse, most furiously against myself, (for which I thank him,) then he insulted the people, calling them "deluded vagabonds," and ordering them to go "home about their business." The people laughed at him, as well they might, and called him "*farthing* BILLY," a name which he is better known by than the one he calls his own. A constable was passing by, who was sworn to keep the peace, and prevent a riot; this gentleman took *Post Master* BILLY under his charge. Then he in turn, was assailed by your Lordship's *friend*, with torrents of abuse, interlarded with "*villain*," "*scoundrel*," and such like epithets. (I suppose a Post Master has a patent to insult a Constable with impunity, wherever he meets with him.) BILLY was at length lodged in the GLOBE INN, when some of the special Constables promised "to take care of him, and see him home." Not so, however, BILLY was too cunning for them, drunk as he was he "slipped the cable," and was next found drinking and talking all sorts of lewd obscenity—then fighting—rolling on the floor—kicking the tables and chairs about,—midst broken glasses, squandering their liquid contents in all directions,—and shrieks and oaths, and curses, *there lay* MR. MOORE *the Post Master of* HUDDERSFIELD! and there I leave him, my Lord, for your Lordship to look fairly at him; and whilst you gaze at him, let me tell you the truth, *that thing*, base as he is, degraded as you see him, is in my opinion more *honest* and more *honourable* than either BROOK, or SWAIN. Mark well, my Lord, I was in HUDDERSFIELD all day yesterday, and I only heard of *two* drunken men in the town. I have now told you about them both. I only heard of *one* person being taken into custody, and I have told you who that was.

And now, my Lord, what say you? Does not the New Poor Law "work well" in these parts? you have made it an *insult* to the army,—*degradation* to the Magisterial Bench,—and Tom foolery amongst the Guardians! You are ruining your own squad, you are making the respectables of your own party stand still and think; whilst your political opponents, of all grades and parties, are fit to split their sides with laughing.

Do you think, my Lord, that things *can* go on long in this manner? The people have *now* done their duty; they have done *all* that the law and the constitution requires. They are not prepared to let an OLD LUDITE run away with their rights! The people of these districts have now *unanimously* proved to your Lordship, *that they are resolutely opposed to the New Poor Law.* BAINES may now say what he likes, and so may SWAIN, and so may BROOK; the *people* have *resolved* that they will *not* submit to it. It is *now* my duty to tell you, that I *know* THEE WILL NOT. I will be very plain with you. I will have no secrets. I will call them together no more upon this subject. It is my duty therefore to apprize your Lordship, that if it be your determination to enforce the New Poor Law in these parts, *against the will of the majority of the Guardians*, I knew there are hundreds of inhabitants, men and women, who have resolved, *at all hazards*, that the *guilty* instruments of your Lordship's *fraud* shall not long survive. My Lord, I deem it to be my duty honestly to inform you of this fact. If I were disposed, I could not give you the names of the individuals, but I do know *that hundreds are driven to desperation by insult and by hunger!* They have hitherto HOPED that their *petitions* and REMONSTRANCES might be listened to, but they have now resolved, *if your Lordship is determined to defy the majority of their own Guardians*, that they will fling patience overboard, and, at all hazards, *take vengeance on the* TOOLS *of their oppression.*

My Lord, it is to avoid this dreadful catastrophe, *—it is not for the purpose of threatening*, nor is it from fear, that I state this fact.—I, *in the most imploring terms*, (as well for the sake of those who *hate* me, as for those who *love* me,) *entreat your Lordship*, if indeed her Majesty may trust the keeping of her honor and her people's peace in your hands "*to do* JUSTICE *and to love* MERCY."

This district *is* not the place to play with. Look at the immense masses of capital collected within four walls, in every quarter. No earthly power can protect them, but the *power* of PEACE and CONCORD. *It is not* SAFE, *my Lord, to keep up strife and warfare* HERE. May your Lordship take these hints in good part. You have already too many irons in the fire. In the name of many hundreds of thousands of her Majesty's loyal subjects, I sue for peace and quietness, knowing, full well, *that death in the field, or death on the gallows, will be accepted by them, in preference to a base submission to* FRAUD *and* TYRANNY.

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,
RICHARD OASTLER.

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield,
Jan. 30th, 1838.

P. S. One word, my Lord, about the 3s. 8d. letter which I told you of last week. One of my master's servants has, I fancy, since then, been *swindled* out of 3s 8d. at the HUDDERSFIELD *Post-office*. I will tell you all about it, my Lord. It was that letter which your Lordship sent me, without franking it. The money was returned to me on *Saturday* night, as I told you. On *Sunday* morning, Mr. MOORN told the man "that he believed, because I had written on the outside of it, I should have to pay the money after all." "Well," thought I, "if it does come back from the General Post-office, with that order, it will be very "*shabby*" of LORD JOHN,—but I must submit, in that case, to be *tricked* out of my money." But, on *Tuesday* morning, the man went to the Post-office, and asked "if there were any letters for Mr. Oastler?" "Yes," was the answer;—"how much are they?" asked the man. "3s. 8d.," replied the youth in the office. The money was immediately given to him, *when your Lordship's "whacking" letter was thrust into the man's hand.* It was of no use to complain, so the poor fellow was obliged to bring it up here; when I saw it, I, of course, refused it, my Lord, and told him "that he had been swindled out of his money." I knew that there was not time for it to have been up to LONDON and back again. I knew that Mr. MOORE had no right to keep it from *Saturday* night to *Tuesday* morning, and I "guessed" that if I had made it my own, by writing upon it *in black ink*, then that Mr. MOORE must have made it *his own*, by writing upon it in *red* ink. And I perceived some red ink writing upon it, which had been crossed out. So I told the man "to employ an attorney," who is now, I believe, taking an opinion upon the subject, as to whether this "*shabby*" transaction is of the nature of *swindling*, or of a common debt.

I have this moment heard that MOORN talks of shooting me: don't be uneasy, my Lord, he will think *twice*, before he shoots at me once. If we had had a riot yesterday, a dispatch could not have been forwarded to London, because BILLY was so drunk. That would have been very awkward, my Lord.

R. O.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—By inserting the following case of injustice and oppression in your widely circulated Journal, you will greatly oblige the Paisley Committee, connected with the Glasgow Cotton Spinners.

PAISLEY.—MAGISTERIAL IMBECILITY, RADICALISM AT DISCOUNT, AND VOLUNTARYISM TRIUMPHANT.—The journals who laud the Ten Pound Constituency as the only class who are capable of doing justice to the holders of property, and at the same time attend to the rights and interests of the labouring class, will have a beautiful illustration from the following *morceau* of ten pound legislation.

From the great personal exertions you have made, and the deep interests you have taken in the late trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, you will be *grieved to find that any class of Scotchmen* could be found so cold blooded, heartless, and *destitute* of every feature of humanity, which Voluntary Christians boast so much of possessing, as the following conduct on their part will prove. The Cotton Spinners' Committee of Paisley, feeling a deep interest in the whole procedure connected with the late trial, upon perusal of the evidence, came to the conviction that the whole had been a preconcerted plot upon the part of the Government and capitalists of the country, to ruin the character and completely destroy all those who had deemed it their duty to lead their fellow men into a course of improvement, and when the verdict and sentence arrived, lost no time on calling upon their countrymen to give expression to their opinions in a public meeting.

The mode of securing the church belonging to the community for a meeting, in this place, is by having a requisition, signed by fifty electors, requesting its use from the magistrates. This being complied with, neither the church managers nor the magistrates dare refuse it. The Cotton Spinners' Committee complied with that arrangement—laid the requisition, properly signed, before the Provost, who, after some hours of due deliberation, gave a written order for the use of the church for the above occasion. The managers were no sooner informed of the liberty given than they set to work how they might frustrate and put a stop to the meeting. In the mean time bills were posted throughout the town seven hours prior to the meeting. The magistrates and managers of the church met in the town clerk's consulting room. The deputation from the Committee were kept in an outer room during the deliberation. At its close the Provost put into the hands of one of the deputation a letter, at the same time stating verbally that the sentiments contained in the placard was the cause of the church being refused. I send you a copy of the letter, and also one of the hand bills.

Council Chambers, Paisley, 15th Jan. 1838.

Gentlemen,—The magistrates, after seeing a hand bill of this date, signed James Robertson, calling a public meeting of the inhabitants this evening, desire me to intimate, that they cannot give their sanction to the proposed meeting in the Old Law Church.—I am, Gentlemen,

JAMES DRUMMOND.

A public meeting of the inhabitants will be held in the Old Law Church, on Monday evening, the 11th January, at five o'clock, for the purpose of reviewing the evidence, verdict, and sentence, given upon the late trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, at Edinburgh, on Thursday last.

Fellow Workmen,—A verdict has been given for despotism, and the liberties of working men have been *checked on their onward career.* That the money-ocracy of the country will follow it up, there is not a doubt, until the right of petitioning be totally denied you by a servile Parliament. The remedy is in your hands—meet, and in your moral strength protest against the injustice of condemning men for the supposed crimes said to be done by others twenty years ago. Remember there was only one of a majority in the jury, and only three out of fourteen counts charged against them proved, and these three were of the slightest nature. By order of the committee,

JAMES PATERSON, Chairman.

[The above was intended for insertion last week, but the copy having been mislaid, did not turn up in time.—EDS.]

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of January 20th there is an error in the report of my speech made at the meeting in the Theatre of this town, which makes it appear that I said at the commencement of the reign of George III, that the interest of the National Debt amounted to 8 millions, and at the close 50 millions. What I really did say was, that at the commencement of the reign of George III, the taxation was 8 millions, and at the close 50 millions. Gentlemen, excuse me not correcting the above sooner, but I had not time. Your publishing the above will oblige

Yours respectfully,
JOSEPH TAFT.

Rochdale, Jan. 25th, 1838.

THE HUDDERSFIELD POETICO-"OPERATIVE CONSERVATIVE" PEDAGOGUE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—Knowing the state of your columns we have deferred commenting on a speech delivered at the White Hart Inn, on Christmas-day, by the president of the Huddersfield Intellectual Improvement Society, on the occasion of their fifth anniversary. The festival was noticed in your paper, and the oration appeared in the *Halifax Guardian*. The speech is chiefly a tirade against certain individuals, who, sometime ago, belonged to the above society, but who would not subscribe to the president's notions of orthodoxy—and against INNOVATION, interlarded with bluster, twaddle, philosophy run mad, and some of the crudest conceptions in political economy. The orator is a school-master, a "poet," and "*Operative-conservative*," and some aliases which we shall discover as we proceed. As an "operative-conservative" he sometimes figures as vice-president of the Huddersfield "Loyal and Constitutional Society." *On those occasions* he rants and raves against Democracy *a la* Burke. In March last, our inflated Hero worked himself into the most frantic paroxysms on the Union of Church and State, concluding with the following language. "Shall that connexion be torn asunder? Let our 'light little island,' be submerged in the waves, and every *traitor* to God and his country perish before such a calamity befal us.

Perish the impious hand that would take
One shred from the altar or stone from its towers,
The life-blood of Martyrs hath flowed for its sake,
And its fall—if it fall—shall be *reddened* with ours.

—(Immense cheering.)—Gentlemen, I give you, the "Church and State and No Separation." Song—"With a jolly full bottle." The following stanza would have wound up most admirably—

In vain—in vain: strike other chords
Fill high the cup with Samian wine;
Leave battles to the Turkish hordes,
And *shed the blood* of Scio's vine!
Hark! rising to the ignoble call—
How answers each bold Bacchanal!

In fact the whole exhibition was every way worthy of a "Son of Belial, flown with insolence and wine" rather than of a meek follower of Jesus Christ, for whose religion he presumes to play the part of a little Pope! If we turn from the "Loyal" to the "Intellectual" display we shall find that our poetico-politician stood on the same tripod of Toryism, and was inspired by the same furies—of domination, impudence and intolerance, more infuriated by the contents of the "jolly full bottle" when he addressed the said societies—and so far as he was applauded by the respective *members of each*, so are they his myrmidons—ready to *drink, curse*, and fight under the *profaned* banners of Messiah—the Prince of Peace. When the matter *comes* (if it come) to be discussed by the sword,

"The reeking bayonet and the flashing blade,"

then it will time enough to bluster and play the Hero—meanwhile let us try by the pen, whether our Bombastes have so much reason on his side as he appears to have premature courage. His logical battery is mounted on two abstractions, INNOVATION and PERFECTION. The reader need scarcely be told that such terms are in the hands of the unskilful, or the designing, more starting points for vague declamation, or to rear up a structure of crazy generalties. "Innovation, says he, is the passion of the day, and yet its wisdom is never so great as it appears." Robinson in his Arcana, has well exposed the cant about innovation. After having noticed that Monks and Friars taught that "children were born with a creed in their mouths," &c. &c. he exclaims "Innovate! England, to her praise be it spoken, has done nothing but innovate since the reign of Henry VII.—new acts—new manufactories—new laws—new diversions, *all things are become new.* This age knows many things the last was ignorant of, the next will prize many unknown to us and hence the necessity of frequent innovations."—Let us not boggle at the word: "But," says he "Let us change as we may, we can never change the *nature of man.*" This seems to be an oblique attack on the doctrine that "man's character is formed *for* him and not by him," but like many other disingenuous opponents, he take care to *mis-state* the question, and thus combats a monster of *his own creation.* The philosopher of the New Moral World does not propose to change the *nature* of man, but his present *character.* If Mr. D. can prove this to be a distinction without a difference, then his argument will have some weight; as it is he is but another *Grajano.* We do not intend to trespass much on your columns in *support* of Socialism, but if we cannot change the *character* of man, education is in a worse predicament than even political economy, which according to our schoolmaster, being non-mathematical, all attempts at innovation, or change of condition are absurd even in speculation, and to be resisted in practice after the *scientific* manner of the Lacedemonians, "when when a certain musician wishing to gain credit by his invention, and surpass his brethren, added one string more to his fiddle, seized and broke his instrument, and banished him from the city, esteeming the innovator, though in the *least* things, dangerous to public society." We ought certainly to admire the wisdom of the said Lacedemonians. As criticism however might be dangerous to such admiration, we will leave the fiddle-breakers for the love of Conservatism, and come to the stand-still gentleman at home, and plainly ask his meaning. And what is it? Why the old tale "the system *works well*," and so it does; it works well for those who get from forty to fifty millions a-year in the shape of rents—and it must be a "glorious constitution;" that enables them to do so. It works well for those who fatten on a revenue of from forty to fifty millions, and it must be a glorious constitution that enables them to do so; and thus on to the end of a long chapter. But does it work well for the two millions and a half of beggars in Ireland, and the thousands of hand-loom weavers in England and Scotland, who are reduced even below Irish beggary, to live on 1½d. per head per diem? Does this system work well for *these?* But *then perfection*, my friends, notwithstanding the confident assertions of the philosophers of the New Moral World, is not attainable by man, and again "political economy is a non-mathematical science in which there are no *theorems*, but *problems only.*" Thus are we stuck on the horns of a most formidable dilemma, namely the following to which the whole argument is reducible. You must not innovate, because in the first place it is dangerous, having no guide save non-mathematical science; and in the second, supposing the object to be feasible in itself, it would be quite *useless*, seeing that perfection is not attainable by man." This is sufficiently intelligible, and it serves to explain a curiosity respecting the non-innovators, *which is*, that they are the "Number one" gentry, who happening to have their bread buttered, and their cake baked, care not a jot for the rest of the world. It has been said, if things were as bad as the d——l could make them, they would be matchless for somebody, and we find that every age has echoed the senseless cry of "Beware of innovators." As it is not our intention to trouble you with long letters, it shall be our task next week to enter more into detail respecting the "non-mathematical science," and also we give notice that ere long we will expose the wretched sophistry and falsehood that weekly make their appearance in the *Halifax Guardian.*

We are, Gentlemen, your's, &c. I. H.
Huddersfield. R. B.

Poetry.

ANSWER TO BEAUTY'S TEAR.

Let those, in Beauty's Tears, delight,
Who cannot feel for Beauty's woes;
And, gaze, "entranced," on the sight,
Regardless of the hidden cause.
Or joy, or grief, or hope, or fear,
It matters not, 'tis Beauty's Tear.

In truth, it should be valued high,
For oft its cost is great indeed;
Oft the same cause that fills her eye,
Makes the fair sufferer's heart to bleed.
The loss of what she held most dear,
Is oft the price of Beauty's Tear.

Behold the hapless, rain'd maid,
Robb'd of her virtue and her fame;
By some perfidious wretch betrayed,
And left, a prey to grief and shame.
She sighs, she weeps, yet she is fair;
And her's the Tears of Beauty are.

Or see the poor neglected Wife,
Left, by her brutal Lord, to mourn;
In midnight watchings, waste her life,
Wishing, yet dreading, his return;
And tell me, if the tears that roll
Down her fair cheeks, delight your soul.

Or just one other scene attend,
Where showers of Beauty's Tears are shed;
Where Mother, Daughter, Sister, Friend,
And WIFE, surround the dying bed.
Gaze on the lovely group; distress'd,
And say what raptures fill your breast.

And, if you still delight to see
"The Tear that dwells in Beauty's eye,"
If nothing, on this earth, there be
Can give you such ecstatic joy,
Then take your choice, let me, the while,
But live in Beauty's beauteous smile.

B. T.

LINES ON THE CONVICTION OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

(For the Northern Star.)

And is it so?—Must *one* despotic will,
Unnumbered breasts with nameless anguish fill?
Must his *opinion*, like the simoom's blast,
Make labour's peaceful cot a barren waste?
Will Albion bear it—Empress of the sea—
Whose proudest boast was once "My sons are free"?
Where now is freedom's Ark? by tempests driven
On rocks, or blasted by the bolt of Heaven?
Has the proud vessel sunk beneath the wave;
No helm to guide—no pilot's hand to save?
Has liberty forsook her fav'rite land
To erect her throne upon some foreign strand?
Or for her numerous crimes must Britain fall;
Hurled to destruction by the Lord of all?
Alas! alas!—the dismal cause is here,—
Mail bows to man, with slavish, abject fear;
To *enrich* our blood and bones are sold,
And Mammon boasts the unbounded power of gold.
Scattered; divided; bound with slavery's chain;
We mourn and sigh—but mourn and sigh in vain!
But lo! a few brave, fearless, working men
Have dared to beard the monster in his den;
Dared to resolve that when they toil for bread,
At least their wives and children shall be fed.
And what's the issue? Glasgow! tell the tale
To snow-cap'd mountain, and to humble vale;
Tell it, in murrons' groans—in children's cries,
Till earth repeats it to the listening skies:
Tell it in deep-toned ocean's ceaseless roar,—
Tell it in thunder's voice, from shore to shore;
Tell it where cavern'd winds in silence sleep,—
Tell it where hurricanes in fury sweep:
Tell, to Eternity, this blot of Time
That Labour's combination is deemed a crime.
And must it be?—Must groans

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, Jan. 25.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

Mr. WAKLEY said he had a petition to present from the Great Radical Association of London. There was a prayer to this petition, as of course there was to all petitions; but as the petitioners had requested him to move that it be read by the Clerk of the House, he hoped the House would have no objection to that being done. The Clerk then read the petition, which was as follows:—

To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Great Radical Association of London, unanimously adopted at a full meeting of that body, sheweth, that your petitioners learn with sorrow that a sentence of seven years' transportation has been passed upon the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow, for offences many of which were committed antecedently to some of the accused being members of the Association, generally charged in the indictment as illegal. That Trades' Associations will at once and for ever cease, when the necessity for their existence shall be determined by an Act of the British Legislation, making the House of Commons, instead of the Trades' Committee Rooms, the place of representation of the whole of the people of this empire—that Trades' Associations have been established in order to oppose the dominant power which the representatives of capital have acquired in your Honourable House, and that they will necessarily be continued so long as a monied qualification remains the test for judging of representative fitness. Your petitioners further beg to direct the attention of your Honourable House to the following facts, namely, that the Jury Laws in Scotland differ from those of every other portion of the vast dominions under the control of the British Legislature, and that, inasmuch as the majority of a Scottish jury can decide the question of guilt or innocence as regards judgment, we, your petitioners, cannot avoid feeling some jealousy at the fact of the spinners being convicted, by a mere majority of one of a Jury consisting of fifteen persons, and selected from a list of sixty-five persons, five of whom addressed applications to the law agents for the prisoners, requesting to be excused as jurors, in consequence of the prejudice which the public press had created in their minds. Your petitioners further beg leave to remind your Honourable House, that for many months the Press circulated opinions as to the guilt of the spinners, especially with regard to the murder of Smith, of which they were unanimously acquitted by the jury; and that such reports were very much calculated to deprive the prisoners of an impartial trial. Your petitioners also beg to remind your Honourable House, that barristers are not frequently in the habit of interfering with their clients after judgment; but that ten of the most enlightened and distinguished advocates of the Scottish bar, together with seven of the jury, have signed an address to her Majesty, praying for an arrest of judgment in the case of the spinners. That the trial lasted for eight days, during which long period seven of the jurors saw no reason for finding the prisoners guilty upon any one of the many counts on which they stood charged—that the majority of the jury evinced gross ignorance, by convicting the prisoners upon the tenth count in the indictment, and acquitting them upon the fifth count; in both of which counts the crimes charged were the same, but differently coloured; the prisoners were charged in the indictment with acts spread over a period of more than twenty years, some of them not being thirty years of age; and the people of this country cannot be reconciled to the justice of the sentence, which has been passed, not upon a deliberate verdict, but upon the opinion of one man. This meeting denies the aspersions so lavishly heaped upon Trades' Associations generally, while they admit, that there is a rabble of the trade, as there is a rabble of the Lords, a rabble of the Aristocracy, but your petitioners do not say that there is a rabble of your Honourable House, to whom your petitioners now pray that your Honourable House will be pleased, in order that the ends of justice may be attained, to hear Duncan M'Neil and Patrick Robinson, Esqrs., Advocates for the prisoners, at the bar of your Honourable House, with a view to have an impartial hearing of the whole case, so that those who now doubt the guilt of the prisoners may be satisfied that your Honourable House is really that tribunal to which the people should look for a proper construction of your own laws. Your petitioners further pray, that your Honourable House will be graciously pleased to assimilate the Scottish Jury Laws to the Jury Laws of England.

Signed for, and on behalf of the Meeting,
And with their concurcurrence,
FFARGUS O'CONNOR, Chairman.

Mr. GUEST objected to the reception of the petition, on the ground that it contained language disrespectful to the House. He moved that the Clerk read over again that passage in the petition in which these words occurred, "A rabble in your Hon. House."—(The passage alluded to, and some others were wholly inaudible in the gallery, when the Clerk first read them.)

The Clerk accordingly read as follows;—"That your petitioners frequently find unworthy imputations cast upon the working classes, who are sometimes designated as a rabble. That your petitioners do not deny that there is a rabble of the trades, as there is a rabble of the Lords, and a rabble of the Aristocracy, but they do not say that there is a rabble of your Hon. House."

The SPEAKER said that the House certainly would not receive a petition which contained language disrespectful to the House; but the question was, would the House reject the petition because it contained language disrespectful to the other House of Parliament.

Mr. GUEST—Put it to the Hon. Member for Finsbury, whether he would not withdraw his petition.

Mr. WAKLEY—Did not understand the petition to be disrespectful to the House.

Mr. GUEST—If it does not call the House a rabble, it goes very near it.

Mr. WAKLEY—I can assure the Hon. Member that I will not withdraw the petition. (Mr. Guest here rose, and was loudly called to order by Mr. Wakley, who was still on his legs, amidst loud laughter.) He regretted that the expressions objected to had been inserted; but he felt at the same time that it was his duty to present it, and indeed he did not think that the objectionable expressions were of such a nature as to induce the House to reject it, seeing that petitions had been presented to the other House charging Members of the House of Commons with violating their oaths in the vote which they gave on the Irish Church question. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the House would shew that they were not thin-skinned enough to reject a petition because it contained allusions to persons who were not Members of that House. It ought to be borne in mind that the property qualification had excluded from that House those who properly represented the feelings and opinions of this class of petitioners. Under such circumstances, he hoped that they would not exercise anything like hyper-criticism with respect to this petition.

Mr. GUEST said that the petition was not calculated to serve the object which it had in view; that it contained a libel and reflections on the other House, and he would therefore move that the petition be not received.

Mr. JAMES said that although he agreed with the Hon. Member for Finsbury, that the class from whom the petition emanated were not properly represented in that House, he yet thought the wording of the petition incautious and disrespectful, and would therefore second the motion.

Mr. WAKLEY thought both Hon. Gentlemen by far too captious, for the petition did not speak of a rabble in the House of Lords, but of a rabble of the Lords.

An Hon. MEMBER on the Opposition side of the House, whose name we could not learn, said that this was a mere quibble of the Honourable Member. The question simply was, whether or not this petition was couched in language fit and becoming for that House to receive. In his opinion it certainly was not; and at the same time he could not avoid expressing his opinions, that the Hon. Member would ill serve the cause of the petitioners, if he did not intimate to them that such language was highly unbecoming.

The SPEAKER begged to draw Mr. Wakley's attention to one of the expressions contained in the petition. The petitioners spoke of a rabble of the Lords, but they would not say that there was a rabble in the House of Commons. The exception of this House was as distinct an inference that they intended to say that there was a rabble in the other House as could possibly be made. (Hear.) The Clerk then read the passage objected to, which has been already given.

Mr. WAKLEY would ask in what manner petitioners were to express their sentiments, if that House chose to attach inuendos to their expressions—which they disclaimed—as an excuse for rejecting their petitions. In this case the petitioners explicitly stated that they did not say there was a rabble in this House—but that there was a rabble of Lords. And he said the same thing—there was a rabble of every class of society. He had already expressed his regret that these expresssions were in the petition, but he did not think they should be made the ground of not receiving it. If, however, the motion for excluding it was persevered in, he should divide the House. The working classes ought to be more effectually represented in that House. At present they were allowed to exercise the Parliamentary franchise, he should look with much more calmness upon such expressions than otherwise he should be disposed to do.

Mr. WYNN said he should be sorry to object to the reception of any petition; but there was no grievance which ought not to be complained of in courteous and decent terms; whether the language used in the petition was disrespectful to this or to the other House of Parliament, they were equally bound to reject it. He was sorry the Hon. Member thought fit to divide the House; and he thought it would be better to withdraw the petition, and alter the objectionable passage: examples of this kind, if permitted would grow worse and worse.—(Hear.)

Mr. A. WHITE said he agreed with the Honourable Member (Mr. Wynn) that this petition ought to be withdrawn. He was as much a friend to the working classes as any Member of that House, and he had used as strenuous endeavours to obtain Household Suffrage; but he thought that every petition to that House ought to be worded in respectful language.—[Hear, hear.] The passage which had been referred to in this petition could not be pointed at the House of Lords, for it was well known the House of Peers comprised the greater part of the nobility of the United Kingdom.—[Hear, hear.]

The SPEAKER—(to Mr. Wakley.)—Will the Hon. Member divide?

Mr. WAKLEY said he was placed in a very peculiar situation. He wished to discharge his duty to those persons who had committed their interests to his care. The object of the petition was to obtain a remission of the sentence on the five men, whom the petitioners believe to have been unjustly sentenced, at Edinburgh. He took it that they had that one object in view, and that object only—that it was not their intention to insult the House, or to use any expressions offensive to the feelings of its Members. Considering they had that sole and unadulterated object in view, he thought it better to withdraw the petition to-day, and would certainly do so, with the permission of the House.—(Hear, hear, hear.) He would then write to the Chairman of the meeting, at which the petition was agreed to, and if the petitioners were still of opinion that it ought to be presented, he should feel it his duty to offer it again to the House, and would certainly press the question to a division. At the same time he should express his opinion that the petitioners would serve the cause of the unfortunate persons in whose favour they were petitioning more effectually, by excluding every expression which could be considered offensive to the feeling of the House. He begged now to withdraw the petition.

The SPEAKER said the Hon. Member had consulted the interests of the petitioners by so doing, and he hoped that he would explain to those who had agreed to the petition, that not the slightest obstacle would be raised to its reception if worded in a proper manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WAKLEY was happy to say that there was now no obstacle in this to the presentation of petitions. When he first had the honour of a seat, however, a very great difficulty existed in this respect, and Members had frequently to wait for five or six weeks together, without an opportunity being afforded for laying petitions on the table, in consequence of the discussions which took place on petitions. The Speaker had thought it right to enforce a rule for excluding discussion on petitions, and nothing had been more advantageous to petitioners, who had not the opportunity on all occasions of laying their sentiments before the House. The Hon. Member said the next petition which he had to present was from the Working Men's Association of London. The petitioners expressed their unqualified abhorrence of the act of assassination which was alleged to have been committed by the Association of Cotton Spinners. (Hear, hear, hear.) They prayed that the prisoners' Counsel might be heard at the bar, to show cause for the remission of the sentence, and that the House would appoint a Committee to enquire into the objects and operation of the Operative Cotton Spinners of Glasgow, and that the House would direct the prisoners now under sentence to be kept in this country until such step was taken. In the prayer of this petition he (Mr. Wakley) most heartily concurred. The next petition was from the working classes of Glasgow, signed, on behalf of a meeting which was numerously attended, by the Chairman. The petitioners stated that the five prisoners were arraigned before the Court of Justiciary of Edinburgh, and after an investigation which lasted eight days, the Jury unanimously found the charges of the fire-raising and murder not proven, and that by a majority of only one was the minor charge proved. They prayed the House to take the case of the prisoners into consideration, and make such commutation of the sentence as the House might think just.

The petitions were then laid on the table.

The HON. MEMBER then gave notice of the course he intended to pursue upon the subject of the Glasgow Cotton-spidners. He would be glad if some of her Majesty's Ministers were present; and it appeared to him strange that out of so numerous a Ministry having seats in that House, not one of them attended the early part of the sitting, while day after day Hon. Members were requested by their constituents to put questions to them, which they had no opportunity of doing. One of them, at least, might pay the trifling tax of attending the House daily—it was not treating that House with proper decorum or respect to absent themselves. Had the Noble Lord the Secretary of State for the Home Department been in his place, as he had promised, he could have informed him when the Lord Advocate would be in London, so that he might give notice of the day on which he would bring the question before the House. In consequence of the Noble Lord's absence, he (Mr. Wakley) would be under the necessity of interfering with the regular course of business at five o'clock, in order to ask the question, and he could not, therefore, name the day, but he would give notice of a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution and objects of a society existing in Scotland, called the Operative Cotton-spinners Association.—(Hear, hear, hear.) If that motion were negatived, he would then move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that the sentence of seven years transportation, passed on the Glasgow Cotton-spinners, be mitigated to a much less severe punishment. He would submit these resolutions from an imperative sense of duty, founded on a conviction that these unfortunate men were ignorant of the crimes they had been charged with; and he would state further, that all the calumnies of the united Whig and Tory press, and all the insinuations of the Whig and Tory aristocracy, would not induce him to shrink from pressing these resolutions upon the consideration of the House, and, through it, upon the people of England.

HULL.

Two of a Trade.—On Friday week, at the Police-office, Hull, Maria Bingham, a smart looking "young lady of easy virtue," from Sheffield, charged Betsey Havercroft, a "young lady of equally easy virtue," of Hull, with an assault, by which her person and property had sustained considerable damage. Maria exhibited a bonnet, minus the crown, and said that it was reduced to that condition by the violence of the other lady, who according to her account, knocked her down without the least provocation, and struck her over the side. It turned out, however, that she gave the first offence by calling Betsey a thief and trying to tear her bonnet; and under these circumstances the magistrates thought that one was as bad as the other, and dismissed the complaint. It is lamentable to see females decent, and evidently not uneducated, like these, living a life of infamy at which every feeling mind must revolt. We understand these girls have been the inmates of a den, kept by an abandoned woman in Sewer-lane, who, under pretence of letting lodgings, decoys strangers to her house, and then having drawn them into her snares demands of them seven shillings per week, and in addition half of their wages of iniquity. A word to the wise is sufficient, and we hope the police, who have a character for vigilance, will prove that they deserve it by keeping a sharp look out after this lodging-house for young ladies, and not fail on the first opportunity to bring the infamous keeper of the establishment to justice.

Stealing in a Dram Shop.—Eliza Wardle, a decent looking woman, apparently sixty years of age, was charged by Mr. Rollit, who keeps a Public house on the Garrison Side, with going into his dram shop, on Saturday evening, and taking one shilling worth of copper from a shelf; he had suspected the prisoner before, and had marked the copper; a young man saw her take it, and took hold of her, she then laid the money down on the seat, and begged to be forgiven. She did not deny the charge, and was fully committed for trial.

Persecution of Christianity in Madagascar.—On Monday, the 8th Jan., the Board of Directors of the London Missionary Society received intelligence that a violent persecution, against the converts to Christianity, in the Island of Madagascar, had been commenced, by the Queen of that country; and that a female, aged thirty eight, who was converted to the faith about seven years since, had been put to death, by spearing, on the 14th of August last. In consequence of this afflicting intelligence, the churches and congregations in connection with the society, had meetings in their respective places of worship, in London and throughout the country, on Monday evening last. A circular from the committee was read, from which it appears that nearly one hundred have been subjected to loss of property and imprisonment, or were doomed to perpetual slavery. None had apostatised the letters left Madagascar, and the faith and patience exhibited by the first martyr were such as would have done honour to the best and purest ages of the church.

Relief of the Poor.—In consequence of a requisition, most numerously and respectably signed, the Mayor convened a public meeting on this subject, to be holden at the Town Hall on Saturday last. The meeting was well attended, and a subscription of several hundred pounds was entered into. With this fund the committee have, during the past week, visited many distressed families, and partially relieved their pressing wants. The relief has been given chiefly in coals and bread. Such is, however, the destitute condition of thousands, that we feel bound to say nothing like an adequate fund has yet been raised, and we hope the charitable and humane will still continue their exertions.

Daring Attempt to Commit a Robbery.—J. M'Skelton, James Heaton, and Thomas Williamson, were charged with an attempt to commit a felony, under the following circumstances. William Clubley, a butcher, an aged man, residing in Portland-street, deposed that on Saturday night Skelton went to his shop, and asked for a pound of meat; he was preparing to serve him when he observed another man peeping into the shop, and Skelton said it was his companion. He turned round to cut the meat, and in turning his head he saw that a piece of beef had disappeared from his block; he then gave the alarm, and the beef was dropped in the street. M'Skelton did not stay to get the meat he had ordered, and he believed that Williamson was the man who removed the beef. Mr. Sidebottom attended on the behalf of Williamson, and called respectable witnesses who proved that as far as he was concerned he could have had nothing to do with the transaction, not having left his lodgings the whole of the evening. He was consequently discharged, and the others were remanded to give time for the production of further evidence.

Hymeneal Drawback.—One circumstance which contributes to deter young men from marrying in Smyrna is, that when a girl enters the hymeneal state, she expects to have one at least, perhaps more, of her sisters to live with her; so that poor Benedict must count upon having as good as two wives to support; and if the family become reduced or distressed, he is expected to take the charge of them; and as the families are very large, a man entails upon himself no trifle of expence.—*Hervé's Residence in Turkey and Greece.*

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at Ebenezer chapel, by the Rev. W. R. Wood, Mr. Thomas Linley, hatter, to Hannah, only daughter of Mr. James Benn, both of Leeds.

On the 28th ult., at Mill Hill chapel, by the Rev. Charles Wickstead, Mr. Edwin Dawson, bricklayer, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Thomas Skinner, both of Leeds.

On the 22d ult., at Saint Patrick's catholic chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Robert Thompson, Mr. Jeremiah Sullivan, to Miss Mary Sullivan both of Holbeck.

On the 18th ult., at St. John's church, Dewsbury Moor, by the Rev. J. Paine, John Machill, Esq., surgeon, of Lindley, to Miss Mary Smith, second daughter of the late Edward Smith, Esq., of Batley Carr.

On the 1st instant, at Belgrave chapel, by the Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Mr. James Smith, woollen draper, Vicar-lane, to Mary, daughter of Mr. John Leeming, both of Leeds.

On the 22nd ult., at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. William Crossley, of Southowram, to Miss Martha Smith, of Halifax.

Same day, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Jubal Rushton, to Miss Mary Booth, both of Northowram.

On the 29th ult., at Todmorden, by the Rev. Joseph Cowell, Joshua Fielden, Esq., of Waterside, Todmorden, to Miss Maria Holt, of Todmorden.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ult., aged 20 years, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. George Hare, of the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield.

On the 26th ult., at Green Cottage, Holbeck, Thomas, youngest son of Joseph Whalley, foreign wool merchant, of this town, aged 12 years.

On the 24th ult., Frances, the infant daughter of Mr. F. H. Nicholson, linen-draper, of Halifax.

On the 27th ult., aged 88, Mr. John Rushworth, of Halifax.

Same day, Elizabeth Ingham, of White Hill, near Illingworth, in Ovenden.

On the 29th ult., Mrs. Sarah Smith, of Clayton Heights, near Bradford, in the 84th year of her age. Her end was peace.

On the 28th ult., at Norwich, much and deservedly regretted, Mr. Joseph Tetley, woolstapler, and yarn agent, formerly of Bradford.

On the 1st instant, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. James Pollard, shoe maker, Hope-street, Bradford, aged 24. Her death was occasioned by being in water to the waist, during the late memorable flood.

On the 23rd ult., aged 49, Mary, wife of Mr. John Lockwood, of Huddersfield.

Same day, in his 63rd year, very suddenly, Thomas Johnson, Esq., many years an eminent merchant in Wakefield.

On the 29th ult., in her 77th year, Mary, relict of Mr. Richard Batty, of Ilkley.

Same day, aged 19, John, son of Mr. William Dewhirst, schoolmaster, Cross Stone, Todmorden.

On the 20th ult., aged 37, Mr. John Rhodes, worsted manufacturer, Whetley Hill, near Bradford.

On the 18th ult., at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Bastow, Leuthorp Mill, near Bradford.

On the 30th ult., aged 86, Mr. William Dawson, yeoman, of Wadsworth Mill, Todmorden, the eldest son of the late Mr. Major Dawson, of Stanfield Bridge, Todmorden.

On the 31st ult., aged 77 years, Mrs. Howgarth, relict of the late Mr. Jeremiah Howgarth, yeoman, of Blind-lane, Todmorden.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Jan. 26.

BANKRUPTS TO SURRENDER IN BASINGHALL-STREET.

T. JONES, High-street, Shadwell, slop seller, Feb. 2, at half-past eleven, March 9, at twelve. Solicitors, Messrs. Templer and Co., Great Tower-street.

B. EYTON, Northumberland-street, Strand, Navy agent, Feb. 7, at one, March 9, at eleven. Solicitor, Mr. Clayton, Lancaster-place, Strand.

BANKRUPTS TO SURRENDER IN THE COUNTRY.

S. T. W. GAWTHORP, Wakefield, corn factor, Feb. 3, March 9, at two, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Dunning and Kenyon, Leeds; and Messrs. Smithson and Dunn, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

J. SMITH, Sheffield, stone mason, J. BRIDGE, jun., and G. SMITH, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, road makers, Feb. 6, March 9, at eleven, at the Town Hall, Sheffield. Solicitors, Messrs. Rayner and Thompson, Sheffield; and Mr. Fidley, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

G. COOPER, Daventry, Northamptonshire, currier, Feb. 8, March 9, at ten, at the Peacock Inn, Northampton. Solicitors, Mr. Cooke, Northampton; and Mr. Fawcett, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

ANN FOSTER, Barton-hill, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Feb. 9, March 9, at eleven, at the White Swan Inn, York. Solicitors Mr. Ord, Petergate, York; and Messrs Harvey and Wood, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

DIVIDENDS.

G. Burton, New City-chambers, insurance broker, Feb. 19. G. Pettit, Rotherhithe, Surrey, carpenter, Feb. 16. T. Barnard, Strand, silversmith, Feb. 16. T. Whytall, Upper-street, Islington, cabinet maker, Feb. 16. J. Cram, Northfleet, and Dartford, Kent, and Whitefriars New Wharf, coal merchant, Feb. 16. Branstrom and Thompson, Kingston-upon-Hull, and at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, commission merchants, Feb. 20. J. Plevin, Nantwich, Cheshire, timber merchant, Feb. 18. C. Gapper, Bruton, Somersetshire, currier, April 25. W. B. Harrop, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, timber merchant, Feb. 21. T. Minshull, Worthing, Sussex, broker, Feb. 20. T. Daniell, Trelissick, Cornwall, copper melter, Feb. 23.

CERTIFICATES—FEBRUARY 16.

J. Houseman, Halton, near Leeds, indigo extract manufacturer. W. Coates, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and Upper John-street, Islington, bill broker. Mary Woodliff, Pontypool, Monmouthshire, victualler. R. Ord, Bishopthorpe, Yorkshire, dealer. J. Coles, Maid's Moreton, Bucks, millers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Reading and Williams, Clifton, carpenters. Watson and Co., Rupert-street, Coventry-street, harness makers; so far as regards C. Vining. R. and W. Bliss, Chipping Norton, manufacturers of kersey. W. and H. Watney, Wimbledon, Surrey, corn dealers. Horsey and Dalby, Banbury, Oxfordshire, timber merchants. W. B. and J. S. Williams, Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers. Booths and Lees, Higginshaw, near Oldham, Lancashire, coal merchants. Ruddick and Windsor, Vineyard walk, Clerkenwall, card makers. Young and Cummins, Lowndes-terrace, Knightsbridge, milliners. Chinnock and Lorimer, Tottenham-court-road, upholsterers. J. P. and C. Williamson, Kingston-upon-Hull, chemists. Godfrey and Wright, Walcot, Somersetshire, surgeons. Steinman and Askew, Duke-street, London bridge, cheese factors. Goodman and Bartlett, Lewisham, grocers. Robinson and Reece, Salford, Lancashire, millwrights. Dobby and Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers. Wheatley and Co., Greenwich, coach proprietors. Goddard and Brown, publishers of the "Hull Packet" newspaper. Thompson and Dougall, Glasgow, grocers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 30.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Jan. 27. JOHN HENRY RUSSELL, of Bruton street, tailor.

Jan. 29. HENRY WILMOT SEALY, of 26, City-road, upholsterer.

Jan. 29. SAMUEL ELPHICK, of 132, Rosemary lane, victualler.

Jan. 29. ROBERT DAVIS, of Pidford-house, Isle of Wight, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

ROBERT ARCHER, late of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, but now of Arundel-street, Strand, wine merchant, Feb. 9, at half-past eleven, and March 13, at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. David Cannan, official assignee, 46, Finsbury-square; and Mr. John Sandell, solicitor, 22, Bread-street, Cheapside, London.

EDWARD CURTIS, of Newman's-row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, tailor, Feb. 8, at twelve, and March 13, at eleven, at the court of Bankruptcy. Mr. George Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Foss, solicitor, Essex-street, Strand.

SAMUEL SKINNER, late of Greenham, Berkshire, brewer, Feb. 2, and March 13, at one, at the George Inn, Reading. Mr. Broome, Pinniger, solicitor, Newbury; and Mr. Thomas Parker, solicitor, 10, St. Paul's-Church-Yard, London.

CHRISTOPHER HAYES the younger, of Liverpool, ship builders Feb. 9, and March 13, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Messrs. Norris and Co., solicitors, 19, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Toulmin, solicitor, 49, Park-lane, Liverpool.

ELIZABETH CLEGG, late of Belfield-hall, and now of Whitland, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Feb. 14, and March 13, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Messrs. Rickards and Co., 29, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; and Mr. Joseph Barber, solicitor, Brighouse, near Halifax.

GEORGE HAINES, of Kilsby, Northamptonshire, grocer, February 16 and March 13, at eleven, at the Angel Hotel, Northampton. Mr. Britten, solicitor, Northampton; and Messrs. Blower and Co., No. 51, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

CECIL EVANS, of Spout-lane, near Wellington, Shropshire, corn-factor, Feb. 19 and Mar. 13, at twelve, at the Shire-hall, Shrewsbury. Messrs. Blockstock and Co., solicitors, 1, Paper-buildings, Temple, London; and Mr. J. W. Watson, solicitor, Shrewsbury.

WILLIAM FOWLER, of Aston juxta Birmingham, brickmaker, Feb. 5 and March 13, at twelve, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. Samuel Holmes, solicitor, 3, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors'-commons, London; and Mr. Augustus Yeates, solicitor, Birmingham.

DIVIDENDS.

At the Court of Bankruptcy.

Daniel Barrett, of Dean-street, Fetter-lane, and of Holborn-bars, London, grocer, Feb. 26, at half-past eleven. Nathaniel Tuffnell and Samuel Tuffnell, of York-street, Middlesex Hospital, melters, and tallow-chandlers, Feb. 23, at twelve. William Claringbold, formerly of Tonbridge-wells, Speldhurst, Kent, butcher, and now or late of St. Alban's innkeeper. Feb. 22, at one. Edward Burn, of St. Helen's-place, London, merchant, Feb. 20, at one. John Shephard, of Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, wine-merchant, Feb. 30, at eleven. Richard Henderson, late of Tottenham-court-road, hosier, Feb. 21, at eleven.

In the Country.

Ralph Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, Feb. 24, at one, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Allen Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinner, Feb. 26, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. James Banks, of Preston, bookseller, Feb. 21, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Preston. Matthias Fowler, of Lymington, Hampshire, wine-merchant, Feb. 22, at one, at the Crown Inn, Lyndhurst. Thomas Coney, of Sculthorpe, Norfolk, miller, Feb. 23, at eleven, at the Crown Inn, Fakenham. Richard Jones the younger, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, draper, Feb. 23, at three, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. George Armitage and John Tomkinson, of Oldham, timber-merchants, Feb. 22, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Ralph Andrew and Allan Andrew, of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton-spinners, February 20, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. William Edwards Freeman, of Manchester, draper, Feb. 28, at ten, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester.

CERTIFICATES—FEBRUARY 20.

Henry Whitworth, of Little Lever, and Septimus Brennand, of Heaps, Gutwood, Lancashire, calico-printers. Samuel Hodson, now or late Birkacre, near Chorley, & of Manchester, calico-printer. Thomas Parnall, late of Clark's-place, High-street, Islington, linen-draper. Jonathan Fox, of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, grocer. David James, of Dartford, Kent, banker. John Ward, of Woolwich, banker. George Hardesty, of Sheffield, table-knife-manufacturer. Charles Fricker, of Brighton, grocer. Charles Turner, of Leamington-priors, lodging-house-keeper.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

William Baxter and George Edwards, of Dartford, druggists. Henry Treggon, George Ewart, and Archibald Horn, of 22, Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, zinc-manufacturers. William Crew, William Holbourn, and Charles Rowley, of Macclesfield, silk-dressers. Isaac Thomas and Hugh Phillips, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, linen-drapers. Richard Attenborough and Alexander Innes Burgess, of 110, High-street, Shoreditch, pawnbrokers. Joseph Newbound and James Wilkinson, of Sheffield, plasterers. George Broadbent & Samuel Dearnaly, Hyde, Cheshire, joiners & builders. Jn. Cooper, James Cooper, and Rebecca Cooper, of 48, Southampton-row, Russell-square, piano-forte makers. Richard Webber, Edmund Webber, and John Webber, of Exmouth, drapers (so far as regards John Webber). John P. Kelly, Robert W. Kelly, George Elliott, and James Webster, of Glasgow and Manchester, merchants. John Fox and David Fox the younger, of Batley, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturers. Gerom German Dominique D'Hollandar and Joseph Risoliere Lloyd, of 68, Fore-street, Cripplegate, and Half Moon-alley, Cripplegate, wax and tallow-chandlers. Walter Martin and Thomas Blythe, of Liverpool, wine-merchants. Thomas Edwards and James Edwards, of Bridport, Dorsetshire, twine-manufacturers. Robert Scott and Richard Higgin, of Back South-parade, Manchester, painters. James Dunlop and John T. Oxley, of Leadenhall-street, general merchants. William Haughton, Richard Roberts, Alexander Edwards, and Richard Jones, of Bull-street, Birmingham, mercers. Robert Colton, John Colton, and Edward Colton, of Kingston-upon-Hull, whip-manufacturers (so far as regards John Colton). Isaac Worthington and William Worthington, of Manchester, commission agents. George Christopher and William Thomas Christopher, of Great Coram-street, wine-merchants. John Potter, John Ackers, John Banks, and James Ashton, of Hindley, Yorkshire, coal-merchants (so far as regards John Potter).

MARKETS.

HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)

Smithfield.	£. s.	£. s.	Whitechapel.	£. s.	£. s.
Hay	4 15 a	5 10	Hay	4 10 a	5 5
Clover	5 5 a	6 0	Clover	5 0 a	6 6
Straw	1 18 a	1 18	Straw	1 16 a	2 6
Cumberland.			Portman, Edgeware-road.		
Hay	4 15 a	5 5	Hay	4 0 a	5 5
Clover	5 5 a	6 0	Clover	5 0 a	5 15
Straw	1 18 a	2 2	Straw	1 10 a	1 18

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.—Jan. 22nd.

	s.	s.		s.	s.
York Reds (per ton)	00 a	00	Shaws (per ton)	00 a	00
Scotch Reds	00 a	00	Devon Reds	00 a	00
Kidneys	70 a	80	Jersey Whites	80 a	0
Natives	00 a	00	Blues	90 a	0

FLAX.

	£. s.	£. s.		£. s.	£. s.
Dutch	45 0 a	55 0	Riga, P.T.R.	0 0 a	0 0
Petersburgh	0 0 a	0 0	Ditto D. C.	0 0 a	0 0
New Zealand	0 0 a	0 0			

TALLOW AND CANDLES.

Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 10½d. In quantities of 8lbs.

	s. d.		s. d.
Town Tallow (per cwt)	51 6	Graves	18 0
Russia do (Candle)	50 6	Good Dregs	5 0
White do	0 0	Mould Candles	9 0
Stuff	37 0	Store do	7 6
Rough do	24 0	Inferior ditto	6 6

SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES.

SUGAR.	s. d.	s. d.	COCOA.	s. d.	s. d.
Large Lumps	74 0 a	75 0	Trinidad (per cwt.)	44 0 a	56 0
Small ditto	0 0 a	76 0	Grenada	48 0 a	52 0
Molasses, British	33 0 a	34 6	St. Lucia	43 0 a	52 0
Bengal good and fine	0 0 a	0 0	Brazil	32 0 a	37 0
Barbadoes, Fine	0 0 a	0 0	SPICES.		
COFFEE.			Cinnamon lb.	3 4 a	8 0
Jamaica, Fine	111 0 a	125 0	Cloves (Amboyna)	1 0 a	1 2
Middling	102 0 a	109 0	Do. (Bourbon)	1 0¼ a	1 2
Ordinary	78 0 a	100 0	Mace	2 8 a	7 0
Demerara and Berbice good Middling	110 0 a	115 0	Nutmegs (ungarb.)	4 10 a	5 0
Good and fine Ordinary	78 0 a	108 0	Pepper (Cayenne)	0 6 a	2 6
Ordinary and Broken	65 0 a	80 0	Pimento (Jamaica)	0 3¾ a	0 4
Dominica, Middling	104 0 a	116 0	Ginger (Jamaica) White	80 0 a	130 0
Good and fine Ordinary	80 0 a	98 0	Fine large	140 0 a	210 0
St. Domingo	42 0 a	44 6	Barbadoes	46 0 a	50 0
Mocha	62 0 a	100 0	East India	22 0 a	30 0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 30, 1838.

There has been a fair and steady demand for Cotton since Friday, principally from the trade, and the sales in the three days are estimated at from 9,000 to 10,000 bags, without any perceptible change of prices. The imports reported since Friday are 4,041 from the United States; and 1,875 from Egypt;—total, 5,916 bales; and there are two vessels from the United States, not yet reported.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 27th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year:		
American ... bags	32,431	
South American	7,748	
West Indies, Demerara, &c.	126	
East Indies		
Egypt, &c.	4,844	
Total of all descriptions	45,149	
Same period last year:		
American ... bags	79,738	
South American	10,034	
West Indies, Demarara, &c.	205	
East Indies	8,756	
Egypt, &c	1,767	
		100,500
Decrease of imports as compared with same period last year, bags		55,351

EXPORTS IN 1838.

American, 547—Brazil, 15—East Indies, 100
Total in 1838 ... 662 bags.
Same period in 1837 ... 4,060

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, Jan. 30.

With the exception of Flour and Oatmeal, of which there has been a fair supply by steam-boats, the week's imports are light; large arrivals may, however, be looked for on the first change of wind, it being understood that considerable shipments have been made in many of the Irish ports. The sales of Wheat, since Tuesday, have been chiefly confined to our local millers, who have purchased only for their immediate wants; the paucity of supply, however, has enabled holders to obtain nearly the rates of that day; 8s. to 8s. 1d. has been paid for fine Limerick red Wheat, and 7s. 4d. to 7s. 8d. per 70lbs. for ordinary runs. English and foreign have been little inquired for. Flour has also sold rather less freely than during the previous week. Oats, notwithstanding the stoppage of the interior navigation, have sold on fully as good terms; several parcels have been taken to hold over, and on Friday, 2s. 9d. was obtained for good mealing qualities. Newry were sold at, 2s. 10d. per 45lbs.; the quantity offering is small. Oatmeal has met a retail sale without variation in value: 24s. to 25s. per 240lbs. are current rates. There has been very little passing in malting Barley; a little Chevalier has sold at 36s. but good parcels of English are offering at 33s. to 34s. per imperial quarter. Scotch malting is worth 4s. 1d. to 4s. 5d.; and grinding 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 60lbs. Beans and Peas have been dull sale at previous rates. 44s. is an extreme quotation for old pigeon Beans; English harrow are selling at 39s. to 40s. per quarter, and Irish at 33s. to 36s. per 480lbs. There has been little business in bonded articles; a small lot of Baltic red Wheat has been sold at 5s. 2d. per 70lbs.; and some fresh superfine Flour at 27s. per barrel. The trade, generally, ruled dull this morning, and such sales as were effected in Wheat were at 1d. to 2d. per bushel below the rates of this day week. Flour was also 1s. per sack lower. The business in Oats was very limited, but holders were firm, and we repeat the quotations of last Tuesday for this grain. Oatmeal was the turn cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 29.

We have had a very moderate supply of Beasts at market to-day, and the quality has been generally pretty good. The market in the morning was rather dull, in consequence of the buyers not being willing to accede to the advanced prices of the salesmen; but in the afternoon they gave way, and many country buyers being present, made it a tolerable brisk market. Of Sheep we have had a very good supply for the season of the year, and they do not, as yet, decrease in price, fully maintaining our last week's quotations. Good Beef may be quoted at from 5d to 6d. with a few of inferior quality at 4½d. per lb. Good wether Mutton sold readily at 7d. with some of inferior quality, and ewes at from 6d. to 6½d. per lb. Number of Beasts at market, 1,056; Sheep, 3,119.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,
From the 22nd to the 29th Jan.

Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
953	15	1,857	8	3,026	19

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Jan. 27.

Owing to the continued stoppage of the canals, we are without arrivals from the interior; while those from Ireland are only to a moderate extent. There has been great inactivity throughout the trade during the week; prices remaining as last noted. At our market this morning, there is but little business doing in Wheat, which is only taken off in small quantities to meet the present wants of the millers. Flour is slow of sale at the previous currency, the buyers showing great reluctance to comply with the advanced rates since the setting in of the frost. Oats and Oatmeal are in moderate request at full prices. Other articles steady.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The Navigation continuing closed, we have no fresh arrival of any kind of Grain. The attendance of buyers is not numerous, and the sales of all articles are merely in retail, at the rates of last week.

Leeds Cloth Markets.—In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, on Saturday, there was the most extensive demand for every description of manufactured goods which has been witnessed for a long period. It is stated that one mercantile firm, in Leeds, purchased, six thousand ends of Cloth. On Tuesday, there was a fair average market, considering the season of the year, and during the week there has been a considerably larger quantity of goods taken out of the market than has been brought into it during that period; but the inclemency of the weather has retarded the manufacturers from getting their goods into a fit state for the market. The individuals engaged in the warehouses are fully employed. The prospects for the spring trade appear to be gradually improving.

Leeds Fortnight Cattle Fair, Jan. 31.—There was a limited show of every description of Cattle, which was well attended by buyers, consequently nearly the whole, exposed for sale were disposed of at the following prices: Beef, from 5s. 6d. to 6s., and prime quality, 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 6d. per lb. Number of Cattle at market, Beasts, 224; Sheep, 2,200; Pigs, 100.

Leeds Corn Market, Jan. 30.—We have no supplies to report, the water communications being still impassable, and the trade of to-day is confined to mere retail transactions, in both Wheat and Barley. The value of every article remaining about the same as on this day week.

Hay.—Price of Hay in Leeds, from 7½d. to 8d; Straw, 4d. to 4½d per stone.

Tallow.—The price of Tallow in this town, continues at 5s. per stone.

Bradford Wool Market, Feb. 1.—The price of Wools has suffered no diminution nor is likely so long as the communication with the grower is so effectually cut off by the frost. Indeed the very brisk demand which exists, supposing it to continue would even in the case of the roads being opened render any decrease in price very problematical.

Bradford Yarn Market.—A slight advance upon last week's prices, with a good business.

Bradford Piece Market.—An advance upon the price of Pieces has this day been effected, and a very fair amount of business done.

Halifax Market, Jan. 27.—Business was somewhat slacker than on recent market days, but goods maintain the price of former quotations.

Dewsbury Cloth Market, Jan. 29.—This day's market has again been very dull. A few orders for super and medium blankets were given. For common blankets there was no demand at all. The manufacturers of Druggets, Paddings, and Flushings have again experienced a very dull market. This business still continues to be in a very depressed state, both for workmen and masters.

Huddersfield Cloth Market, Jan. 30.—Business in the Cloth market was very flat on Tuesday, similar to what it has been for a good while back. At the close of the day, complaints were very general.

Rochdale Flannel and Wool Market, Jan. 29.—To-day we have had another dull market, buyers seem disposed to have goods for less money. On the other hand, sellers are not disposed to let their goods go at prices which will not remunerate them, as wools are higher in price than they were a few weeks past. Some sales were effected at last week's prices; but, on the whole, it has been a poor market. The wool trade is very flat. The rise in Foreign Wools have induced the staplers to ask more for home articles, but the low prices offered for manufactured goods induces manufacturers to refuse purchasing much wool, consequently very little business has been done.

Manchester.—There is very little change to notice in the Manchester market. Owing to the stoppage of the canals, very little business has been done for the last fortnight, especially in Yarn, which has been sold at rather lower prices. For power-loom printing cloths there was a little more inquiry on Monday and Tuesday; but the demand was by no means general, nor can it be expected to become so until we have a change of weather.

Hull Corn Market, Jan. 30.—The supply of Wheat at our market to-day was not large, and the condition only middling; the farmers were demanding higher prices, but not being complied with, the business done was not extensive, and no alteration in value can be noted to-day. Barley in fair supply, and fully maintained its price. Beans supported the rates of this day week. Oats were in demand at fully our last currency. Rapeseed must be noted 10s. per last dearer. No alteration in Linseed. Wheat, Old, 44s., 55s., 58s.; New, 47s. 55s.; Barley, 24s. 26s. 29s.; Oats, 15s., 20s., 24s.; Beans, 22s., 35.; Peas, 32s., 34s.; Linseed, 40s., 42s., 44s; Rapeseed, £24. to £25. per last.

HULL SHIPPING LIST.

THURSDAY, January 25.

Outward.—*For Shields.*—Westmoreland, Tonge.

FRIDAY, January 26.

Inward.—*From Bridlington.*—Bee, Ainsworth; Good Intent, Sawden. *Yarmouth.*—Jupiter, (S) Matthewman.

Outward.—*For Leith.*—John Watson, Gray. *Newcastle.*—Wave, Daeie. *Dundee.*—Tay, Deadrick.

The St. George, (S) which sailed hence for *Stockton* on the 23rd instant, has put back.

SATURDAY, January 27.

Outward.—*For Aberdeen.*—Thetis, Gilbertson.

SUNDAY, January 28.

Inward.—*From Dundee.*—Forfarshire, (S) Moncrieff.

Outward.—*For Stockton.*—St. George, (S) Waters.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.

Outward.—*For Dundee.*—Forfarshire, (S) Moncrieff.

Many river vessels, bound to the southward, are yet laying here.

The Swallow, Harling, expects to sail for *Yarmouth* at high water.

HULL TIDE TABLE.

High Water		Morn. Tide.	Even. Tide.	
Feb. 4	Sunday	10 past 1	55 past 1	5 sun.
5	Monday	42 ... 2	24 ... 3	after
6	Tuesday	54 ... 3	8 ... 4	epip.
7	Wednesday	41 ... 4	8 ... 5	
8	Thursday	34 ... 5	49 ... 5	
9	Friday	6 ... 6	29 ... 6	
10	Saturday	46 ... 6	3 ... 7	

The Barton steam packets sail 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.; returns from New Holland at nine a.m., two and half-past six p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, Hull market 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 hours before high water, and returns from New Holland to Hull at high water every day in the week.

The Steam Packets for Gainsborough, Goole, Thorne, Selby, and York, sail each 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 Wednesday and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every Tuesday and Saturday.

The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on Tuesdays at eight morning, Wednesdays at eight and eleven morning, and Saturdays at eight and eleven morning. They leave London 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 Wednesday 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, Sunderland, and Shields.

The Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and Newcastle every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning, calling off Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Shields, and Sunderland.

The Hamburgh Packets sail from Hull every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; and from Hamburgh the same days.

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

The Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every Wednesday, and Dundee every Saturday.

Leeds:—Printed for the Proprietor, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by Joshua Hobson, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said Feargus O'Connor,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market Street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Offices, one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid,) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Orders and Advertisements received by the under-mentioned Agents:—
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Halifax—B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson, Cross-Field; and W. Ibbetson, Union-Street.
Elland—Richard Grasby and John Tong.
Hebden Bridge—T. Dawson.
Keighley—D. Weatherhead.
Dewsbury—T. Brooke, Market-Place; and S. Healey.
Huddersfield—C. Tinker, Market Walk, and E. Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office.
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[Saturday, February 3, 1838.]