LOCAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

This has been a week, rife with interest-

ing exhibitions of the growing intelligence, awakening spirit, moral force, and cool determination of the people. The proceedings of no fewer than six meetings are

reported in our present number; four of which

were convened by requisition, from a number of the leading inhabitants, in the respec-

tive towns in which they were holden. The

other two meetings, though more humble

in their origin, were perhaps but little less important in their character, as affording the

neither be bullied nor bamboozled any

There is a limit to th' extreme of patience;

B'yond which to go, becomes stupidity.

" All that becomes a man to bear,

justice,

The people of England have begun to

at which petitions were to be fabricated, as

COLONIAL WHARF.

WM. FRETWELL, Wholesale Grocer, &c., No. 22, Upperhead Row, and Colonial Wharf, Simpson's Fold, Dook Street, respectfully begs to inform his Friends, and the Trade in general of Leeds and the Neighbourhood, that in addition to his old Premises in Upperhead Row, he has taken the large and convenient Warehouse, lately erected by the Aire and alde Company, adjoining their Wharfs in Simpson's Fold, where he intends to keep a Large and well selecte Stock of every Article in the GROCERY TRADE,

And where the Wholesale Department will be conducted on the same Principles which, during the space of Half a Century, have acquired for his Predecessors and himself such a liberal Share of Public Patronage.

W. F. having been fortunate in his Purchases, previous to the late Advance in Colonia Produce, is enabled to supply his Friends on equal, if not on more advantageous Terms than any House, either in London or Liverpool.

W. F. has also on hand a Stock of Petersburgh Yellow Candle Tallow, and of Kent and Sussex HOPS, purchased previously to the late Advances in these same Articles.

Leeds, Dec. 1st, 1837.

LONDON AND PARISIAN FASHIONS.

Mion Mouse, top of Briggate, Leeds. EMPORIUM FOR SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS AND KERSEYMERES,

GENOA SILK VELVETS, RICHLY-FIGURED FRENCH SATINS, SILK, &c. JOSEPH, Tailor, Wholesale and Retail Draper, and General Out-Fitter to China and all Parts of the Globe.

B. J. begs to tender his sincere Acknowledgments to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, of Yorkshire and the adjacent Counties, for the very liberal and extensive Patronage his Establishment has received; and he begs also to inform them that, owing to the severe and unprecedented Pressure on the Money Market, which obliged Manufacturers to submit to unheard of Sacrifices in the Sale of their Goods, that Market, which obliged Manufacturers to submit to unheard of Sacrinces in the Sale of their Goods for Cash they might meet Obligations incurred during Prosperity, he has been enabled to purchase Goods for Cash at Prices wholly unparalleled, and he is determined his valuable and extensive Connection shall enjoy the Advantages which he has been enabled to reap, through having the Ability to purchase Goods from Persons who have been obliged to dispose of them at unremunerating Prices,—he solicits the Favour of an Inspection, and he is confident it will be found that he makes no Assertion without Foundation, and no Profession but what may be realized at his Establishment.

The Proprietor takes the Liberty of drawing the Attention of those Gentlemen, who have hitherto found The Proprietor takes the laberty of drawing the Attention of those Gentlemen, who have attented being it necessary to pay extravagantly high Prices for their Clothing, to the annexed List of Prices, and which he guarantees to be of the best West of England and Saxony CLOTHS, wool-dwed, and warranted not to spot, of any Colour: as stylish in make, as tasteful and talented in cut, and as good in quality, as any bearing the names of the most expensive and fashionable Houses of the West End of the Metropolis, and at less than one-third of their Charge.

B. JOSEPH'S LIST OF PRICES, FOR CASH PAYMENTS ONLY Gentlemen's Clothing made to order in the most fushionable and elegant Style.

COATS. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. £. s. d. Gentlemen's Fine Dress Coats, from 1 12 0 Do. Kerseymere (of any Colour) 0 15 0 Saxony Do. 2 2 0 Do. best manufactured 0 19 0 Imperial Do 2 8 0 Kerseymere Gaiters. 0 7 6 Extra Imperial Do. best quality manufactured _______ 2 12 0
 Superfine Frock coats, or Surtouts, with Silk Pacings
 1 45 0

 Saxony Do.
 2 6 0

 Imperial Do
 2 12 0

 Extra Imperial Do., the best Quality manufactured
 2 16 0
 Very best Do... 2 8 0
Fine Cloth Great Coats (of any Colour) 2 2 0
Superfine Do. (double milled) ... 2 15
Mackintosh and Co.'s Patent Waterproof
Great Coats, made to Measure 1 12 0
Large Size extra. Large Size extra. TROWSERS. Buckskin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's New
Principle of Cutting, especially recommended to Sporting Gentlemen 1 1 0
Kerseymere Trowsers, from 0 15 0
Fine Quality Do 1 0 0
Very Best 1 4 0 CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

Do. Cloth Do. from 0 11 6 Buckskin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's New
Principle of Cutting, especially recommended to Sporting Gentlemen 1 1 0
Kerseymere Trowsers, from 0 15 0
Fine Quality Do 1 0 0
Very Best 1 4 0
BREECHES.
Gentlemen's Cotton Cord Breeches 0 8 0
Do. Woollen Cord 0 14 0 Do. superior Quality, nearly braided 1 1 2 0

CONTRACTS by the Year, originally introduced by B. J., and having gained him such unequalled Fame, his Prices being the Lowest ever offered, he still recommends it to every Gentleman to whom Fushion, Economy, and Regularity, are an Object.

These will be found of that Character which has raised B. J.'s Establishment to such Eminence in the Estimation of the highest Circles, where nothing short of easy Gentlemanly Elegance could be

Fashen, Economy, and Regularity, are an Object.

SECOND QUALITY.--Two Suits of Superfine Clothes, any Colour, £6. 10s., Three Ditto Ditto, £9. 10s.; Four Ditto, Ditto, £12. 10.

BEST QUALITY.--Two Suits of West of England Wool Dyed, £7. 16s., the best Quality that can be made; Three Ditto, Ditto, £10. 10s.; Four Ditto Ditto, £14.

Each Suit to be returned on the Receipt of its Successor allowed Two Suits in Wear during the whole-

Gentlemen Contracting for three or more Suits are allowed Two Suits in Wear during the whole-The largest and most extensive Stock of Mackintosh and Co's. Patent Waterproof Clouks, Capes,

N.B. A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE AT FIVE HOURS NOTICE.

MINERAL TERRA METALLIC, For Filling Decayed Teeth, without Heat, Pain, or Pressure; and Incorrodible Minera Teeth fixed without giving the least Pain, or shewing any fastening whatever.

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND WAKEFIELD.

MR. ESKELL,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OF NO. 121, PARK-ROW, LEEDS, RESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional Visit to Bradford and Wakefield, and for the better Accommodation of his Friends, has made Arrangements to attend those Places, and may be consulted in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further Notice:—

Every Wednesday and Thursday, at Mrs. Brigg's, Well-Street, Bradford; every Friday, at M. Haslegrave's, Seedsman, next to the Theatre, Westgate, Wakefield; and every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, at his Residence, 121, Park-Row, Leeds.

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH,

From One to a complete Set, which are not only Indestructible, but also incapable of Discolouration.

Amongst the advantages of Mr. Eskell's System, one of the principal is, that it confers the powers of the most distinct Articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance, but when to it is added the capability of biting the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it

gives the appearance of juvenility to countenances otherwise of an aged appearance.

Mr. Eskell wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Artificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental; his principle is quite different from any other,

it conduces to both beauty and comfort.

A new Description of Mineral Teeth that closely resembles nature; these Mineral Teeth eminently possess every superiority that can be desired over the various substances offered to the public for similar purposes; their colour is unchangeable, and they may be had in every gradation of shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy the Mineral Teeth will be found highly

advantageous to the wearer, as in durability.

Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth is liable, according to the principles laid down by the most eminent medical men, convinced that so important a condition as personal appearance cannot fail of being interesting.

Scaling the Teeth.—This operation when performed by a skillful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and in the contract of the co

is effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free the breath from any displeasant odour; this operation should take place occasionally.

*Cauterizing the Teeth.—The operation is had recourse to upon the first symptoms of decay, in order to arrest the progress of disease, and which, provided it be done in due time, prevents that acute pain followed.

arrest the progress of disease, and which, provided it be done in due time, prevents that acute pain followed by ultimate extraction.

Filling the Vacuum of Decayed Teeth.—This process, simple in itself and easy to endure, preserves the enamel of the Teeth in their primitive state, and entirely prevents any portion of ailment or foul air from entering the cavities—the general source of offensive effluvia.

Separating of the Teeth.—The Teeth, from want of proper attention, are apt in most persons to close and connect themselves with each other, which is generally the chief cause of decay; in such cases it is particularly advisable to separate them. Great care is required in this operation.

Fastening Loose Teeth.—Mr. E. during his course of study has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say, has proved successful to the full extent of his expectations.

Regulating the Teeth.—It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the

other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the mouth; under such circumstances they require regulating, which greatly adds to the agreeable appearance of the countenance, in the laugh, and gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a well-regulated set of Teeth are so generally acknowledged and admired, that to offer further observation on this head.

would be superfluous.

Fixing one or more Teeth.—The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discern the artificial from the natural, without wire spring or showing any fastening whatever.

Extraction of the Root or the Fangs of the Teeth.—Although this operation is often dreaded by the afflicted, from the facility which characterizes the performance of his operation, Mr. E. has been most successful in removing all fearful apprehensions.

Fixing complete Sets of Teeth.—Complete sets by the assistance of a new invented spring, which operates with the action of the jaws, in mastication, &c. will be found, in every respect amply competent to supply the place of their predecessors.

Attendance from Ten till Four, at Mr. Brigg's, Well-Street, Bratford, every Wednesday and

most intelligible indications that the people are alive and alert, as well as aroused and

perceive that they have fully reached the which, as our reporter observes, "might like eagerness, the movements of those to guided to a more rational and benevolent our columns been so completely filled with whom they conceive their selves indebted conclusion, and the issue was a petition,

for the infliction, or continuance, of their that the present Factory Law may not be

On Wednesday, another section of the Leeds detected and defeated, since the publisecret and sinister attempts to rob the toiling Poor Law meeting, at Bradford, would have them. little Factory-slave of the very partial and taken away all the "Humanity Mongers" imperfect protection against actual murder from Leeds, made another attempt to rally which is afforded to it by the present Factory their discomfited forces on behalf of their Calverley brethren. The greatest care was It will be in the recollection of all our taken to keep the place of meeting secret readers that, on the 9th of November last, from all but the "initiated.' Still however cember 14th, 1837, a great public meeting, on this question, it became known to many whose interests was holden in the Court House, Leeds, were deeply concerned in the promised delicalled by a few overlookers, we have no berations, and who therefore determined to doubt, at the instance of their employers, render their best assistance in the council. doubt, at the instance of their employers, the mill-owners', for the purpose of Petitioning for an Eleven Hours' Bill, and for taking children into the mills at eight years of age. They will remember how the people of Leeds and its vicinity en masse, and those of Bradford Halifay Huddersfield Manchesof Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Manchester, Ashton, and every other considerable manufacturing district, by their delegates, met this fell proposition, and at once annihilated it by the fiat of their determination to stick enables them effectively to meet an unexpeted enemy, to whatever point the attack by the present protection for children under thirteen years of age, and to sanction no infliction of more than ten hours daily labour on those above. Thus folled in their purpose to give something like a colour of public sanction to their in bolical designs, a private meeting was holden shortly afterwards, by the creatures of Moloch, in some corner of the village called Moloch, in some corner of the village called they already feel their strength and know Calverley. At this colloquy of spirits from their consequence is manifested by the the nether regions, with their "associates enthusiasm with which the concluding resomeet and fell," it was determined to do lation was carried, at the Dewsbury Anti-

the effect of the deadly wound which the pag monstrous production of avarice and cruelty For proof that the men of Yorkshire are had received at the public meeting, in the not ignorant of the position in which they Court House, by getting up secret meetings, stand—that they know their wrongs and can trace them to their proper source—that they though they had emanated from the general are capable of estimating their own value voice of the operative classes, praying for and importance in society, and appreciating an Eleven Hours' Bill. Certain resolutions rightly the absurd distinctions arising out of were adopted and recommended to their adventitious circumstances, we refer to the brethren in iniquity, throughout the Factory several speeches at the Bradford meeting, districts, for adoption, the gist of which was reported in our fifth page and particularly that an act should be sought for imposing to that of Mr. JOHN DOUTHWAITE, a eleven hours daily toil on all children working man; a speech replete with sterling between nine and thirteen, and twelve and a eloquence and manly feeling. And yet such half hours, on all above thirteen, with an as he are the men whom our patriotic, extra hour every day, for four months if liberal, In-Tories, conjoin with their partners necessary, to make up the time lost by any in political delinquency, the Out-Tories, in damage to the machinery. So secretly was declaring to be well enough taught to pay this diabolical plot against the lives and taxes and obey the laws, but far too ignohappiness of "England's hope and glory" rant to exercise any power or influence hatched by its sanguinary projectors, that not a whisper of it became known till some those laws, by whose operation their lives, weeks afterwards, when the resolutions were their labour, and their property are conadvertised in the Leeds Mercury. For tinually sported with.

some time we were surprised how this extraordinary secreey had been kept up, inasmuch as the resolutions stated the meeting tual power and moral force, possessed by to have been one of operatives. We have such men as Douthwaite, among the politi-however obtained some little information cally proscribed, that we see such desperate which accounts for it very satisfactorily; exertions now making by the most corrupt and which proves that the devil can try to of all Factions to cover the corruptions of keep his own counsel though he cannot their supporters with the mantle of secrecy. always succeed. We hear of a mill pro-prietor having drawn up one of these cuckoo note of Ballot! Ballot! Ballot? precious resolutions with his own hand, Simply because the toiling bees in the hive of his ordering one of his bond slaves to go of society are growing wise-because they down to the meeting and propose it, while are finding out that while they work for all he went disguised as a working man, to the honey, the drones devour it. But in this, to second it. We hear of another mill too, the hypocritical In-Tory plunderers proprietor, of the same firm and family, have reckoned without their host. The also condescending to mingle for a brief meeting at Sheffield, reported in our fifth period, with "the greasy rogues" whose page, evinces beautifully, that even on this bones and sinews, form his wealth, that he subject, which has been so much mystified Jon. Shackleton —and that a Subscription might support the "resolution" to enhance and sophisticated, the eyes of the people their bondage and render it eternal. Thus are open. They see that the Ballot without were the infernal resolutions concocted; Universal Suffrage would be to them an and thus was the " meeting of operatives" injury and not a good-that it would rivet constituted. And this monstrous villany the chains of political thraldom which was to have been palmed upon the public, already hang round their necks, while at the the legislature, and the sovereign, as the same time it placed manacles upon their deliberate opinion and resolution of the hands.

Factory Operatives! As a reason why On all these several occasions the high their innocent and helpless babes should be tone and independent bearing of the subjected to an amount of misery, too great people, the real patriots; out of doors, confor human sufferance!!! Let no one suppose that we talk here at random. We phrases, cautions feelers, and timid steps of names, and, unless they put away at least, some portion of the revision of the would-be leaders of the movement party, and the would-be leaders of the movement party, and the would-be leaders of the movement party, and mouth-pieces of the people in the House this Day. yet drag them forth to the ignominy of of Commons, are beseeching and imploring public cognizance, and gibbet them before that above all, and before all, the Ballot the world. There shall be no tricks of this may be given to the ten pounders, the peovile description, played off within the ple are crying "Ballot us no Ballot fill we knowledge of the Northern Star, without have that which the Ballot is to protect." obtaining at least some portion of the While they, in the House of Commons are notoriety, to which they are entitled. And scrambling to get money from idle pension-

let not the villains, who can condescend to ers, that they may bestow it upon mischievacts like these, reckon too freely on their ous Commissioners, as children chuck a secrecy. Our means of information are ball from hand to hand, till every one has more extensive than many of them are had it, the people out-of-doors are desiring aware, and we deem it our high privilege, that their grievances may be redressed—that as well as our imperative duty, to combine their food may be increased, and their at once the argus and the cerberus in our clothing bettered, and their wages made character, as guardians of the rights of higher. And as the first step towards the accomplishment of this object, they The Calverley plot, having gone off without explosion, was followed upon Saturday evening last, by Mr. Wrigglesworth, the Eleven Hours' Champion, who immortalized his ence on the making of those laws by which name, at the Leeds meeting, on the 9th the distribution of the wealth which they Nov., by asserting that a child eleven years create is effected. They ask nothing more of age, was as well able to endure eleven than this, and they will be content with are alive and alert, as well as aroused and hours' daily labour as a man. This nothing less. They know that this right, determined—that they are as little to be creature who so ill becomes the form of had they possessed it many years ago, would overreached by the exercise of cunning as to be overawed by the display of force. with him to the Saddle Inn, to form "a tion of many wrongs which have for ever to be overawed by the display of force. with him to the Saddle Inn, to form "a tion of many wrongs which have for ever meeting of the Leeds operatives concerned tarnished the honour of the British name, England has gone by. John Bull will in Factories" to express to Parliament their and disgraced the annals of humanity. humble desire to be permitted to indulge in They know that had this right been holden the innocent amusement of child murder. by the great mass of the people in this To give a colour of publicity to the affair, country four years ago, that most glaring a six lines paragraph was inserted at the piece of robbery and inhumanity, the Negro bottom of a column, in the Leeds Mercury, Apprenticeship Law, could never have been enacted. Twenty millions of British money point where they may say, with truth and have been placed in the insignificant corner could never have been given to the most which it occupies for the purpose of escap-ing observation." It was observed, how-lege of making the lash state of the poor We've born: he who bears more is none." ever, MR. WRIGGLESWORTH and his African worse then his first. A meet-When men have been made, for a length of three friends, were met by a number of ing on this subject was holden in Leeds on time, to feel all the horrors, and smart other friends, Flax Spinners, &c; amongst Thursday, a slight report of which will be under the multiplied wrongs, of oppression, whom was one of the Editors of the Northern ound in our fourth page. We would most they learn naturally to watch, with lynx Star. Their deliberations were kindly gladly have given more space to it had not

anterior matter. On the whole, this has been a week full sufferings. This may perhaps account for altered, except by the enaction of an of hopeful promise, and we have only to bid the people go on, peacefully, but determinedly, to persist in the demanding of cation of our last number, two different walkers in darkness, supposing that the great their rights, and they shall speedily obtain

> NEGRO SLAVERY. A T a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHA-BITANTS of the BOROUGH of LEEDS, convened by the WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR, and held in the Music-Hall, ou Thursday, De-

THOMAS WILLIAM TOTTIE, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair.
The following Resolutions were ununimous

adopted: — Moved by Rev. THOMAS SCALES;

merciful provision of the ip; favour of the Negroes; and a systek, and to successful attempt, in bye-laws, framed in the Colonial Legislatures, and executed by partial and inefficient Magistrates, to deprive them of necessary inefficient Magistrates, to deprive them of necessary food, to extort from them an undue and excessive amount of unrequited labour, and to harass them by severe and brutal punishments, calculated either prematurely to wear them out, or to goad them out to desperation; that this Meeting, therefore, is compelled to denounce the conduct of the Planters in general, as a positive and insufferable violation of what might be done towards counteracting Poor Law Meeting reported in our third he solemn compact into which they entered, as in-sulting to the British Nation, as it is injurious to the objects of their humane interposition, and entitling the Nation to demand the immediate release

of the Apprentices from their bondage, and their actual admission to the constitutional rights and privileges of Freemen.

Moved by Rev. J. E. GILES;

Seconded by Mr. H. RICHARDSON; That, as the evidence of these evils in the Colonies salready abundant and notorious, and rests not on vague rumours—on extreme and isolated cases or the exaggerated statements of interested parties or the exaggerated statements of interested parties, but has been supplied from authentic sources, and is found in official documents, this Meeting would deprecate the appointment of an Purliamentary Committee of Inquiry, as in itself unnecessary, and in its tendency most injurious, leading to delay and disappointment; but would call upon the Legislature to take the most obvious and only adequate course for redressing the Wrongs of the Negroes, by terminating the Apprenticeship of the Prædial or Field Slaves, and securing to them the Blessings of Freedom, on or before the 1st August, 1838, the Day already auguinted by Law for the Liberation of Day already appointed by Law for the Liberation of the Non-Prædial or Domestic Slaves.

the Non-Predict of Domestic Slaves.

Moved by George Walles, Esq.;
Seconded by Rev. John Elv;
That Petitions to Parliament, founded on these resolutions, be adopted by this Meeting, submitted for Signature to the Inhabitants of the Borough; and forwarded for presentation to the House of Lords by Lord Brougham; and to the House of Commons by the Representatives of this Borough; and that they and the Members for the West Riding be respectfully requested to support the prayer of the

Moved by Mr. Alderman CLAPHAM; Seconded by Rev. S. Woon; That the following Gentlemen be a Committee for carrying out the intentions of this Meeting, with power to add to their number:—recige Wailes, Rev. W. Vevers, Rev. J. E. Giks, Joseph Kaye, Wm. Slade, N. P. Simes, Rev. The cales, Rev. James Rawson, Robt. Jow Sergeant, J.S. Lister, Wm. West, Th Christopher Dove, Samuel Priest Richardson, Rev. W. Hudswell, opened to meet the Expenses of petitioning, printing, and in aid of the Negro Emancipation, &c., and that the Committee be requested to promote such scription without delay.

Moved by Mr. Alderman SCARTA; Seconded by Rev. W. L. THORN That a Copy of the Resolutions and Petitions be advertised, and printed, and forwarded to such Places as the Committee may deem necessary for the Purpose of drawing Attention to the present deplorable Condition of the Population of the Colonies, and of exciting to active co-operation in

Moved by Mr. J. S. Barlow;
Seconded by Mr. B. Goodman;
That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the
Worshipful the Mayor, for his obliging readiness in this Day.

N. B. Copies of the Petitions will be left for Signatures at the Four Leeds Newspaper Offices,

Borough of Leeds, Shewether,—That your Petitioners address your

Proposed by Mr. BROADHEAD, Seconded by Mr. RAWNSLEY. 7. That the Cordial Thanks of this Meeting and at the Commercial Buildings.

PETITION

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the Borough of Leeds,

Sugmether—That your Patition and descriptions.

The Political Thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and are hereby given, to Mr. Alderman Goodman, for his promptitude in calling this Meeting, and his ability in presiding at it; and also, that the Meeting tenders its acknowledgments to Mr. Councillor Derham, and Mr. Councillor Dickinson, for their attendance on this occasion. GEORGE GOODMAN, Chairman.

Honourable Honse under strong emotions of surprise and regret on learning, from indubitable testimony, that the exil of Slavery, which was ostensibly abolished by the Imperial Act of 1833, still exists in the British Colonies;—and that, after all the humane and persevering efforts of the Friends of the Negro Race,—all the Statutes of the British Legislature framed avowedly in their behalf,—and notwithstanding the payment of the exorbitant sum of Twenty Millions to purchase their Redemption, that injured and unhappy race is still doomed to a galling and vexatious yoke of servitude altogether incompatible with their rights as men, and their rank as subjects of the Crown of these Realms.

That the West India Proprietors, setting up an unnatural and revolting claim to a right of property in their fellow men, have already received their compensation, every engagement made with them having been scrupulously fulfilled to the letter;—but that on their part there have been a criminal infraction of almost every equitable or merciful provision contained in the Imperial Act for the protection and benefit of the Slaves, and a systematic, fraudulent, and too successful attempt in bye-laws framed in Colonial Legislatures, and executed by partial and inefficient Magistrates, to deprive them of necessary food;—to extort from them an undue and excessive amount of mirequited libour;—and to harrass them by severe and brutul punishments, calculated either prematurely to wear them out, or to goad them on to desperation; that your Petitioners, looking calmly and dispassionately at these notorions and aggravated delinquencies, are constrained to pronounce the conduct of the Planters in general, a positive and insufferable violation of the compact into which they entered, as insulting to the British Nation, as it is cruel and injurious to the objects of

Honourable Honse under strong emotions of surprise

into which they entered, as insulting to the British Nation, as it is cruel and injurious to the objects of their humane interposition, and entitling the Nation to demand the instant release of the aggrieved Apprentices from their yoke of Bondage, and their actual admission to the Rights and Privileges of

That as the evidence of the evils adduced is already abundant and apparent, and rests not on vague rumours, on extreme and isolated cases, or exaggerated statements of interested parties, but has been supplied from authentic sources, and is found in official documents already before your Honourable House, your Petitioners would carnestly deprecate the appointment of any Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry, as in itself unnecessary, and in its tendency most injurious, leading to delay and disappointed in a case where delay may be death to many of the sufferers, and where disappointment may awaken only resentment and revenge in those who survive their accumulated wrongs. That as the evidence of the evils adduced i

who survive their accumulated wrongs. That should proof be demanded of the policy and safety of any measure which goes to the full and immediate Abolition of Slavery, your Petitioners refer with pleasure and confidence to the Islands of Antigua and Bermuda, where they declined to adopt Antiqua and Bermuda, where they declined to adopt the Apprenticeship system, and at once gave Freedom to the Slaves, not only without danger and mischief, but to the mutual benefit of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer, and to the growing prosperity of Gentlemen's Petersham Great Coats (double of the Master and Labourer).

those Islands.

Your Petitioners therefore stimulated to urge this Your Petitioners therefore stimulated to urge this Appeal, by the flagrant violation of a compact which was so solemnly made, and so dearly purchased;—resting their claim to be heard on the eternal principles of right and justice;—fortified by a reference to the spirit and laws of our own free Constitution, as well as to the policy and advantages of the Measure which they recommend, and anxions for the character of the Nation, which suffers and is under a stain, so long as Slavery exists in any part of her Majesty's dominions;—would earnestly and respectfully call upon your Honourable House, to take the most obvious, and only adequate course for redressing the wrongs of the Negroes in our Colonies, and securing to them the enjoyment of Freedom, without any invidious and unnatural distinction between the two classes of domestic and lield Slaves,—by terminating the Apprenticeship distinction between the two classes of domestic and field Slaves,—by terminating the Apprenticeship system on or before the 1st of August, 1838—the day already appointed by law for the liberation of the Nonpredials.

And your Petitioners, &c.

SOCIALISM. AN NOT BY HIMSELF."

THE SOCIALISTS of Leeds beg to inform the THE SOCIALISTS of Leeds beg to inform the Public that, having engaged the Hall of the "Leeds Working Men's Association," situate in the Black Boy Entry, Top of Kirkgate, Leeds, they will Open the same as a SOCIAL INSTITUTION, on SUNDAY NEXT, on which occasion, Three LECTURES will be delivered by Mr. R. Buchanan, from Huddersfield.

To commence in the Morning at Half-past Ten in the Afternoon, at Half-past Two; and in the Evening at Half-past Six.

DISCUSSION AFTER EACH LECTURE INVITED,
N.B. The Entrance to the Room is situated in
the Black Boy Passage, Top of Kirkgate, Leeds,
Leeds, Dec. 14, 1837.

LETTER OF SIR WILLIAM MOLES-WORTH.

A T a very numerous and highly respectable MEETING of the Burgesses of the South Ward, held on Thursday Evening, Dec. 14th, in the Large Room of the House of Mr. Frances, the Victoria Inn, Meadow Lane—Mr. Alderman Goodman in the Chair—for the purpose of taking into consideration the recommendation contained in into consideration the recommendation contained in the letter of Sir William Molesworth to the Electors of Leeds,-the fellowing Resolutions were unani

mously adopted:

Proposed by Mr. CRAVEN.

Seconded by Mr. Councillor DERHAM.

1st.—That it has been admitted by the most enlightened Statesmen, that the House of Commons hould be Representation and not Nomination, and that the Reform Bill was passed for securing that desirable Object, but that it is found insufficient

without an Extension of the Suffrage.

Proposed by Mr. Anderton,
Seconded by Mr. Coldbeck,
2d.—That the Vote by Ballot is essential to the due Exercise of that Right which the Reform Bill gave to the Constituencies of the United Kingdom, and that if adopted, would prevent a Repetition of that most flagrant Injustice to the People, which secret and open Bribery, and Corruption, thereby tendering the Elective Franchise, in a vast number of

Instances, a Fraud upon the People, and subversive of the Principles of sound Morality.

Proposed by Mr. Counicilor Dickinson.
Seconded by Mr. Humphrey Boyle. 3rd.—That although under peculiar Circumstances there have been from the Year 1829 frequent new Parliaments, yet the period by the present Laws, for which the Representatives are elected being seven Years, and viewing with Feelings of dread the State to which this Country was

dread the State to which this Country was brought by Parliaments so elected, we consider that, under any Circumstances, we should not delegate to any one the Protection of our Rights and Liberties for so long a period, and that such Rights and Liberties cannot be better secured than by shortening the duration of Parliaments.

Proposed by Mr. Councillor Derham, Seconded by Mr. John Broadhead,

4th.—That we view the Conduct of Sir W. Molesworth in the present Parliament as highly praiseworthy for the bold, manly, energetic, and liberty-breathing Sentiments expressed in his Letter (of the 28th Nov.) to his Constituents in this Borough, and we tender him our warmest Thanks.

Proposed by Mr. Grimshaw.

Borough, and we tender him our warmest Thanks.

Proposed by Mr. GRIMSHAW.
Seconded by Mr. KIRK,

5th, That a Copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to E. Baines, Esq., M.P., and Sir. Wm.
Molesworth, Bart. M.P., and that if it be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

Proposed by Mr. Collett,
Seconded by Mr. Jackson,

6th, That these Resolutions be Advertised in all the Leads Newspapers.

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LEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.—Notice is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions o. the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Robert is hereby given, that the next General Quarter Sessions o. the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esq., Recorder of the said Borough, at the Court House, in Leeds, on Thursday, the Twenty-eighth Day of December, 1837, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; at which time and place

"... The method he has adopted to convey his o'Clock in the Forenoon; at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police, Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizances and have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett and others, having business at the said Sessions arethe whole treatise seems to be intended as a required to attend.

And Notice is hereby also given, that Entries of all intended Motions or Applications relative to the Maintenance of any illegitimate Child or Children, must be with the Clerk of the Peace some days prior

tions in Bastardy. And that all Proceedings under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of

ons.

JAMES RICHARDSON,

Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 14th Nov. 1837.

WHEREAS a Fiat in Bankruptcy is awarded and issued against JOSEPH HIRST, of Gomersall, in the County of York, Wool Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Com-missioners in the said Fiat named and authorized, or the major part of them, on the Sixth and Twenty Ninth Days of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of each of the said Days, at the Court House, in Leeds, in the County of York, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects: when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the first Sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Selected from the best English Authors, and so arMessrs. Makinson & Saunders, Middle Temple, ranged as to accord with the progressive Lessons in London; or to Mr. FODEN, Solicitor, in Leeds either or both of the foregoing Warks.—By Wil-

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"9, Elizabeth-Place, Balls' Bond, Oct. 28, 1837.

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JOHN HALL,

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ROBERT SALMON

"I I showed

And we do severally and respectively make these our solemn declarations, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of his late Majesty, William the IVth. intituled an Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled an Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations, taken and made in various departments of the state, and to

substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

In virtue of the said Act we have respectively at-

In virtue of the said IOHN HALL, and seched our names.

Declared by the said JOHN HALL, and ROBERT SALMON, before me, one of the Justices of the Peace for the City of London, this 31st day of August, 1837.

THOMAS KELLY. MAYOR.

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Cancer and Venereal.

Cancer and Venereal.

Cancers extracted without cutting. The Cancer, dreadful to behold, spreading its branches around its victim at once sapping the Constitution and vigour of life, is surely but slowly consuming its sufferer, and bringing down its object to an untimely grave. Several have been the cases he has cured, although given up by others of more supposed merit.

DR BIRD'S RED PILLS. ilic. How often the infatuated youth temselves into that vortex of forbidden nd excess, from which the sufferer scarceretrieve his past misfourtunes by any plan he may adopt, or any medical treatment he may expect to meet with. It is to these, in particular, need. Many persons have received that benefit which they so eagerly sought after, and have lived

Mary Marshall, aged 75 years, mother of Mr. J. Marshall, No. 7, St. Peter's-square. "The 25th of last September, I fell and dislocated my hip. I uncompounding) I discovered the medicine so compounded by them to be different in its nature and effects, to the Medicine in the late Mr. Moat's time.

That the Medicine now compounded by me, in length I applied to Dr. Bird, and I received a perfect ure. I enjoy both good health, and am well account of the medicine are the original and the property of the medicine and the medicine and the property of the medicine and the medici

MARY MARSHALL, St. Peter's Square. And we do severally and respectively make these

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Some unprincipled persons having attempted to impose upon the public by pretending to prepare and sell the obtoinal Morison's Pills, ear compounded by the late Mr. Moat, at the same time industriously spreading a report of my death, I beg leave, while giving under my hand this decisive proof of my being alive to call the attention of your readers to the following letter addressed to me by the said Mr. Moat, and by him simultaneously published in all the principal newspapers, and also in the Medical Dissenter, vol. 2, page 225, and Morisoniana, vol. 1, page 411, during his life time.

From this it will appear, that that gentleman, sefar from pretending to have been the Original In-

far from pretending to have been the Original Infortuitous meeting with me, and to my having then recommended him to make trial of my curative system, he owed his recovery from an inveterate and

This, I doubt not, will be a sufficient answer t This, I doubt not, will be a sufficient answer to those who pretend to derive their knowledge of the mode of preparing my medicines from Mr. Moat; and I will only add, that such as they were originally prepared by me, three years before I became acquaited with Mr. Moat, and such as he took them on my recommendation, they are now prepared and sold under my direction, at this my establishment.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant

JAMES MORISON, The Hygeist. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, London, October 30th, 1837.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. MOAT, of Devenort, to Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, London. Exeter, No. 1, Hill's-Court, July 10th, 1828.

SIR,—"There is," as says our immortal bard, "a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the dood, leads on to fortune:" so, in one of those for-"a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune:" so, in one of those fortuitous, or apparently accidental circumstances in the life of all whose history is worthy of recording, there are none who are capable of the least reflection, who will not acknowledge that in some period of their lives, they can clearly feel and recollect that they have been influenced by events so contrary to all human foresight or calculation, that they are compelled to admit that nothing but a supernatural direction of secondary causes could have produced such unlooked-for effects; and which if duly appreciated, and acted upon with appropriate gratefulness and sircumspection, would not only have "led," but driven them "to fortune," or some great good. I believe there are very few who have not had cause to lament the rejection of this divine direction, at least once in their lives; and that there are many who have had frequent repetitions of these supernatural drags, as though the divine angler was determined to hook his favourites at last. Impressed with this conviction on my mind, and confirmed by the observations and incidents in the lives of others, who are almost universally admitting that they have let slip many favourable opportunities of probable success, which had escaped them through their own neglinears or undervaluing: I am led to consider the

sons of men.

I, like nine-tenths of my fellow sojourners on I, like nine-tenths of my fellow sojourners on earth, whether from inheritance, inattention in childhood, carelessness in youth, negligence in manhood, maltreatment of the faculty in every stage of life, or, more generally, from a combination of all these causes together, have laboured up the weary hill of life, with an ever ailing, weakly, spare frame, which in every stage (to the appearance of all around me), wore the close approach of a consumption, which I was tied to believe there was no cure, and which could only be warded off, or protracted to the short period of a few years, by the extreme of care, and abstinence from every excess, of the usual to the short period of a few years, by the extreme of care, and abstinence from every excess, of the usual indulgencies and enjoyments of life. By a parsimonious adherence to this imperious necessity, I have, however, spun out my existence to this advanced period, much beyond my early expectation—nevei seriously ill, but always looking for that attack which, from the loss of six children (from the age of mine to twenty-one years) in consumptions, assured me was to be my fate. Time has driven me beyond the usual period of that mode of exit. I have found that my old system of attack upon the lungs

delivered in the Social Institution, Salford, in Answer to a Lecture by the Rev. J. R. Beard, Institution, Minister, of Manchester. By C. J. Haslam. Price One Penny.

CONSTITUTIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF ALL CLASSES OF ALL NATIONS, agreed to by Congress, held on the 10th of May, 1837. Price One Penny.

A CATE HISM ON CIRCUMSTANCES, or, the F. L. W. Stone of a Community. By the Rev. J. Price One Penny.

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EY, with a Sketch of all his published w. ... Price Two-pence.

The SOCIAL BIBLE, being an Outline of the Rational System of Society, founded on demonstrable facts, developing the Constitution and Laws of Human Nature. By Robert Owen. Price Two-pence.

COMPETITION IN PERIL; or the present position of the Owenites, or Rationalists considered together with Miss Martineau's Account of Communities in America. By Samuel Bower. Price One-penny.

COMMUNITY, a DRAMA, by the Rev. Joseph Marriott. Price Four-pence.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY, bring an outline of the sense was with the first dose of five pills of the insuring into your theory, and the sense was with the first dose of five pills of the insuring in America. By Samuel Bower. Price Ton-pency.

LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY. the snews gave way with the first dose of five pills of No. 1; the second dose of the same number completely removed the contraction in the arm, and every sympton of pain in the side? and the repetion of from five to ten pills, alternately, of Nos. 1 and 2, for ten days, gave me the useful action of my thumb and three fingers; and the daily improvement in the wounded fore finger, gave me full assur ance that the necessary perseverance in the daily dose would effect a certain and perfect cure. Determined to put your (what I conceived) bold assertion of "a continual purgation being not only not injurious, but highly beneficial to the inner coats of the intestines," to the test of an uninterupted continu-ance of the dose; I have now been under their operation thirty days, by which I am come to the lear and full conviction, that you are perfectly orne out in your assertion; if I may be allowed to udge from my own case, and in drawing my comwhat, thank God, and the blessings of your intro-duction, I now am. From the general debility of my frame, tender bowels, bad digestion, and con-stant bilious affection, attended with hard phlegmy expectoration, headache, dimness of sight, and difficulty of speaking, with a husky cough; I have ever laboured under the deprivation of receiving that and which is so very necessary in the forwarding of the digestion of animal food, and the regular supply and purification of the stream of life. Likes and dislikes to particular ailments; voracity Likes and dislikes to particular ailments; voracity of appetite, and no appetite, have been my constant attendants, but from irregular digestion, productive of no nourishment; whilst the continual attack of acrimonious bile was kept under by the constant use of magnesia, with which the bile was temporally neutralized, and carried off with griping lodgments recent acquirement. The treatment adopted is at heavy found to be consulted in the consultation of the General Health of both Sexes in every Stage of this most distressing afflication, whether of a long protracted date, or of a more recent acquirement. The treatment adopted is at neutralized, and carried off with griping lodgments in the bowels: thus, then, was the real state of my frame, up to the period when kind Providence directed me to your presence; I am now, and I attest it before God, and all the world, free from any sensation, or idea of alling in every sense of the word: is the speedy disappearance under his treatment my breath is free as air itself: I can read aloud for two hours without fatigue; my sleep is sound; my

N. B. The delicate female under the most distion, or idea of ailing in every sense of the word: two hours without fatigue; my sleeep is sound; my mind calm, and incapable of being ruffled even by the storms of life; my imnellects, mind, and spirits, buoyant and expansive; my palid and deep lined countenance has become comparatively plump, and tinged with the bloom of health; my dim which they so eagerly sought after, and have lived to bless the instrument of their good to the end of their. He does not offer it on speculative purposes, but from his own general experience of a number of years, in this large and populous town. cular desires of choice, taking all things in common, and unattended with fears of mixture, convinced that all that nature presents for the food of man is good, and lends each its portion for the benefit of his health; crude vegetables, or salads, saturated in vinegar (against which the supporters of the mucous membrane system, indeed the common feelings of mankind would decry as an abomination whilst under a strong regimen of purgation,) I find a nourishing relish of the highest zest; in short, I am become a new man, and feel that I am now only beginning to live: and how have I obtained this great gift?—simply by swallowing five or ten pills on going to bed; after which I have six hours sound sleep; awake in perfect calmness; have one and only sometimes two copious evacuations, in undis-turbed tranquility; take my two or three hours' sweet repose; rise to a hearty breakfast, at which I take my tea, coffee, or chocolate, with eggs, fish,

and of preventing sickness (which is still better than the cure) to the most robust or healthy; that the purification of the blood by vegetable purgatives is the only true desideratum in the medical art; and that the new fangled doctrine of the destruction of the mucous membrane of the intestines by excessive purgation, is an ignis-fatuus, of quackie invention; for if the rapid passage of an almost clear fluid could have this effect, what must be the consequence of hard and morbid matter forcing their way and scraping this mucous membrance at every consequence of hard and morbid matter forcing their way and scraping this mucous membrance at every stretch of their passage to a vent? This nucous membrane either is or is not an internal lining to the intestines, as in the mouth, the socket of the eye, &c.; if it is, as it must be, unless that portion of our frame is formed on principles different to every other, then must it possess all the powers of expansion and collapsion necessary to perform all its natural functions, and that which passess through its orifice with most ease that is, in a more or less fluid state, must be more or less destructive to the lining of this membrane; if it is not this inner lining of this membrane; if it is not this inner lining of the intestine, then it must be a fluid matter iming of the intestine, then it must be a fluid matter adhering to this very lining, and has a protection from friction to it; as in the manner of the fluid round the ball of the eye, the saliva of the mouth, &c., and which cannot be injured by the fluids produced by vegetable purgatives, and cannot be corroded by mineral medicines, spirituous liquors, or dry hard undigested substances passing through the intestines.

almost universally admitting that they have let slip many favourable opportunities of probable success, which had escaped them through their own negligence or undervaluing; I am led to consider the extraordinary circumstances which first drove me into your presence as the greatest blessing that has befallen me (as to concerns of this life) during my pilgramage on earth for the last 60 years of an unavailing search after that health and strength of body which I conceive to be the birthright of all the sons of men.

publications with a great deal of interest, and admire your strength of argument against the ignorance and mal-practices of the whole medical host, who have so long purloined, the public purse, and seat their myriads to their untimely graves; an egregious evil, which every family, in all what is termed civilized nations, has mourned over, but never, till now, saw the means of subduing: and ages yet to come (if such there are to be,) will bless the era when a Monison led them to the new and true light.

And am, Sir, rue light. And am, Sir,
Your ever grateful and obliged humble Servant,

THOMAS MOAT.

CAUTION. WHEREAS spurious imitations of my Medicines WHEREAS spurious imitations of my Medicines are tow in circulation, I, James Morison, the Hygeist, hereby give notice, that I am in no wise connected with the following Medicines purporting to be mine, and sold under the various names of "Dr. Morison's Pills," "The Hygeian Pills," "The Improved Vegetable Universal Pills," "The Original Merison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Most," "The Original Hygeian Vegetable Pills," &c. &c.

That my Medicines are prepared only at the British College of Health, Hamilton-place, King's Cross, and sold by the General Agents to the British College of Health, and their Sub-Agents, and that no Chemist or Druggist is authorised by me to dispose of the same.

to dispose of the same.

to dispose of the same.

None can be genuine without the words "Morison's
Universal Medicines" are engraved on the Government Stamp, in white letters upon a red ground.—
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand,

Oulton, Mr. Samuel Wildblood. Pontefract, Mr. Standish, Artist. Richmond, Mr. Norman, Grocer. Ripon, Mr. T. Vant. Tailor. Rotherham, Mrs. Wilson, Post Office. Reeth, Mr. Close. Sheffield, Mr. Stubbs, 90, West-street.

Ditto, Mr. Wigfall, Watson's Walk. Selby, Mr. Richardson, Draper. Settle, Mr. Hardacre. Sherborne, Misses V. and J. Johnson, Drapers. Skipton, Mr. Tasker, Printer. Sedburgh, Mr. Brunskill, Glazier, &c. Tadeaster, Mr. Hutchinsen, Schoolmaster.

Thorn, Mr. Mason, Post Office.
Wakefield, T. Nichols & Son, Printers, Northgate.
Wetherby, Mr. Hawkesworth, Bookseller.
York, Mr. Webb, London Coffee House, Feasegate. Be sure to ask for "Morison's Pills, of the British College of Health, King's Cross," and look to the Stamp. Beware of Imitations!

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE UNHAPPY.

WHEN an incessant application of talent and W experience are concentrated into one line of practice, a success must attend such application not to be found elsewhere. This has been fully evinced by the established reputation of Dr. JOHNSTON, of 54, Humber-Street, Old Southend, once humane and effective, has been found to be invariably attended by the most beneficial results. A gratifying proof of the superiority of the treatment observed by him in the eradication of this disease,

tressing circumstances will meet with that patient attention and friendly advice which the nature

attention and friendly advice which the nature of her situation may particularly require.

Dr. Johnston particularly cautions the public against a company of Quacks and Impostors, who have lately resided at Leeds, but have now left, and are visiting the towns of Huddersfield and Manchester, distributing bills and pamphlets to gull the Public. You may know him by his splendid watch guard, which he is in the habit of changing his name pledge). He is in the habit of changing his name in every town, in consequence of drawing in a in every town, in consequence of drawing in a young man and getting his acceptance on several accommodation bills, and the dark deeds of the said Quack will be brought forward at the next Tradesmen are particularly requested to Assizes. Trad beware of him.

Observe Dr. Johnston is not a travelling empiric, here to-day and gone to-morrow, he being a native of Hull, and his well-tried abilities have been proved for the last twenty years. And he will undertake to cure the Venereal Disease in a few days, or he will forfeit the fee.

THE ITCH CURED IN ONE HOUR. N. B. Attendance from Seven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Medicines carefully sent to any part meat or salads, with equal indifference, as nothing interferes with the operation; take exercise, or follow the avocations of the day with agility and perfect ease, take a hearty dinner of any thing or of the Kingdom. Letters, post-paid, (inclosing a remittance answered by return of Post.

Residence, 54, Old South End, Humber-Street, Hull,

for a total repeal, and to oppose by all lawful means the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act into the Dewsbury Union. The meeting was announced to take place at three o'clock, at which time an immense number of persons, principally operatives, had assembled. On Mr. O'Connor's arrival, the Cloth Hall was crowded to excess, and many hundreds of persons were obliged to remain outside, who could not be admitted within the halls. Mr. O'Connor was received with a loud and enthusiastic cheer, which was echoed for some time by those outside of the hall. Mr. Todd, a wine and spirit merchant, was called to the chair. He said he felt highly honoured by the confidence and esteem they had shown towards him in calling him to preside over the meeting, for he had no doubt that originating as it did with the working classes of Dewsbury, it would be conducted with the strictest propriety, and would reflect upon them the highest credit. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the time was not far distant when the most timid would be ashamed of those cowardly fears (cheers.) which now prevent them from advocating the right of every man, untainted by crime, to have a voice in the choosing of representatives to Parliament. (Hear, He trusted that their conduct would convey a severe reproof to others who, from less timid hut more slavish motives, wished to deprive them of their inalienable rights. So far as my own sentiments are concerned, I hesitate not to say that every year, you are deprived of this privilege, is to you a year of oppression. (Loud cheers.) The Chairman then read the kill calling the meeting, and Mr. Breoke

series and the process was objected to seems of the process of the

Mr. Rhodes rose to second the motion. He said many of them were aware of the interest he had taken in the subject under discussion, for he had not only opposed the introduction of the new Poor Law into this part of the country, but he had also opposed its intoduction into other parts of the kingdom. On former occasions he had stated his objections to this law, and yet they were nothing abated; but strengthened and confirmed by what he had heard and seen of the Whig Government. He now alluded more particularly to the proceedings of Bradford, where blood had been shed; and for what purpose? Why, to carry a law into effect which was a disgrace to a country.—(Hear, hear.) When he recollected the history of this bill in the first instance, it was held out as a boon to the agriculturists. It was for the purpose of relieving them from distress. Were they aware that the poor had expended upon them a sum of money too great under the law of Elizabeth? He was not aware of any thing of the first care of three heartless Poor Law Commissioner.—Lond cheers, Well, had it heen for the Whig Administration if they had confined all their coercion to the land where their scenes of tyramy have now become so familiar that they are little thought of. But we may thank the Whigs for passing his Bill, for had they not passed it we should never have been sufficiently upon our guard. It has done this good for you; it has told you of their tender mercies, and showy you how much they respect your liberties and lives. But look to the position in which the land-lords and farmers, and shopkeepers and others, have placed themselves by lending their sanction to this unhallowed measure. They have said, in effect, we are unfit to be disposers of our own property—we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to administer our own tunds, we know not how to ad Elizabeth? He was not aware of any thing of the kind. How the agriculturists could be gulled to think that this bill would be for their advantage he could not conceive. When he looked to the nature of this bill, in the first instance, he found that the landlords who were not residents had the power to vote by proxy, and thus, by their proxy votes, could send and overrule a meeting whenever he pleased. The sole object of the law, so far as they could see, was to make poverty poorer—(hear, hear) He thought they might as well deal in plain language as not, for such was the object of the nature and the intention of the law. He thought the law was much worse administered now than formerly, and it could not be to premature graves.—(Hear, hear.) He thought they might as well deal in plain language as not, for such west the object of the nature and the intention of the law. He thought the law was much worse administered now than formerly, and it could not be expected that men would travel eight or ten miles once a-week to attend to parish business, which, in many cases, it would be necessary for the guardians to do, otherwise they would be obliged to neglect the business for which they were elected. We must tell the Government with firmness that this law shall be repealed, or we will repeal it in effect by every soul of us refusing to pay a rate.—(Lond cheers.) I will be the first to refuse it, and they may take my goods and sell them if they can.—(Hear, hear.) He was sorry he was not better prepared to address them, and whose giant-like mind would furnish them with an abundance of infermation on many most important topics. He came, as many of them were aware, from the high and mighty dictation of the intention. We have read of men and nations who have ennobled they would be the demagogues who sit in Somerset House. (Cheers.) [Mr. Bull was here announced, who was received with rapturous applause.] How long they should be able effectually to resist their power it was not for him to say; but he should be the last individual to sabuit to their proval authority. (Hear.) They are going to take another step with us at Huddersfield, that is, to divide us, and join us to several neighbouring unions; he should be the last individual to submit to their proud authority. (Hear.) They are going to take another step with us at Huddersdield, that is, to divide us, and join us to several neighbouring unions; and when I saw the advertisement calling this meeting, I thought I would come and say a few words by way of courtship. (Hear.) He did not know whether they would be wedded to Dewsbury or Halifax. (Hear and laughter.) Mr. Brook then read his resolution, which was:—"That this meeting consider that, notwithstanding all the cruelties and evils which the adoption of this law will necessarily enforce, the expense at present incurred in the mainand when I saw the advertisement calling this meeting, I thought I would come and say a few words by way of courtship. (Hear.) He did not know whether they would be wedded to Dewsbury or Halifax. (Hear and laughter.) Mr. Brook then read his resolution, which was:—"That this meeting consider that, notwithstanding all the cruelties and evils which the adoption of this law will necessarily enforce, the expense at present incurred in the maintenance of the unemployed poor will not be in any degree lessened, to compensate for the departure from the ancient statute."—As an individual, he was sorry that there was any occasion for such meetings as these, or that any person should have cause to come forward, and either more or less support such a resolution as that he had just read. By what strange infatuation the framers of this abominable law were influenced, he was equally at a loss to tell: strange influenced, he was equally at a loss to tell: how were influenced, he was equally at a loss to tell: but how any person could discover any thing good in the law was to him unspeakably strange. It is, as his friend had often expressed it, the devil's own act. That such was its character few arguments would be necessary to prove, for the mark of the beast is be necessary to prove, for the mark of the beast is stamped on every page, and the language of demons is incorporated in every sentence. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have observed that it is strange that many people of liberal politics should support this law. I can only thus account for it; they must have read it through the medium of the devil's spectacles, which perverts the true order of things and leads those who wear them to think good is evil and evil good. He had frequently been astonished when he had heard the various speeches that were made in Parlimment in support of this measure; but his surprise was exceeded beyond every thing, when he heard of Baines of the assurdities of those who now pretend to rule is stamped on every page, and the language of demons is incorporated in every sentence. (Hear, hear, hear, hear, and cheers. Mr. O'Connor thus proceeded to address the meeting in an eloquent and animated style, touching on various important questions as he proceeded in his address, and bore away in triumph the irresistible approbation, and unmingled applause of the multitude who were assembled within the hall. He spoke of the necessity of an extension of the suffrage and refuted the limited constituency. He said that, had operatives the means of education, they would make pastimes of the absurdities of those who now pretend to rule in the hard the death. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers. Mr. O'Connor thus proceeded to address the meets and room the ascendance of the multitude of the present generation agreed upon, it should be six persons (who can affort the means of education, they would make pastimes to the death. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers. Mr. O'Connor thus proceeded to address the meets and room the ascendance of the multitude of the present generation agreed upon, it should be six persons (who can affort the present generation agreed upon, it should be six persons (who can affort the present generation agreed upon, it should be six persons (who can affort the present generation agreed upon, it should

food. (Cheers.) In advising the people of Dewsbury as to what would be the best course to pursue, he saidit would be much better if they could do without appointing Guardians at all; but this was not to be depended upon, since one individual had the power to nominate all the Guardians and vote them in. We have pledged ourselves to support the Guardians whatever they may be subjected to in penalties and fines, and they are as determined to stand by us and preserve our rights. After many exhortations to unanimity and exertion, the speaker concluded by reminding them of the old proverb, that God help those who help themselves.

Mr. MORRITT MATTHEWS seconded the resolution.

surfeit of it at Bradford: they found that the unwil-ling finger of the soldier became palsied and tremulous, and that he asked himself, at the very the three kings in Somerset House is so great that it will weigh as one ounce against the determination of the people to oppose this law?—(Cheers); not they, indeed. Lord Stanley said on one occasion that he would oppose the repeal of the Irish Union to the death. The Prince of Orange said that Le would die in the last ditch in defence of his country. Yes; and I declare, in the face of high Heaven, and the brave men who now stand before me, that I will resist this law to the death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. O'Conner thus proceeded to address the meet-

GREAT MEETING AT DEWSBURY.

It might as well have said in the House of Commons that the people of Yorkshire were living without food. (Cheers.) In advising the people of Dewsbury was held in the Cloth Hall to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a total repeal, and to oppose by all lawful means the introduction of the Poor Law Amendment Act into the Dewsbury Union. The meeting was an announced to take place at three o'clock, at which time an immense number of persons, principally the people declared by the people of Commons that the people of Yorkshire were living without food. (Cheers.) In advising the people of Dewsbury as to what would be the best course to pursue, he could soon find a fellow like power with a long book in his pecket, and telling the people the exact number of the Poor Law Amendment Act into the Dewsbury Union. The meeting was announced to take place at three o'clock, at which time an immense number of persons, principally the people of Commons to the people of Dewsbury in the arrangements; but that, when there were taxes to be raised there was always a difficulty in the arrangements; but that, when there were taxes to be raised there was no ingenuity required in levying them, and that, if necessary, she could soon find a fellow like power with a long book in his pocket, and telling the people the exact number of the hairs on their heads, if so, that they people the exact number of the hairs on their heads, if so, that they people the exact number of the hairs on their heads, if so, that they people the exact number of the hairs on their heads, if so, that they people the exact number of the hairs on their heads, if so, that they people the exact number of the propose principally the people of Dewsbury and they expenditely in the arrangements; but that, when there were taxes to be raised there was no ingenuity in the arrangements; but that, when there were taxes to be raised there was no ingenuity in the arrangements. ple were yet too ignorant to be put in possession of the franchise, but that the real meaning of this objection was, that they had too much knowledge. This objection was urged because they knew that the people were in possession of that knowledge, which they dreaded more than they admired. That if knowledge was to be taxed, we should have Mr. Spring Rice going about the country with a brain guage in his hand, measuring the different Crania of mankind; and he was sure that when he came to guage the brains of Melbourne and his Administration he would be obliged to write down no "taxes paid here." (Laughter). He exhibited the selfishness and moonsistency of Lord Brougham in passing the Poor Law Amendment Act to deprive the poor of their right, and employed his own argument against him, by asking if working-men were to lay up in their youth a sufficiency for their maintenance when in age, why Lord Brougham had not adopted the same excellent plan, instead of taking out of the public purse five thousand a year, in the capacity of retiring Chancellor. He admonished the shop-keepers of the impropriety of refusing to unite with the operatives in obtaining their justrights, and prayed that the evil they were bringing upon themselves by their folly, might not fall like a thunder-bolt upon their heads. He exhorted the operatives to union and exertion, to activity and zeal, encouraging them with the assurance that they would reap the reward of their exertions, when that neriod should arrive with the assurance that they would reap the reward of their exertions, when that period should arrive when Englishmen would indeed be freemen; when when Englishmen would indeed be freemen; when England would deserve the name of country, and her inhabitants the name of Englishmen; and con-cluded by saying, that so long as he had power to speak, or to wield a pen, his hand and heart should be with the people, and devoted to their cause, and that he would rather struggle with them for the

that he would rather struggle with them for the attainment of their interests, than live in triumph by opposing their authority.

Mr. Burn, was then called upon to second the resonation of Mr. O'Connor. He made a long and resonation of the burn was we have already far transpressed the limits which were allotted to this report, we dare not, however unwillingly, venture to speak of timore than to give one illustration which he quoted in exemplification of the exercilence of the New Poorland. It is as follows:—

aw. It is as follows:—
THE "EXCELLENT SYSTEM WHICH WORKS SO WELL. The "Excellent System which Works so Well."

The "Excellent System which Works so Well."

Copied by the London Times of Monday, November 27th, from the Leicester Standard.)—Union Workshouses,—John Cobley, a man who had escaped from one of the Leicester Union Workhouses, gave himself up to the magistrates on Tuesday last, he having neard that the Poor Law Guardians had taken out a warrant against him for the offence of leaving the Workhouse without permission. The charge being made by the keeper that Cobley having been refused vermission to go out of the Workhouse, and having een locked into a yard, he scaled the wall and scaped; the prisoner, who stated his case with an bility and clearness that surprised all present, said, I was out of employ, my wife and five children tarving; as a last resource I went into the Workhouse, to save those I loved from death. I wastaken to one house, and my poor wife and children to mother. My remnant of furniture was sold; I was enied permission to see my family. Sir, my wife and children are as dear to me as your lady and amily to you. I asked to go out to try and obtain york; this was refused me. I persevered in my emand to be permitted to seek employment, that I night be restored to those I loved; my firm but espectful requests were met by being locked up, and determined to escape and seek that means of rendering myself happy that the law denied me. I got a tuation as a stoker to a steam engine, and in the ast three weeks have saved from my trifling wages [0s., which I offer to the Union towards my wife's upport, and I will submit to any privation to make he greatest allowance I am able, until I can get the neans of supporting them, and a place over their eads."

The worthy Magistrates were sensibly affected by

The worthy Magistrates were sensibly affected by the poor fellow's tale, but the Union Poor-Law Officer demanded a conviction under the Statute, (that is the Poor Law Act.) and they said, as they were placed there to administer the law as they found it, they had only the option of sending him back to the workhouse on his promise of conforming to the rules, or else they must commit him to gaol and hard labour. The prisoner said he would prefer a Goal to the Workhouse, and asked whether the Union would not take his offer, 3s. a week out of the 10s. he earned. This was refused; and the magistrates expressing This was refused; and the magistrates expressing their great commiseration for the man, advised him to ago to the workhouse, as he would on his discharge

go to the workhouse, as he would on his discharge from prison, be sent there, or again committed to Gaol, as the law now stands.

Cobley said, as the kind feeling of their worships convinced him of their advising him for the best, he visibled to their judgment, and would go to the workhouse. On retiring he expressed his deepest gratitude the interest the Bench felt on his behalf. The ribears an excellent chara are for industry and affection to his wife and chil

The fourth resolution which we'd that the process now read be adopted by this meeting, and that it be forwarded to John Fielden, Esq., to be presented to the House of Commons, and was moved by Mr. Brooks, of Dewsbury, and seconded by Mr. Brooks of Hadderstield. The resolutions were all carried leaving as the second of the

nanimously.

M. O'C. on moved a final resolution. It was That precent and eath to slavery, we the working en of Descript, do hereby pledge ourselves to otest our homes and annihes and rights, at the precedent of our lives, and that we are determined necessary, to reserve a net real in opposition to the

out of manks was given to the Chairman, and to Mr. O'Coinor, and the other speakers who had attended the meeting, and a loud cheer being given for the success of the Radical cause, the people discount of the succession of the succession of the succession. dispersed to talk of the proceedings of a mee which never before had its parallel in Dewsbury.

VARIETIES.

The 'Bayedine' of our "Betters!"—There was an episode in this affair of the conspiracy (the Spottiswoode conspiracy); the author, Reginal Blewitt, erst editor of the Monmonthshire Merlin, now Member for the Monmonthshire Boroughs. This gentleman, on Wednesday, moved a series of resolutions condemning the proceedings of Spottiswoode, Burdett, and Co.; and calling for inquiry thereinto. According to the usual form, the first resolution only was put from the chair. Mr. Warburton advertised Mr. Blewitt to withdraw all his resolutions but the last, which was for the inquiry. Mr. Blewitt acceded: the resolution was withdrawn, and there was no question before the House. But some Tory Mennbers, of whom Sir Edward Sugden and Colonel Sibthory were the most conspicuous, having paid no attention to the course of business, persisted in speaking against the withdrawal of the resolution. The speaker in vain attempted to set them right. They regarded not Mr. Abercromby. Calls to order from Lilberal Members only increased the hubbub, which lasted for half an hour. The House was in a state of tumult and disorder that would have disgraced an assembly of drunken savages. In the midst of the riot, exit Mr. Blewitt with his resolutions in his pocket, amidst roars of laughter. On the next day the Speaker recurred to the nocturnal revels: tions in his pocket, amidst roars of laughter. On the next day the Speaker recurred to the nocturnal revels; and with affecting solemnity announced his inten-tion to resign the chair if such an indecorum of ehaviour and affront to his dignity were repeated,-

House of Commons eloquence which the debate produced, was a reply of Lord John Russell to Lord Stanley, who had exulted over the lame and impotent conclusion of all the Liberal attempts to baffle the Tory petitioners. Lord John, conscious that he was going to do nothing, took refuge in his parts of speech. Most valiantly did he talk about the iniquity of the conspirators. With measured phrase he denounced their wicked plot to sow dissensions among her Majesty's subjects; and would have convinced an inexperienced auditor that he meditated some mighty measure of retributive justice on the daring offenders. But it was all talkelever, and delusive, answering the intention of the orator to afford an excuse to Liberals for supporting the Minister who could utter such noble sentiments.

WHIC RADICAL, TORY RADICAL, AND RADI-CAL.—Whig Radical means a man who is an expectant from Whig ascendancy. Tory Radical means him who is an expectant from Tory ascendancy; and Radical means a man who is an expect ant from the ascendancy of the people over all

AFTER A BILL OF RIGHTS, expressing the wisher of the present generation, shall be drawn up and agreed upon, it should be presented to the Queen, by agreed upon, it should be presented to the Queen, by six persons (who can afford to buy court dresses) on behalf of the people. Little-John may, perhaps, tell her Majesty—should be present it—that it is an address from the Hand Loom Weavers, thanking

HOUSEHOLD SUFFRAGE .- We have had many letters upon the question of Household Suffrage but not one good one. Our opinion with respect to the Suffrage is fixed, and we should defend it. There is no such thing in the State as an Household Suffrage arty, acting upon principle. They have sprun p as an antidote to the poison, "Universal Suffrage; they don't want, they don't wish for Household Suf-frage, but they prefer it to Universal Suffrage, and if the people were to desert the question of Universal, the sham-Radicals would speedily entomb Household in the same grave; therefore raise one universal cry for Universal Suffrage.

IT IS A DUTY which every Englishman owes to his covereign, his Country, his Family, and Himself, to have a fire-lock and accourrements in good order, hanging over his door, to protect his castle from the foreign foe and domestic invader.

MONTESQUIEU, Grotius, Puffenderf, Paley, Blackstone, and all the great writers upon the Constitution of England assert that, every UNWILLING IDLER has a right to support in the land of his birth, but not one of them recommends a Bastile. Which will the people be governed by, those great authorities, or by the three kings, and Power? We know.

THINGS MOST NECESSARY FOR IRELAND, ENGLAND, AND SCOTLAND.—For Ireland a good provision for every unwilling idler in the country, revision of the magistracy, a corn rent and jury valuation in all cases where old takes are too dear. For England a completely new code of laws, for the regulation of all machinery worked by steam power, which displaces man from his natural position in society, and a property tax. For Scotland a corn rent, and an alteration in the civil and criminal code, and for all *Universal Suffrage*.

PARLIAMENT has been now sitting for one month, and if nothing has been done for the people in that time, what are they to expect during the remainder of the session? Let the Whigs answer.

QUESTIONS TO OPERATIVES, artizans, and gricultural labourers. Pray, good friends, will you mform us wherein you have benefited by the Reform Bill, and please to say wherein -in your o the difference between an In and an Out-Tory.

GREAT NORTHERN UNION.—The working people of Yorkshire and Lancashire intend very shortly to establish a great political union, by which means a continuous intercourse will be kept up between the several trades and crafts in the different

COMMITTEES OF PUBLIC SAFETY should be pointed in every town throughout Yorkshire and ancashire, consisting of three working men, whose duty should be to communicate all matters of impor-tance to their neighbours, and to provide against the getting up of Sham Radical meetings for the support of the In-Tory Government.

THE MANUFACTURER who employs 4,000 hands and who works his hands two hours over time, at three-pence per hour, makes an annual income of the over work of more than £31,000; the master who three-pence per hour, makes an annual meeme of the over work of more than £31,000; the master who works them one hour over, makes half, or £15,500; so that the consideration with the present masters, is not a calculation as to the profit and loss upon the manufactured articles, but a question as to who can deal most largely, in order that he may plunder labour most extensively. An annual provision of £31,000 for the poor and sick of a community of 4,000 would be more than ample, and would render poor laws altogether unnecessary; and, therefore, it is the licensed plunder of the working class by the masters, which imposes the necessity of a poor law, they can't deny it. Take two-pence an hour, and it is over £20,000 a-year; allow it at one hour, and it is £10,000 a-year; and reduce the number of employed slaves to 2000, working one hour a-day overtime, worth two-pence per hour, it returns the slave driver over £5000 a-year. Now talk of your pensioners, you slaves, who receive this money from the industry of all, while you support a tyrant who hourly calculates upon the value of your labour. Better that Gatton and old Sarum had held dominion over you than those liberal members of the enfranchised manufacturing boroughs, who live by robbing chised manufacturing beroughs, who live by robbing you. Look to it, you poor fellows, or you will all shortly be in the work house.

STRENGTH OF THE RADICALS.—Twenty men such as Joseph Rayner Stephens, of Ashton; Augustus Beaumont, of Newcastle; Dr. Fletcher, of Bury; Pitkeithley, of Huddersfield, and the excellent James Taylor, of Rochdale, would radicalize all England in three months, whereas the other two parties, with the legalized means, and paid tools of parties, with the legalized means, and paid tools of agitation in their hands, with a constituent body, made by themselves, with a House of Lords and Commons, and all the officials at their command, cannot form a party upon the amalgamated principles of both.—Bravo, Radicals!

Ashton, are the best organized section in England. Stephen's talent, language, and ideas, are of the highest order, while, by his eloquence, he gives them an effect that unites in his person capabilities which we have seldom witnessed. His style is chaste and classical, while his energy and zeal at once establish belief of sincerity in the minds of his audience and thus he never fails upon each successive appear

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT IN A FLAX-MILL. -A most distressing accident occured on Saturday week at one o'clock, afternoon, in the Flax Spinning-mill, Portglasgow, belonging to the Gourock Ropework Company. While one of the workers, Margaret Company. While one of the workers, Margaret Lang, a little girl, about thirteen years of age, was engaged at her employment, her clothes came in contact with one of the belts attached to the drum, which forms part of the machinery, was in full power at the time. The unfortunate girl was in a moment tragged to the ceiling, and the first intimation that the other workers got of this tragical affair was, the the other workers got of this tragical affair was, the falling on the floor of one of her arms, which had been torn off; immediately after, the remaining part of the body fell, and it presented a shocking appearance; the other arm and her two legs being broken and otherwise dreadfully bruised; indeed, her whole body was in an awfully mangled condition, and the groans of the sufferer were truly piercing. The unfortunate little girl was far beyond the reach of human aid. On being conveyed home she expired in about an hour.

A FIEND WHO SHOULD BE HUNTED FROM OCIETY .- On Friday week, as two men and a boy were uperintending a thrashing-machine at work, belong-ng to Mr. Bird, at Trotshill farm, near Worcester, ne of the men, named George Petford, seized the quently drawn between the cylinders and ground off piecemeal, until it reached the shoulder, before the other man could stop the machine and rescue him. The bleeding child, on being put on the floor, was again seized by the monster Petford, who tried to throw his victim a second time on to the machine, but was fortunately prevented from effecting his barbarous purpose. The ruffian, who has pleaded intoxication as an excuse, contrived to abscond during the confusion created by carrying the poor boy to the hospital, and a large reward has been offered for his apprehension. - Worcester Guardian

GREENWICH PETTY SESSIONS .- A HARD CASE.—An old Collegian, apparently in the last stage of consumption, asked the magistrate the best way he (the applicant) could get rid of a very bad Magistrate. - Double the rent. Applicant. - J

have done that your honour.

Magistrate. Distrain the goods. Applicant. She arn't got any .- (Roars of laughter, in which the magistrate joined.)

Magistrate.—Take off the roof.—(Loud laughter.)

Applicant.—Lord bless you that would never do;
she and her four children; would pull the house

Magistrate.- You had better consult an attorney Applicant.—Consult an attorney; she's not worth powder and shot if I gain the action.—(Continued

The magistrate said he could not suggest any other course, and the applicant retired.

THE PARSON AND THE BUTCHER.—In a remote country village in Ireland, there lived a Protestant curate, who, though generally liked, was in had repute with his butcher, who for some reason or other had stopt the supplies; while in this dilemma, a friend unexpectedly visited his reverence, just as he was starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the friend was invited by the starting for church; the starting f to dinner, and immediately Thomas the factotum, was started to the butcher, whose name was Matthew, with the following message and injunction: Tell Mat, that if he sends me a leg of mutton, or a surloin of beef or any thing to-day, that on my honour i'll pay him tomorrow, and wherever I am let me know his answer. His reverence was in the act of explaining part of his sermon by extracts from the Scriptures against false dealing. What said he, says Mark? What says Luke, what says John—but what says Mattthew?' Oh! said the faithful Thomas, who heard the question just as he entered the church out of breath.' 'Matthew swears he wen't give you another pound of meat till you pay off the old score."

THE MURDER AT HERTFORD.

CONFESSION.

CONFESSION.

Three men named William Roach, alias Paddy Morris, Samuel Fletcher, and James Sams, were committed a few days since by the magistrates of Hertford, for the murder and robbery of an old pensioner named Bennett. Soon after the prisoners were placed in separate confinement, they each sent a communication to Mr. Carter, the magistrate who took the examinations, requesting he would come to them, as they had something to communicate. He accordingly went to the gaol, and saw the prisoners one after the other. They all expressed their anxiety to tell him what they knew of the matter, but each was kept ignerant of the fact that his companions felt the same wish to divulge. Mr. Carter told each prisoner he must not expect any benefit from any communication he might make, and that if, after receiving that caution, he still felt inclined to make any statement, it would be taken down in writing, and be produced in support of the prosecution when the trial took place. Notwithstanding this caution, the prisoners all appeared desirous to give full information, and Mr. Carter accordingly, assisted by Mr. Longmore, the town-clerk, took from each a separate statement, and it was evident, from the manner in which they coincided in every important The statements were to the following effect:-The

being aware he was in the habit of coming to Hertford on a certain day to receive his pension, they, with a man named Thomas Taylor, not in custody, laid a plan to meet him on his way home and rob him. On the day of the murder they ascertained that he was coming to Hertford to get his money, and they watched him about all day, intending to follow him home at night. About four they followed him into the Cold Bath public-house, at Hertford, where Roach entered into conversation with him, and ascertained that he had got his money. Roach, Sams, and Taylor then went out on the road that they knew deceased would take on his way home, while Fletcher remained behind in the public-house where Rouch untered into conversation with him and ascertained that he had got his money. Rouch Sams, and Tayler then went out on the road that they knew deceased would take on his way home, while Hetcher remained behind in the public-house with the deceased, and wisined this companions. The form then dogged him as far as Mr. Thornton's gate at Tewin, when Sams said he would not go any further with them, as he was well known in that part, and was affaid he should be recognized. The others reproached him for being a coward, and pressed him Roach, Taylor, and Fletcher then wont an after the deceased, it being about dusk, and they suddenly came behind, tripped him up, and fell upon him Ho strugged with him, and secondedin golding up, and fold them "he knew them," After this they came they have been down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, and see him down and the strugged with him, which we have seen to see the strugged to him, and the strugged with him, and see him and frameway. They were soon joined by Taylor, and they were known the strugged with him, and see him and the strugged with him, and some hook and they would see him, and the strugged when the see him and the strugged with him, and see him and the strugged with him, and some hook when him and the strugged with him, and see him

is behalf, industry

JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS, the real representative of the borough of Ashton, is one of the most discharge day. His people, of who has been down to Lincolnshire, and through the present day. His people, of who has been down to Lincolnshire, and through several other counties, in search of him, returned

> DESTITUTION .- When the Lord Mayor entered the Destruction.—When the Lord Mayor entered the justice-room, on Monday morning last, Mr. Hobler informed his lordship, that one of the officers had brought to the Mansien-house a young man and his wife, who had been found in the streets on the preceding night in a most wretched condition. They by no means appeared to be of the stamp of those mendicant adventurers with whom the metropolis abounded, and the constable who observed them in their destrints state, was touched erved them in their destitute state, was touched the soul at one fact which the female mentionen speaking of their necessities. She had, it seemed in speaking of their necessities. She had, it seemed, for the purpose of getting a meal, not only parted with her shoes, but with a certain article which she had been ordered by medical mea to wear for the very preservation of her life.
>
> The Lord Mayor expressed much compassion for the poor woman, and directed that she and her husband should be brought before him.

band should be brought before him.

The man said that his name was Richards, that he and his wife were each of them 25 years of age, that he had gone from Bristol to Birmingham to seek work in his trade of carpenter, and that, after having worked at the latter place for some time, he was disworked at the factor pace for some time, the was inscharged on account of the slackness of business; that having been advised to come to London, where he would be sure to get work, he and his wife set off to walk, although his wife was in a bad and feeble state of health, and that they arrived after three weeks'

The Lord Mayor.—Is it true that you were so nuch reduced that your wife disposed of what was ecessary for her personal safety to purchase vic-

The man replied that he understood from her that

soot colour; the velvet flowers placed underneath are numerous, and of the same colour as the hat, or else white. Under the brims of white and black or else white. Under the brims of white and black satin hats jet ornaments are very much worn, and jet is not now confined to mourning. Small caps continue in favour; they are composed of a long lappet of silk lace placed quite flat on the summit of the head and forehead; they appear to encompass the face, and fall upon the shoulders, branches of flowers fall on the temples, and behind is a very small crown. Some elegant caps, called Coiffures Napolitaine, are made of zephyr gauze, with long lappets falling on each side, and with cerise or blue velvet crowns, they are ornamented with gold pins. Caps are often ornamented with a vell, which falls on each side the neck; they are mostly ornamented with wreaths of flowers, and some with branches of coral. Fronts of caps are no longer worn under the brims of hats; they are replaced by wreaths of brims of hats; they are replaced by wreaths of flowers. Turbans are made of organdy, embroidered with gold or silver in Grecian or Arabesque designs;

hey have ends composed of searts or veils. High corsages are very fashionable; they are mostly tight with a small collar, turned back and mostly tight with a small collar, turned back and trimmed with lace, quilled ribbon, or simply with a liséreé. The corsages of dresses are made very long and puckered at the back, in the form of a heart, and very much drawn in at the waist. The skirts excessively full, and for evening toilette the sleeves are tight, but with boillons or other ornaments which take off the formality that would otherwise be observable. Ball dresses are all trimmed very full, either with volons, wreaths of flowers, or ribbon ornaments. Large sleeves are frequently seen, but they are modified by the epanlets being tight. Long sleeves are made fuller than they were in the summer, and they are left free to the shoulder where they are finished with flat plaits, ornamented with two volons. Pelisses and walking dresses have usually the corsages puckered on the back and tight two voious. Pensses and waking dresses have usually the corsages puckered on the back and tight in front. Cloaks are made with the large long sleeves a la Venetienne, or with demi-large sleeves without cubs, which allow the arm to pass freely through. Valvet collars for cloaks are ornamented with silk fringe of various descriptions.

KEIGHLEY

ADDRESS FROM THE KEIGHLEY RADI-CAL ASSOCIATION TO THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF LONDON.

"Ill fares the land to lasting ills a prey, "Ill lares the land to lasting his a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish and may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied."

Fellow-Labourers in the good Cause,-We, the working men of Keighley, return you our sineerest thanks for your noble and unwearied exertions in the ause of suffering humanity and universal freedom. Belonging yourselves to the high and intelligent or-Belonging yourselves to the high and intelligent or-der of working men, you have had the best means of knowing their political, moral, and social condition. You have fearlessly exposed their vices, as you have proclaimed their virtues; you have unsparingly de-nounced the giant evil of intemperance, which not only debases man below the level of the brute creation, but which has proved itself the greatest foe, tyrant, and destroyer of the labouring many. You have taught them to shun the enticing abodes of the cruel-Mr. Congrore, the town-clerk, took from each a separate statement, and it was evident, from the manner in which they coincided in every important particular, that they were telling the truth.

The statement were the following frost. The begun is our ardent prayer.

Heed not the bitter insults with which the pampered sons of wealth and power may meet you at every turn. Let not the biting taunts of the lordly few stop you in your glorious career; but rest as-sured that you will always receive the praises of the wise and good. Posterity shall mark with surprise and indignation that page in the annals of our country which records the triumph and insolence of the idle few over the industrious many, while they will trace with delight the exploits of the noble spirits,

"When all around was dark and drear, And Reason half withheld her ray,"

to, and the person or persons who must present them.

JOHN HINDLE, Weaver, THOMAS BUTTERFIELD, Sawyer, JOHN HANSON, Woolcomber, THOMAS KNOWLES, Tailor. JOSEPH VICARS, Shoemaker, Sec. D. W. WEATHERHEAD, Grocer, Treasurer.

ASHTON.

DECLARATION OF THE ASHTON RADICAL ASSOCIAnox.—The Members of the Ashton-under-Lyne-tadical Association deem it due to their neighbours and fellow-citizens to make the following declaration of the objects of the Association, and the causes why it has been formed:— 1st.—They deem it a sufficient vindication of an

Association whose purpose is to watch over and promote, to the utmost of its power, the universal good of all mankind, that on every hand clubs, and societies, and institutions, and conflicting interests, are arising hostile to the cause of freedom, calculated to cut as under the silken cords of amity that have higher to hound society together and make our hitherto bound society together,—and make our common country one vast howling wilderness.

common country one vast howling wilderness.

2d.—But, did neither metropolitan nor provincial societies for the promotion of Torvism—and, what is still worse, Whiggism, with all its Malthusian appendages,—exist, it would still be highly desirable that the lovers of freedom, throughout the British dominions, should have some common rallying point for the muster of their forces,—some common organ for the expression of their otherwise isolated opinions and wishes,—which might bestow upon them that influence and power which are only to be derived from union and concentration, and without which all our efforts will be unavailing.

The man replied that he understood from her that that was the case.

The Lord Mayor having learned from the poor woman the place in which she had left the pledge for the little which was given to her to satisfy the cravings of nature, despatched the officer to redeem it, and directed that the unfortunate couple should be clothed and comforted in the Giltspur-street Compter, and be again brought up to the Justice-room on Wednesday.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Velvet hats are generally either green, maroon, or soot colour; the velvet flowers placed undermeath are numerous, and of the same colour as the hat, or else white. Under the brims of white and black that infernal and fisud-like measure, miscalled the Poor Law Amendment Act,—an act that at once robs every Briton of his birthright, and consigns the aged, the helpless, and the unoffending to a Bastile, to linger out their days under a tyranny unheard of in any age or in any country, either savage or civilized; also their midnight Act of Parliament of last session, that authorises the introduction of the London new police into any district that offers resistance to the introduction of the cursed Whig Malthusian Poor Law Murdering Bill. Law Murdering Bill.

Law Murdering Bill.

4th.—Firmly persuaded that the natural rights of all mankind are the same, they therefore declare that, every male adult of full age and sound mind, and untainted by crime, has an undoubted right to a voice in the making of the laws by which they ought to be governed, therefore declare for Universal Suffrage as their inalienable rights.

5th.—Not only should the constituency be enlarged to the widest extent, but also the circle from which the constituency are to select their representatives should be widely extended; therefore all pecuniary qualifications ought to be done away, that he people might select those men whose moral and intellectual endowments has fitted them make laws for a great nation.

6th.—But they consider it would be of little avail

6th.—But they consider it would be of little avail toextend the constituency, without the protection of the Ballot, so long as the covert seductions and the disguised violence of wealth, particularly in the manufacturing districts, could be carried on as it has hitherto been done; therefore they declare for the protection of the Ballot.

7th.—Nor is it less essential to the wholesome controul which every constituency have a right to exercise over the object of their choice, that they should frequently come before them, in order to endow the electors with a capacity for bestowing their votes safely and wisely. The elections should therefore be annual, and the representatives should have reasonable wages for attendance, as this, they believe, would be the only means of securing an honest House of Commons, and of saving the country from a bloody revolution,

MANCHESTER. GIVE IMMEDIATE ORDERS FOR THE NORTHERN STAR,

OR YOU WILL LOSE THE PORTRAIT: THE extraordinary Demand for last Week's ME extraordinary Demand for last week's

Northern Star above the usual Supply was

such that Hundreds of People were disappointed,
and the Paper could not be obtained for Love or

Money. In order to prevent such a Calamity for
the Future, A. HEYWOOD is determined to
make every Exertion in his Power to please the

People, and requests them to send their Orders into his Office, and they shall be attended to with Re-

Oldham-street.

The Trade supplied on advantageous Terms.

TO THE PUBLIC. Every Yorkshire Purchaser of the Northern Star, of THIS DAY, will be presented with a SPLENDID PORTRAIT

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

FROM A STEEL PLATE. Friends, will receive their PORTRAITS with the next Number; it being absolutely impossible

a STEAM ENGINE will be immediately

TO ADVERTISERS. In Four short Weeks the NORTHERN STAR ha become, in point of Circulation. The Second Journal in Yorkshire,

5,000 COPIES WEEKLY, as the first return from the Stamp Office will

ITS SALE BEING ALREADY JUST UPON

In returning our thanks to the Public, for the NORTHERN STAR, we would beg to call the Attention of ADVERTISERS to these facts, as them, as it would be profitable to us.

N.B. All Advertisements for the Sixth Number must be sent to the Office by Seven o'Clock on Thursday Evening.

TO READERS & CORESPONDENTS.

The extract from the letter of Mr. John Fielden to the Midgley Radical Association, is in Type; and it is with extreme reluctance that we find ourselves compelled by the crowded state of our columns, (Parliament being sitting and so many

postpone its insertion till our next, in which it shall certainly appear.

The letter of "J. H.," of Huddersfield, is also in type, but excluded for the same reason. It shall appear next week.

The excellent address of "James Richardson,"

Negro Apprenticeship, has been received, bu cannot appear for the reason stated above. We may probably insert it next week.

can be inserted which does not reach us on Wednesday. The same answer must be taken by "Even handed Justice," whose long communication we have not yet had time to read.

"A constant Reader and Admirer" is under

consideration. "Castigator" will be considered.

An Almondbury Weaver" shall have an early

We beg to thank our Halifax Correspondent, R. T.

for the excellent arrangement of his matter this week, and are sorry to be obliged to curtail it. We are sorry to disappoint our Hull friends of the report of "the Woolley Dinner." But we have so many meetings this week, that though our ingenuity has been taxed, we cannot find as much room as would contain it. We have received a well written memoir of Mr. Woolley which, together with the Dinner-Report, shall oppear

this week.

If the Mill Operative, who has written to Mr.

Oastler, about the Calverley Meeting of Musters and Overlookers, on the Factory Question, will favour us with his name and residence, (in confidence,) his communication shall be attended to. In answer to the enquiries of many agents, we inform them, that the form of our present number will be kept standing till Monday, for their convenience, till which they can receive portraits and papers.

In our next a joint letter to the two Manufacturers of

of Leeds, who have rashly dared to take liberties with our paper, shall appear, and we shall lay ion on with no very sparing hand. the castigat Again we tell our cowardly anonymous correspond-ent, that we never will lend ourselves to personal slander upon the Rev. Dr. Hook. We shall, if occasion requires be ready to meet his political views, but with his preaching we have nothing to do

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

An Enquirer,"-There is such a County as of the Court of Requests, he can suc in that Court, if not he must employ a solicitor.

B."-Is liable to the rent, but the contract whether the tenant is a minor or not.

A. B."—We never give opinions against Trades
Unions, we recommend him to subscribe to the
Rules of his Union.

Interment of the Dead on Sunday Noon."—Parsons can do anything they please, but the practice

B." cannot enter upon the Premises of L. D.

is the Inventory.

J. G."—There is no allowance whatever to wations in the lease.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CITY, Thursday, Twelve o'Clock .- A good dea State and Holland. It has had an unfavourable a greater degree of importance is assigned to this affair than it really deserves; the only danger is, that Prussia or some other European State may be induced to side with one party or the other; but we at Bradford for 12d. a yard; and the man who can

hope such a course is not likely to be adopted.

The first annual meeting of shareholders in the
London Joint Stock Bank, which was held on Thursday, for the purpose of publishing a statement of their affairs, and for declaring a dividend out of their has given general satisfaction to all parties who take an interest in the establishment of Although they only propose to divide 4 per cent, on the amount of paid-up capital, a careful examination of their balance sheet will show, that they have actually earned more than double that amount, after paying the ordinary expenses of the concern, the balance being applied to extraordinary ve fund &c. We have no doubt that in a few years these new banks will rise into powerful estab-lishments, and obviate the necessity on the part of Parliament to renew the monoply of the Bank of England at the expiration of her charter in 1845.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837. AGITATE! AGITATE! AGITATE! Such were the words of Lord ANGLESEY in his commendation to the Irish people, "Agitate! Agitate! Agitate!" said the Noble Lord. The bject was to insure the passing of Catholic in order that the "trade of agitation" may not die of a few facts; namely, that a Jury of twenty-Emancipation; and had that measure conferred the promised boon upon the people; we might be induced to adopt the system of "agitation" used for and the more so, because they seem satisfied with their Captain Bagly; and that the said Major Collis gularity, Punctuality, and Dispatch. induced to adopt the system of "agitation" used for ABEL HEYWOOD, Agent for the Star, 60, its accomplishment as a very perfect model; but starving condition. nasmuch, as the benefit was confined to a class, while the general tendency of the measure has been for every unwilling-idler in Ireland. Accomplish whom bills of indictment were to be preferred to abridge popular rights; we at once take our stand that, and the Irish, who, above all other people, love against himself, as a murderer !!! That Mr. against the plan of " agitation" now proposed for the advancement of the Radical cause. The True San live happy and consented in the land of their birth, Cork, in pursuance of a notice, rose to bring the may recommend the formation of a Metropolitan and leave the English market open to the English question before the House of Commons, when he Association, as the great political reservoir, from labourer, and free from Irish competition. Irish was stopped by Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Hume, whence the provinces are to be refreshed; but before we bow down and worship this idol, we must first enquire what the honoured parent, after prived the Irish voter of the franchise. Let English since in office, with the power of appointing impartial whose image it is to be created, has effected for the "agitation" endeavour to make them free men; relieve Sheriffs, and of selecting proper Judges, for a Our LANCASHIRE, NEWCASTLE, and Scotch land of its birth. The system of Irish "agitation" is than DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY, the tendency of teach them how to do their own work; then we discussion takes place. Now Englishmen, has the for us to Print, in One Week, with our present whose speeches and letters has been to prove the Power to the Machine, the Number required for delinquency of the "agitator," and the non-effect of both Yorkshire and Lancashire; to remedy this, "agitation." It is quite true, that so long as the county party looked to Metropolitan "agitation," and to that alone, the cold spirit of apathy pervaded their ranks. The disappointment, however, which they have experienced, since the passing of the Reform Bill, has led them to the manly resolution of relying upon their own exertions. Nothing so much tends to augment the power of an oligarchy, as an unconditional surrender of thought and action into their hands; while nothing so enhances the value of popular opinion, as the fact of individuals thinking and acting for themselves. We are not to be understood, as enemies to " agitation": no, it has been our unprecedented Support they have given to the darling object through life; but then, to make it valuable we must take care that it be used for the purpose of extending, and not of abridging, popular rights. they furnish a hint, from which they might Let us see what agitation has done for the oppressed at defiance, and substituted threat for promise. deduce a Lesson which would be as useful to people of Ireland? It has obtained Catholic long as the popular voice had an organ, though ever and, from this one circumstance, we shall be able opinion was cast in a kind of Parliamentary mould. to trace, not only the increasing poverty of Ireland, The leaders of the "pressure from without" could but also the reduction of English wages. Before we warp it to their own will and pleasure, and the order enter upon that part of the subject, however, let us to advance or halt was rigidly obeyed, without furtest the principle contained in the recommendation, and, in doing which, it is to be remembered that the recommendation emanated from Mr. O'Connell, at the Crown and Anchor Ballot Meeting, and has been pushed upon public notice by the Weekly True Sun newspaper. The professed object of Mr. important meetings coming on us altogether,) to O'Connell is to obtain for Ireland a precisely similar postpone its insertion till our next, in which it system of Government, as that by which England is system of Government, as that by which England is find that their "rights" have been completely overruled. But "agitation" is not recommended with this view. It is declared necessary-for what, think you? Why, to oppose the very administration which Mr. will ever be the mouth-piece of the majority of the is finished now and surely the £6,000 comes off. O'Connell looks upon as the guardian angel of Iremay probably insert it next week.

The second letter of "John Knight" to Lord John Russell, next week, if possible.

The letter of "David Pawson" came too late for insertion this week, even if our columns had not been so crowded. No original correspondence of the water—so that while ill-governed to the water—so that while ill-governed to the very name of the water—so that while ill-governed to the very name of the letter of the letter of the water—so that while ill-governed to the very name of the letter of the let has put the muzzle upon his menageric at the kind of magic influence is attached to the very name for the board and learning of the Princess, while other side of the water—so that while ill-governed of an elector, and with characteristic curiosity, they she remained with her mother. Now that she has Ireland ceases "agitation," from a reliance upon the begin to long for the charm. The people are not left the mother and become a Queen, with an estabpresent In-Tory administration, England, for whose institutions he struggles, is to be "agitated" against the In-Tory guardians! This is strange reasoning of Daniel's, but not so bad a scheme as may be sup- will be seen that there is not one single ray of hope posed. The object is to have a double work-shop; the for the working millions, while the time of the me at which the cabinet maker may work in London, House has been occupied in trying the strength of the poor mother, pauperized by taxation, must be insertion.

"Illustrations of the Factory System, No. 1," next during the sitting of Parliament, and the other in Dublin, where, during the recess, he may prepare his models, and take orders for jobs to be finished in the strongling the Northern Star will have great The Editors of the Northern Star will have great Metropolis. O'Connell likes "agitation" while he is for although the nature of its application may be strongly to the poor mother, pauperized by taxation, must be political parties, in an endeavour to convert the supported by her more fortunate struggling son or daughter, while the rich daughter, while the rich daughter, while the rich daughter, while the rich daughter, a plea for enriching the mother also,—and further, a plea for enriching the mother also and please and please and please also a please and please an The Editors of the Northern Star will have great pleasure in attending the Meeting and Dinner Metropolis. O'Connell likes "agitation" while he is of the Leeds Radical Association on the 8th of cock of the walk; but as his conduct requires his changed, let the people assure themselves that the care to shut shop, when he leaves the slave land. He well knows that his absence would give rise to an expression of feeling which his presence alone can silence. Thus has the Irish Association, formed for the purpose of settling the Tithe and Irish Corpo-poration Measurses, been dissolved, without an adjustment or even the advancement, of either question. Lord Durham's foolish Letter, and the "Queen and The letter of " William Hunt' was too late for Reform" are stuck upon the walls, which poor Paddy may (red-herring like) use as point for his potatoes. We now come to the proof, that Emancipation was purchased at too dear a rate.-Prior to the Eman-

supported their families. The promised blessings of religious toleration, however, together with Mr. O'Connell's assurance of a sweeping Poor Law, induced the freeholders to relinquish a political existence for a religious freedom. It was done-and they were disfranchised; the immediate consequence of which, was, the breaking up of all small holdings, Hampshire. of which, was, the breaking up of all small holdings, at R. F."—If the debtor lives within the jurisdiction and the introduction of the system of letting land in large farms; the three hundred and eighty thousands acres "or thereabouts" was divided into made by J. N. B.'s father is not binding upon farms of one hundred acres each, tenanted by three him, the landlord can recover the rent by distress or four hundred men, who supplied the place of manual labour with horse power; ninety-nine of every one hundred of the ejected freeholders became beggars for a season, and then began to try their fortune in the English labour-market. If any person will take the trouble to examine the report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. except a deed has passed between them. The possession of lease is no title to the property, nor form, critically, the number of heads of families is the Inventory. which now leave Ireland a starving population of Members of Parliamentary Committees, the right about 2,300,000! But this is not all; circumstances to raise Coal in Ireland depends upon the reserinduce them to snap at a day's work for 4d. or 5d. and thereby those hertofore more fortunate, being under-bid, betake themselves to England; and when in a strange country, they, in return, bring their of excitement has been caused this morning by the news from Belgium of another dispute between that man; and as labour, like water, meets its level, espeeffect on the price of Consols, which are now 93½ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$, although they closed yesterday firm at 93½. The effect on Dutch Bonds is still more sensible, the price having declined fully \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent. We think forth, in a great measure, regulate the price of English labour also. The same flannel which sells in Leeds for sixpence a yard, could not be sold work in Dublin up to 5 o'clock on Monday, and only receive 1s. per day, will not allow his English neig-

bour to sell his work for 3s a day, especially when

Paddy can work a full day's work in Dublin and

carry the hod on the following morning in Liverpool,

having passed over during the night. Hence has the

accursed system of competition for land, driven the

industrious Irish agriculturalist to America, while

the competition for a bare subsistence, drives the

industrious working man to the shores of England

in search of a livelihood.-Such, then have been

the blessings of Emancipation, the great result of

"agitation," Religious equality will be always sure to

accompany, or speedily follow, political equality-

cipation Bill, each forty-shilling free holder had a

vote; he held an acre of ground or more; and

although the political slave of his master, yet his

existence, (forming part of the Lord's political

strength) was matter of importance. A disease

amongst the freeholders was looked upon with as much

anxiety as the murrain or dry rot, among the stock.

His life was valuable, and therefore he was keptalive.

About 380,000 of those poor fellows lived upon per-

haps as many acres, and thereupon worked and

others have snatched at the shadow: We wish to remove complaint, that "agitation" may be unnecessary; while others talk of grievances, and make them, deplorable state of slavery than they ever have been,

their "country, their home, and their kindred," wil, Feargus O'Connor, then M. P. for the County of will "agitate, agitate, agitate," but not till then.

PARLIAMENTARY MIRROR.

ANOTHER UNPROFITABLE WEEK. Perhaps we might be considered as somewhat vpocritical, should we indulge in any lamentations pon the folly of our Legislators; and for this reaon-because we have always looked upon the English as a confiding people, easily led by promise, and much wedded even to the absurdities of national institutions: therefore, nothing but a complete abandonment of principle could have estranged the governed from their rulers. As we never were of the over-confident party, we rejoice that our sapient masters (who might have held dominion, by slight promise and slender performance.) have, in the conclousness of their "own strength," set the people Emancipation at the expense of political power; so inefficient in the House of Commons, public ther consideration than the necessity of backing the opposition. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, £16,000 a-year, from the taxes of the country, in however, there has been no opposition in the House of Commons; that is, there has not been any party, 1831, a further grant of £6,000 annually, was through which the people could express their made by Parliament, to defray the expenses of her opinions;" hence has a complete anti-Parliament daughter's education, with an express condition in opposition been organized throughout the country. the grant that it should continue in force "only so This party consists, principally, of non-electors, who long as HerRoyal Highness the Princess VICTORIA looked by the representatives of the present franchise. It is matter of fact, that a Government educate her daughter. But the daughter's education constituent body, and therefore the great bulk of the No, no. The daughter is not to be educated now, represented, and such is the meaning of our heading lishment of her own for which you pay £395,000 " Another unprofitable week."

In turning to our Parliamentary proceedings, it corruption and Parliamentary support; in discussions as to the best mode of meeting the Spottiswoode conspiracy: in short, upon all matters connected with the Privileges of Parliament, without a single word as to its duties towards the country.

The principal question of the week has been the iscussion upon the motion of Mr. FIELDEN relative o the New Poor Law Amendment Act, and its working" at Bradford. We regret the alteration made by LORD JOHN RUSSELL, in the motion relative to the production of Correspondence; and for this reason the Noble Lord is now to be the judge of what portion may and what portion public service:" and we predict, that all which is acts of commission and time-serving om likely to support the system, will be esteemed By their over-wrought interference, Sadler and Cox beneficial; while much that would conduce to its for no offence at all, comparatively: while, although reprobation, will be considered as injurious to the we warned them of the existence of a Hell in the measure. A strange and deadly caution, forsooth, the caution of the sabre and the "bullet." And, for a short time, in the hope that those two Magisagain, he admits that force should be met by force. trates who are Members of the Gambling House Vith whom did the "force" originate? Not with the people! no such thing. But with those, who, in compliance with the august Mr. Power, took his foreboding for a real and substantial resistance. This tramping Poor Law Commissioner, has now been saddled, by the noble Secretary of State, with all the responsibility connected with the introduction of the soldiery into Bradford. Such avowal is not much calculated to remove the odium attached to his bifice. The Noble Lord admits that the introduction of the Act, with or withou modification, may very much depend upon the spirit with which the inhabitants of the several towns, shall be inclined to meet it. Hence, then, men of Lancashire and Yorkshire, you are admitted to be the best judges in this case; and, therefore, the success, or defeat of the measure, rests in your own hands! You know your duty, you need no remon-

But why should the Noble Lord refuse the communications from local authorities ? Surely from hem we should expect the best and most pertinent nformation upon the subject? Ah! this leads to awkward forebodings! This encourages us to think that the dignified office of "spy" is not confined to the Metropolitan Police alone. But, perhaps Mr. LISTER, M.P. for Bradford, may afford some information upon this "secret" attempt to throw disrepute upon the local authorities. By-the-bye. where was the Member for Bradford, when this all-important question was under discussion f Does he suppose that the duty of a representative merely consists in the honour which a seat onfers? or that the People will not test his uture fitness for office, by his past conduct.

We quite agree with Mr. Young in his remon trance with regard to the transmission of the London Police to the manufacturing towns; not so nuch from the hardship imposed upon the inhabiants of London, but because they are selected (according to character), for a bloody mission They like the office, and its continuance depends upon themselves. Ireland was coerced upon the like "force."

THE NORTHERN STAR. | whereas, with a parent religious equality, a perfect state | debate upon Mr. Fielden's motion, and consider the | of political inferiority may exist.-If, then, by the assertion of Mr. Wakley, with respect to the nonnew projected "agitation" is meant the surrender of production of evidence, before the Committee, as a

We rejoice to find that Sir Francis Burdett, has

riven notice of motion with respect to the Rathcormac slaughter. We beg to remind him away .- The people of Ireland are now in a more three returned a verdict of "wilful murder," against Archdeacon Rider, Major Collis, and was invited by Lord Berehaven, the High Sheriff of Let us struggle, then, for a respectable provision the County, to sit upon the Grand Jury, before "agitation" has rivetted tithes for ever, to the neck upon the plea, that it would embarrass the Administhem from the support of an adverse church; pro- "Special Commission," they have never moved in recommended, and by a no less faithful monitor, vide for them in the "land of their birth;" and the transaction. More of Rathcormac, before the week's work, been worth the week's expense. That's the question.

JIM CROW IN THE HOUSE OF

COMMONS. KENT, we select merely two lines from the speech of from the oration of Mr. RICE—" That sum would known as being suspicious characters. be more than covered by the cessation of the annuity of the £6,000 enjoyed by PRINCE GEORGE OF HANOVER, which expired in June last,' English mothers, made paupers by taxation, this is the language of him who holds the purse strings of the nation; your purse strings. Look at the facts of this instance of retrenchment.

Originally, the pension of this Duchess was addition to her own immense private wealth. In then, you had to pay the Duchess £6,000 a-year to a-year, you must pay the mother £30,000 a-year for being without her !!

This is " National Education " with a vengeance, but from it learn the following facts, namely, that rayed from the pension list. to e Whig fund, for th Such are the dominion. things, and not Radical agitation which are making the people hate, despise, and detest those factions who rob the poor for the aggrandisement of the already too rich. Where were the poor blood-sucking Malthusians upon this question of economy? Where were the cheap Government men? Wher the friends of " Retrenchment ?" ...

THE GREAT HELL, AND READ'S BEER-HOUSE.

In our first number we had occasion to make some severe remarks upon the conduct of the Leeds may not be conducive to the "good of the police, with respect to their service and pimping public service." But the Noble Lord says, that centre of the town of Leeds, they have never aution should be used in introducing the thought proper to exert themselves for its suppression would, at all events, have given a mild construction to the law in behalf of the Beer-house-keepers. We have been disappointed; and since then, as a Beer-house-keeper in Lady-lane, has been charged with an offence of which he could not have had the slightest knowledge. Indeed, it was so proved. The case was this: two idle fellows went into his house and one of them produced a pack of cards; immediately upon which, a policeman enters and seizes upon them. Poor Read's wife was ill in bed, and he was engaged in the management of his girl. The two men had never been to Read's house before, and the policeman seldom, if ever. "He who hides, can find," saith the proverb, and the policemen found the offenders. Read upon us for advice, and we recommended him to engage Mr. Naylor, the solicitor, of whose and skill the public have had frequent However, the man was fined; and an proof. njunction being laid upon the magistrates' mmunicate all such convictions to the Board of Excise, his continuance in the capacity of Beer-nouse-keeper will depend upon their will and pleasore! Inis is not justice; and, especially while two of our Magistrates are Members of a Gambling House, and of a Gamoling House, too, where a large and inconvenient sum of money was lost by a young gentleman on SUNDAY Morning last. We have latterly abstained from allusion to the numerous attacks to which Beer-house-keepers are liable, because we have it in contemplation to call a General Meeting of that body for the purpose of taking steps for their future protection. In the meantime, however, we shall give any assistance in our power to Read, in his present dilemma.

Whatever may be our private opinion on the utility of these houses, and their effect on public morals, in the whole, we are determined that, so long as they are permitted to exist at all, those who embark their little capital in them shall, so far as our exertions can enforce it, be treated with fair and equal justice and protected from wrong.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS. LEEDS. INQUEST .- On Monday night last, an inques

was held at our Court House, before John Black-burn, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Margaret Delauney, a young woman about nineteen years old. Deceased worked at Mr. Brown's mill, in Mabgate, labourers digest that fact, and then prepare to place themselves under the surveillance and control of a like "force."

Upon the whole we are rather pleased with the Deceased worked at Mr. Brown's mill, in Madgate, and owing to some cause, which we have not yet learned, happened to fall down some steps. Decayed died a few days ago in the Iufirmary, in consequence of the accident. The witnesses being examined, the jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

DEATH OF MR. ROBERT NICOLL.-It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. Robert Nicoll, late editor of the Leeds Times, thought and action to a party of local and interested thought and action to a party of local and interested agitators," we at once register our voice against it.

We have always struggled for the substance, while interference. the newspaper until October last, when, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. William Tait, and others of his friends in Scotland, he resigned his situation, and returned to this country, under the fond hope that his native air, and cessation frem labour, might in some measure aid in restoring him. With a kindness which does him the highest honour, Mr. Sindless which does him the highest honour, Mr. Johnstone placed his house at Mr. Nicoll's entire service, and every means which the best medical skill could suggest was tried for his benefit; but we understand his complaint (consumption) had advanced too far to justify any expectation of his ultimate recovery. Accordingly, instead of improving, he gradually grew weaker and weaker, until Thursday, there are the best had be a like to the constant of the const

ofternoon, when he breathed his last. - Scotsman.
VAGRANCY. - Last Wednesday a man named John Cullan, was brought before the nagistrates charged by Mrs. Sarah Waite with having attempted that get of his Said water with naving attempted to steal a pair of women's boots from her stand. The prisoner said he was out of shoes, and had gone to the stall to look if there were a pair of shoes likely to fit him, and that finding a pair which suited him, he left a shilling with Mrs. Waite, saying that he expected to get some more money shortly, when he would return and take the shoes. Not succeed ing in obtaining the money, he returned to the stand to solicit the shilling which was returned him, and he was then discovered attempting to steal a pair of women's boots. Another charge of a similar nature was preferred against the prisoner by another shoe seller, but no actual theft being proved, the prisoner was seetenced to go to Wakefield House of Corection

Assault.—On Saturday last, six young men named Whitley, Clarkson, Wilson, Metcalf, Outhwaite, and Gill, were charged before the magistrates Out of three columns of debate upon the landlord of the Sportsman Inn, Newtown, on per annum to her Royal Highness the Duchess of twelve colors on the landlord of the Sportsman Inn, Newtown, on Wednesday sen'night, and with stealing from him a patent lever watch. Smith stated that a little before twelve o'clock on the night in question he went into his tap-room, where the prisoners had been drinking Mr. Spring Rice, to prove the truth of our assertions with respect to the application of any fund saved from an alteration in the pension list. We asserted that a mischievous commissioner, or some splendid state pauper, would be substituted as a claimant. Hear the proof, read the two lines from the oration of Mr. Rice—"That sum would

> MEETING AT THE MUSIC HALL, FOR THE EMANCIPATION

F THE NEGRO APPRENTICES.

was proved that the planters, notwithstanding they had received twenty millions, were more disposed to appress the apprentices than ever. He thought we had a just claim to their entire freedom, and that he only way to obtain it was to apply to Parliatent, that it might set the apprentices entirely free h, or before August, 1838. The Rev. Gentleman buchded a long and well received address in these paying the man two pounds, and promising to pay all further expenses. ords:—In the name of the Saviour, and the God to made us, we demand that the masters have this wer no longer, but that slavery, under whatever guise it may clothe itself, shall terminate in our itish Colonies, and in every part of her Mujesty's minions throughout the world.—The Rev. Genman was loudly applauded throughout his speech. JOSEPH LISTER, Esq., seconded the resolution.

ROBERT JOWITT, Esquire, moved the second esolution. He said they were not met to iscuss the propriety or impropriety of the grant hich Parliament had formerly given to the planters a compensation; but the question with the people sition in reference to this question? A bargain had been made, and whether a good one or bad one, the contracting parties had a right to expect that it should be fulfilled. Mr. Jowitt then proceeded to how—that the planters had not by any means ful-illed their part of the bargain; in proof of which, he adduced the sufferings to which the apprentices were still subject, and recited the substance of many of the laws which were in force against them, and which were of the most cruel and oppressive character. Mr. Jowitt showed that their labour was equally as great, or perhaps greater, than for-merly, that the planters had made such arrangements as to prevent the Negro from deriving any advanage from the time allowed him by cultivation of his provision ground,—that his punishment in many instances, was greater, and more cruel, and vexatious than ever was formerly known, and that the provisions which were allowed them. were not of so good a kind as they had been for-merly used to. He thought that after the money that had been paid, and the expectations which the British people had entertained from the measure passed in 1834, we had a right to demand the entire

termination of the apprenticeship system. The Rev. WILLIAM VEVERS seconded the The Rev. J. E. GILES then rose to move the third resolution. He was received with lond ap-plause by the meeting. He said he felt a deep sympathy with all that had been expressed, and rose under the full impression, that all that had been said n reference to the cruelties which were practised pon the Negro apprentices were indeed practiced to the fullest extent. (Hear.) He must say however, that however deeply he felt for the wrongs of the slaves, he did not feel impressed with those feelings of disappointment which the gentlemen who had preceded him had expressed. He thought he might claim credit for a degree of foresight respecting this abominuble apprenticeship system. It might have deceived those ventlemen who had preceded him, but it had never leceived him, and he was not now obliged to come forward and confess that he had been the dupe of a measure, which was now acknowledged to nation. This, others are obliged to come forward and confess, while he called down the indignation of the public upon the measure. He never thought that the apprenticeship system was to be considered as a boon. He had always looked upon as a kind of double-faced monster, which h on one side the look of a fool, and on the side, the look of a knave. (Loud cheers.) Rev. Gentleman most eloquently and forcibly pleaded the right of the apprentices to immediate freedom, and spoke in terms of the severest reprobation of the late Émancipation Act. He said, considering the question in a moral point of view, either it was right or wrong further to hold the Negroes in bondage. t was right, then it was wrong to compensate the planters for their freedom; if it was wrong, then the apprentices ought to be put in possession of immediate freedom. He entered into a long and eloquent de-fence of the conduct and character of Mr. Sturges, slaves, which had been assailed by some anonymous pamphlet writer, and which he should otherwise not have condescended to notice, had it not been pretty widely circulated in Leeds. He entirely freed Mr. Sturges from any imputations of misrepresenting the condition of the apprentices, and thought that the men who could mistake questions for corollaries might easily mistake falsehoods for premises, and conclusions. (Laughter and cheers.) he Roy. Gentleman concluded with a most eloquent appeal, in which he drew forth the warmest approtion of the meeting

Mr. HAMILTON RICHARDSON, in an able speech, onded Mr. Giles's resolution Mr. WALES moved the adoption of the petition He made a long speech, in which he discussed the question before the meeting with much legal ability

The motion was seconded by Mr. Ely.

The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. Alderman
Clapham, and seconded by Mr. Wood, and the sixth
by Mr. Alderman Scarf, and seconded by the Rev.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman for his services, and the meeting dispersed evidently much gratified with the proceedings.

HALIFAX. INQUEST BEFORE G. DYSON, ESQ. OR Thesday last, at the Bridge Tavern, Halifax, on the body of Elizabeth Wilkinson, aged 86, who died in consequence of injuries received from being severely burnt by her clothes catching fire.—Verdict—Accidentally burnt.

The monthly meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in this town, was held on Monday evening week, in the Philosophical Hall; Mr. John Abbott, one of the Vice Presidents in the chair. The donations consisted of an interesting collection of fessile shiefly hones of the Elephant. collection of fossils, chiefly bones of the Elephant, &c., from the East Indies, by Mr. W. H. Rawson; a pamphlet, being of his own communications to the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, by the Rev. G. B. Reade; and the seventeenth report of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, by the council of that society. There was no paper read; but the attention of the meeting was occupied by a report from the council, respecting the proposal to relax the rule with regard to the non admission to the museum of any versor. the non admission to the museum of any person not a member or subscriber, and residing within five miles of the town. After considerable discussion, a resolution was passed, giving the privilege of admitting residents, to the curators, who are, by the laws of the institution, responsible to the society for the safe custody of the specimens under their care. HUDDERSFIELD.

COURT HOUSE.—On Tuesday last, John Ellam, wood-grinder, Huddersfield, a well known character, who aspires to the dignity of being the first "Mayor" of Huddersfield; was brought before the sitting magistrates at the Court House, charged the countities a work hearted account speed. with committing a most brutal assault upon Mr. Thomas Heelis Broadbent. It appeared that his worship had been induced to commit the assault, because the complainant had caused Thomas Shires, of Folly Hall, his 'worship's' most faithful friend and patron, to be fined for committing a similar assault. The magistrates B. N. R. Battye, and J. Armitage, Esqrs., strongly reprobated the conduct of it the great Goliah," and fined his 'worship' £1 12s., and, had the complainant desired it, they would bound him over to keep the peace. This is the only way of repressing those two cowardly barbarians Shires and Ellam.

DEWSBURY.

EXTRAORDINARY STONE.—On Wednesday week a very large stone was taken from the stomach of a horse, belonging to Mr. James Wrigglesworth, carrier, Heckmondwike, at Mr. Greenwood's tan pit, Dewsbury-Moor, measuring two feet in circumference, and fourteen pounds in which we have the store of the

ROCHDALE.

SCHOOL SERMONS.—On Sunday evening, the Rev. R. W. Hamilton of Leeds, preached in the Providence Independent chapel, High-street, Rochdale, after which, a collection was made in aid of the Sunday school, amounting to the sum of £40 0s. 6¼d.

On Thursday last, a very animated meeting was eld at the Music Saloon, Albion-street, to petition arliament for the termination of the Negro ipprenticeship in the British Colonies. T. W. ottie, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, was called the chair. He was happy that in making his st appearance at a public meeting, in his official apacity, that the object of the meeting should be no in which he felt so deep an interest, and one in which he felt so deep an interest, and one in which he felt so deep an interest, and one hich he had always endeavoured to forward.

The Rev. Mr. Scales moved the first resolution. To said it was not surprising if little interest was keited on this question at present, since it was cenerally supposed that the arrangements made by tovernment in 1834, had been both conclusive and attisfactory. These arrangements, however, had intirely failed to give satisfaction, inasmuch as it was proved that the planters, notwithstanding they BARBARITY .- On Monday a man appeared before

HULL.

HULL POLICE.—On Friday week, Thomas Wilson, a ship-keeper on board the England, was charged by his commander, Captain Kay, with stealing a piece of rope weighing 1 stone and 1 lb. from his ship, he not having given authority to take it. It appeared from the evidence that as Captain Keeley in the experiments of the control of the contr Reeley, jun. was walking on the quay of the Junc-tion Dock, yesterday afternoon, he saw the prisoner come over the Tralore, from the England, with a parcel, and suspecting something wrong he watched him to the shop of William Newton, a Waterhouse-lane, bag without opening it, and then took it into the inner shop. When the prisoner came out he asked him what he had got in the bag; he said some old rope which his master had given him. He then gave him in charge to Sergeant Smith, and Captain Kay was sent for. The rope was produced by Newton, (who said he had not paid for it,) and identified by him as his property. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but said he was very cold, and took the rope to get a glass of grog before he went to sleep. He was fully committed for trial, and the to sleep. He was fully committed for trial, and the Captain and other witnesses were bound over to give evidence; but as Captain Kay was not certain that he should be in Hull at the Sessions, Mr. Mc Manus consented to be bound over to prosecute that the ends of justice may not be defeated. During the examination Newton evinced so great an anxiety to clear himself of any blame, suspicion of the court was excited, and Mr. Parker said he was afraid that he was not so innocent as he wished to represent himself; his name was already in his books as a defaulter, for having purchased some wool of a child only seven years old, an age at which he certainly ought to have no dealings with children. Mr. P. inquired whether he kept a book and made regular entries of what he bought, and on being answered in the affirmative, directed an officer to fetch it. On its being produced it appeared that no entry had been made since September last until December 7th, and between the two entries there was found three blank leaves. Newton received a severe reproof from the bench, and made the most frivolous excuses. He was no sailor. He was a bad writer, and he had intended to get a better book. Mr. Parker said it was evident that he did not comply with the Act of Parliament, and had only made the entry yesterday in order to deceive the magistrates, but they would not be imposed upon, and if he continued such practises he should most certainly be punished. He did not consider him a head writer and the hadron of the continued such practises he should most certainly be punished. He did not onsider him a bad writer, and the book (a shilling ecount book,) was a very good one for the purpose. Mr. Me Manus made a communication to the ma-gistrates, after which his Worship the Mayor, addressing the Court, said, we are determined to do all in our power to protect the property of the port, and for this purpose we think it will be your duty Mr. Mc Manus to direct the men under your command to call weekly at the shops of marine-store dealers, and inspect their books, and where they find them defaulters, to bring them before us." Mr. Parker said that he had no doubt that Mr. M'Manus would readily attend to the direction [of the Mayor, as it was at his suggestion that the order had been given, and he considered it highly to his credit that e had evinced so much proper care to protect the nterests of theport.

MANCHESTER TRADES' COUNCIL AND THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

At a Meeting of the Trades' Council, held in Manchester, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst. at the Mosley Arms Inn, Pork Shambles, Deansgate, was resolved, first-That the treatment received the Committee of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, sy the Committee of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, since their unjust incarceration, calls loudly for the firm and united support of their fellow workmen all over the empire.—That the foul conspiracy got up in Glasgow against the rights of industry has no parallel in the history of Whig tyranny, and should be manfully resisted by the working men of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

2nd. That a public meeting of the working men of Manchester be called as speedy as possible, for the purpose of expressing our determination not to desert our fellow workmen in Scotland, but to unite our efforts to firmly stand by them, until we see them restored to their families, and freed from the grasp of their grinding task-masters, and the authorries of Glasgow, who have conspired with them in their wicked and cruel undertaking, to separate those brave men from their wives, their

unilies, and their country.
3rd. That Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Augustus Beaumont, Esq., Richard Castler, Esq., and the Rev. J. R. Stephens, be invited to attend the public meeting of the working men of Manchester, and that they be informed as speedily as possible of the decision of this Council, as their answers to the invitation will be necessary previous to the placard being issued to call the public meeting.

leap over, they began instantly to look out for some place to creep through. Hence the meeting of Elax Spinners, at the Saddle Inn, on Saturday evening, where the gap through which the monster had intended to emerge was effectually stopped by his excellent friend and coadjutor in the service of the public, Mr. O'Connor, supported by the brave men of Leeds, who had evinced their capability and readiness, not only to meet force by force, in the been known that Mr. Power was there, the guardians which have walked in and out of the Court-House amount of their name of the power was proved to amount of their name of the meeting of totally ignorant that any troops were coming until the thought therefore they had a just cause for complaint, and a right to demand from was merely as their tools to carry their the public, Mr. O'Connor, supported by the brave men of Leeds, who had evinced their capability and readiness, not only to meet force by force, in the been known that Mr. Power was there, the guardians missioners to the guardians which have walked in and out of the Court-House amount of their names on totally ignorant that any troops were coming until the thought that the power given to the guardians was merely and a power in their distribution. He thought that the power given to the guardians as merely as their tools to carry their arrangements into execution.—(Hear.) He read common of Leeds, who had evinced their capability and the force by force, in the power was proved to amount to tall the orders of the commissioners to the guardians. they cover, they began inductive to out to be simple the feet that our of the Wajdertzeet of Hereford was placed as the Sable Inter, on Saturiage evening when the sponting of the power of rears of age, ought, under any circumstances, to be was quite sufficient to quell any little ebullitions of both the moral and legal right of the poor to relief the lowed to labour in any mill or factory, more than feeling that might have been manifested.

Mr. Brook here read the case of Cobley, who was all required to pay directly or otherwise—and further, ten hours daily, and eight hours on Saturday, ex-clusive of rest, food, and recreation."

The motion was seconded by Mr. John Smith, an operative, and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. Joshua Hobson then rose and said, that he could not but express his great surprise at the conduct of Mr. Wrigglesworth and his compeers, towards their friend Mr. Baines. The persons who now heard him would very well recollect that Mr. Baines had, himself, petitioned for a "Ten Hours' Bill;" and his friends Messrs. Wrigglesof Commonson the question in which Mr. Fielden worth and Co., instead of sending petitions to took a very prominent part. The resolution was back that of Mr. Baines; whom they professed so carried by acclamation.

highly to venerate, wanted to load the table of the Mr. HAWKINS rose to move the second resolu-House of Commons with petitions against it—with petitions for an "Eleven Hours' Bill." He felt assured that Mr. Baines would feel extremely obliged to the few persons who were at the trouble ment of Hussars to bear testimony to the forbearobliged to the lew persons who were at the trouble to ferret out, and rout, those good friends of his who wanted to oppose him and his petition! With this idea, and for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the "Ten Hour" Mr. Baines, against the "Eleven Hour" intriguers, he would move, "that a petition, embodying the resolutions then passed, be prepared; signed by the Chairman on power of the Poor Law Commissioners.

years of age. And he would move "that, in the opinion of this meeting, no person above thirteen riot, and thought the presence of the magistrates Act be passed in its place which shall fully recognize

brought before the magistrates at Leicester, for escaping out of the workhouse. He trusted that this meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scutiments, the affair at Bradford would be investigated as far as possible, and that the meeting would lend every silence us, a Military force is thrust in among us. pport in its power to Mr. Fielden in his endeavou to obtain all necessary information respecting the

THE NONE DISEASE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

ons be first read, and their part of the adoption of this meeting.

Mr. O'Connon was then called upon by the airman and was received with rounds of cheers.

Who, he would ask made the Poor-law necessary who, he would ask made the Poor-law necessary who, he would ask made the Poor-law necessary. actil give England no rest till it be repeated, and state and the passed in its place which shall fully reloging to both the moral and legal right of the poor to relief from this National Institution, to which they are and further, the formal time that the moral and legal right of the poor to relief from this National Institution, to which they are and further, the first interest that this meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments, which is meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments, which is meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments, which is meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments, which is meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments, which is meeting deems the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments when with the proper for openly asserting these scattiments of the most proper for openly asserting the scattering the present occasion the most proper for openly asserting these scattiments of the proper for openly asserting the proper for openly asserting these scattiments of the proper for openly asserting the proper for openly asserting the proper for openly asserting the scattering the proper for openly asserting the scattering that the form within the walk of a much greater house. This are that the most proper for openly asserting the scattering the proper for openly asserting the proper for openly aserting the proper for openly asserting the proper for openly asse

Mr. Castler being discovered to be in the gallery of the hall, a loud cry was made for him to come down and address the meeting. He was cheered with enthusiasm as he made his way through the densely packed multitude, and when he mounted the stage, he was hailed with much applause. He addressed the meeting at some length, in which he reiterated the story told by the Rev. Mr. Burt. he (Mr. Oastler) naving taken up the woman in his gig, as he was coming towards Bradford. He deprecated the Poor Law Amendment Act in the most violent terms, and would never submit to it so long

ducer—having no representative power—will be lost sight of, the speech of Mr. O'Connor and the glorious working men produced a powerful effect, which Mr. Ward in a long and laboured, but unargumentative speech could not disturb. Upon the amendment being put, nearly every hand seemed to be exhibited, and a very large show was also made for the original motion: the master Cutler, who is the chief officer lost; upon this announcement a general cry for a division took place, and then another show was demanded but refused, and thus ferminated a battle, each party claiming a triumph. We assert that the people had a majority, however let the ballot-mongers claim it, and they may say "But one such victory more, and they are lost for ever." regard to the proceedings, we are bound to admit, that they were creditable to all parties; never was there a more orderly, peacable, and gentlemanly meeting, fair play was given to all, and well would it be for the working classes generally, if they would emulate the noble, the upright, and the manly example of the good people-of Sheffield. We experienced an inexpressible delight in seeing the producing orders martialed and moving with "one intelligence," delivering pure principle in men, the working men of Sheffield, now stand first resolution; the representative of the privileged order seemed amazed and delighted with their hold manner of expression, and so sure was he and his party of defeat, that prior to putting the amendment, he proposed to Mr. O'Connor the propriety at introducing the word extension for the more defined declaration; and that in such case he would support it. Mr. O'Connor, however, after a consultation with the working men, refused, saying, "that, stand or fall, they would fight under the standard of prin-ciple." Our readers must recollect that Sheffield has a constituency of between four and five thou-sand, and being less dependent upon labour they had a greater facility in attending upon a question, which appears to have interested them much. The meeting at Sheffield will prove, however, that another and a more atrocious Reform trick shall not be practised upon the non-electors of this country; this question of the Ballot shall not be made one of our inor differences. We must in justice state that Mr. Palfreyman and his party pledged themselves to sign a requisition calling a meeting to petition for UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE." Let the Whigs join us upon the two questions, and they are carried at once. Thanks, thanks, thanks, eternal thanks to the men of Sheffield. Oh! they are worth fighting for; IT was a MEETING!!! We shall give some

BARNSLEY.

of the speeches in our next, as public opinion must be set right upon the question of the Ballot.

Swing.—On Thursday week a valuable stack of wheat, belonging to J. Martin, Esq., of Barnsley, was fired by some incendiary, who has hitherto-escaped detection. Fifty pounds reward is offered by Mr. Martin, for the apprehension of the offender. HORRIBLE SUICIDE .- On Friday week, George Dyson, of Hoyland, near Barnsley, put an end to his existence by ripping up his bowels with a razor. The unfortunate man has been in a state of mind bordering on insanity for some time, and certainly ought to have been taken better care of.

the vour parochial paupers.—(Cheers.) And here let the degree of 1853.

The Duke of CLEVELAND presented a petition mended, and the Legislature which had passed the moved the resolutions of the select committees on the civil list. As no basiness of importance was fixed for Thursday, he thought that would be the paramet of 1853.

The Duke of CLEVELAND presented a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Sunderland, providing the civil list. As no basiness of importance was fixed for Thursday, he thought that would be the best day for the discussion. The first resolution was account, three of whom only remain; will you call the first of the support of her Majesty's household upon a person who had the grant of an anonity or a pension made to kind during the life of either of the other House) extending to Jews the same privalges as Quakers and Moravians.

The Lord CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved the resolutions of the select committee on the civil list. As no basiness of importance was fixed for Thursday, he thought that would be the best day for the discussion. The first resolution was account, three of whom only remain; will you call the first of the support of her Majesty's household and of the honour and dignity of the crown a sum of £380,000 per annum be granted to her Majesty, and be eight uninsters who have ceased to exist, to explain that the same privalges as Quakers and Moravians.

The Lord CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER them moved the resolutions of the select committee on the civil list. As no basiness of importance was fixed for Thursday, he thought that would be the best day for the discussion. The first resolution was account, three of whom only remain; will you call the form the world when the resolutions of Sunderland, the thought that would be the select the measure of Sunderland, the discussion. The first resolution was account, there of whom only remain; will you call the first of the subscitction in the other House, extending to Jews the same privalges as Quakers and Moravians.

The Lord C

The Lord CHANCELLOR then delivered the following message from the Queen:—

"Victoria Reanna.—Her Majesty, taking into consideration the provision already made by law for her beloved mother, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, relies with confidence on the zeal and

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Mayor and Aldermon of Banbury, in Oxfordshire, in tayour of the Municipal Declaration Bill, and praying for the extension of its provisions. The Notle Lord thea said that he had a petition to present from a very respectable and important body—certain Baptist Missionaries, stationed in the Western part of the Island of Jamaica. The prayer of it was that the apprentices in the Colonies should be untured to the same footing as free citizens in the of it was that the apprentices in the Colonies should be put upon the same footing as free citizens in the other Colonies in Bermuda, Antigua, and some of the smaller Islands, which had already taken this course. He would only add that it was a great cause of complaint here and in the Colonies against certain individuals, but there was greater cause still against the Legislatures of many of the Colonies for having delayed to perform their part of an implied if not an expressed contract, on which many millions had been thus done by them on the other hand toward the Government which had recommended, and the Legislature which had passed the measure of 1833.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Col. SIBTHORPE said it was reported in the Globs that he had introduced the name of the Noble Duke's son (the Marquis of Granby) in the list of State Pensioners. Now, he most distinctly and unequivocally denied having introduced any name whatever.

Mr. FIELDEN presented a petition from the hand-loom weavers of Manchester, complaining of the distressed state of the manufacturers in that district. The Hon, Member lamented that nothing had been done for these suffering individuals. They had spent their lives in arduous labour, and had undergone all the horrors of want and neglect. Yet the Legislature had yet taken no step in their behalf. He concluded by moving that the petition be read and printed. The petition was then read and ordered to be printed with the votes. o be printed with the votes.

Mr. M. PHILLIPS and Mr. HINDLEY sup-

Mr. M. PHILLIPS and Mr. HINDLEY sup-ported the prayer of the petition.
Mr. FIELDEN moved that the petition be printed, as he intended to bring it under the consideration of the House after the holidays.
The SPEAKER said he could not, according to the Rules of the House, have it printed, unless he intended to form a motion upon it before the holi-

Mr. FIELDEN then said he would move to have it taken into consideration on the 21st inst.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from a place near Wolverhampton, in favour of Vote by Ballot.

Mr. LEADER wished to ask the Secretary for the

Mr. LEADER wished to ask the Secretary for the Home Department, whether Lord Gosford was coming home—that is, whether he had been recalled, or whether he had resigned. He also wished to know if a successor had been appointed.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Lord Gosford had some time since expressed a desire to resign, and orders had recently been sent stating that his Lordship might return home. The Government lof Canada had in consequence devolved upon Sir John Colborne, and no successor had as yet been appointed to the situation vacant by the recal of Lord Gosford.

Mr. LEADER wished also to know whether a roclamation had been issued against the holding of ublic meetings? Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Proclamations had been

ssued against the infringement of the law in eneral, but not against the holding of public

meetings,
Mr. O'CONNELL had given notice of a bill in Mr. O'CONNELL had given notice of a bill in reference to controverted elections. Another bill on the same subject had been introduced by another Hon. Member; that bill had been postponed until after the holidays. Under these circumstances, he would delay the bringing in of his bill on this subject until the first day of the assembling of the house after the holidays. It was also his intention to bring in a bill in reference to the repeal of municipal tests and declarations immediately after the holidays.

An Hon. MEMBER, on the opposition side of the House, whose name we could not learn, wished to ask a question of the Noble Lord opposite, relative to some extraordinary proceedings which had taken place 2t Waterford. He wished to know whether a case had occurred of a violent riot—a riot which sus-

ase had occurred of a violent riot—a riot which sus-ended the Protestant service, and drove the clergy-

further—if you say to these persons, "If such be your connections with living titles, have they survived their tuheritances?" what would be the reply? Assuming the attitude, and speaking in the tone of injured dignity, they would say, "No, sir, the Noble Lord or the Noble Duke, who is my relation, is rolling in wealth, has the largest estates in the county in which I dwell, commands the representation of that county, and has two Conservative; at this time in the House of Commons."—(Cheers.)—Are we then, to be told by those who passed the Poor Law Amendment Act to improve the condition and give a high moral tone to the labouring community—(Cheers)—are we to be told that the only example you are prepared to set to the humbler classes, for whose welfare, moral and physical, you have so carefully, so wisely, so generously provided—(cheers)—are we to be told, I say, that the only example you are prepared te set them of you virtue and sincertly is to make them (the poor and humble) labour for the maintenance and support of thems your relatives and friends.—(Long and loud cheers.)—Lord STANLEY, in a long speech, followed up Sir Robert Peel's course, and knocked the former speeches of the Ministers about their ears most unmercifully.

Lord OND PETH replied, that in consequence of a memorial received from Waterford, stating the circumstances which had occurred, an answer had been written by the Under Secretary of State at the desiral of the Lords Justices, which was to the following effect:—The Lords Justices, and drove the clergy man from his pulpit—a riot at which were rote at which were present, as he was informed, some of the police—of which into twee cognizant the authorities of the city of Waterford. He wished to ask whether the Irish Government had ordered an inquiry into the authorities and the police on that occasion.

Lord MORPETH replied, that in consequence of a memorial received from Waterford, stating the circumstances which had occurred, an answer had been written by the Under Secretary of State at the de

RATHCORMAC.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said, that a notice had been given, and put off from time to time, since the year 1834. It seemed to him to be of great importance, and therefore he gave notice of his intention to bring it forward on an early day after the holidays. What

he meant to propose was, an investigation into the different circumstances that had taken place at Rathcormac.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHELL inquired if the Hon. Baronet would fix a day?

Six a day?

Sir F. BURDETT did not know how the notices stood, but if the Hon. Member would take the trouble of naming a day, it would answer his purpose. The sooner the discussion took place the better.—

(Hear, hear.)
Mr. FIELDEN put a question to Lord John Russell, which was not heard in the gallery. His Lordship's reply was equally unintelligible.

Sir GEORGE SINCLAIR gave notice that on tomorrow, when the names of the committee to inquire
into the pension list were laid before the House, if
the name of the Hon. Member for Southwark was
not amongst them, he would move that it be inserted,
in lieu of one of those gentlemen named by her
Majesty's Ministers, and if the preponderance were
composed of those Members who had been heretofore
unfriendly to the inquiry, he would move that others
be substituted in their places.—(Hear, hear.)

THE GLASGOW PRISONERS.

Mr. HARVEY gave notice that he should to-morrow present a petition, signed by 20,000 inhabi-tants of Glasgow, complaining of the confinement of their fellow-citizens by the law officers of the

crown.

Lord J. RUSSELL appeared at the bar, and brought up the following message from her Majesty, which was read aloud by the Speaker, the members

standing and uncovered.

The message is the same as that to the Lords.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would tomorrow move that the message he taken into consideration by the house. CIVIL LIST ACT

Mr. HUME wished to know what course was to the characteristic of the civil clores was to be taken with reference to the civil list, as many Hon, Members had only just received the report.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that when in committee on the bill, he pledged himself that the order of the day should be brought on

self that the order of the day should be brought on at an early opportunity, in order that the fullest opportunity may be afforded for such discussion. All that he should do now was to move a preliminary resolution to enable him to introduce the bill. It would take a considerable time to go through all the stages, but he trusted it would be passed with as much dispatch as possible. He should move a resolution founded on the report in the hands of Hou. Members, that it be reported to-morrow, and the discussion in committee take place on Friday.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Wisbeach, for the repeal of certain parts of the Municipal Act.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then delivered the discussion what way they proposed (now

possession of intestate estates.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, possession of intestate estates.

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The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said,

The CHANCELLAN of the EXCHEQUER said, that in compliance with the rules of the House— (hear, hear,)—it would be impossible to introduce a bill founded in this resolution that went to grant one fraction more than the 1,200 per annum.

Mr. HUME said if that was the rule he had no abjection to ofter; but he held it to be perfectly understood that the House were not by this resolution to be prevented from reducing the amount.

The resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk them read the next resolution, which was—"That all the hereditary rates, dues, and revenues of the crown, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, together with all small branches of the hereditary casual revenues derived from wardships, &c. and the surplus revenues are any other possessions of her Majesty in this country, and all revenues from her foreign possessions shall, during the life of her present Majesty, be earried to, and made part of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. HUME—I did not hear any word of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster. Are they included in these revenues?

And the state of t

Mr. WAKLEY, in seconding the amendment, took occasion to make this single remark, that as a committee was now sitting on the subject of the poor-laws, he trusted that every person at Bradford who had any complaints to make would take care to communicate them through that medium to the House of Commons Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he had no object tion to these returns, but that there were some alter-ations which he would wish to have made in the terms of the motion, the most important of which was the omission of the names of the policemen employed at Bradford on the occasion described. His reason for Bradford on the occasion described. His reason for wishing this to be done was, that a very strong feeling existed in the neighbourhood upon the subject, and that placards had even been put out by the opponents of the Poor-law Act, calling upon the people to mark every man, his name, and his address, who had taken an active partin carrying into effect the new law; and from these among consents he suprehended that the from these announcements he apprehended that the publication of the names of any of the parties employed on this occasion would tend to their injury, in not even to their assassination. With respect to the town of Bradford, a union had certainly been formed there, and a board of guardians appointed; but no regulations had been sent down from the commis-sioners for the purpose of confining paupers in the workhouse. He (Lord John Russell) had said last year, in answer to an inquiry on this subject, that the application of the new law were to be resiste by force in any part of the country, he should feel called upon to oppose such forcible resistance. Accordingly, when he found that the board of guardam at Bradford had been obliged to postpone their meeting in consequence of the popular clamour, he thought it necessary that a military force should be sent down to co-operate with the civil authorities. He had no hesitation in answering the question of the Hon. Member on this point, by declaring that the responsibility of this step rested with himself (Lord J. Russell.) Communications were made to him on the subject, stating that one man, who had been particularly marked was confined in the house by the ticularly marked, was confined in the house by the mob, and he immediately saw it necessary, in order to relieve him from his situation, that a military force should be called in. It was then that an unfortu-nate collision took place between the soldiers and the mob, with the facts of which the House was already the mob, with the facts of which the House was already acquainted. Since these occurrences he was glad to state there had been no further disturbances in this district, and a meeting of the board of guardians had taken place. He would not now enter into the question whether the new poor-law system should be applied generally to the manufacturing districts. Though he was certainly prepared to admit that the abuses of the old system did not prevail in the North of England to the same extent that they did in the South, yet fluer were districts which stond much in need of amend-

were districts which stood much in need of amend-ment. He thought, therefore, that if a board of guardians were to meet and inquire into the manage-ment of local affairs in each of these districts, with a view to promote uniformity as far as possible, with-out introducing alterations which were not absolutely ont introducing alterations which were not absolutely required, the result would be highly advantageous to the country. He had already stated that he did not object to these returns. He had two amendments, however, to propose in them, to to which he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would agree. The first was, that the number instead of the names of the police should be given. With regard to the last motion, no record had been kept of the correspondence between Mr. Power and the board of guardians either in the office of the commissioners or any where else. He should, therefore, propose to add these words, "so far as it can be given without injury to the public service." He was not aware whether this precaution might become necessary or not, but as the correspondence in question might include some names and matters of particular information, it might be advisable, under existing circumstances, to withhold them. The Noble Lord concluded by withdrawing the original motion

Lord concluded by withdrawing the original motion for the order of the day, and the amendment was then put as the main question. Lord John Russell's first amendment having been

made in it,

Mr. BRISCOE said that one statement in the speech of the Honourable Member for Oldham had struck him very forcibly, namely, that there were twenty-five thousand hand-loom weavers at Bradford, who earned on an average the miserable pistance of 4s. 6d. a week. Under such circumstances he thought 4s, 6d. a week. Under such circumstances he thought it would be impossible, under the new law, to afford any relief to the indigent without bringing the whole of them into the workhouse. He had every desire to afford every possible relief to these poor people, but he thought that it would be impracticable to do so by continuing them in a line of business from which they could not receive any substantial means of support.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG thought that though the new law would do great service in the agricultural districts, it was not equally applicable to the manufacturing districts. He objected also to the practice of sending the metropolitan police, for which a heavy rate was levied upon the parishes of London, to distant parts

In leval to equally applicable to the manufacturing districts. He objected also to the practice of sensing the districts. He objected also to the practice of sensing the districts. He objected also to the practice of another than the process of the practice of another than the practice of the country.

Mr. IRO/THERTON observed, that, however identification of the public of the country would be structured to the process of the process of

the great cost and inconvenience, to be woven by the perfect labourers? His belief was, that if they out their own artisans on any thing like a fair ground o compete with their foreign rivals, that they would to compete with their foreign rivals, that they would hear no more about the hardships of the Poor Law Act. From all he saw going on the time was approaching when necessity would drive them to inquire into that tender subject; they should, then, be right ready to give redress; but if it were long delayed, might they not find that their too restrictive laws had compalled those features. compelled those foreign corn-growers to resort to manufacturing, and unwilling to relinquish their vantage ground?

The motion as amended was then agreed to.

After some conversation relative to the Sheriff's
Court and Court of Session in Scotland, the House

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

WRIGGLESWORTH AGAIN—ANOTHER SETTLER.

On Saturday night last, Dec. 9th, a meeting was held at the Saddle Inn, which was convened by a Nonpareil paragraph of six lines, which appeared at the bottom of one of the columns of the Leeds Mercury, and which apparently might have been placed in the and which apparently might have been placed in the insignificant corner which it occupied, on purpose that it might be overlooked by every body who might happen to look at the paper. The paragraph stated that "there will be a meeting of the Operative Flax Spinners, at the Saddle Inn, to-night, (Saturday) at seven o'clock, for the purpose of finally determining to support the Calverley Operatives, and to join in petitioning Parlisment for such an Eleven Hours' Bill as will be conducive to the wants and benefit of all parties. At a little after seven o'clock there were present four or five persons, amongst whom Mr. Wrigglesworth occupied a very prominent place. From present four or five persons, amongst whom Mr. Wrigglesworth occupied a very prominent place. From
that time till half-past seven was spent in desultory
conversation between the parties who came into the
room. There would then be present probably about
a hundred, but in all we believe there were not more
than five or six flax-spinners present. It was proposed that Mr. Wrigglesworth should take the chair.
Mr. Wrigglesworth, however, replied, that he should
not accept any office to which he might be called by
the present company, insmuch as the majority of the present company, inasmuch as the majority of them were not flax-spinners, and had no right to in-terfere in any way with the business for which this meeting was convened. It was here asked, if the present meeting had not been called for the purpose of petitioning Parliament, and if all parties were not of petitioning Parliament, and if all parties were not allowed to have a voice in attempting to effect any alteration of the laws? Mr. Wrigglesworth said, they wished only to legislate for themselves, and that as they had some private business to settle which did not concern any but those who were immediately interested in it, they should not commence the public business of the meeting until their private matters had been disposed of.

Mr. O'Convoy rose to propose that Mr. Wriggles-

in the Leeds Mercury, intended this to be a "hole and corner meeting," for the same parties who endeavoured to foist their stale resolutions on the public meeting held a few weeks ago at the Court-House. There can be to doubt that at this meeting another plan was interded to be got up; and there can be as little doubt that those parties have been employed by Mr. Barnes for this purpose, that he might be enabled to make some sweeping statements in Parliament in this session as he did in a former session,—that he might represent the neonle of Leeds in the

than that to which they are at present have, and that, no man shall be obliged to work in the mill more than Ten Hours' a day." (Loud cheers.) He hoped that other gentlemen present would follow him up with the same enthusiasm that had hitherto been up with the same enthusiasm that had hitherto been manifested, and that they would evince their determination to shed the last drop of their blood before they would allow their children of ninety-six months to submit to their infernal machinations, and the damnable projects which are contemplated under this crucifying system. (Tremendous cheers). I beg leave to conclude by moving the resolution now proposed, and I have no hesitation in saying that, if that resolution be adopted, this meeting will be converted into a shield for the protection of defenceless children, instead of being, as it was intended to be, a dagger with which to assassinate them in the dark. There are some persons, it is strange to say.

be, a dagger with which to assassinate them in the dark. There are some persons, it is strange to say, who walk as it were, blindfold through the world without seeing the traps that are laid for their destruction—who mingle with society, day after day, and year after year, without gleaning from those with whom they associate, the least information that can benefit them. Some of them, however mixed in society to night from which they may have learned a lesson, and it is to be hoped that that lesson will not be lost upon them. When they are resolved to act in defiance, too, both of justice and humanity, they will find the people their enemies and me at to act in defiance, too, both of justice and humanity, they will find the people their enemies and me at their head, a firth supporter of the liberties of the people. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor again repeated the resolution, and concluded by saying, that if these gentlemen had any respect either for themselves or their connexions, they would for once and forage, hold up their hands for the resolution, and thus wipe away their former sins, and admit that they are convinced that the labour at present, imposed both upon children and men is too great to be longer endured, and they themselves will from heaceforth, employ their energies in a better cause, and direct their footsteps to a better path.

Mr. White seconded the resolution, hoping that Mr. Wrigglesworth would indeed, either change his course or stay at home, and not show his face where he was not wanted.

e was not wanted.

Mr. White then rose to move that a pet ion be Mr. White then rose to move that a pet tion be prepared by this meeting desiring Parliament to enact no law for the alteration of the present Factory System, unless it enact an efficient Ten Hours' Bill: and that the perition be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting. The motion being seconded, the Chairman said that before putting the resolution, he should be glad to hear any thing thatMr. Wrugelesworth or any other gentleman had to say on the subject. For his own part he couldnot but comess his great surprise that Mr. Wrigglesworth should have conducted himself in so disorderly a manner. Mr. Wrigglesworth, a gentleman of whose respect to his no person could entertain the slightest doubt. No observation being made, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Wrigglesworth and his party. If I am a fool, I can hide my folly in retirement; but how miserable must that country be whose laws are made by fools, must that country be whose laws are made by fools, and administered by such knaves as Mr. Wrigglesworth and his party. Mr. O'Connor concluded with an eloquent appeal to the middle classes, in which he urged them to unite with the operatives in siding them to obtain political influence, and showed, in a clear and foreible manner, the advantage of the middle world wealth and the middle with world wealth of the manner. The

iges which would result from such a union. The peech, which is too long to be reported here, was athusiastically received, and the business of the seting was ended by the adoption of a motion for

RIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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 MR. T. FRANKLAND LEWIS MR. G. S. LEFEVRE AND MR. GEØ. NICHOLLS.

TO MR. T. FRANKLAND LEWIS MR. G.
S. LEFEVRE AND MR. GEO. NICHOLLS

Sirs.—My highly respected friend John Fielder, Eso., M.P., has favoured me with a copy of a Parliamentary report, entitled "Third Report of Poor Law Commissioners." This book, Chad you been tall conversant with the courtesies of civilized society, you would have left bound in honour to have sent to me. You have not yet obtained a patent from the Government, to stab, with impunity, the characters of her Majesty's loyal subjects in the dark; but such is the blinding, and hardening, and degrading nature of your employment, that it would seem you fancy that you are elevated above your fellow mortals; and think that you have a right, in defiance of honour and of justice, to publish at the expense of the Whigs, and was turned traitor to the people. I was requested by the Captain of the police, the most false and injurious statements, to mike laws for the persons and property of all kny for the public, the most false and injurious statements, to mike laws for the persons and property of all with them to file or provide with them of she were, however, determined not to have their liberties sported with in secret—and they began to throw stones at the police and special constables. Seing that my entreaties were unheeded by the people, I determined to take my post in front of the police officers, on the steps of the Hotel. The people tried to pull me away, I maintained my post, and told the crowd, that "if any person were killed that day, I would be the man."—I received a few stones:—but the crowd soon desisted.

When one of the special constables was seized by the people, I was requested by the captain of the police, to go and rescue him,—which I did; and broaght him safely to the Hotel. Indeed, so much indied to person were killed to prove the work of the Whigs, and was turned traitor to the people."—I have the Alliam to the work of the Whigs, and was turned traitor to the people. "I have the work of the Whigs, and was turned traitor to the people."—I wa

soft petritioning Parliament, and if all parties were not stated to a voice of the production of the personal parties and the production of the personal parties and the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties are always to the personal parties and parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the personal parties and the personal parties are always to the perso

in the Leeds Mercury, intended this to be a "hole and corner meeting," for the same parties who endea-would to foist their stale resolutions on the public meeting held a few weeks ago at the Court-House. There can be no doubt that at this meeting meeting do do by that at this meeting meeting held a few weeks ago at the Court-House. There can be no doubt that at this meeting meeting held a few weeks ago at the corner meeting against the petition. (Much large the corner there were thousands I appeal, from Mn. William Mr. Carles of the poor."

Lines 26, 27 and 28.—"We could not exercise that those thousands I appeal, from Mn. William Mr. Carles of the poor." iving! Yes, he says it shall be so; and then he said, you may settle your business, and when you have done we will settle ours; and at that moment the devil caughthim, and made him hold up his hand with his three friends against the petition. (Much laughter.) If I am not mistaken, this meeting has been specified to be a meeting of the operative flax spanners, for passing a resolution in favour of an Eleven Hones' Bill. I have not seen Mr. Baines's paper myself, but heard, by mere chance, that a meeting was in he held in the Tan-room of this house to-night. Mr. Oustler understood it to be a meeting at which the capabilities of children for a certain amount of havour were to be discussed, and he thought wherever that question was settled the other day at the Court House, at least so far as Leeds was concerned.

Mr. Hringlesworth.—I will agitate the question through spite.

Mr. Oarrien.—Through spite! Oh! you are such

passed from the poor house to the Albion Hotel. (about a mile) were true or false, I know not. It is however true, that they were not then contradicted by Swain, nor has any refutation since then been published. He was not assailed as "Chairman" nor was the Poor Law mentioned, in my hearing by his opponents.—Shouts of "Ned Lud." "Who broke Billy Hirst's shears? Swain." "Who stole a great hammer to break them with? Swain." "Who stole a great hammer to break them with? Swain." "Who say on the sasassination Committee? Swain." "Who was on the rand cousin? Swain." "Who turned King's evidence, to save his own neck? Swain." "Who ought to have been hanged along with his brother and cousin? Swain." These, Sirs, and a hundred other expressions relating to Luddism, and not to the New Poor Law, were constantly vociferated by the crowd, as we passed along. Whether there be any trath in these allusions I know not.—I do know that Swain did not contradict them. I do know that he has never publicly since then contradicted them, nor have I heard, that he has done so privately. It is needful, Sirs, that you should know the whole truth. Swain should have saved me this trouble. I appeal to him, whether what I have stated is not the truth. He will now have an opportunity of contradicting the charges, which were that day made against him in my presence, by many persons, provided there be no truth them.

day made against him in my presence, by many persons, provided there be no truth in them.

When I had safely housed Swarn, the people soon became enraged, because the Guardians would not admit them to their room, (and for no other cause.) I

Lines 26, 27 and 28.— We could not exercise that convince in any other way with so much advantage as through the medium of these representative boards, and by the application of those various powers which had been created for our adoption."

Lines 30 and 31.— And in proceeding to assume the convince of the relief of the poor."

Lines 43 and 44.— To depend upon our future onders and with reference to such rules as we may find it expedient to issue regarding the actual dispensions of relief."

in my life. I ploughed one field of five acres this spring for oats, the first ploughing I ever did, and I have also ploughed three acres for corn. I have also rented seven acres to be put in corn, one third of the grain will be my share. I planted three

third of the grain will be my share. I planted three bushels of potatoes last year, and got about fifty bushels. I have planted five-and-a-half bushels this spring, and I think the account will satisfy you that the land is productive.

We have also got a little stock of cattle on our farm; we have two cows and a calf. I had twenty dollars offered for one of them last week, but refeared;

We have two horses which cost me eighty dollars, and the mare had a colt a few weeks ago. We have ten pigs. I bought a sow about nine months old last year for five-and-a-half dollars. We have also twenty sheep, they are worth two dollars each. We have a great many hens, they are worth about eight cents each: we raised about one hundred last summer, and now I see no fear at all of getting on, for we have plenty of every thing we could wish. We have a sloo about two hundred sugar cane trees on our farm, which would make about two hundred and fifty lbs. I should be sugar in a year. We made some sugar and molasses this spring. Sugar is made by boiling the juice of the trees, thirty-two gallons of which will make about six pounds of sugar. Thus you see we have scarcely any thing to buy but coffee and fea. This is the country where a poor man may live independent, and I have every reason to believe that it is a very healthy place. I have no rent to pay, nor firewood to, buy, having plenty on our own land. My land-tax is not more than three-fourths of a dollar per year. It is now three years since I bought the farm of eighty-one acres for four hundred and fifty dollars. It cost me about sixty dollars in travelling expenses when I bought it, and so rapid i the advance in the price of land here, that I could now sell it for one thousand dollars any day. Dear father, my farm and stock are all paid for; there is land enough for us both; all I want now is for you would to come hither, and I am almost sure you would to come hither, and I am almost sure you would and enough for us both; all I want now is for you to come hither, and I am almost sure you would never want to come to old England again, I remain, your affectionate son,
JOHN KNIGHT.

IN. B. This is the progress which a poor young an, an overlooker of power looms, near Leeds, in orkshire, has made by transplanting himself from England into the State of Ohio, in North America, in about eight years. Query—How many of those who remain in Queen Victoria's dominions have succeeded so well in the same period. J. K—t.

FROM VARIOUS LETTERS which we have receiv-, itappears that Yorkshire and Lancashire are now pe for action, and but wait the fitting opportunity to declare what public opinion in these two great coun-ties really is; for that purpose, a great meeting of delegates, chosen by the inhabitants of the several towns, will be holden at Leeds early in February, in order to discuss those questions of most importance to the millions, and to draw up a bill of rights for the present generation. Due notice will be given of the time of meeting, and committees will be formed for the purpose of carrying the object into effect. O'Connor, Beaumont, Stephens, and Oastler will o course attend as the virtual, if not the actual, representations of Daniel Connor, Con atives of Preston, Newcastle, Ashton and H field. Everything will be prepared comfortable reception of the delegates, rehef of Lappeal several towns should now be moved in the good onto any cause. It will be a glorious meeting and this Not to question of industry will be there declined. Britains from arouse!!!

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 12. Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that on Thursday he would move for returns of the net revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, and 1836, distinguishing that of each year; also the amount of fines received in these years, dis-Suguishing each year sreceipts; also the same two accepts for the Duchy of Lancaster. His motion excepted to the net produce or revenue of these Duchies. It did not extend to any salaries or other matters consected with these departments, but simply to the net produce which came to the Crown from the two Buchies, he proposed to limit it to that. The Noble Lord then moved for certain returns of all produce, occ., exported to the West Indies and the Mauritius for the last ten years ending 5th Jan. 1837.

For the last ten years ending 5th Jan, 1837.

HER MAPESTY'S MESSAGE TO THE LORDE.

WISCOUNT MELBOURNE having named the order of the day, rose to move that their Lordship's take the message into consideration, and to agree to an Address in answer, stating their Lordships' readiness to concur in such measures as might be necessary for giving effect to her Majesty's intentions.

Lord BROUGHAM, after paying some high compliments to the Duchess of Keut, said that the letter of the act of 1831, however, as he had already stated dimited the grant to her Royal Highness to £16,000. In addition to the £12,000 a year which she previously enjoyed, 4,000 was granted to her during her own life—and £6,000 during the joint life of herself and her illustrious daughter, in consideration of the her illustrious daughter, in consideration of the additional expence arising from her daughter's edu-cation. The words of the act stated the grant to be when the words of the act stated the grant to be wally so long as her Royal Highness, the Princess Victoria, continued to occasion additional expense, so long should the grant of £6,000 a year continue.'

(Hear, hear.) The additional expense now ceased, and they should now take into consideration the £6,000, as if it were now added. For anght he knew, the entire grant might not be a continued. 26,000, as if it were now added. For anght he knew, the entire grant might not be sufficient to meet the expenditure entailed upon her Royal Highness, but they were nevertheless to consider whether by agreeing to the address now before them, they could herefeter draw back, if they were so disposed, and say that the £6,000 though not in form, has an actual addition to grant fixed for her Royal Highness's use. He £4Lord B.) would not be surprised if the Civil List. Where word onite independently of the revenues of the where voted quite independently of the revenues of the Duchies of Carnwall and Lancaster. If so, surely it was right that Parliament should first know semething about the amount and nature of these

After this followed a personal altercation between Lords Melbourne and Brougham which would have been no credit to a pair of drunken coblers in a beer-house. Ultimately the address was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

GLASGOW SPINNERS.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY presented petitions from the Burgh of Kilmarnock and from Glasgow, praying for the immediate trial or liberation of the Glasgow Spinners, and complaining, in just and appropriate terms, of the atrocity of their treatment. The petition from Glasgow was signed by 20,000 persons. Of the Hon. Member's powerful and excellent speech, we give the following extract:—These helpless individuals, who had been incarcerated in a dark and dreary dungeon from the month of June last, scarcely with any food, and their families without support, having no means of succour but their labour, from which they were cut off; they had been brought to the bar twice, and now their trial was deferred for the third time. It was unnecessary for him to go further into the circumstances of the case. He would concede for the present that the crime with which they were charged was of the most heinous description—he swould presume that the prosecutor was perfectly able to make it out that they lind been guilty of the serious effences of which they were arraigned—that they might be fairly exposed to the strongest sentence of the law,—and yet he would ask the House whether persons so circumstanced were to be made the sport and prey of an oppressive system of law like this? It was nothing to say that the defenders of the priseners might have challenged the time which the Crown had taken—it was nothing for the Crown had taken—it was nothing for the Crown. GLASGOW SPINNERS.

soners might have challenged the time which the Crown had taken—it was nothing for the Crown efficers to say that they had done nothing but what the law had empowered them to do—that was to have their periods allotted to them, and that on the 3rd of Jan, these parties; if tried, must meet the course of the law. What these parties claimed was prompt and costless trial. Law and justice had both been delayed; and he asked the Lord Advocate in what way these parties, stripped as they were from the beginning, of all the means of payment, with those resources already commenced which were with difficulty raised from a poverty-stricken people. In what way were they to appear on the 3rd January, with that formidable array of Scraga advocates who if not led by the Lord Advocate himself, would be enough in number and strength to overwhelm even the purest sunceence. He asked in what way they were to have **mocence. He asked in what way they were to have heir trial? On the 10th November they were prepared with the most able advocates which money could purchase, and it might be said that the advocates of the Scotch Bar would appear again with equa-eogerness without further remuneration; but how were the fifty witnesses' expenses to be paid—men who were mable to earn 15s, a-week, yet who were to be brought a distance of forty miles, and back, from Glasgow to Edinburgh. (Hear, hear.)

The Petitions having been brought up and read,
The LORD ADVOCATE, made a speech about
the collecting of additional evidence having readered
the postponements necessary—he said, if they had no
means of defence, they had a right to call on the
Court to appoint them a Counsel, and he was persuaded that the Government, in the present case, had
acted fairly and properly. acted fairly and properly.

Mr. PRINGLE said, that, aware as he was of the

Custom and the law of Scotland, he would assure the Gusse that upon the statement of the Honograble Member for Southwark, which was made with great propriety, no case had been made out for the interce of the House. The case at issue was one arising from a conpiracy, which had most extensive munifestations, and which therefore called for more circumspection than ordinary cases. The act of 4701, which corresponded with the Habens Corpus Act, and was highly appreciated in Scotland, fixed an one of its provisions a limit, after which the public The act of prosecutor was debarred from bringing any charg-against an individual whom he had once indicted. That time had not yet arrived, and therefore there was no grounds for the interference of the House. He was quite satisfied in his mind, and he thought

that the House was also.

Mr. HARVEY said that an explanation had been given as to the delay of the first trial, but no reason had been given for the second delay.

The LORD ADVOCATE said that the reason

of the second delay was, that they had received fresh information on the 4th of November, in consequence of which they were obliged to draw out fresh criminal formations, which was the cause of postponement. Mr. O'CONNELL said that he had not the least doubt that the persons confined for the murder were innecent, but there was such an entire system of combination, that he thought it ought to be inquired into, or they would never be able to get at the guilty

The period was onen iaid on the doze.

The only other business of importance was the consideration of the gracious message of the Queen relative to the Duchess of Kent, when amids the clequent regrets of Mr. Hume and other partiotic Members, leave was given to bring in a Bill to rob the country of an additional £8000 a year; that Lady being considered much too slenderly provided for being considered much too slenderly provided for with an allowance of £22,000 a year from the taxes, besides all her private wealth. The second reading of the Civil List, Slavery compensation, and Sheriff Courts' (Scotland) Bills, Compensation, and Sheriff Cowas ordered for Friday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5. VOTE BY BALLOT, &c.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the politi-cal union at Brentford, complaining of gross bribery and corruption at the last election, and also of a system of intimidation having been resorted to on that occasion. The petitioners hoped the House would effect a change in the representative body, by making the franchise in extent coequal with taxation. They added that the principle of vote by ballot was founded on Christianity and the rights of man, since they who were balloted for the militia and hampto impressed for the navy had now no vote for those GEOI whom they returned to Parliament.

NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP. Mr. BAINES, seeing the Vice-President of the Board of Trade in his place, wished to ask him, as he had been chairman of a committee which sat last to inquire into the subject of Negro apprenticeship, how it was that the evidence taken before that committee had been sent to the West Indics, and by what authority it was sent, seeing that it was not

Mr. LABOUCHERE begged to assure his Hon. Friend that, as Chairman of the Committee, he had not communicated the evidence as the question im-plied, and he begged to give a direct negative to its having been through any medium supplied in the manner imputed. He had heard, however, that a part of the evidence transpired in the West Indies. His Honographe Friend would, perhaps, recol-lect what took place in the Committee last year, which would account for a portion of the evidence having so transpired.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th instant, Mr. David Moss, to Miss Margaret Nolan, both of Leeds. On the 13th instant, Mr. James Gilby, to Miss Sarah Cullingworth, both of Leeds. On the 11th instant, Mr. George Savile, mechanic, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. James Lidster, to Mrs. Mary Seeker, both of Holbeck. Same day, Mr. David Cobb, innkeeper, of Pock-lington, to Miss Eliza Booker, of Leeds. On the 9th instant, Mr. Wm. Harrison, dyer, of Wortley, to Miss Harriet Dunn, of Hunslet

On the 10th instant, Mr. Wm. Matthews, carver and gilder, to Miss Elizabeth Mason, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. Wm. Bennett, to Miss Sarah Loft-house, both of Leeds.

On the 11th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. John Blackburn, to Miss Ellen Gill, both of Lightcliff.

On the 10th instant, at the parish church, Hahifax, Mr. Allen Wilson, to Miss Ellen Jackson, both of Greetland. On the 39th ult., at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. George Whitely, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Lawton, both of Loyland.

On the 9th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Thomas Nichol, to Miss Sarah Mitchell, both of Halifax.

On the the 9th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. William Foster, to Miss Amelia Hind, both of Queenshead. On the 9th instant, in the church of the Holy Trinity, Low Moor, by the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, A.M., incumbent, Mr. Joseph Burraclough, to Miss Harriet Greenough. This being the first marriage in that church, since June 13th 1751, the prayer book from which the marriage service was read, was presented to the married pair.

On the 11th instant, at the Primitive Methodist chapel, Halifax, Mr. Jacob Dawson, Minister, in Knowlewood, circuit, near Todmordon, to Miss Hannah Skelton, of Malton.

On the 2nd instant, at Sculcoats church, John Holland, brush maker, to Susanna Wood, late of Leeds. On the 10th instant, at Kirk Heaton, Mr. John Schofield, formerly of the 76th regiment of foot, to Mrs. Elizabeth Armitage, relict of the late John Armitage, all of Huddersfield; after a short and tedious courtship of three days and nights.

DEATHS. On the 9th instant, Richard Charles Battye, Esq.,

Same day, John Hey. Esq., surgeon, Albionstreet.

At Seafild, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Johnstone, formerly of Halifax. On the 13th instant, aged 80, Isaac Turner, of Northowram, formerly of Halifax, plasterer. Same day, aged 2 years and 7 months, Jonas Driver, second son of Mr. Thomas Crossley, of Bowling Dyke, in Northowram.

Bowling Dyke, in Northowram.

On the 13th instant, at Lockwood, Mr. William Abbey, road surveyor, aged 38.

On the 14th instant, after a few hours illness, Mr. John Granger, clothier, of Eccleshill, aged 56, much respected.

On the 11th instant, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Richard Tate, of Rawdom and eldest daughter of Mr. John Hardy, of Apperby Bridge, late of the city of York, aged 31 years.

Same day, aged 5 years.

Same day, aged 5 years, Thomas, son of Mr. Simon Hall, of Murgatroyd's buildings, Leeds Road, in this

On the 10th instant, James the infant son of Mr. Benjamin Naylor, of Bradford Moor. On the 5th instant, in his 64th year, Mr. Richard Farrar, clothier, Pudsey. His death was caused by falling down stairs.

falling down stairs.

Same day, at an advanced age, Mr. Hammond.

of the Black Horse, Little Horton, near Bradford. On the 9th instant, aged 34, after a long and tedi-ous illness, Ann, the wife of Mr. Ashton, and eldest daughter of Mrs. Neale, of the Talbot Inn, in this

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Dec. 8

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. Dec. 7.—JOHN BAKKEN, of Norwich, builder, Dec. 7.—CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON, of se, timber-merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. JOHN GREEN and GEORGE ELEY, late of

JAMES BOGLE LAW, late of 41, Bow-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman, Dec. 18, at half-past one, and Jan. 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. George Lackington, official assignee, 84, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Godfrey Goddard, solicitor,

inghan-street; and Mr. Godiney Goddard, solicitor, 101, Wood-street, Cheapside.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, of Wigmore-street, formerly of Park-street, merchant, Dec. 15, at half-past one, and Jan. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Messrs. Roy and Co., solicitors, Liverpool-street, Bishonsgate.

JOHN WILLIAM BORWICK, of 23, Munsterstreet, Regent's-park, corn-dealer, Dec. 19 and Jan. 19, at two, at the Court of Bankruptey, Mr. Belcher, official assignce; and Mr. A. H. Burt, solicitor, 32,

Essex-streef, Strand.

WILLIAM STARIE, of Cutler-street, Houndsditch, builder, Dec. 14, at twelve, and Jan. 19, at
one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Pennell,
official assignee; and Messrs. Lawrence and Blenkarne, solicitors, 32, Bucklersbury.

WILLIAM BEAVER WALKER, of the Mar-

will liam Brayer walker, of the Marquess of Granby public-house, Drury-lane, victualler, Dec. 12 and Jan. 19, at 12, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Goldsmid, official assignee, Ironmongerlane; and Messrs. Martineau and Co., solicitors,

lane; and Messrs. Martineau and Co., solicitors, Carey-street, Liucoln's-inn.

JAMES CLARKE, of Claremont-place, North-Brixton, and of the Long Annuity Office, Bank of England, stock-broker, Dec. 13, at one, and Jan. 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Phillips and Conquest, 4, Sisc-lane.

PARKER JOHN HARRISON, the younger, of King's-place, Commercial-road, stationer, Dec. 19, at half-past one, and Jan. 19, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. G. Gibson, official assignee, 72. Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Willey and Morris, solicitors. 7, Bank-chambers, Lothbury.

JOSHUA RAWLIN, of Sheffield-park, York-shire, slater, Dec. 19, at one, and Jan. 19, at twelve, at the Town-ball, Sheffield. Mr. Thomas Rodgers, solicitor, 9, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate-street, London; and Mr. Unwin, solicitor, Sheffield.

JOSEPH TOVEY, of Church-Lench, Worcestershire, corn-dealer, Dec. 20 and Jan. 19, at eleven, at the office of Mr. Oswald Cheek, solicitor, Evesham. Mr. Edward Bousfield, solicitor, Guildhall-buildings, London; and Mr. O. Cheek, solicitor, Evesham. THOMAS PARRY, of Manchester, drysalter, Dec. 23, at eleven, and Jan. 19, at two, at the Commissioners-rooms, Manchester. Messrs. Adlington and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Law, solicitor, 25, Piccadilly, Manchester. JAMES WILSON, the elder, WILLIAM NEWTON, JAMES WILSON, the vounger, HENRY NEWTON, and GEORGE WILSON, of Derby, colour-manufacturers, Dec. 19, and Jan. 19, at eleven, at the New Inn, Derby. Messrs. Capes and Stnart, solicitors, 48, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Flewker, solicitor, Derby.

THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of Birmingham, stationer, Dec. 22 and Jan. 19, at one, at the Union JOSEPH TOVEY, of Church-Lench, Worcester-

THOMAS UNDERWOOD, of Birmingham, stationer, Dec. 22 and Jan. 19, at one, at the Union Inn., Birmingham. Messrs. Holine and Loftus, solicitors, New-Inn, London; and Messrs Parker and Lowe, solicitors, Birmingham.

JOHN WESTWOOD, of Wolverhampton. steelyard maker, Dec. 26 and Jan, 19, at twelve, at the Lion Inn, Wolverhampton. Messrs. Richards and Walker, solicitors, 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, and Mr. James Foster, solicitor, Wolverhampton.

GEORGE KING LONGDON, of Cheltenham stone mason, Dec. 20 and Jan. 19, at two, at the offices of Mr. W. Huberte Gyde, solicitor, Cheltenham. Mr. W. H. Gyde, Cheltenham; and Messrs. Blower and Visard, solicitors, Lincoln's-inn-fields,

London.

JOHN PRICE, GEORGE MORGAN, and
HENRY WILLIAM BOLLASON, of Birmingham, glass manufacturers, Dec. 15 and Jan. 19, at
elevon, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Messrs
Phillipps and Conquest, solicitors, Sise-luve, London; and Messrs J. W. and G. Whateley, solicitors,
Waterloo-street, or Messrs, Stubbs and Hollings,
solicitors, Monmonth-street, Birmingham.

At the Court of Bankruptey.

Henry Molyneux, of Penzance, Cornwall, linen draper, Dec. 29, at two. Warwick Weston, of Gracechurch-street, City, merchant, Dec. 30, at one. Edward Dadswell, of Shrewsbury, grocer, Dec. 30, at twelve. Stephen Bassett, and Edward Bassett, of the Bristol Arms, Tunbridge Wells, hotel keepers, Dec. 30., at cleven.

In the Country

In the Country.

Joseph Lewis, of Cornwill Elvet, Carmarthenshire, draper, Jan. 15, at twelve, at Bonr's Head Inn. Carmarthen. Thomas Turbersille, of Worcester, grocer, Dec. 26, ar twelve, at the Hop Market Inn, Worcester. George Hough, of Bradford, Yorkshire, ironnonger, Dec. 29, at twelve, at the Court House, Bradford. Louis Julius Claudius Clayette, of Manchester, commission agent, Dec. 30, at eleven, at the Commissioner's Rooms, Manchester. William Hewitt and Thomas Hewitt the younger, of Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, Dec. 29, at twelve, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Henry Reynolds, of Liverpool, druggist, Jan. 1, at twelve, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. James Holton the younger, of Frome Selwood, Someraetshire, grocer, Jan. 2, at twelve, at the George Inn, Frome Selwood. William Butt, of Ledbury Herefordshire, grocer, Jun. 5, at twelve, at the Green Dragon Hotel Hereford. CERTIFICATES.-DEC. 29.

oseph M'Glasson, of Liverpool, silk mercer. John Stafford, of Haigh bar, Glossop, Derbyshire, victualler, Robert Wicksteed, late of the Camel public house, 107, Minories, City, but now of 57, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, victualler. William Hibbert, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, butcher. John William Hentig the younger, of Gloucester and Worcester, merchant. James Dows, of Hammills, Thatcham, Berkshire, miller.

Joseph M'Glasson, of Liverpool, sitk mercer. John Stafford, of Haigh bar, Glossop, Derbyshire, victualler. Robert Wicksteed, late of the Camel public house, 107. Minories, City, but now of 67, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, victualler. William Hibbert, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, butcher. John William Henig the younger, of Gloucester and Worcester, merchant. James Dows, of Hammills, Thatcham, Berkshire, miller.

PARTMERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Thomas Winn and William Henry Hutchins, of 46, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, jewellers, Thomas Rousham and William Ronshum, of Learnington Priors, Warwickshire, grocers, William Goodwin and Philip Hart, of Greystone Field Forge, Dudley, Worcestershire, iron funnificaturers. Samuel Bennett Jackson and John John Jerram, of Bytom-street, Liverpool, and Hullgate, Wigan, Lancashire, grocers. George Brownlow, and John Tripp, of Kingston-upon, Hull, porter merchants. Joseph Johnson and Richard Dobson, of Woodhoure Hill, Hunslet, Leeds, malsters. Thomas Read and Zephaniah Simpson, of Sydney-place, Commercial-road, and Parrngton-street, City, drapers, William Pratt, Samuel Pratt, and Thomes Pratt, of Nottingham, stone masons. William Dunm and Charles Coltman Dunn, of Southampton, and Lymington, coal merchants. Edward Henry King and Wm. Crouch, of 5, Prespect-place, Kentish-town, cab and omnibus proprietors. Jonathm Kitson and John Middlebrook, of Cooper-bridge, Bradley, Yorkshire, whiting manufacturers. James Jackson, Sammel Jagger, and George Ogden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, (so far as regards George Ogden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, (so far as regards George Ogden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, (so far as regards George Ogden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, (so far as regards George Ogden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, stone merchants, Gooden, of Story Heights, Thornton, Yorkshire, and George Ogden, of Story Heights, Heights, Heights, Heights, Heights, H

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, TUESDAY, DEC. 12.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY. Dec. 11 .- JOHN LUSH, of Taunton, Somerse

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED. EDWARD WATERS, late of Caerleon, Mon-

outhshire, scrivener. BANKRUPTS.

DANIEL MOGINIE, of St. Mary-at-hill, City,

DANIEL MOGINIE, of St. Mary-at-hill, City, spice-merchant, December 20, at two, and January 23, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Goldsmid, official assignee, Ironmonger-lane; and Mr. W. G. Bolton, solicitor, Austin-friars.

JOSEPH STEPHENSON, of Mortimore-street, St. Mary-le-bone, plumber, December 20, at one, and January 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Turner, solicitor, Clifford's-inn.

CHARLES FRICKER, of Brighton, grocer, December 20 and January 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. G. Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Catlin, solicitor, Elypflace. CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, of Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, December 26 and January

Sheffield.

CHARLES GAPPER, of Bruton, Somersetshire, currier, December 26 and January 23, at twelve, at the Duke of Wellington Inn, Bruton. Messrs. Burfoot, solicitors, 2, King's Bench-walk, London; and Mr. John Balch, solicitor, North Brewkarn, near Bruton.

and Mr. John Balen, solicitor, North Diewald,
Bruton.

JAMES WILSON, the elder, and JAMES
WILSON, the younger, of Nottingham, bosters.
December 22 and January 23, at twelve, at the
George the Fohrth Hotel, Nottingham, Messrs, Percy
and Co., solicitors, Nottingham; and Messrs.
Austen and Hobson, solicitors, Raymond-buildings,
Grav's, inn. London.

ALFRED BIRKS, of Manchester, linen-draper, December 27 and January 23, at ten, at the Commissioners rooms, Manchester, Messrs, Johnson and Co., solicitors, Temple, London; and Mr. Hitchcock, solicitor, Manchester.

WILLIAM EDWARDS BURGESS, of Lianelly, Commarking Carmarthenshire, draper, January 3 and 23, at eleven, at the Mackworth Arms Inn, Swansen. Mr. Charles

JOHN GEORGE WHITE, of Liverpool, merchant, December 22, and January 23, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Mr. E. Che tef, solicitor, Staple-fun, London; Mr. Thomas Respect, solicitor, Commerce-court, Lord-street, Janpool.

DIVIDENDS. At the Court of Bankruptcy.

David Davis, of Castle-street, Houndsditch, silversmith, January 4, at twelve. John Phillimore Hicks and Charles Edward Hicks, of Eastington, Gloucestershire, clothiers, January 4, at one. George Thomas Whitington, of New London-street, merchant, January 5, at two. John Verey, now or late of Regent-street, hosier, January 4

In the Country.

In the Country.

John Bonner, of Cheltenham, ironmonger, January 8, at three, at Yearsley's Hotel and Boarding House, Cheltenham, Richard Hewett, of Cheltenham, brick maker, January 8, at two, at Yearsley's Hotel and Boarding House, Cheltenham, Thomas Fowler, late of Basingstoke, victualler, December 28, at two, at the George Inn, Winchester, John Leicester, of Warrington, bobbin-turner, January 16, at twelve, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Edward Sinclair, ton, bobbin-turner, January 16, at twelve, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Edward Sinclair, late of Monkseaton, Northumberland, common brewer, January, 4, at twelve, at the Bankrupt Commission Rooms, Newcastle upon Tyne. William Harrison, of Bristol, leather factor, January 4, at twelve, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. John Shipman, of Nottingham, grocer, January 6, at ten, at the Ram Hotel, Nottingham, Edward Ollerenshaw, the Elder, of Manchester, and Redcross-street, Southwark, cotton spinner, January 8, at three, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manichester.

CERTIFICATES-JANUARY 2. William Kilbe and Charles Ludyatt, of the Tivoli Gardens, Gravesend, licensed victuallers. John Carter, of Rumbridge, Hants, tanner. John Clarke, of Liverpool, painter. William Fraser, late of Wilton-creent, bookseller. Thomas Patterson, of Lower John-street, Golden-square, tailor. John Webb, of Southwark, linen-drape Owen Evans, of 7, Ulster-place, Regent's-park, surgeon. George Strutt, of High-street, Camberwell, ironmonger. George Seager, of 86, Combill.

Blackburn and Joseph Blackburn, of Holbeck, Blackburn and Joseph Blackburn, of Holbeck, Leeds, cloth-manufacturers—John Owens Johnson and Wm. Hindley, jun., of Liwrpool, merchants (so far as regards Wm. Hindley, jun.)—Charles Boniface and William Cook, of Gloucester and Hereford, grocers—Wm. Faulkner, Henry Hinton and Henry Lowman Taylor, of 10, Queen-street, Cheapside, City, fender and fire-iron warehousemen (so far as regards William Faulkner.)

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. AMES YOUNG, jun., of Glasgow, engineer, December 14 and 28, at twelve, at the Black Bull Inn, Glasgow.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK LANE, MONDAY, DEC. 11.

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d	CURRENCY PER IM	PERIAL MEASURE.	
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	WHEAT, a. d.	Malt, Norfolk Pale 32	
1,	Besex, Kent, Suffolk 46 58	Do. New	M
-	White 46 63	PEASE.	
1,	Norfolk & Lincolnshire 45 57	Hog and Grey, new 31	39
1.	White, do. do 50 58	Maple 32	33
b	Yorkshire	White Boilers 35	40
d	West Country Red	BEANS.	
V. 2	White, do	Small	
28	Northumberland and Scotch Red	Harrow 36	41
rr.	White do 48 52	Ticks 31	
8.	Moray-Angus and	Masagan	
150	Rothshire Red	OATS.	
10	White	English feed 19	21
6	Irish Red, New 43 48	Short small	
150	Do. White 48 50	Poland 23	20
38	BARLEY.	Scotch, common 22	24
Siri	Grinding 25 27	Potatoe 24	25
30	Distilling	Berwick	0
8.	Chevalier, New	Irish Galway, &c 18 Do. Potatoe	**
30	Malt, Brown 50 52	Do Black 17	91
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t-	The same of the sa	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	
*	IMPERIAL	AVERAGES.	
	THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF TH	htiBurlatOutatRual Banna Da	911

Week ending 27th Oct. 3d Nov. 10th " Wall Barle Oata Rye Beans res 51 e 29 11 21 7 36 6 35 8 36 51 7 30 8 21 5 30 0 36 7 35 3211 30 5 21 2 31 1 36 6 35 54 4 30 41 21 1 28 2 36 0 35 53 7 30 2 21 2 30 8 37 3 8 5 52 6 29 5 21 0 30 4 36 9 34 52 8 30 3 21 3 30 3 36 7 35 34 8 16 10 15 3 24 3 15 6 16 aggregate Average of the on grain from British

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET .- Dec. 11th. The market was not very brisk during the last week, and he quotations remain much the same as stated in the pre-

vious report.	combined account which I
York Reds (per ton) 60 a 70 Scotch Reds 50 a 60 Kidneys 65 a 70 Natives 50 a 60	Devon Reds60 s 6 Jersey Whites40 a 4
HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)
Smithfield. £ s. £ s. Hay 4 0 a 4 15	Whitechapel, & s. f :
Hay 4 0 a 4 15	Hay 3 15 x 4-15
Clover 4 15 a 5 10	Clover 4 10 a 5 1
Straw 1 12 a 1 16	Straw 1 14 a 1 1
Cumberland,	Portman Edgeware road.
Hav 4 0 a 5 0	Hay I Out I
Clover 5 0 2 5 10	Clover 5 0 a 5 1
Straw 1 14 a 1 18	Straw 1 10 a 1 1
COLUMN TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF THE	

LEATHER (per lb.)

1. da 3. da 4. da 5. da 6. da 5. da 5. da 6. da 5. da 5. da 6. da

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 11.

This being the day on which the Great Chrismas Market is always held, which excites so much interest amongst hose who consign their stock for sale hither, there was exhibited about the usual number of beasts which has been usually shown on the corresponding market day in several preceding years. With regard to the general quality of the supply, we have to state that it was throughout tolerably prime, especially those Beasts which arrived from Devonshire and Scotland (those from the latter quarter being chiefly sold by Mr. Verley, which were exceedingly well made up; but we did not observe any such producionsly fine beasts as we have sometimes with nessed here in former seasons: but suffice it to say, that there was a very small portion of the stock beneath the middle quality. However, a somewhat unexpected demand, even for the very primest beasts, was experienced, as they only sold at an advance on last week's quotations of 2d per Sibs., at which enhancement the butchers were by no means ready purchasers. Although we have quoted an advance of 2d per Sibs. in the currences of Sheep, 4s. 6d per Sib. must be considered as having been realised in exceedingly few transactions, even for the best Southdowns. The supply of Calves was very limited, but fully added to the demand, at barely last Frilady's prices. Pigs, which were in moderate supply, went off slowly at late rates.

We received up to our market to-day about 1,700 short-SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 11.

prices. Pigs, which were in moderate supply, went off slowly at late rates.

We received up to our market to day about 1,700 shorthorns, from Lincolnshire; 800 shorthorns, from Lincolnshire; 300 shorthorns, from Lincolnshire; 300 Scots, from Norfolk; 200 Scots and Herefords, from Sunfolk; 4 Scots and Herefords, from Essex; 50 Herefords and runts, from Cambridgeshire; 40 messex; 50 Herefords and Devons, from Warwickshire; 40 Devons and runts, from Oxfordshire; 400 Herefords, from Herefords, from Herefords, from Sunfolk; 130 Sussex oxen and steers, from Sussex; 52 cows, runts, and Devons, from Surey; and 40 Devons, runts, and Herefords from Kent. The remainder of the Bullock supply was derived from the neighbourhood of London. About three-fourths of the supply of Sheep was composed of about equal numbers of Southdowns, Lincoln's, Leicester's, and Dorsets; the 're mainder polded Gloucesters, Sorxersets, and 300 froix Scotland.

Per stone of Slbs. to sink the offal.

Per stone of Slbs. to sink the offal.

Fer stone of Sibs. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.
Inferior Beef. ... 2 4 to 2 6 Prime Beef. ... 3 6 to 3
Ditto Mutton ... 3 0 ... 3 2 Ditto Mutton ... 3 10 ... 4
Middling Beef ... 2 8 ... 2 Lamb. ... 0 0 0
Ditto Mutton ... 3 4 ... 3 6 Veal. ... 4 0 ... 4 NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY.)

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS (MONDAY).

The supplies of slaughtered meat which have been consigned for sale to these markets in the course of the week ending this morning, have been again very extensive, and by far greater than there has been a demand for them; thus, therefore, the trade has been kept by these supplies in a very dull and inanimate state; but, as a large portion of the arrivals have not been to say of very superior quality, except indeed those sheep which were shipped at Aberdeen, no depression in the prices of the primest ment has been submitted to. However, in the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat a decline of about 2d, per 8 lbs. In the inferior kinds of meat fresh up. Great complaints have existed of the heaviness of the trade; but we are of opinion that, considering the immense quantities of meat, both town and country slaughtered, which have survived hither, in demand has been in a tolerably healthy state, and much for the period of the period

Owen Evans, of 7, Ulster-place, Regent's-park's surgeon. George Struit, of High-street, Camber well, ironmonger. George Segger, of 86, Coublilitation. Nathaniel Ogie, of 38, Baker-street, Portman-square, stem carriage builder. William Ducket, of Whaplode, Lincolnshire, farmer. James Bradbury, of Sheffield, curler. George Angustus Fielding, and George Angustus Fielding, and George Angustus Fielding, of Portsea, merchants.

Partnesshif's dissection of the most part out of conducting the most part out of conducting the dull at a decline of is, per quarter, except for fine dull at a decline of is, per quarter, except for fine dwy, new samples, which obtained about the rates of list week. Barley was in fair supply, and even the Sugak. a. d. s. d. Sugak. s. d. s. d. Su

TALLOW AND CANDLES. Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 9jd. In quantities

METALS. METALS.

LEAD. \$\xi\$ s. \$\xi\$

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. There is a good, steady demand for cotton this week from the trade, and extreme prices are obtained for all descriptions. The estimated sales since Friday amount to 13 or 14,000 bags: a small proportion only on speculation. The imports reported since Friday consist only of 1,683 bags, all from Pernambuco-

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Dec. 9.—
We have had a steady demand during the week, for the
leading articles of the trade, at prices fully supporting the
currency of this day seeninght. There is a late attendance o
buyers at our corn exchange this morning, but the trade dis
plays little animation. Wheat meets a limited demand at
sectine of 2d, per 700s. Flour is saleable only in retail at the
previous quotations; the small quantity offering, however
enables holders to act firmly as to prices. Oats and oatmea
are dull of sale, but without change in value, Malt is 1s. pe
load cheaper. Other articles steady.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Dec. 17 LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Dec. 1. We have had a very large supply of beasts at market to for the time of the year, but the quality has only b middling, saving a few choice beasts for Christmas, wh were sold at very high prices; some of them obtained 7d. 1b. to weigh. We have also had a very large supply of she the principal part of which were small, and not of the quality. Choice beef sold readily at 7d.; middling good 1 be quoted at from 5d. to 5gd.; and ordinary varying f dd. to 5d. per th. Good wether mutton, which is rather sea sold at 7d.; middling, 6jd.; inferior and ewes, 6d. per The market, however, has been a heavy one, there being m rough beasts, and a number of sheep left unsold at the closs The number of beasts at market, 1,309; sheep, 4,273.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,
From the 4th Dec. to the 11th Dec.
Cows. Calves. Sheep. Lumbs. Pigs. Horses 1,536 5 3,27 0 3,560 18
LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, Dec. 1 Our imports of wheat, oats, and barley, are this week light; but there has been a good supply of the manufact articles—flour and coatmeal.—The recent advance in prio wheat is beginning to be felt in the decrease of demand the surrounding markets, as well as from the interior c ties; at the same time the pauciety of new and the red state of the stocks of old wheat have enabled holders to tain very full prices. The best old white wheat has a manded 9s. new 8s. 8d.; English and foreign red is wort 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Irish old red 7s. to 7s. 8d.; and new 7s., t per 70lbs. Flour has sold rather less freely, good marks December 20 and January 23, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Mr. G. Green, official assignee, 18, Aldermanbury; and Mr. Catlin, solicitor, Elyptlace. CHRISTIAN JOHNSON, of Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, innkeeper, December 26 and January 23, at eleven, at the Lion Hotel, Glamford Briggs, Messrs, Nicholson and Hett, solicitors, Briggs, Lincolnshire; and Messrs. Dynely and Co., solicitors, I., Field-court, Gray s-inn, London.

THOMAS HALE BENNETT, of Cheltenham, I. Cumberland.

THOMAS HALE BENNETT, of Cheltenham, I. Cumberland.

Cumberland.

Fortuna, Edgeware-road.

Hay. A 0 a 5 o constant of the week, at a 14 a 1 18 constant of the water of t

LOCAL MARKETS.

tinues to be very seantily supplied; of course prices keep firm, and Purchasers are few—not more numerous than absolutely necessary. There has been no advance in the prices of Yarn this week—the last

advance in the prices of Yarn this week—the last week's advance has been scarcely maintained. The demand for pieces is good. Moreens, Plainbacks, and other low goods go off best. The prices of these are therefore rather higher.

Bradford Fair.—This has been the dullest fair, both for business and pleasure, we have had for several years. The supply of Cattle of all descriptions was not an average one—yet sufficient for the demand: we may, however, except Calves and good draught Horses, which met with ready purchasers at good prices. The number of lean decidedly preponderated over those of fat Cattle,

The Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull to Barton at seven in the morning, and half-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. On Sundays from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton to Hull at eight in the morning, and at half-past two and half-past six 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 eight in the morning, and thalf-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull is made every other Monday at a quarter past ten from Hull, and eleven from Barton to Hull water, and when the wind is contrary, half an hour earlier, and returns from Barton to Hull at eight in the morning, and half-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull at eight in the morning, and thalf-past two and half-past two in the afternoon. On Sundays from Hull at eight in the morning, and thalf-past two and half-past two in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull at eight in the morning, and the morning, and to remain the morning, and to remain the morning, and to remain the morning and ton the afternoon. On Sundays from Hull at eight in the morning, and tour half-past two and half-past two and half-past two and half-past two and half-past WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 13 .- We had

wakefield Cattle Market, Dec. 18.—We had n large supply of Beasts this morning at market, and particularly good in quality. The Sheep market was also large and good in quality; the attendance of buyers was plentiful, yet the market was heavy, and part remained unsold. In the Lean market there was a fair show of Cattle and Calvers. Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Prime, 7s. per stone. Mutton, 6d. per lb. Beasts, 750; Sheep, 6,500.

HALIFAX, Saturday .- There have been fewer oods sold in this market to-day than for several goods sold in this market to-day than for several weeks back; probably this may arise from the manufacturers asking an advance which the merchants are not disposed to give; and as they have got pretty well supplied at very low prices, it is generally thought there will be a long struggle before any advance can be got. Spinners are asking an advance upon yarns, and will not sell without it.

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

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The York Packets leave Hull every Wednes—Sunday and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every Tuesday and Saturday.

The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on The York Packets leave Hull every wednes—Sunday and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every day and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every day and Friday, and Saturday.

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HUDDERSFIELD, Tuesday.-In plain good about the same amount of business has been done as for some weeks back; the fancy woollen trade about the same, or rather on the increase. In wool, the business doing is tolerable for the season.

HECKMONDWIKE BLANKET MARKET.—This market n Monday last was well attended, and a good deal f business was done in what the trade call *Headings*. The demand was greater than on some market days before. Prices are rather mending. We hope that in a week or two we shall have to communicate DEWSBURY CLOTH MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 11.-

There has been little or no alteration in the business done in our Cloth Hall. There is a great demand for blankets. Other kinds of goods are as last

HULL CORN MARKET, DEC. 12 .- We had only HULL CORN MARKET, DEC. 12.—We had only a midding show of farmer's Wheat to-day, and being for the most part out of condition, the trade was very dull at a decline of 1s. per quarter, except for fine dry new samples, which obtained about the rates of last week. Barley was in fair supply, and even the best qualities hardly maintained our late quotations.

Beans remain without alteration. We had more Oats offering than for some time past, and prices were supported. The arrivals of Linseed have been overy considerable again this week, yet the trade is firm at our quotations. Rapesced also fally maintains its value.

HULL SHIPPING LIST.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

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INWARD.—From Stockhoim.—Eagle, Turnley.—
Patersburg.—Tanjore, Shimmels; Bravo, Murray.
Hambro'.—Red Rover, Cape; Abus, White. Riga.
—Judith, Kelsey. Petersburg.—Choice, Caithness;
John, Pepper; Amelia, Royston.

OUTWARDS.—For Berwick.—Peace, Armstrong.—
Newcastle.—Feronia, Tupman. Hambro'.—Severn,
(S) Knocker. Sunderland.—William and Mary,
Daverack. Shields.—Richibucto, Johnson. Newcastle.—Diana, Jeffreys; Vesta, [S] Mc.All. Dundee.—Forfarshire, [S] Moncrieff.

dee.—Forfarshire, [8] Monerieff.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

INWARDS.—From Hambro'.—William, Cook.—
Petersburg.—Charlot, Bayers; Thomas Hodgson,
Barket; Wilson, Jordan; Samuel Spyvee, Meggitt.
Hambro'.—Exchange, Proudlove; Lættila, Bromley;
Ann, Herritt. Dantzic.—Oliva, Fassey. Gefte.—
Aurora, Westman. Riga.—Cupid, Baikie. Newacadle.—Neptune, (8) Humble. Wavveroort.—Land
Ros and Von Doring, Tamke. Wyburg.—Zephyr,
M'Kenzie. London.—Enterprize, (8) Wilson.
OUTWARD.—For Newcastle.—Margaret and Catherine, Pitkethley; John and Jean, Gardyns. London.—
Hannah, Cusworth. Wells.—Trial, Manson.—
Coronation, Crisp. Yarmouth.—Albatross, (8) Briggs.
Pillau.—Borussia, Hernann. Brauke.—Harmonie,
Kloppenborg. Shields.—Robert and Margaret, Watson. Rotterdam.—Rosetta, Lawson. Colberg.—
Thetis, Moss.
For Goole.—Inwards.—Rudkiobing.—Tenton,

For Goole.—INWARDS. — Rudkiobing. — Tenton, Chiestonsen.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9. INWARDS.—From Lynn.—Lord Nelson, [S] Wise. Dantzic.—Nettlebeck, Grulke. Aberdeen.—Florence, Linklater. Leith.—Friendsburg, Strachan. Odessa. Linklater. Leith.—Friendsburg, Stracham. Odessa.—Andromache, Hunter. Petersburg.—Amazon, Rrodrick; Rimswell, Tucker; Reward, Frost; Venerable, Ward; Aire, Haigh; Latona, Beck; Eadymon, Fletcher; Maina, Willis; John, Blundell. Humbro'.—Stantons, Casely. Rinkyobing.—Triton, Christenson. Stockholm.—William, Mackwood. Riga.—Fleece, Duncan; Grecian, Sleightholm; Tanangre, Neilson; Dina Fratres, Lund.—Renashurg.—Treton, Bohn; Diana, Dannatt.—Aarhus.—Experiment, Thane. Pillan.—Passarge, Zimmerman. Kiel.—Anna Catharina, Bramen.—Odense.—Maria Browns Minde, Nielson. Memet.—Anne, Barrum.

Outward.—For Glasgow.—Mercury, Lamb.—London.—London, [S] Taylor; Enterprize, [S] Wilson. Aberden.—Carleton, Anderson. Sunderland.—Abeoton, Nielsen.

Hull on Goole, —Inward. —Waveroort. —Anna Magdalena, Breckwoldt. FOR GOOLE.—INWARD. — Calmar. — Margaretha Mogdalena, Schnedn.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 10.

INWARD.—From Petersburg.—Rolla, Stephenson;
Moscow, Donaldson. Wainfleet.—Sarah, Dearlove.
Riga.—Amulet, Taylor; Agegnoria, Martin. London.—Vivid, [8] Agars; Gazelle, [8] Harst. Yarmouth.—Jupiter, [8] Matthewman; Good Intent,
Wright. Memel.—Thomas, Dale. Petersburg.—
Bransferth Castle, Elliot. Wyburg.—George, Day;
Manchester, Armstrong. Aarhus.—Trines Minde,
Clansen.

OUTWARD .- For Ipswich .- Compass, Barker .-Lynn.—Apollo, Ward. Rotterdom.—Sea-Horse, [8]
Bouch. Hambro.—Lee, [8] Hayden. Emden.—
Maria, Loets. London.—Brilliant, Dickinson.—
Dunkirk.—Oswy, Wharton. Neuwastle.—Neptune,
[8] Humble. Spalding.—Sisters, Lowery.
For Goole.—Inward.—Hambro.—Jessermine,
Clark.

Clark.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

INWARD:—From Hambro'.—Monarch, [S] Wood.

Leith.—Pegasus, [S] Cook. Wyburg.—Princess
Royal, Horton. Aarhus.—Fredereka Maria, Nielson. Riga.—Salius, Schaffinn. Newcastle.—Abbey,
[S] Jappie. Sunderland.—Sarah, Woolman.

OUTWARD.—For Dundee.—Humber, Buist.—
Copenhagen.—Enigheden, Hillebrandt. Dram.—
Anne Louise, Nielsen; Enigheden, Nielsen;
Agnese, Thuesen. Hodersteben.—Providentia,
Paulsen. Rostock.—Alberecht, Holdt. Petersburg.

—Wassily Willikoy, Nimrat. Hambro'.—Vine,
Batty.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

INWARD.—From Dundee.—Fame, Benvie. Stockholm.—Concordia, Jansen. Berwick.—Shamrock,
Crossman.—Newcastle.—John and Hannah, Wright.
Wisbeach.—Active. Pinder. Rotterdam.—Clara,
Patrick. Aberdeen.—Superior, Smith. Hambro.—
Chase, Brown. Hodersteben.—Elizabeth Juliana,
Freedsen.

OUTWARD.—For London.—Clementina, Burn.—Gothenburg.—Peter and Jane, Fen. Schien.—Familien, Pedersen. Leith.—John Watson, Grey. Yarmouth.—Telegraph, Fox. Goole.—Good Intent, Wright. Lunn.—Lord Nelson, [S] Wise.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13.
INWARD.—From Yarmouth.—Albatross, [S] Briggs; Norwich Merchant, Parance. London.—Planter, Raper. Alemouth.—Robert and Margaret, Grey. Petersburg.—Royal W.1 iam, Simpson.

OUTWARD .- For London .- Clementina, Burn .-

19 Tuesday ...27 ...10 50 ...10
20 Wednesday 13 ...11 37 ...11
21 Thursday ...52 ...11 43 ...12
22 Friday ...27 ...12 10 ...1
23 Saturday ...10 ...1 52 ...1

The Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull to

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 sait the fides. Sundays every the

The Leith Steam Packets leave Hull every Wed-

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

The Leynn 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.

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Hightown—Wm. Lister, Bookseller.
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[Saturday, December 16, 1837.]