

General Council. The report of the accounts was received; and ten shillings paid in for the defence fund, making a total of three pounds, which have been collected in this place.

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OBSERVE—13, TRAFALGAR-ST. LEEDS. Joseph
B. S
man
Kirk
Attendance every Thursday in Bradford, at No. 4,
George-street, facing East Brook Chaple.

ph Haigh, 116; Briggate; Edward Smeeton; T. Smith, Medicine vender, 56, Beckett-street, Burdostofts; Stocks & Co., Medicine venders, &c. 51, Briggate.

Equally kind was the prophet's another violation of the law of God, in that he had not been found to lead; for it has not only prevented the parent from supporting his child, but compelled the child to support the parent; a law that the supporters of the Whigs, who were the first to violate the Poor Law, have enacted, not so much in ignorance as in contempt for the law of God, that the hen is to search for the chickens, not the chickens for the hen. And, however, the law of God is not to be despised, the Whigs have said that even a Tory House of Commons would throw the shield of legal protection over children; nor have permitted bibles just out of their mothers' arms to be carried in those of their children; nor have they permitted a child to be immolated by a Moloch hungry; nor would he have believed that the Whigs, whose politics he had always supported, would have damned themselves to ever support a law that would have destroyed the majesty of one, a temporary veil over the barbarism practised with impunity in factories, which were laid bare by the lamented Sadler, when he stood forward as a champion of the poor; and he would have believed the prophet have believed that the icy touch of avarice would so freeze the blood of the once warm-hearted waste-manufacturers, as to lead them, without a word of protest, to surrender their property to them to add pennies to their pounds by the plunder of the unprotected child; for whose production the man-

HUNGRY HANDLESS.

BIRMINGHAM.—STEELHOUSE LANE.—At the usual Tuesday evening meeting Mr. Potts read two letters from the F.C. Comtee. One was from Postmaster General's note for the defence of Mr. George White. A list of weekly subscribers and donors was read, for the payment of a lecturer for Birmingham. Names and subscriptions are received by the Secretary, and when the amount in hand is sufficient to pay the lecturer for a month, the subscribers will be called upon for their contributions.

MR. WHITE'S DEFENCE COMMITTEE have received from Mr. John Merrell, 54, Charlott-street, 7s. 4d.; and from the friends of Coventry, £1 3 8.

THE SUB-SECRETARY for Birmingham, is W. Talbert, 83, Woodcock-st.

We give elsewhere a letter from a Correspondent

THE EXECUTIVE

and the compulsory absence from their duties of

True; it is important that the functions of the Executive should suffer no interruption in their course of exercise. The men of London saw this instantly, and, therefore, wisely and properly appointed an unpaid Provisional Executive, to advise with and aid the one member of the present board, who is yet unseated, until the real Executive should again be able to resume their duties or the time should come for the nomination and election of a new Executive, according to our plan of general organization. In this the London men did well and wisely. They deserve the thanks of the country for their promptness, and we are glad to see, by the resolutions sent us, that they have them. But some people are not thus easily contented. There are, it

February 1, 18—

without regard to the plan of organization—without regard to the spirit of democracy, which requires

and without regard to the inferences which must

" Brighton, October 16th, 1842.

righton, it was unanimously resolved, that Mr. Nathaniel Morling, of this town, having been nominated

Having said thus much about this extraordinary Domination, may we now be permitted to inquire from whom it comes? Who are the Council of Harlestone? How many are there of them? How many inhabitants are there in Harlestone? and of these how many are members of the National Character Association? We never yet heard of there being more than one person at Harlestone claiming to be a Character. Whether that person is, or ever was, a member of the Association we don't know— but as we have seen in a defunct print some harlestone letters signed by "W. W. W." dates from Harlestone, and who calls himself a Character; but we never heard of his having any associates there. We were so much amused, therefore, with the idea of "A general meeting of the Council" at Harlestone, that we had some difficulty in believing that whole thing might be any other than a hoax. Be this as it may, it may be as well for the people to be on their guard, so that any such hoaxing should be attempted in earnest.

Few men have obtained a more unenviable ho

s sickening exhibition? Is it because Judge

people redouble their vigilance and determination, let them redouble also their caution. Let

amine in all its bearings, in all its aspects, and
all its probable consequences every great ques-

ned energy and persevering vigilance ; and God,

admitted and uphold the right of the poor.

by "repoving sin with boldness" whether clothed
in rags or in broad clad; and by maintaining, in all
the meekness and sincerity, the cause of the afflicted and the
oppression of the poor. But the bulk of them are depen-
dent on the "Green Pebbles"—and their broad cloth
disparages for their subsistence—and are also full of
spirit of self-importance and desire of distinction
and hence pander to that lust of "respectability"
which is so ably and so eloquently reproved by the
poetic James. We know no distinction of sect
in this matter; for our painful observation has
assured us that all sects are alike deeply tainted
with this cursed leaven. The professors of Divine
truth, under as new and more pure dispensation,
as did the consummate sectarians under all its
various forms and sections—under all its
array of elaborate and doctrinaire dis-
tinction, in theological, or contempt for, the rights
of man of the poor.

In the greater part of these gentry, however, do, like
James, in genuine predecessor in the days of the Lord's

g a stranger also, pious horror can be restrained

in our own power are at the same time wilfully
strenuously withholden, and while we cherish

," we do think ourselves justified in pronouncing

er him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine
flesh?"

anger poor," ever happen in the course of T

the discovery and removal of the cursed root of
chief whence all this poverty arises. This would
in occupation worthy of their high calling, and
He would justly entitle them to be styled, "am-
bassadors of peace" and "friends of the poor." He
to be a scribe badly instructed indeed in the
teaching of Holy Scripture—totally unfit to be
trusting with the expounding and application of
truths—who does not know that the
existence of poverty on a large scale, extending
great masses of society, and involving in priva-
tised and physical want a large portion of the inhabi-
tants of any country, is a fact directly in the teeth
of the principles of the Christian religion. The provisions of Re-
demption are things which were contemplated, de-
scribed and recognised in Holy Writ, and which could not be
if, if the doctrines and precepts of Christianity
practically enforced. In all Christian churches,
we hope that the next time we hear of the
reverend gentleman we shall find him exerting his
power and his influence, not in requesting the people

On this subject we present our readers with the

and the poor, and when dying, to leave the
if possible, better than he found it. Let
who would presumptuously attach a stigma
principles of Charism, and who yet hope to
at its advocates by taint, read the proud avowal
these principles in the unanswerable speech of
THOMAS COOPER. We trust that Mr. COOPER
sprint his speech whole; and we have no doubt
would be a mantel ornament for every poor
cottage. Who felt best, and who greatest, while
thrilling truths were issuing from the grated
a place for felons, not intended for philoso-
! Who was then the culprit—the man in the
or the wretch in the witness box? Where
was the yeoman's sword to cut down Charism?
the bludgeon to break the head of Cooper's

story in that dread in which the unjust hold

"The friends we've tried,
Are by our side.

THE APPROACHING MUNICIPAL

Tories may prate about Whig deception, and
higs may fulminate against Tory extravagance,
ne hesitatingly tell both factions that they
both attained the very same of hypocrisy and
viewed with each other in a wanton and
unjust expenditure of the money of the rate-
payers. No regard whatever has been paid to the
needs of those from whose pockets the money is
drawn. Their only forte seems to be that of spring
traps on the business on a more extensive
scale in Westminster.

These are not times to pander to the
passions of place-hunting cormorants; neither
to the Burgessses, without being guilty of a

If ye knew how close their unsophisticated feelings cling to the spot where they have lived, moved, and had their being: "the play-place of their early days"—the sphere of their lives—if ye knew these things, ye could not enquire that they should be torn like a tree from their native land, away from clanking the soil

[illegible]

HUNSLET.—A public meeting of the burgesses of Hunslet was held on Thursday last, at twelve o'clock at noon, near the church, at which there were about five hundred persons present. The meeting was called for the purpose of testing the views and principles of the different municipal candidates on local and general government. On the motion of

The meeting was held at noon, near the Custom House, and was well attended. The meeting was called for the purpose of testing the views and principles of the different municipal candidates, on local and general government. On the motion of Mr. John Lynd, seconded by Mr. Francis Macdonald, it was resolved that the following gentlemen should appear upon to preside. The chairman opened the business of the meeting by calling upon Mr. John Lynd to read the report of the deputation that had been appointed to wait upon the candidates to request them to accept office. He then proceeded to read the deputation having waited upon Mr. Arthington, and having asked that gentleman if he would attend the above meeting, his answer was, "No, I have no intention to be present at any public meeting; and another stated that he was unable to do so, as necessary to attend to his business at the burgesses at a public meeting. Having told him we considered it necessary that every candidate should appear before the burgesses, in order that a perfect understanding should exist between them and the electors, he said he might become acquainted with the views of the candidates and principles on local and general government; he replied, that he would not pledge himself what he would do, but he would act according to his own discretion. Seeing the importance of maintaining the most honest relation to him we thought it our duty to ask him if he had consented to stand as a Whig candidate at the ensuing election? He answered, "No; they have placed my name upon the orange bill without my consent, in doing which they were acting against me, and I am opposed to no party of politicians; in fact, I never bother my head with politics, nor do I consider it a political question at all. We then told him our interests as working men were affected by the measures we were about to discuss, and the most essential qualification for a member of the Town Council was a love of economy. He replied there were different kinds of economy. It was economy some times to spend a little, and some times a large sum of money. He said that the Government was referred to the extravagant sum of £300 per year which had been given to Mr. Whitehead and another gentleman for performing the same duties Mr. Whitehead himself offered to do for £150 per year. He then proposed that the Town Council knew that he could not efficiently discharge the duties of the office for so small a sum as £150 per year." We told him we considered Mr. Whitehead sufficiently qualified to judge of the value of the services he performed, and that he could discharge those duties for. His answer was, "I know nothing at all of the affair." We then left the gentleman, fully convinced that if the burgesses of Hunslet returned him to the Town Council he would be able to pay the rates better than if the rates were treble the amount they are before this day twelvemonth. The deputation then waited

upon Mr. Beckett, a worthy candidate, has having requested him to attend he told them he had no individual objections, but that he was entirely in the hands of his committee; the deputation having seen Mr. Heaton, the chairman of his committee, he told them that the committee would not sit till the evening of the 20th inst. and that he had no doubt we could receive no further information either from Mr. Beckett or his committee." The Chairman, after a few observations, then introduced Mr. Joshua W. Beckett, who occupied an hour and a half in which, a few questions were asked him, after which, a few questions were asked him by several parties present, to which he gave the most satisfactory answers. The meeting then broke up and the Chairman continued that Mr. Beckett was the only man for the time.

THIRTY-FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED AT BOLCKBROW AND VAUGHAN'S IRON FOUNDRY, MIDDLERSBRO'.—On Tuesday morning, about nine o'clock, a most alarming and awful occurrence took place here. The large boiler belonging to the above nar-

upon it than it was calculated to bear, burst, and

thirty more are maimed and wounded; the most of them are very severely hurt. One part of the building was blown into the river Tees, a distance of between one and two hundred yards, and the end of the boiler was completely blown out. Medical aid went, *via* special train from Stockton, as soon as this awful affair was known; and every possible assistance was rendered to the unfortunate sufferers.

Our correspondent's letter, received yesterday morning, says:—Other four of the sufferers are dead, and four or five more cannot survive many hours. The engineer was killed on the spot.

THIRD OUTBREAK OF THE LIVERPOOL GREAT FIRE.—**LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY MORNING.**—Last evening, about half-past six o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were again much alarmed at the report that the property saved from the late great fire in the Waterloo-road had again ignited, and was burning with great fury. Shortly afterwards, that part of

the town was illuminated, the fire bells were rung, and the engines immediately proceeded to the spot. On arriving at the scene of the disaster the report was found to be true, the interior of Reyner's cotton-

since, in the cellars of which were large quantities of turpentine and cotton, having again taken fire, the flames ascending in immense volumes. Many thousands of spectators were speedily congregated, and notwithstanding the lamentable loss of life which

took place on the first outbreak it was with much difficulty they could be kept back from the tottering walls of the shed. It appears that the property which had ignited had been, ever since the great fire, covered with the bricks and timbers of the late sur-

rounding buildings, and during the last fortnight workmen have been actively employed in clearing away the rubbish, and excavating the barrels of turpentine and the cotton buried underneath. They had

the premises when the property took fire. The wind was rather high at the time, blowing in a south westerly direction, and the only fears entertained for the safety of the neighbouring property

was lest the sparks, which were carried to a considerable distance, should be the means of furthering the progress of the devastating element. All the buildings which surrounded the scene of this conflagration having been previously destroyed no

further damage but that of the destruction of the salvage property could be sustained excepting by the sparks; and the firemen playing on the ruins had only to observe the fury of the fire expend

chief constable, it was got under. A large quantity of the turpentine and cotton, however, was destroyed. On the first outbreak some hundreds of barrels of

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 18TH.—The supply of Grain to this day's market is much the same as last week. The demand continues very limited

for Wheat ; and all descriptions are 2s per quarter lower. Barley has been very dull, and 1s to 2s per quarter lower : Oats have varied but little in price ; Beans rather lower.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1715	416	607		153	52

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.
29 6½ 19 8½ 0 18 6½ 0 0 0 1 14 6 1 11 0½

LEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.—There is no change for the better observable in the staple transactions

of this district. The cloth halls on Saturday, presented some animation, and some little demand existed for fine cloths, but on Tuesday the market was dull as need be desired. Heavy goods continue to be most enquired after, but as the season for

these is now nearly at a close, they only go off very slowly. The Wool market is without variation.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET TUESDAY, OCT. 18.—Our market this day was thinly stocked with

buyers yet low goods met with a ready sale and in very fair quantities. It is generally thought there are more operatives employed at the present than there was a short time ago. Wools &c. remain unsteady.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, OCT. 18.—Our show of fat Beasts this morning was not very large, but quite equal to the demand; the market was again very heavy. The show of Sheep was good, with dull

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.
FRIDAY, OCT. 21.—Our market to-day is fairly

though there is less pressure as to quantity, still the buyers were enabled to purchase on quite as easy terms as on this day se'nnight. Barley is 1s. per quarter lower. Oats, Shelling, and Beans are steady

LEEDS :—Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS
O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County
MIDDLESEX, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at the Print

ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brig-
gate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON,
(for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwel-

ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; on 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 Office
one Premises.
All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to
HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, October 22, 1949.