LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No. 8.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, Or FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

STARVATION LAW. In our report of the great meeting at Huddersfield, last week, we were unable, the Working Man's Association, inserted from the want of room, to furnish to our in our last number, is preparing to take her proreaders the instances of the operation of per station, at the head of the glorious army of this hellish law, detailed in the very excel- righteonsness, in its mortal crusade against lent letter of Lord Stanhope. They will be this spoliator of human rights. HUDDERSfound, however, in the sixth page of our FIELD and BRADFORD have long been in the present paper, and, if additional evidence field, and have testified their fealty, to the was necessary, to evince the demoniac most sacred of all causes, by their constancy "to damn a dozen devils." Let no one, because we use language of this character, and NEWCASTLE, have rallied their forces accuse ns of indulging in idle rant, or of and called over their respective master rolls; employing terms merely for the sake of LEEDS, HALIFAX, and ROCHDALE are on effect. We speak the words of truth and fall march to join the periodic ranks, and specially soberness, meaning deliberately what we the whole North of England will speedily extermination of the sons of poverty of moral force, as shall, we hope at least, because other laws have caused them to be, strike the reconnoiting enemy with dismay or to become, poor, is HELLISH in its cha-racter and bears witness by its deadly the "charge" takes place which; whenever lingering and painful process, a number of men, women, and children, afforded in these cases, that we remember to have seen; in any instance of atrocity that has come There are no laws, how wisely so ever under our notice. First of all, the ablebodied young men, in one instance, are constituted, which may not by possibility at ther may be compelled to taste the sweets of the "Bastile." They are there subjected to treatment which makes them glad to accept employment at the rate of balf of or onebt take the same that some times, under peculiar circumstances, press hardly upon individuals, if they be January 8th, 1838, for the Instruction of Youth, in the various Departments of a Commercial mainspring and chief object of all law, is to accept employment at the rate of half a prought to be, the prevention of injustice, crown a-week for an able-bodied young it is clear, to every well regulated mind, man. As a great stretch of liberality, two that wherever the strict enforcement of any of them are engaged to a master for ten law inflicts hardship on an individual, shillings a-week; who forthwith discharges without procuring any benefit for society; two elder labourers, to whom he was paying justice requires that, inasmuch as the spirit nine shillings a-week each, because they, of the law, supposing it to be a good law; having each seven children to maintain, cannot, in such a case, have been violated,

nine shillings, were not able to live so well allowed to lie dormant. We have no hesiupon a shilling a head weekly, as the young tation in applying this principle to all laws, men could live on five shillings each however good in principle or however necesweekly; and, consequently, being half sary they may have been rendered by the famished, must necessarily be weak, and general habits, or arrangements, of society. little able to labour-"and it was not likely We are induced to make these remarks in he was going to pay them eighteen shillings consequence of a case, reported in our a-week any longer, when he could get more present paper, in which a man was convicted, lubour for ten shillings." The nine indi- by the Leeds Magistrates, of an offence viduals, constituting the family of a honest, against the Beer-laws, under circumstances worthy, and truly respectable Englishman, that we really think ought to have had their are then compelled, by the fiends who weight on the minds of those whose business administer this dose of damnable legislation, it is to enforce and execute the law. It seems to exist on relief afforded them, to the that this man had been having, at his house, amount of three shillings and sixpence a large tea-party—the wives of a benefit weekly, being some thing less than fourpence club. These persons, amounting to a consifood, clothes, fire, and every other necessary o'clock; and it is no remarkable stretch of for a whole week!!! Who, with these facts credulity to suppose that, when a large before him, will dare to contradict us, when number of females sit down to "chatterwe again pronounce this a deliberate, and water at eight o'clock, the tea and the women, and children, for the purpose of thought of retiring: which, as our readers still further, and more effectually, enslaving know, is the hour at which the law very proof Great Britain? Are we required to it inconsistently enough allows other Beer pendent labourers !"

improved system of murder will enseonce the blood guiltiness of the affair, behind the blank walls of the "Bastile," and tell us that these parties might all have gone. into the workhouse if they had been so disposed. This is something like the comfort of a live cel in the frying pan, he has siways the alternative of leaping into the the. What sort of a Paradise must that be, sooner than continue in which, a fine young man prefers to work, at hard labour, for two shillings and sixpence a week? It will be seen, however, by reference to smother article in the same page, extracted from the "Sun" of Tuesday night, that there is not always even this alternative. A warren is there described as actually having been refused admittance into the " Bastile" for shelter, though perishing to opinion of the Doctor, and though the Jose creature had been carried to the station house, after being refused admittance of the workhouse, in a state of insensibility to in cold and himser, did not consider it a tase of sufficient temergeney to render in helessary for him to make out an order for her colmission. Such me the workings of the comirable Law, which is to make the le sters of England independent, and happy, and contented! How long will the crawing sizes of this great Kingdom bear this? H who go will they uplift the imploring eye,

Great us patience, kind heaven, for when our eves dwell on the heart sickthing scene which meets us wherever
we turn them, we feel often half inclined to forget the prudence of the peoble, and to mistake their calmness for an
ill-becoming apathy. We know, however, ill-becoming apathy. We know, however, that the Men of England are yet men; and punishment, while so many, much more for Marketing, or other purposes, this House

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, HYDE, and NEWCASTLE, in all which places the standard of resistance has been unfurled; the people have laid hold act to make and the name of law; and however, or on have laid hold act to make and the latter of the name of law; and however, or on whomsoever it may be exercised, our voice have laid hold act to make and thouses of the name of law; and however, or on whomsoever it may be exercised, our voice that the people have laid hold act to make the name of law; and however, or on who have laid hold act to make the name of law; and however, or on whomsoever it may be exercised, our voice that the people have laid hold act to make the name of law; and however, or on which may then be in force in relation to dated with Suites of Rooms, combining all the Conveniences of an Hotel, with the comfort of whomsoever it may be exercised, our voice retired Privacy, and an Economical Expenditure.

Eight Hundred, and Thirty Eight. By Order. have laid hold of the same rope for a simul- shall always be raised against it.

taneous pull; they have all embarked in the same boat, and have nailed to the masthead the flag of union with the inscription "Wee'n not ha't; wee'n dee t'furst."

LONDON, as evinced by the address of

LAW AND JUSTICE.

three farthings for each individual, to find devable number, had their ten at eight diabelical, attempt TO MURDER these men, chat after tea would make it ten before they the whole population, of the toiling millions perly requires these houses to be closed, though show the bearing of this case upon the Houses to remain open through the whole whole operative population? We answer, night. A number of individuals, several of read on but a little further, and you will them inmates and members of the Beer see. Relief is at last entirely refused, and House Keeper's family, and some not so, had "when they applied for relief, the officer told been actively occupied, in waiting upon these them there was work in Yorkshire and Lan- ladies at their tea, and, no doubt, in preparcashire, three hundred miles off, and if they ing the necessary et ceteras beforehand. of Yarmouth Herrings of the first Quality. Those would not not for there, they must get work where These persons, after the dismissal of the tea Persons who visit Hull for the purpose of buying they could, for he had nothing to do with party, sat down to supper. At their supper them, they being oble-booked men and inde-they, or some of them, had each a glass of ale, which is a very ordinary thing, as a Perhaps the amiable defenders of the portion of their food; there was no other company in the House, nor were these "drinking" in any other way than as consi- you are willing to be everlastingly the Stalking- necessary to erect and provide a New and more dering the ale a portion of their supper. horse and dupes of Faction : The tea-party having only broken up at ten o'clock, they could not sit down till a few minutes afterwards, and it was therefore half-past ten or more before the supper was Large Room, at the Commercial Buildings, or concluded. During supper the watchman entered and, seeing the nie, laid an informa- Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot. tion against the Landlord and had him Infurtherance of the same object, and on the follow-fined. Now we find no fault with the law for providing that company shall not be provided at the Victoria Hotel, Park-lane: to which for providing that company shall not be entertained, nor ale sold, in these houses, after ten o'clock at night; we think it a wise and salutary provision, and should rejoice to see it extended to all houses of similar resort. We find no fault with the Magis-trates for enforcing the penalty of the law of Newcastle; Dr. Fletcher, of Bury; Messrs. Gaol and House of Correction are required for the traies for enforcing the penalty of the law against a proved offence; that is the duty of their office; but we do think that, consider-their office; but we do think that, by reason of the green that the gr y it is all and hunger, and dving in the ing all the circumstances of the case, the per-other Gentlemen, Friends to the cause.

DINNER on the Table at Seven o'Cl intended by the lay; nor did the watchman attempt to prove that there was any ale sold or that any company was in the house, save those who were at support. We think therefore, that that functionary greatly exceeding the moral line of duty, in laving mi information under such circumstances, OLDESTABLISHED INN AND BOARDING because it was evidently taking an advantage of an infraction of the letter of the law, which was no infraction of its spirit. We know nothing of the character of the house. It may be the best conducted house in the And or wh, and tremble, while they sink and its. Town, or, the worst, that is a matter of no moment to the present enquiry. If the ducted by his predecessor for more than Twenty Law, and whether or not there is a necessity for the house be of bad repute, surely many op-

11.00 21.00 2-250

NEW LONDON HAT DEPOT EDWARD RHODES.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of LEEDS and its Vicinity, that he has taken the Premises lately occupied by

MESSRS. STEAD & SIMPSON, 132, KIRKGATE, Which he intends to Open in a Few Days, with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

was necessary, to evince the demoniac character of this enactment, there is here and by their blood; Oldham has preserved and by their blood; Oldham has preserv eloquent and uncompromising enemy of oppression, in reference to a different subject, throughout the whole campaign; MAN
Oppression, in reference to a different subject, throughout the whole campaign; MAN
Oppression, in reference to a different subject, the state of the sta

> EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HATS, CAPE AND BONNETS OF THE NEWEST SHAPES. The System upon which he will conduct his HUEPYESS will be an

The Stock will comprise

say. The law whose spirit aims at the exhibit, at a grand review, such a phalanx UNDEVIATING PRINCIPLE OF READY MONEY AND NO ABATEMENT Which will enable him to Sell at such LOW PRICES as must prove highly Advantageous to those

who are in the habit of Trading on the above Terms. operation to its infernal origin. Here is the fullest developement of a deliberate plot to my der, in cool blood, and by the most lingering and painful process.

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can reccommend him in perfect Confidence, believing that he will not only discharge the Duties of Teacher with Credit to himself; but likewise secure your unqualified Appropation:

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T) ETURNS his sincere Thanks to his Friends for $oldsymbol{\mathbf{h}}$ past favours and solicits a Continuance of the same. He also wishes to inform them and the Public generally, that he makes and prepares Railway Carriage and Bulk Covers with India Rubber and other Compositions, which keeps the Covers Waterproof, Soft, and Durable. N.B. J. S. still continues to have Consignments would do well by calling upon him to inspect his

WORKING MEN OF LEEDS,

The Working Men's Association have made arrangements for holding a Public Meeting, in the the said Borough of Leeds. Monday, the 8th of January next, at Seven O'Clock in the Evening, to petition Parliament for Universal the following Gentlemen are invited:

Sir W. Molesworth, Bart. M.P., John Fielden,

Esq., M.P.; General Johnson, M.P.; Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P.; J. Leader, Esq. M.P.; Sharman Crawford, Esq.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq.; Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; Dr. Taylor, of Glasgow

To be had of Mrs. Alice Mann, Printer; of Mr. J. Hobson, Northern-Star Office, Market-Street; of Mr. F. Hobson, Times-Office; of Mr. Green, Bookseller, Briggate; and of the Secretary of the Working Men's Association on the Evenings of

1/ HOUSE, SCALE LANE, HULL.

TALBOT INN, Scale-lane, Hull. This Establishment has been successfully con-

we is a not but they will soon prove that they know it too.

The Men of England are vet men; and punishment, while so many, much more that they know it too.

The Marketing, or other purposes, this House of Correction, for the said Borough, with affords the combined Convenience of an Eating thouse and an Inn. Travellers, and occasional lovers either of Beer or Beerhouses. We Visitants will find here excellent Beds, which are will be given as shall appear to the said Council. Even while we write, reports have reached us of glorious demonstrations of peaceful, but firm and unshrinking determination to shake off the incubus at all risks at BURY,

ASHTON TOTAL PROPERTY OF Deer of D Hull, 6th Jan., 1838.

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DOROUGH OF LEEDS, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

Notice is hereby given, that Robert Baynes Armstrong, Esquire, the Recorder of the said Borough of Leeds, by a Certificate, in Writing, under his Hand, dated the Fourth Day of November OW is the time to prove whether you are under his Hand, dated the Fourth Day of November determined to have your Rights, or whether last, has duly certified, that it is expedient and Convenient Gaol for the said Borough of Leeds, the present Gaol of and for the said Borough being wholly insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate for the proper and legitimate purposes of a Gaol for

And Notice is hereby further given, that James Williamson, Edward Baines, Darnton Lupton, William Smith, George Goodman, James Musgrave, Thomas William Tottie, John Clapham, Hamer Stansfeld, Edward Grace, William Pawson, and Thomas Hebden, Twelve of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, acting in and for the said Borough of Leeds, have, by a Presentment in Writing, made under their Hands and Seals, dated the Fourth Day of November last, duly presented that the Common Gool, in and for the said Borough of Leeds, is insufficient, inconvenient, and inadequate, and that the same cannot conveniently be enlarged and were laid before a Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the said Borbugh of Leeds, duly held on the

And Notice is hereby further given, that the Council of and for the said Borough of Leeds, do intend to take such Certificate and Presentment into their Consideration at their next Quarterly Meeting, to be held at the Council Room, in the WILLIAM WARD, Respectfully intimates to Court House, in Leeds, aforesaid, on Monday the Merchants, Traders, and others, frequenting Twelfth Day of February, 1838, at Eleven o'Clock in Court House, in Leeds, aforesaid, on Monday the the Port of Hull, that he has just taken and entered the Forencon; and the said Council will then and to that Old and Respectable Establishment, the there consider and determine whether the present Gaol is or is not insufficient, inconvenient, or otherwise inadequate for the Purposes now required by erection of any New Gaol, or House of Correction, for the said Borough, with suitable Dwelling Houses

and that there is a necessity for a New Gaol, or

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I beg to assure you that L'oonsider Mr. R. Jowsey from his Experience, his Talents, and his various that the Inhabitants of any large Place, which would afford full scope for his Allities, might think themselves fortunate in obtaining such a Master.

VILLIAM METCALFE, M.A.

Vicar of Kirk Hamerton.

I have had frequent Communications from Mr. R. Jowsey, and as a Mathematician and Grammarian, I can reccommend him in perfect Confidence, believing that he will not only discharge the Duties of a december of the Christmans Recess.

Conditions as will then be produced, unless previously:

All that excellent continued in jugod of this Continued, of this Continued, of the Christman and the Public, that he intends to OPEN and ATTERNOON CLASS for Young Gentlemen, at his Residence, No. 29; Claremont Acquirements, a well qualified Teacher. Indeed his Learning and Attainments are so very considerable, believe that the Inhabitants of any large Place, which would afford full scope for his Allities, might think themselve the continuent of the Christmans Recess.

The Protice which J. D. has had in Teaching and Grammarian, I can recommend him in perfect Confidence, believing that he will not only discharge the Duties of a december of Sixteen Years in France; enables him to render the Acquisition of this Useful and Fashionable Language easy and agreeable.

and Fashionable Language easy and agreeable.

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BADEY, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army.
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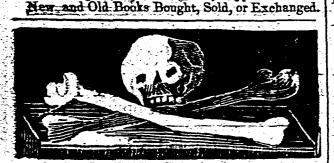
RATEFULLY returns his Acknowledgments to the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Vicinity. for the Patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and begs to acquaint them that 'fle has just received 'a CHOICE SELECTION of GLASS, CHINA TABLE SERVICES, and EARTHENWARE which will be found well worthy of inspection, and LONDON: -Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Hobson, Northern are offered on Terms which cannot fail to give Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in Cheap satisfaction, and to ensure a continuance of their

who expends more than SIXPENCE in Books, or other Articles, at the above Shop, from the 30th of

December to the 6th of January, inclusive.

Book-Binding, and Letter-Press Printing neatly

Executed. Chambers Journal, the Penny Satirists, and all the Cheap Periodicals regularly supplied.



DR. BIRD, SURGEON, BOME SETTER, &c., No. 7, HARPER-STREET, ---KIRKGATE, LEBDS,

I.N calling the Attention of a liberal Public to his well-known CURES, begs to remind those who have not been fortunate enough to have heard of his unprecedented success, that he isdaily performing at his surgery, in the treatment of diseases in general : - but more especially he has been led to study the ease and treatment of those difficult Disorders, viz., 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.

Syphilitic.—How often the infatuated youth plunge themselves into that vortex of forbidden pleasures and excess, from which the sufferer scarcely hopes to retrieve 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 to bless the instrument of their good to the end of their life. He does not offer it on speculative pur-poses, but from his own general experience of a number of years, in this large and populous town.

CURES. fortunately sent for an unskilful physician, who said

very much injured. Medical aid was afforded, but I found no relief, until at length I applied to Dr.



DLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC FILLS B continue to call, forth the grateful thanks and approbation of all classes of society. From many of the highest branches of the nobility to the poorest peasant, they have happily been the means of giving a degree of health and comfort, which in most cases had not been enjoyed for years; they effectually relieve the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and seldom fail to enable the patient to resume his usual avocation in two or three days, and if taken on the first symptoms, the patient is frequently left in doubt as to the reality of the attack. And there is another most important effect belonging to this Medicine—that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital part. An extract of a letter from Mr. Sissons, Bookseller, Worksop, Agent for the sale of this Medicine.

Dated July 2nd, 1856. "My father has been subject to severe attacks of Gout for the last 40 years, but since he was induced to try BLAIR'S PILLS, he has been able invariably to prevent it, and several of our most respectable gentry are in constant use of them." Similar effects were experienced by the Rev. Dr. Blomberg, of Misperton-hall, in the county of York, Chaplain to the late King, and Rector of Cripple-

the suffering of others, has permitted the Proprietor thus publicly to make use of his name. See also the case of Mr. Elkington, of Methering-ham, near Lincoln, communicated by Mr. E. B.

Drury, of the Gazette Office, in that city, who received immediate relief from a few doses of this Medicine, and prevented his being laid up for a considerable time, as was his usual affliction. Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and by his appointment, by Smeeton, Reinhardt,

Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Clapham, Bell, Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, and Smith, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Cadwell, Lawton, Shaw, Gill, and Smith, Wakefield; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorp, Tadeaster; Cameron, Knaresborough; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Hardman, Collier, Little, Bellerby, York; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London, impressed on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine Medicine

FUBLIC NOTICE TO THE UNHAPPY. HEN an incessant application of talent and 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, Hull, opposite the Humber Tavern, who continues to be consulted in all Cases of Peculiar Delicacy, and Derangement of the General Health of both Sexes in every Stage of this most distressing affliction, whether of a long protracted date, or of a more observed by him in the eradication of this disease, is the speedy disappearance under his treatment of all its most distressing symptoms.

N. B. The delicate female under the most disof her situation may particularly require. Dr. Johnston particularly cautions the public

against a company of Quacks and Impostors, who bave 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 wearing (if it is not in pledge). He is in the habit of changing his name in every town, in consequence of drawing in a young man and getting his acceptance on several secommodation bills, and the dark deeds of the said Quack will be brought forward at the next Assizes. Tradesmen are particularly requested to 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 ferfeit 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 of the Kingdom. Letters, post-paid, (inclosing a remittance answered by return of Post. Bendence, 54, Old South End, Humber-Street, Holl.

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 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 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.

MINERAL TERRA METALLIC,

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

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND WAKEFIELD.

MR. ESKELL,

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

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 make known the particulars of my case, with to it is added the capability of biting the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it those who have already advertised their cures. I 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, shire, one of whom is a much celebrated gentleman to argue the question on an abstract view of the 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

expect to meet with. It is to these, in particular, purposes; their colour is unchangeable, and they may be had in every gradation of shade, to suit any that he offers that aid of which they stand in so much 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 skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and is effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free Mr. Ward in time. the breath from any displeasant odour; this operation should take place occasionally.

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 un-Filling the Vacuum of Decayed Teeth.—This process, simple in itself and easy to endure, preserves

my thigh was broken, and my hip was out. At length I applied to Dr. Bird, and I received a perfect cure. I enjoy both good health, ar I am well able to walk.

MARY MARSHALL, St. Peter's Square."

Futing the vacuum of Decayed Lecth.—Ins 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.

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Mars Marshall, St. Peter's Square."

Mrs. Sykes, aged 59, Denison-Row, Holbeck:

"I laboured under a very severe and painful complaint. My ancle was out of joint, and my leg was plaint. My ancle was out of joint, and my leg was plaint. The first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the had, at the solicitation of a few of the country into activity to prevent that the first state of the country into activity to prevent that the had, at the solicitation of a few of the country into activity to prevent that the had, at the said that he had, at the sa

Regulating the Teeth.—It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each for the space of Fourteen Years, and having been other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the under the treatment of a respectable Medical Man, found no relief, until at length I applied to Dr. Bird, and have received a perfect cure. I am now as well as ever I was in my life, and have reason to praise God for him as long as I live.

Mrs. Sykes, Holbeck."

Teeth Extracted, Bleeding, and Vaccination HORSES AND DOGS CURED

The HORSES AND DOGS CURED

The Horses And Dogs Cure Dogs and Horses and Dogs Cure Dogs and Horses and Dogs Cure Dogs

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIO

DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

ONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 74, Cobourg Street, Six Doors from Brunswick Chapel, Leeds. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and devastating malady.

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested, by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to gate, London, who, with the kindest sympathy for convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no

restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered. The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled

with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints.

To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment and seem the instructions and passed at act to correct this advice is the constitution of the nestly told them to their faces that such were the one of those rights, which, by the constitution of the authors of that accursed bill.

Were such men worthy the confidence of this countaint is advice in the confidence of the confidence of this countaint. To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hauless instances, which while they excite the commiscration of the healder attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor cught our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they muscular strength—felicity; nor cught our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as



RAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH FOR The unprecedented Sale of these Pills, arising recent acquirement. The treatment adopted is at from the earnest recommendation of the many thouonce humane and effective, has been found to be sands who have derived benefit from their use, render invariably attended by the most beneficial results. any lengthened comment unnecessary; they are not A granifying proof of the superiority of the treatment put forth as a cure for all diseases to which mankind observed by him in the eradication of this disease, is liable, but for bilious and liver complaints, with their many and well-known attendant bilious and sick head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in the head and tressing circumstances will meet with that patient ears, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind, attention and friendly advice which the nature spasms, &c.; they are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the public, and for those of a full habit of body, they will prove truly invaluable; while as a general Family Aperient for either sex they cannot fail to ensure universal satisfaction. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will

afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat pais, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton,

SPINNERS.

BEWARE OF FALSE REPORTS!

of November. As the Committee have engaged an it is our duty, to prevent the experiment, by demandeminent Judicial Reporter, and are in possession of ing its total repeal; and at the same time demand-facts connected with the case, which no other Person ing also a full restitution of our rights to a proper publishing the Trial, as a mere Money Speculation, subsistence from the land of our birth; and telling can avail themselves of, they hereby Caution all to Lord Brougham, that his pension, along with others, possess themselves of a Genuine Copy, and has taken away our resources and that if we must authenticated by H. ALEXANDER, has taken away our resources and that if we must not have proper relief we will not die in a ditch.

13th November, 1837. H. ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick-Place, having been appointed by the Glasgow Trades' Committee sole Printers and Publishers for the Trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners; hereby intimate, that on SATURDAY, November 18th, they will Publish No. 1, Price 2d. of the TRIAL OF THE

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

again proposed to cut my leg open down to my ancle; but this I would not submit to for any man.

I, therefore, having known that many extra-

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

Dated this 2nd day of Jan., 1838.

Remarkable Cure of an Eating Cancer,

papers, which had been performed by Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. I was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman, December 26th, 1837.

Removal of a Large Tumour without

the Knife.

NEW POOR-LAW—PUBLIC MEET ING AT BURY.

A public meeting was held in Bury, on Monday last, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. Mr. D. Bentier, being called to the chair, briefly stated the objects declaratory of the common law right of Englishmen of the meeting and recommended order.

Mr. Bird, in rising to move the first resolution, said that they were called together to consider one of the most important questions that ever fell under the notice of the people of this country. They were met together to defend themselves, their wives, their that charity was the leading principle of Christianity, but though founded on religious duty, the laws of together to defend themselves, their wives, their that charity was the leading principle of Christianity, little ones, and their relatives. They were met together to organise themselves to promote by every honest means the mondy are selected, and honest means the speedy repeal of a most infamous and wicked law, the authors of which had two and wicked law, the authors of which had two objects in view when they passed it. First, to deprive the poor of their right to relief, from the land which they had enriched by their labour, and secondly, to drive men to either steal or take work of the poor of their steal or take work of the poor of their right to relief, from the land which they had enriched by their labour, and secondly, to drive men to either steal or take work of the poor of their steal or take work of the hands of Monastries, which sent out at whatever wages their employers choose to give one of their brothren to perform the religious services them, rather than receive relief from the poor's rate.

In short, to reduce the labourers of England to live upon a "coarser kind of food." Lord being neglected, Parliament interfered to secure

ed that Mr. Cobbett had seen the instructions and

H. ALEXANDER,
Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee.

Chairman of the Committee. abridge or destroy those rights which God and nature

have established. Mr. Bungoyne seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously. Dr. Fletche said, that before he entered on a general view of the question before the meeting, he thought it right to notice some proceedings of the

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price is. 13d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Clapham, Bell, Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, Smith, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Lawton, Shaw, Gill, Smith, Wakefield; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadraster; Cameron, Knaresborough; Dennis and Son. Moxon, Hardman, Collier, Little, Bellerby, York, and most of the Agents for the celebrated. Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills; one of whem is to be found in every Town in the Kingdom.

Publish No: 1, Price 2d. of the TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which will select vestry, within the last few weeks; because that vestry had been (he might almost say solemnly) delegated to perform the important duty of guarding against the introduction of the New Poor Law into this town. No doubt most of those before him had other Crown Council, Decision of the Court, and the members of the vestry, and he had now to inform the members of the vestry, within the last few weeks; because that vestry had been (he might almost say solemnly) delegated to perform the important duty of guarding against the introduction of the New Poor Law into this town. No doubt most of those before him had other Crown Council, Decision of the Court, and Postponement of the Trial.

N.B.—The subsequent Proceedings of this important duty of guarding against the introduction of the New Poor Law into this town. No doubt most of these vestry, within the last few weeks; because that vestry had been (he might almost say solemnly) delegated to perform the important duty of guarding against the introduction of the Court, and the Reply of the Lord Advocate and this town. No doubt most of those before him had other Crown Council, Decision of the Court, and the members of the vestry, within the last few weeks; because the proceedings of the court of t found in every Town in the Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Retail, at the Northern Star Office, 5, Market Clauses of the amendment act. Dr. F. briefly detailed the intrigues of the faction, and the triumphant manner in which they had been defeated, and remarked on the impolicy and danger of tampering with clauses, and thus tacitly assenting to the principle. ciple of this unconstitutional and iniquitous law.

GRATIS! GRATIS!

COLONIAL WHARF.

The had mentioned these circumstances to show the men of Bury, that he and his friends had not been unmindful of the tuntout which encount which consistent which and he will be men of Bury, that he and his friends had not been unmindful of the tuntout which consistent which and not been unmindful of the tuntout which consistent which consistent which consistent which consistent which consistent which which there where the intends adopted (Cheers) He would have the which they can be the men of Bury, that he and his friends had not the them moved these circumstances to show! He them moved the second resolution,—"That Acts the men of Bury, that he and his friends had not the them moved these circumstances to show! He them moved the second resolution,—"That Acts the men of Bury, that he and his friends had not the mindful of the tuntout which which the consistent which consistent which addition to the property will be the men of Bury, that he are the men of Bury, that he will be the men of Bury, that he was not in them, and he to m occasion repeat in substance, a line of argument law was bad, but he knew that five sixths of the bealth, and prevented me from following my employment.

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

I. therefore, having known that many extra
occasion repeat in substance, a line of argument which is substance, a line of argument which is substance, a line of argument which he had used in addressing the people of Bury were opposed to the law, and had signed a petition for its repeal. It is important, and ought to be made known, that the Poor Law Commissioners. He felt it peculiarly incomment on him to do this, when he would be called upon to act with the people, and be held missioners, and he hoped the people would not recognise their powers, but oppose them to the law, and had signed a petition for its repeal. It is important, and ought to be made known, that the Poor Law Commissioners. He felt it peculiarly incomment on him to do this, when he would be called upon to act with the people, and be held missioners, and he hoped the people would not submit to for any man. It is own conviction alone that the people of Bury were opposed to the law, and had signed a petition for its repeal. It is important, and ought to be made known, that the Poor Law Commissioners. He felt it peculiarly incommentation to three commentaries were pretended to be vested by this Law, in the Poor Law Commissioners, and he hoped the people of Bury were opposed to the law, and had such the people of Bury was bad, but he knew that five-sixths of the people of Bury was bad, but he knew that five-sixths of the people of Bury was bad, but he knew that five-sixths of the people of Bury was bad, but he knew that five-sixths of the people of Bury cause that learned lawyer's commentaries were written in a popular style, while, at the same time, they were, he believed, admitted by the legal profession to be a work of high authority. He should thus be, with less expense of time, enabled to go further into the subject, but if any of the advocates of the measure disputed the authority of Blackstone, who, being a Tory, could not be suspected of any undue leaning to popular rights, though he (Dr. F.) was no lawyer, he should be prepared to prove that Blackstone, was borne out in his opinions by all the highest authorities on the constitutional law of England. They would perceive that the strongest of the resolutions which would be read to them was framed almost in the words of this great authority. Dr. F. then read the following passage:—"Those words of the same time, the resolutions—"That the rules and regulations of the Poor Law Commissioners, which deny the right of the aged and impotent poor to a comfortable maintenance, from the property which they have assisted to produce, and the obligation of the community to find work for those who, being capable of labour, are unable to find employment; which the separation of husband and wife, and children from parents—the condition on which labourers, under their unfortunate circumstances, shall be furnished with a supply of clothing and food insufficient to support healthful existence, are illegal, tyrannical, and ought not to be submitted to." 4. "That the powers given to these commissioners by the Act. cause that learned lawyer's commentaries were

shire, one of whom is a much celebrated gentleman of the profession at Scarbro', but although I received every attention, the Disease continued to increase, having, when I applied to Mr. Ward, gone with one side of my nose, and also affected my eyes, and was beginning to spread over my upper lip. In this distressing state I placed myself under Mr. Ward, who, I am happy to say, has effectually cured me without cutting, in little more than two months; and I have no doubt but I should soon have lost my nose entirely, had I not providentially applied to the most opulent part of the community, by means of the several statutes enacted for the relief of the would maintain ten families of weavers, and every of the several statutes enacted for the rener of the poor. "But it is agreed, by the New Poor Law people that though there exists a legal obligation to relieve the necessities of the aged, and impotent inore admirals than ships, and more generals than ships, and more generals than ships, and more generals than ships, and more admirals than ships, and more people that the same poor, there is no claim on the part of the able bodied, neither are overseers called on to find them employ-ment—what says Blackstone. "Their office and I, PETER, THORNTON, Commercial-Row, Little Holbeck, Leeds, having lately seen in the Leeds Newspapers several accounts of Persons who have had Tumours removed without the Knife, blind, and such other being poor and not able the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at the solicitation of a few of the said that he had, at t

the other, is now shamefully neglected." Now though 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 his residence, 12½, Park Row, every Monday, Tuesday one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will attend every Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

ATREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SNOHHILIDIO he did not feel it right to detain them long, but it was important to notice that Blackstone especially urged that it was incumbent on the parochial officers, to find domestic employment for the people, and not to shut them up in a workhouse in order that their

social affections might not be weakened and their habits depraved .- (Hear, hear.) The Act of Elizabeth might not be thought of sufficiently aucient date to that support from the soil which the law had guaranteed to them ever since Eugland was a nation.

It was the Christian Church which first took upon it jealous as the Church was of the interference of the

live upon a "coarser kind of food." Lora Althorpe, had the audacity to deny this when questioned by the late Mr. Cobbett in the House of Commons. Mr. Cobbett moved for the instructions that were given to the barristers who drew up that bill. The poor, in entertaining the dissipated nobles, and which if produced, would have proved the fact, passed an act to correct this abuse. Here then is

her people; the Ministers and their power. They have introduced a law into the country, upon the lying presumption that the people were idle and cheers.) This was the result of placing confidence profligate, and that they were eating up the land, in the people. But they must now have men with the effect of which is, to save the pockets of the rate broad-swords and blunderbusses. (Cries of, "we'll force to possess the privileges of constables, which he never would admit, but which was not a point for an individual, but the people to decide. Therefore if those fellows civilly required any citizen to go with them, it was advisable to conform; but he had seen the way in which they were accustomed to "keep their temper." And he advised the people to prepare for their coming, by each providing himself with a good stout walking stick, and to take care that it was heavy enough.—(Cheers, and "We will.") But their first business would be to resist the introduction of the "Law," as it was called, and it would not he thought, be necessary to warn them to have nothing to do with the election of a Board of Guardians, in the hope of getting friends into the office.—(No, no.) That was recognising the authority of the Act, and

of the Commissioners; a most dangerous experiment. They must button up their breeches pockets. (Cheers.) The Commissioners had decided that relief should be given in kind, and they could not complain if the people should determine to pay rates in kind.—(Laughter and cheers.) He intended to set them a cask of Epsom salts ready, which was quite as costly a medicine as could be afforded to drench the poor, by those who attended a whole Union for twenty or thirty pounds. This reminded him of an impudent instance of contempt of an Act of Parliament, on the part of the Commissioners, who, in an official document, had shown that they were employing medical attendants on the poor, who were practising without legal qualifica-tion, farriers, probably, and good enough to physic paupers. He concluded by urging them to be on

The motion was carried unanimously.
Mr. Walken moved the third, fourth, and fifth

without Cutting.

I, JAMES CLAY, Horse-breaker, Armley Height, near Leeds, had, previous to the month of July last, been afflicted with an eating Cancer of my Nose for the space of Five Years, when my attention was directed to some extraordinary cures of the most in the Voriss of the space when declared by Municipal Laws to be inviolable.
On the contrary, no human legislature has power to abridge or destroy them, unless the owner shall himself commit some act which amounts to a forfeiture." This was too clear to require comment or explanation. The only question was, whether or explanation. The only question was, whether WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. I was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman, and the result of my application having proved most satisfactory, I feel that I have an equal duty to make known the particulars of my case, with those who have already advertised their cures. I was for the above period of five years under the treatment of the most noted medical men in Yorkstreatment of the most noted medical men in Yorkstreatment of whom is a much celebrated gentleman. regiments? Abridge the luxuries of these before they talk of abridging the rights of the poor. (Cheers.)
Mr. Howarn seconded the resolution, which was

mergies of the country into activity to prevent that destruction of property which will naturally follow when the people shall have become desperate by the operation of oppressive laws, and, forgetting all order, sink the question of titled distinction, and bring the whole of this vast empire into one gulph of ruin. There was a time when the poor enjoyed the right of common: when they had land of their own on which to feed their pigs, herd their sheep, and graze their cattle; when the English labourer saw health and plenty smiling in his humble cot.

Where now are those invaluable blessings? Do they still enjoy them? No, they are deprived of all by the rich, whose aim has been to rob the poor to satisfy an insatiable desire to possess. The 43rd of Elizabeth, together with the right of common, enabled the poor to exist comfortably and independently; but subsequent Acts have gradually destroyed both those rights. He would refer them to a statement contained in a pamphlet written by Mr. Walter, late member for Berkshire, that in the reign of Queen Anne, when the first attack was made upon the common lands of England, there were two enclosure bills, enclosing 1,439 acres; that is so much land stolen from the poor. In the reign of George I., sixteen Acts were passed to enclose 17,960 acres more of the common land; in the reign of George II., 226 Acts were passed, enclosing 318,778 acres, in the reign of Geo. 3rd, up to 1797, there were 1,532 acts passed robbing the independent labourers of 2,804,197 acres of common land, and up to the close of that mad king's reign 2,287 more acts were passed, almost totally depriving the poor of all their ancient territorial rights. Now, in order to prove that in proportion as the pigs, the sheep, the horses, and the cattle have been driven

off the common, the poor rates increased in the same ratio, he would refer them to Parliamentary returns. In 1783—4, and 5, the average rates were

been passed, the poor's rates amounted to £4,077,891; and after the close of the war, during which 2,416 additional enclosure bills were passed, the rates were £6.129,844; and after 3,411 more enclosure bills were passed, the rates swelled up to £7,329,594; so that it is evident that pauperism has been created to a very alarming degree by this shameful robbery of the waste lands; and what remedy does the present Government offer for this frightful destitution? Do bey propose to give them back the commons? No! They are now walled into parks and pleasure-grounds and large farms, on which the poor dare not set foot for fear of man-traps, spring-guns, and trespass-laws. Do they propose to make the present owners render an equivalent to the poor? No! The owners are the law makers and give them, instead of remuneration, game laws, transportation laws, emigration laws, apple-stealing-felony laws, Dorchester labourers' law, and lastly, the New Poor Law and the rural police; the one to rob you of all the remaining rights, and the other to force you to submit. Does the Poor Law Amendment Act put the property of the rich into commission? Have the commissioners power to inquire whether the rich have a just right to hold from the poor their right of common? No! This New Reform Poor Law says, in the second section that the commissioners shall not act as a section that the commissioners shall not act as a court of record, or have power to call for and examine the title deeds of the rich. Thus the poor are robbed by the rich and 'their titles are held sacred, while labour, the only property of the poor, is left to the rapacity of the hungry Malthusian commissioners. You have not yet had the law inflicted upon you—(we never will)—but it is to be carried through in Bury. (We'll dis first.) Shortly are you to have its influence cast over you. There will you feel its baneful effects upon your shoulders, and within your hungry bellies. You will see it in should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering they are perfectly in the act by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a repitition oppression. We, however, will mit they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a repitition oppression. We, however, will mit they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a repitition oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit they only the first open from oppression. We, however, will mit the open for the Lindon policies to any part of the kingdom. These ruffinsh had been in the first open from oppression. We, however, will me they only the first open from oppression. We cumstances over which you had no control; driven cumstances over which you had no control; driven mad by the indignities you have suffered; your wives locked up in bastiles, and your children separated by iron gratings; and the hand of power held in terrorem over you; then will commence the war of poor against rich; of natural law against civil law; the great question of right against might will then be decided, and woe be to those who hurried, and carried through the detestable dampable Poor THE COMMITTEE of DELEGATES who have been appointed by their respective Trades in Glasgow, to enquire into the Case of the Cotton Spinners, hereby announce to the Operatives of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Public in general, that they have appointed Messrs. HENRY

ROBINSON & Co. 7 Princarial Discounts for the product of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the companion of the held in terrorem over you; then will commence the duct of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the charge of the Chairman to the Jury, at the trial of the policeman. He shewed how strictly obligatory the law had rendered it that constables should use no unnecessary violence. That they have appointed Messrs. HENRY weavers and other labourers, to whom good wages the commissioners stating that in Bolton they wanted the producer to compete the most have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the combination of the police to the Messrs Cobbett, and the hand of power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the middle power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher remarked on the middle power not have them.") Dr. Fletcher general, that they have appointed Messrs. HENRY ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick Place, their only Printers and Publishers of the TRIAL of the GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which was commenced in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 10th, and adjourned till the 27th of November As the Committee have encaged an electric stating that in Botton they wanted mounted wanted which they botton they wanted the new of their proposition is stating that in Botton they wanted the new of their proposition and other labourers, to whom good wages charges for assaulting them, to the execution of their duty to swear that they had laid hand lightly on the offender, "manus leviter imposuit." If, therefore, they may take away the right from the poor of they used unprovoked violence, the people were as when its operation begins to be fully felt; therefore other person. He said this, supposing the police force to possess the privileges of constables which they may rob the fatherless"—avoid this awful catastropher. As the Committee have encaged an other labourers, to whom good wages charges for assaulting them, to the execution of their duty to swear that they had laid hand lightly on the offender, "manus leviter imposuit." If, therefore, they used unprovoked violence, the people were as much justified in retaliating as if assaulted by any other person. He said this, supposing the police force to possess the privileges of constables which they may rob the fatherless."—avoid this awful catastropher and the provider of the people were as much justified in retaliating as if assaulted by any other person. He said this, supposing the police force to possess the privileges of constables which they may take away the right duty to swear that they had laid hand lightly on the duty to swear that they had laid hand lightly on the offender, "manus leviter imposuit." If, therefore, they used unprovoked violence, the people were as much justified in retaliating as if assaulted by any other persons. The people were as the privileges of constables tion, (demand) the legislature once more; support that honest indefatigable gentleman who has bearded

> a duty every man will be driven to perform; support Mr. John Fielden in the Commons, and that illustrious and distinguished patriot, Conservative though he be, Lord Stanhore, then may you hope to conquer your mortal enemies whose hired enquires are daily employed to bolster up and praise the hellish workings of the new law. Join the great association now spreading its ramifications through England, unite to uproot and destroy every line of the bill. Let every Bastile perish, and with it all traces of its enormities. Then will England flourish: the poor become happy, and the rich safe in the enjoyment of their property. (Loud and continued

the lion in his den, and in the face of Parliament

declared he would be your leader, should the time

arrive when resistance would become a virtue, and

Mr. Mills, from Oldham, next addressed the meeting, calling upon them to stand forward in defence of their homes and their families, and recommending union, firmness, and perseverance. Dr. Fletcher moved a vote of thanks to Mr. John FIELDEN and to Lord STANHOPE; for their services in

the cause of the people of England.

Mr. Figures, an operative, briefly seconded the resolution in a very humorous speech, he suggested that the best way to oppose this cruel law would be to tell the collectors when they call for their votes, to call again to-morrow, and then they would tell him when to call again. (Loud laughter, and cheers.)

A Petition was then agreed to, and the meeting the alert, as there was good reason to believe that separated.

Foreign and Domestic.

CANADA PROCLAMATION. The following proclamation was issued by Lord

Gosford: "PROVINCE OF LOWER CANADA. SHIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. ARCHIBALD EARL OF GOSFORD, "A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, in certain counties of the district of Montreal disaffection to the government of our granous Sovereign Queen Victoria has unequivocally declared atself, and divers outrages upon the persons and properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects have been recently perpetrated therein. And whereas, prisoners arrested on charges of high whereas, prisoners arrested on charges of high treason have been rescued from the hands of justice, and the troops of her Majesty, in the lawful discharge of their duty, while aiding the civil authorities, have been assailed and fired upon by bands of armed peasantry. And whereas, it is notorious that the present blind and fatal excitement in that district is to be attributed to the machinations of a ew evil-minded and designing men, who have imposed upon the credulity of an unsuspicious peasantry, and, by plausible misrepresentations and wilful calumny, by practising upon their fears and inflaming their passions, by appealing to national distinctions and existing political prejudices, which it has been the unabated endeavour of the British Government to extinguish, have at length succeeded in implicating a part of a hitherto peaceable and loral population in the first excesses of a reckless and hopeless revolt. 'As the representative of our most gracious Sovereign, I now most solemnly address myself to the inhabitants of this province, but more especially to the misguided and inconsiderate population on the river Richelieu, in the district of Montreal. I address myself to your good benefit you have received, and of the tranquillity laws, and the institutions guaranteed to you nearly seventy years since. You know not the burthen of taxes. The expense of your military defence is defrayed by Great Britain. The prosperity and happiness which have hitherto pervaded this province proclaim honourably and undeniably the political wisdom which watches over your safety, encourages your commerce, and fosters your rising industry. The spontaneous confidence of a British Parliament bestowed on you a constitution. Your representatives complained of grievances—their complaints were fully and promptly investigated. Grievances which were proved to exist were removed at once; redress the most ample, but unavoidably gradual, was unreservedly promised; and up to this moment that promise has been scrupulously observed. But the demands of your leaders are insatiable; the language of reform has specially concealed the designs of revolution. I have thus far deemed it my duty to explain the injustice and inadmissibility of the objects for which your leaders contend, and for the attainment of which they would wantonly sacrifice you and your families. The traitorous designs of those political agitators have been at length unmasked. I now, therefore, call upon those who have been thus far delided to listen to the language of reason, sincerity, and truth. Listen to the exhortations of your respectable and trustworthy clergy. Listen to the repre-tations of those worthy and loyal proprietors whose interests are identified with your own, and whose property in common with yours must ever be graduated and governed by the internal tranquillity of this province. Return to that allegiance to your Sovehitherto invariably maintained. Spurn from you mitted to the Crown officers. your insidious advisers. Reject with abborrence | (Correspondence of the Courier and Enquirer their self-interested and treasonable course. Leave them to the retribution which inevitably awaits them. Return to your homes and to the bosom of your families; rest assured that a powerful and mercifui government is more desirous to forget than to resent

Queen, and to counteract the rebellions designs of the disaffected in this province. The dearest rights and privileges of British subjects, their laws and insti-tutions, have been openly and audaciously assailed. They will remember that those sentiments of loyalty and honour which were the pride of their forefathers. are the inheritance of their children, and in defending their allegiance to their gracious Queen, and the connection which has so long existed between this favoured colony and Great Britain, they will rush forward as one man to prove their gratitude for the blessings they enjoy, and their unswerving determination to maintain them unimpaired.

injuries, and that within that sanctuary you will experience no molestation. And, further, by and

with the advice and consent of her Majesty's Execu-

tive Council of and for the province of Lower Canada,

I, the said Archibald, Earl of Gosford, do hereby call

upon all her Majesty's loyal subjects in this province

to be prepared at all times to maintain against all

aggressors the authority of our Sovereign Ludy the

"Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, 29th of November, in the year of our Lord 1837, and in the 1st year of her Majesty's reign.

By his Excellency's command,

"D. Daly, Sec. of the Province." Upon this proclamation, a writer in the Globe thus comments:- Lord Gosford issued a proclamation from Quebec on the 29th of November, which we are sorry to say has not given satisfaction. There is much of the old leaven of conciliation in it. We can allow much for the ignorance and credulity of those who have been induced to take up arms against the government by egotistic and ambitious leaders, whose cowardice has left them to bear the punishment more justly due to the agitators. Martial law had more justly due to the agitators. Martial law had made for Mr. Weir's body, but it could not be not been declared. Leave only our great goose his found; it is supposed that his corpse has been thrown bottle of wine and a French companion, and he is hard to believe that there is anything out of doors less placed than the interior of the chateau. After having endeavoured to stille every feeling

of loyalty and love of country-after having refused to allow our warm-hearted bullied brethren to organise themselves into volunteer corps, he calls upon the loyal subjects to be prepared at all times to maintain, against all aggressors, "the authority of the laws and government."

[O, rure valour! how easy a thing it is for some mines to be blood-thirsty, when seated in a comfortable pariour, out of the reach of danger.—EDS. N. S.]

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

Orders have been issued to add to the strength of every regiment stationed in the Canadas, Nova rumoured that a brigade of Guards, and the 23d and 71st Regiments, are to be sent out to Canada in the spring, so as to increase our present strength by upwards of 5,000 men. All officers of regiments stationed there, who may be at present on leave, have received orders to join without delay. A number of half-pay officers, of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being attached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving their disci-

pline, dc. Many embark by the next packet. CANADA.—Letters have arrived from correspondents at Montreal, of the date of the 1st inst., bringing intelligence up to a later period than was brought by the Independence, by which the message of President Van Buren was conveyed to this country. The following extracts are from the letter of a gentleman who has the amplest means of ascertaining the true situation of affairs:-"Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall's return to town

(after fourteen days' absence, with the loss of three killed and wounded, with thirty-two prisoners taken in arms, their cap of liberty, &c.) has given us all from the other colony by force, namely, the control fresh courage. He will no doubt remain. Five of the provincial revenue, by which a constitutional hundred men are barricading all the smaller streets check might be exercised over the corruption of the of Montreal. None but Great St. James, Notre Executive, we most heartily sympathise with the Dame, St. Panl, and the main street of the St. Lawrence suburbs, will remain open. A strong redoubt has been erected on the Côte at Barron. Lieut-Col. Gore was sent off yesterday with three companies of the 32d Foot, two of the 24th Foot, one of the 83d Foot, a division of cavalry, six field pieces, and a train of artillery, to take St. Denis by storm, and reduce it to ashes. It will be done this evening, or to-morrow morning. The rebels are not Public Meeting in the Township of Markham, Upper Canada, Sept. 19th, 1837. over 400 to 500 there.

Brown, Papinean, and O'Callagan are still at large. The two latter ran away, at St. Charles, before the troops came up—the former, as lieutenantgeneral of the rebels, remained to hear the first shot, and then speedily departed. Everything is doing to place Montreal in a good state of defence. Fears are entertained that the rebels are arming and equipping in great numbers at Terrebonné, at the Bruké point Claire, and in the direction of the Lake of the Two Mountains. This last place has been the hot-bed of rebellion for some months, the con-ventions being hear there. Fears are also entertained that the by-town and Upper Canadian mails will be stopped, or have to be sent round by the United States, a detour of fully 120 miles. We have full information that General Scott commands the rebels in chief at the Brule; Lieutenant-General Eschambault is second in command. They have, in three divisions, fully 2,000 men, well armed and equipped. Rumours are affoat that in the winter, they purpose, by a combined movement,

bo attack Montreal by storm!

coming up, administered the sacrament to the rebels, to encourage them to stand bold or die. The slain that were left on the field were voraciously mutilated by hogs, which had been penned up in the rebels' stockade, and got loose on its being fired by the

Poor Lieutenant Weir, of the 30th Regiment, was shot by a rebel captain's order, immediately after falling into their hands. He was conveying after falling into their hands. He was conveying despatches to the regular troops, and was betrayed by his rebel conductor, who drove him to St. Denis, instead of St. Charles.—Times.

(From the New York Courier.)

The detachment of British troops under Colonel Gore, that marched upon St. Dennis by the way of Sorel, entered and occupied that village on the morning of the 2nd instant, subsequently took possession of St. Charles, and were left at the last accounts marching upon St. Hyacinthe in pursuit of Papineau and Nelson, who were supposed to have fled in that direction. St. Charles and the other villages on the Richelieu are to be occupied until

It is stated in the Montreal Courier, that the howitzer, and five wounded men, left behind on the 23rd ult., were recovered, and that the property of Nelson, and the houses from which he and his companions fired upon the British troops, were

The ant gathering-place of the insurgents,

sense, and to your personal experience of the district of Montreal. On the 1st instant, Toussaint Peltier and Come Scraphin Cherrier, Advocate of too long hawked our wrongs, as the beggar doth his the city of Montreal, and the latter M. P. P. for the you have so long enjoyed, under the British Govern-ment. You possess the religion, the language, the county, were duly committed to the common gaol on this charge. On the same day, a man named Pierre Claude Phaneuf, of St. Damas, was arrested at St. John's, the deposition of several witnesses declaring him to have been one of those who fired on the cavalry near Longuell. The steam-boat Varennes, which arrived on the evening of the 2nd from Sorel, brought up Dr. P. A. Dorion, M.P.P. Liberal, concluded, several rounds of heart-stirring for Champlain, and Louis Moge, who were arrested applause were given for the friends of Canada in the at St. Ours the evening previous, during the visit of British Parliament, for Papineau and the Lower the troops to that village.

An arrest for sedition has also taken place, of a nan named William Doran, who has been admitted

Lord Gosford, Captain-General and Commander-Lower Canada, has issued a proclamation, under date of the 29th ult., calling on the disaffected and malcontent inhabitants of the Lower Province to past uniform, manly, and noble independence in tween her favour of civil and religious liberty; and for their Republic. return to their allegiance, assuring them that her present devoted, honourable, and patriotic opposi-

We learn from Upper Canada that the magistrates of their just and reasonable wishes. of Kingston have been engaged in bringing to light some treasonable designs, and in arresting a correspendence with some individuals in the district hitherto suspected of disaffection to the Government. It is stated in the Kingston Chronicle that of whose grievances would be the best guarantee their efforts have been successful, and that letters for the redress of our own." filled with insurrectionary views, plans and exhortations, have fallen into their hands, which they have reign which you have now for the first time violated, and mangation, not do so. mr. rench concluded by moving the first of Mr. resolution, which contained a declaration that the have parts of Upper Canada. We extract the following both countries.

> BURLINGTON, DEC. 7 .- The northern mail has just arrived. I have seen a gentleman-an acquaintnuce—by the stage, who says that volunteers, 100 in number, left Swanton yesterday for Canada, with muskers, powder, two cannon, and that they reached as the opinion of this meeting, that we heartily approve of the proceedings of the last House of Assemption. It is not cases in which for their mutual advantage they may agree on reciprocal concessions for the benefit of both countries. Royalists, and after a hard battle the patriots were criven back, with the loss of one man killed, three of the people of which colony have nobly maintained wounded, and the loss of one cannon and a few

Yesterday the mail arrived from Montreal, with only one letter and no papers. No papers from Montreal since Friday. The Boyalists are fortifying the whole of the dishonour our nation in the eyes of the world, by Canada line, by Swanton, Highgate, &c., and putting in force Lord John Russell's abominable refamilies are leaving for the States every day. The Wino-ski steam-boat left here last night for St. the unshaken integrity and democratic principles of as in the protection and free exercise of their indus-John's, and will probably return to-night laden the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, and of John Rolph, with passengers. The streets at Montreal are all working, with passengers. The streets at Montreal are all working, with passengers. The streets at Montreal are all working, with passengers. The streets at Montreal are all working, with passengers. The streets at Montreal are all and Marshall S. Bidwell, Esquires, whose long, and be considered in the same manner as the natives, the statements made in that speech. (Hear.) well berricaded. Monied affairs in Canada are in valuable services to the people of the Canadas, have subject always to the laws, regulations, and customs. Mr. Firzparanck, in seconding the by the regular troops. Men in business can obtain citizen. but very slight accommodations, and none but Royalists are accommodated at all. Canada money

not taken at the banks here. . (From the Montreal Herald.) Last evening, at eight o'clock, the steamer Varennes arrived in port from Sorel, having on board Lieutenant Sweeny, Royal Montreal Cavalry, who has returned in ill health. Four prisoners were brought up at the same time, accused of high treason, viz:-Charles Gouin, Alexis Peloquin, and the Chapdelaines (father and son.) Colouel Gore, as we understand, has proceeded to St. Charles and St. Hyacinthe to root cut the rebels. St. Denis has been burnt from the entrance of the village, including Wolfred Nelson's house. Marcoux's monument totally destroyed. Every search was

Proclamations have at last been issued, offering rewards for the apprehension of the principal traitors. The rewards appear to be graduated according to the rascality of the parties, viz:—L. P. Papincau, £1,000; Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas S. Brown, E. B. O'Callaghan, M.P.P. C. H. O. After these proceedings, who will say that Upper Canada is in a state of peace and contentment?

E. E. Rodier, M.P.P., Amury Girod, Jean O. Counier, £500; Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph F. Davignon, Julien Gagnon. Pierre Amia.

Girouard, M.P.P., William Henry Scott, M.P.P., E. E. Rodier, M.P.P., Amury Girod, Jean O. Counier, £500; Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph F. Davignon, Julien Gagnon. Pierre Amia. F. Davignon, Julien Gagnon, Pierre Amiot, Timothe, Franchere, Louis Perrault, Alphonse Gavrin, Louis Gauthier, Rod, Desriviers, £100. We undestand that the rebels have evacuated Saint Cessaire after having completely sacked the store of Mr. Chaffers, a loyal magistrate there.

We undestand that the rebels have evacuated by the Constitutionnel of Friday. According to The fire was so violent that the whole house was at store of Mr. Chaffers, a loyal magistrate there. Steuble, who took his plan to St. Petersburg, where the opposite houses. Unhappily, no fewer than the there are a loyal magistrate there. Scotia, and new Brunswick, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 160 rank and file, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers; and Her Majesty's ships Hastings, Pique, and Inconstant have, we understand, received instructions to immediately proceed to Cork, there to embark for Halifax the shore-mentioned draughts, as also the service combance of Mr. Chaffers, a loyal magistrate there. Steuble, who took his plan to St. Petersburg, where he borrowed money of a man to whom he pledged it, but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole is into the mistress of the house, with three daughters, of the discovery, which was to be exhibited ages of ten, eighteen, and twenty-four years, Mrs. His clerks again took possession on Friday last, and with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the discovery. Akerslot, widow, and M. Eigimann. Only a with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the discovery. Akerslot, with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the but who attempted to secure to himself the whole but who attempted to secure to himself the whole discovery. Akerslot, widow, and M. Eigimann. Only a with any man that I knew to be concerned in the control of the discovery. Akerslot, widow, and M. Eigimann. Only a with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the discovery. Akerslot, widow, and M. Eigimann. Only a with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the discovery. Akerslot, with any man that I knew to be concerned in the most nonline of the discovery. Akerslot, with any man that I knew to be concerned in the control of the discovery. Akerslot, with any man that I knew to be c dent for Mr. Chaffers to return amongst them for day on which its powers were to be displayed to the

> SYMPATHY OF UPPER CANADA WITH THE LOWER CANADIANS. Meeting in the Township of Whitchurch, Upper

Canada, September 16, 1837. The object of this meeting was to take into consideration the Resolutions passed by the Imperial Parliament, and about to be enforced in the other colony, and to sympathise with Mr. Papineau and the Lower Canadians. Resolved-"That we view, with hatred and abhor-

rence, the course adopted by the British Government, relative to Lower Canada, and that it is our duty not only to sympathise with, but in case of the enforcement of Lord John Russell's resolutions, to support the Lower Canadians in their struggle for indepen-

Resolved-"That forasmuch as Sir F. B. Head Canada; we consider their cause our cause, and tender to them our warmest thanks and gratitude for

their manful support of civil and religious liberty." Other resolutions were also passed, and the whole tion to be formed on the frontier. were signed by Mr. H. M'Kinley the Chairman.

M. TESSIER.—The Paris pan

very numerous meeting was the following one:the Canadians and governing them by the iron rod of Colonial despotism. If their and our money can

resolves of the popular branch of the Legislature and the requirements of the Constitution—then are those who submit to such oppression unworthy of the name of freemen, and unfit to be the depositaries sequence of the equalisation, by the King of the Netherlands, of the duties and drawbacks on cargoes, those who submit to such oppression unworthy of

Louis Joseph Papineau and his patriotic countrymen of Lower Canada are animated in their present noble struggle, we are determined to make common cause with them, and do hereby declare that we would consider the redress of their grievances the best guarantee for the redress of our own, which object, we verily believe, would have been obtained, had a the Executive Council, of January, 1836, been conceded to the Colonists."

The whole of the Resolutions were signed by Mr. Tomlinson, Chairman. Public Meeting at St. Thomas, Upper Canada

October 6, 1837.

Among several resolutions it was resolved: "That we deem the resolutions lately passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom a subversion of the chartered rights of these provinces; and we therefore applaud the patriotic stand taken against their baneful operation by our brethren in the Lower Province. We approve of their determination respecting the disuse of tax-paying articles, and we recommend their example as worthy of imitation in

this province, until the obnoxious resolutions be annulled, and until both provinces obtain such an amelioration in the Constitution as will enable our respective Legislatures to redress the grievances which have long pressed heavily upon the people, and which have checked the prosperity of the Provinces, and engendered such discontent as have at less destroyed the administration, might recover her lost influence from the St. Lawrence to Cape Horn.

The Plenipotentiaries having communicated their

The nt gathering-place of the insurgents, if the Mc 1 papers may be believed, is in the county of the lake of the Two Mountains—from which many of the loyal families have fied—and where-it is said they have built block houses and other fortifications, at St. Eustache, Grand Brule, and other strongholds.

Several additional arrests had been made in the several addi we, confiding in the goodness of our cause, resting as it wholly does on reason, truth, and equity for its support, will call upon the God of justice to aid us in our holy struggle as Britons and as men."

When the business of the meetings, says the

At a very large meeting at Toronto, Upper Canada, held upon July 28th, it was resolved:— "That the warmest thanks and admiration are due from the Reformers of Upper Canada to the n-Chief in and over the provinces of Upper and Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau, Esq., Speaker of the Lower Canada, has issued a proclamation, under House of Assembly of Lower Canada, and his compatriots in and out of the Legislature, for their return to their allegiance, assuring them that her Majesty's Government is more "desirous to forget than to resent injuries," and that within that sanctuary they will "experience no further" favour of civil and religious liberty; and for their present devoted, honourable, and patriotic opposition to the attempt of the British Government to touch on political subjects; if we did, I would not come for had it been to trade? Was not trade? W

Resolutions equally strong and decided have been

one from a string of resolutions passed by the

10. Resolved—That as a contradiction to the false democracy," and cling to despotism, we do declare, ly with regard to Lower Canada, the representatives the democrative principle of the British Constitution, by steadily insisting on honest economical government, responsible to public opinion, as in Great Britain, the United States, and all free countries, That we are ready to make common cause with dishonour our nation in the eyes of the world, by

Passed unanimously, with a show of hands, read again, and three cheers given for our patriotic

papers of the province. First, they expressed their isgust at the House of Assembly being allowed to continue its existence for four years longer than the Constitution allowed; secondly, they state that reforms are wanted, and that those in power are unworthy to be continued in office; thirdly, they which all diligence shall be used. approve of the conduct of Papineau and his party in Lower Canada; and fourthly, they resolve that every man in the township who has not a rifle should get one, as soon as he can, to maintain their political

Czar, contrived to explode and destroy it. The British Government having refused to perform the contract, M. Steuble came to France, and offered his machine to the Government, but meeting with no success, went to Vienna, leaving it in the hands of his son; with the nature of whose transactions with Hubert the Doctor is unacquainted. The following is the description he gives of the machine:-It is a single cannon, placed on an ordinary gun-carriage, having several mouths, which throw 172 balls in a intended for besieging fortresses; but Steuble has formed field pieces upon the same model, throwing 3,160 balls in an hour, and mountain guns throwing .000 balls in the same time.

The Bank of France has issued a notice, that from

current yesterday, that in consequence of the events in Belgium and the attempts of Holland, the French Again, we find Mr. O'Connell in Dublin, speaking It was true that Mr. Gwinness had been persecuted

M. TESSIER.—The Paris papers announce the

TRADE WITH HOLLAND .- The Gazette, of Friday week, contains an Order in Council, dated the 11th instant, that from and after that date (in con-They have, in three divisions, fully 2,000 men, well and equipped. Rumours are affect that in the third purpose, by a combined movement, they purpose, by a combined movement, they purpose, by attack Montreal by storm!

The priests at St. Charles, previous to the troops

They have, in three divisions, fully 2,000 men, well and equipped. Rumours are affect that in the name of freemen, and unfit to be the depositaries of the equalisation, by the King of the amount to us, like a modern Yulcan, to forge new for the duties and drawbacks on cargoes, and stated that combination had the office, hereby nominate a Committee of Public Safety of the township of Markham.

The priests at St. Charles, previous to the troops

They have, in three divisions, fully 2,000 men, well amount to us, like a modern Yulcan, to forge new for the duties and drawbacks on cargoes, and stated that combination had the office, hereby nominate a Committee of Public Safety of the township of Markham.

Woodwics, Monday.—A detachment of the Royal Sovereign, lifetic forms and on the command of Lieutenant Young.

Whether in Dutch or British vessels of the duties and drawbacks on cargoes, and stated that combination had the office of causing the perfect and imperfect tradesmen of or wages, and stated that combination had the office, hereby nominate a Committee of Public Safety of the duties and of Lieutenant Young.

"Resolved.—That being well assured of the love of liberty and hatred of oppression by which the Hon."

The priests at St. Charles, previous to the troops

They have, in three divisions, fully 2,000 men, well assured of the duties and drawbacks on cargoes, and stated that combination had the chains for us?

Woodwics, Monday.—A detachment of the Royal Sovereign like the command of Lieutenant Young.

They have a modern Yulcan, to office the depositaries of the duties and the same of freemen, and unit to be the depositaries of the duties and the same of freemen, and unit to be the depositaries of the command.

Woodwics, Monday.—A detachment of

consisting of articles which may be legally imported Brutus loved Cæsar, when he found him acting like that he had gone into a printing-other, and there perhigher duties or charges whatever, than are or shall be levied on British vessels entering or departing from such ports, or on similar articles when imported into, or exported from, such ports in British vessels: and also, that such articles, when exported from the said ports in Dutch vessels, shall be entitled to the same bounties, drawbacks, and allowances that are granted on similar articles when exported in British vessels."

TREATY BETWEEN MEXICO AND SPAIN.

(From the Eco del Comercio, published at Madrid, December 8th.)

Below will be found a copy of the treaty just rati-fied between Mexico and Spain. This document possesses great political interest, not merely as being the first treaty in which the solemn acknowledgment by Spain of any of the South American States appears, but as containing stipulations far more liberal than might have been expected. At a period when so many dangers impend over the infant liberties and independence of the Mexican State, we hail with satisfaction the commencement

The Plenipotentiaries having communicated their last destroyed the credit of the Provinces abroad, and full powers, found in due form, have agreed on the

most humble supplications for justice—that we have of Yucatan, the commandancies of the internal provinces to the east and west of Upper and Lower California, and of all the districts and adjacent islands sores, at the lasticious threshold of hangity opposition, when, derided and mocked, we have been sent in both seas, of which the said republic is actually in empty away. That, since our iron-hearted rulers possession; and her Majesty renounces, as well for empty away. That, since our iron-hearted rulers possession; and her Majesty renounces, as well for have turned a deaf ear to the voice of our complaints, herself as for her heirs and successors, all pretensions to the government, property, and territorial rights over the said states and countries.

"Art. 2. There shall be perpetual oblivion of the past, and a general and complete amnesty for all Spaniards and Mexicans, without any exception, who may be banished, absent, or hidden, or wko may have been taken or confined without knowledge of the respective governments, whatever part they may have taken during the wars and dissensions happily terminated by this treaty, and up to the time of its

"And this amnesty is stipulated for, and is to be granted by her Catholic Majesty, in proof of the desire to cement, on principles of justice and beneficence, the close friendship, peace, and union which henceforth, and for ever, are to be maintained between her subjects and the citizens of the Mexican

and free right to claim and obtain justice and full satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them, and that on the part of the public authorities there shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be no legal obstacle opposed to the first satisfaction for all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts, bona fide, contracted between them are shall be not all debts. The first satisfaction for the fide fi "That the Reformers of Upper Canada are called upon, by every tie of feeling, interest, and daily, to make common cause with their fellow-citizens of marriage, inheritances by will or bequest, succession, citizens of Dublin? I am not. My political creed is and eagerly in his exertions for that purpose. They had the interests of my other titles to property recognised by the laws. "Art. 4. The high contracting parties also agree to proceed with all possible dispatch to adjust and conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation, not do so. Mr. French concluded by moving the first

"Art. 5. The subjects of her Catholic Majesty and the citizens of the Mexican Republic shall be considered, in respect to duties payable on produce, effects, or goods, which they may import or export aspersion of the agent of the Colonial-office in in the territories of the high contracting parties.

Toronto, that "the people of Upper Canada hate under their respective flags, as the people of the most favoured nation, except in such cases in which procal concessions for the benefit of both countries. "Art. 6. The merchants and subjects of her Catholic Majesty, or the citizens of the Mexican Republic, who may reside in, trade with, or pass for their persons and property, and shall be exempt from all forced service in the army, navy, or national militia, and from all charges, contributions, or loans not paid by the subjects or citizens of the country in

of the two countries respectively.

"Art. 7. The Mexican Republic having, by a law passed on the 28th of June, 1824, by its general Con-UPPER CANADA.—Political Unions have been its revenue by the government of Spain, and by its Dublin as a feather in the scale; No, they were formed in every part of Upper Canada, and resolu- authorities during their rule over the now independtions of the strongest character have been agreed to

ent Mexican nation, up to the cessation of that rule

Resolutions in which the Upper Canadians speak in 1821, and there being in the said Republic no their representatives; and now that they have ac-Resolutions in which the Upper Canadians speak out plainly, and tell the world that they only wait their time to free themselves from the tyranny that oppresses them. On the day on which the Patriots in Lower Canada were arrested on charges of sedition and treason, the Political Union at Uxbridge agreed to resolutions which appear in all the Liberal newspapers of the province. First, they expressed their confiscation of property belonging to Spanish subjects, her Catholic Majesty, for herself and her heirs land successors, and the Mexican Republic, by common accord, desist from all claim or pretension respectively, which might arise on the said points, and declare that both the high contracting parties are henceforward free, and quit for ever of all responsibility on this subject. sibility on this subject.

"Art. 8. The present treaty of peace and friendship shall be ratified by both governments, and the ratifications exchanged at Madrid within nine months from the present date, or sooner, if possible, for "In faith of which we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, have signed and sealed this treaty in

triplicate at Madrid, 28th December, 1836. "JOSE MARIA CALATRAVA. "MIGUEL SANTA MARIA." The above treaty has been duly ratified by the high contracting parties, and the ratifications ex-

FATAL FIRE AT AMSTERDAM.—A more dread. ful fire than any we have heard of for a long time (From the French Papers of Friday and Saturday.) at Amsterdam, broke out on Thursday morning, the THE LAST INFERNAL MACHINE. A letter 28th ult., between one and two o'clock, in the house from Dr. Kunzel on the history of the machine which was intended to be used by Hubert, is given was occupied by M. Eigimann, bookseller, &c. Mr. O'Connell; but he is misled. (The cries of

IRELAND.

O'CONNELL AND THE TRADESMEN.

At a late meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin, the CHAIRMAN, on taking the chair, said-I am sure there is not one amongst you but is aware of unanimously. what brought us here to-day. On the 1st November last, I saw a paragraph in the Morning Register at this stage of the proceedings:—

"To THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AGGREGATE MEETING OF TRADES AT THE OLD CHAPEL TOWNSEND-STREET." minute, or 10,320 in an hour, carrying them to a distance of 2,500 feet. This gun, which requires six distance of 2,500 feet. This gun, which requires six did speak on the subject of combination, and in the course of his address called the tradesmen assassins. We find him next saying, in an address to the himself of the invitation of your committee, by attend-Trades' Political Union, that they had dyed their ing your meeting this day; but he hopes he will hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens, that they have the pleasure of meeting the Trades before he Resolved—"That forasmuch as Sir F. B. Head has virtually succeeded in wresting from this Province, the same inestimable right that Lord John Russell's atrocious neasures of coercion would take from the other colony by force, namely, the control of the provincial revenue, by which a constitutional check might be exercised over the corruption of the Executive, we most heartily sympathise with the Executive, we most heartily sympathise with the people of Lower Canada, and wholly approve of the made at the Caisse des Recettes.

The Bank of France has issued a notice, that from were the means of driving trade out of the country, and that they would not allow a man possessing capital to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey presenting a petition for inquiry into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, Mr. O'Connell said the facilitating of the circulation of money between different commercial places, have induced the Bank to adopt this measure. Application must be made at the Caisse des Recettes.

The Bank of France has issued a notice, that from and that they would not allow a man possessing capital to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey presenting a petition for inquiry into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, Mr. O'Connell said to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey presenting a petition for inquiry into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, Mr. O'Connell said to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey presenting a petition for inquiry into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, Mr. O'Connell said to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. Harvey presenting a petition for inquiry into the conduct of the law officers of Scotland, Mr. O'Connell said to live in it; and next, in the British House of Commons, on the occasion of Mr. M'Donath proposed the fourth to live that tradesmen should not be allowed to meet endeavoured afterwards to draw a distinction be-The Constitutionnel mentions a report as being without giving public notice of their intention, and tween the tradesmen and those illegal combinators, Government had given orders for a corps of observa- about the rate of wages to be paid to the tradesmen, for the vote he gave, and it was most unjust that he (Hear, hear.) We did not come here to abuse Mr. should. Mr. Guinness should not be attacked in this O'Connell, but to show the Government and the two manner, and the tradesmen did not either counte-Canada, Sept. 19th, 1837.

Among the resolutions unanimously passed at a resister, at an early period of his life, devoted himself to the responsible course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by the Government of England and the course taken by Houses of Parliament that we are not men of blood. nance or take part in it. He had done more to supthe course taken by the Government of England, and by the people of Lower Canada and the Assembly of their choice, and we condemn the atrocious resolutions moved by Lord John Russell, for coercing littled in retirement in Normandy, without ceasing, of Colonial despotism. If their and our money can continue to be taken from them and us, without their and our consent, for base and unworthy purposes, by Resolutions passed in Europe, or by Legislative Asts made there by personsignorant of Canada lative Asts made there by personsignorant of Canada or George's Cuvier, whom M. Tessier, the first to lative Asts made there by personsignorant of Canada and sent out to a few Monopolists and favourites of the popular branch of the men here to-day of Clore at the election of 1828. He (Mr. M'Donagh) would challenge any man to point out in the annals of clored in a more their families, for the purpose of supporting him, and they were conducted by the lative Asts made there by personsignorant of Canada or George's Cuvier, whom M. Tessier, the first to discover his talents, invited to Paris, and introduced to the scientific world.

TRADE WITH HOLLAND.—The Gazette of E.: these children, when they become more advanced in stood there not as a tattered segment of '98, but as years, will laugh to scorn the men who betrayed true and loyal subjects of the Queen. Mr. O'Connell them.—(Hear, hear.) Twenty millions of money were expended in redeeming the slaves of Jamaica them.—(Hear, hear.) Twenty millions of money had also spoken of the "Billy Welters;" but those were expended in redeeming the slaves of Jamaica persons were not in any way cannected with the from their bondage; and will Mr. O'Connell turn trademen of Dublin. He had also alluded to the

a tyrant, did he not turn his arm against him?—
and why should we not turn against Mr. O'Cornell?
We will do so, but not with our arms. We will but Mr. O'Connell should take into consideration.

person would vouch that the document was authentic. I immediately came forward and said I would he then said he would be here at 12 o'clock to-day; but he has not come. Mr. M'Donagh then read the ollowing letter,—

"Hononred Sir,-I am directed by the committee of the various trades in the city of Dublin respectfully to solicit the honour of your presence at the aggregate meeting about to be held on Tuesday, the 26th instant, in the old chapel, Townsend-street.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock precisely. The committee have also requested me to inform you that it was not intended their declaration should go before the public anonymously; but being called from our retired avocations to defend ourselves from the charges made against us in a speech reported to have emanated from you at a meeting in the Com Exchange on the 5th of November, we feel confident that your long experience and general character of the tradesmen of Dublin will acquit the committee of any design in the omission; and we confidently assure you that it was only an accident, occasioned by the press of business; and we further declare most solemuly that we have no other motive in our present course but, first, to vindicate our own character before an intelligent world, and then to join with you and all other good men in the detection of all illegal combination and the regeneration of Irish trade and manufacture.

"I have the honour to remain, most respect-

"your obedient servant,
"PETER M'DONAGH, President. "38, Jervis-street, Dec. 23, 1837."

Mr. FRENCH.-Mr. Chairman and fellow-trades-Mr. French.—Mr. Chairman and fellow-tradesmen, I beg to propose the first resolution for your adoption; it is to the effect that we conduct our proceedings here to-day with order and regularity. The charges made against us are of a serious nature; it is said that we have injured the trade of the city, and, worse than all, that we have dyed our hands in the blood of our fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.) I am sure none of you would be guilty of such an act, and that you detest the crime of which you are accused as much as Mr. O'Connell does, even when he is as much as Mr. O'Connell does, even when he is kneeling in prayer before the altar of his Maker. (Cheers.) We have rights to protect; we have the "Merrion-square, Dec. 15, 1824." interests of our wives and children to look to, and we This was the written opinion of Mr. O'Connell, and will not allow those rights and interests to be trampled upon, even if a greater man than O'Connell attempted to do so. We do not mean to touch on political subjects; if we did, I would not come for had it been to trade? Was not trade retrograding my rights as a tradesman, and the interests of my infounded accusations, and of vindicating their family, I must come forward to protect them, and I characters, which were particularly dear to them. should not have the feeling of a man about me if I did lie would conclude by using a celebrated expression proceedings of the meeting should be conducted in an orderly manner, and that no interruption should

Mr. Walsh seconded the resolution, which passed with one dissentient voice. Mr. Thoapp.-Mr. Chairman and fellow-tradesmen, in proposing the second resolution I beg to say that I have never on any occasion previous to this come forward to address such an assembly as that I see before me. It is my opinion, that every man that gentleman in his political career. (Hear.) No having a heart to feel and a tongue to speak should orange faction had got up that meeting, but it had come forward and use his best exertions to vindicate been got up by men who always pulled with the our characters, and to protect ourselves from the false, learned gentleman. He hoped that they would through any part of the territories of either nation unfounded, and base calumnies directed against us avoid any communication with the Billy Welters as by Mr. O'Connell in November last at the Cornwe not come forward on this occasion and disabuse more clearly and more untainted than when they the public mind, we should deserve to be considered entered it. what Mr. O'Connell has proclaimed us to be to the world-a lawless band of combinators. There are many employers in Dublin who, since Mr. O Connell made that speech, have cut down the wages of their O'Connell's assertion about apprentices if trade was workmen, with no other grounds for doing so than

Mr. FITZPATRICK, in seconding the resolution, said—When it was necessary to support the Govern-ment of Lord Mulgrave the people of Dublin were called on to give a tone to the other parts of the gress, recognised voluntarily and spontaneously as kingdom, and they did so; and I ask you (on the its own national debt all obligations contracted on occasion to which I allude) were the tradesmen of not; they rescued this city from the tyranny and their representatives; and now that they have accomplished that, are the tradesmen of Dublin to be branded as assassins? (The confusion became so great that we could not catch the words of the speaker for several minutes,) He adverted at considerable length to the rate of wages in Limerick and Waterford, and contrasted the system in operation in those places with that adopted in this city. (The

cries of "question" were so loud and incessant, that

Mr. Carnoll proposed the third resolution. - There are 16 trades here to-day-A Voice—There are 21 trades.

Mr, CARROLL.—Yes, there are 21 trades here, or at least committees from 21 trades. This is not like the meeting held on Friday last at the Corn-Exchange; therefore, let not the Trades' Union run away with the story, or say that the various trades of Dublin

the most positive terms the charges preferred against us by Mr. O'Connell's anonymous informer; and in the next place we declare that we are ready to meet Mr. O'Connell and the employers hand to hand, and foot to foot; and let us see if any respectable employer will come before us and denounce us. The resolution was put from the chair and passed

OF TRADES AT THE OLD CHAPEL, TOWNSEND-STREET." "Sir,-I am much concerned at having to inform you that Mr. O'Connell is confined to his bed by severe indisposition. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman regrets exceedingly his inability to avail himself of the invitation of your committee, by attend-

We will do so, but not with our arms. We will raise our voices in our own vindication, and make daggers of our tongues to assail the man that attempted to lessen us in the scale of nations.—

(Cheers.)

Mr. M'Donach.—I shall read for the meeting a copy of, a letter sent to Mr. O'Connellf and I leave you to judge whether it is the production of an incendiary. Mr. O'Connell read this letter in the Cornection of the ship-builders. He (Mr. M'Donach) contended that they were a maligned set of men:

Traise our voices in our own vindication, and make that some of those men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that the work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support. He had also said that the printing work could be done cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support that they would work cheaper in Scotland, and that they work men had large families to support that they would work cheaper in Scotland, and that they wor the wages of the ship-carpenters in Dublin were much less than the wages in Liverpool. He had also said that they had committed muster; but it had been proved that the ship-carpenters were not guilty of musder. (Hear, hear). As he was a coachmaker it was natural that he should say something in defence of his own trade. Mr. O'Ceanell said that they drove the trade out of Dublin by their combination, and yet upon the occasion of the turn out of Mr. Hutton's men in 1824, he was their feed counsel, and by his legal opinion he countenanced their proceedings. Mr. O'Connell had stated that from an increase in the number of apprentices the trade would be bettered. Now he would ask him if it were from a want of apprentices that there was a fault in the work? Was it from a want of them that the consumption was low? No, it was not, but it was from those to whom Mr. O'Connell had se a. very bad example by having his own carriage built in London. ("Hear, hear," and hisses). He would then read the opinion of Mr. O'Connell in favour of the legality of the turn out of the coachmakers. It was as follows:-

"I have read with attention the different documents laid before me, and am of opinion that there is nothing illegal in the intended publication of the querists. As the law now stands, tradesmen are allowed to combine in order to raise the price of labour, and nothing can be more just than that they should be so allowed. Labour, is in fact, the most sacred of all property, as it is the only property of the poorman. And the labourer of every class has just the same right to set his own price on his labour as a merchant has to set a price up in his goods, or the landed proprietor to set his price upon his farms. But none of these persons have a right to compel others to deal with them for any of

characters, which were particularly dear to them. of Mr. O'Connell's, which was very applicable

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

Mr. GANLY, a tailor, seconded the resolution. Mr. Dayis proposed the next resolution. He was they had always done, and he felt not the slightest Exchange. Gentlemen, it is my opinion, that aid doubt that they would come out of the present ordeal

Mr. MARTIN seconded the resolution.

Mr. C. GAHAN proposed the sixth resolution. There might, he said, be some ground for Mr. in that condition that there were not hands sufficient to supply the demand for labour in the several branches of employment: but with the fact of more than one-half of the skilful, moral, well-conducted men belonging to many trades totally destitute of employment staring him in the face, to put forward such a doctrine as he did, betrayed that ignorance of which no man could have thought Mr. O'Connell capable.

Mr. Richardson said, he rose to second the esolution. He would be most happy to meet Mr. O'Connell there face to face, and he thought he should have strained a point to come there. (Hear, hear.) It was said he was sick; but he (Mr. Richardson) would venture to say that they would hear to-morrow that O'Connell was well enough: and no man would be more happy to hear of the Hon. Gendeman's speedy recovery than he would. There was a time when, if he (Mr. Richardwe could only catch detached portions of his address.)
The Chairman,—I must rise to order, (Hear, hear.)
Fitzpatrick.—I'm right, and I will prove it in two words, if you allow me. We fought the battle at the words, if you allow me. We fought the battle at the Chairman of the was compelled in his own defence te make the charge, for if it was not ignorance, it was worse. (Hear, Mr. O'Connell was a Radical. Why not son) should say that O'Connell was ignorant, he elections, and we gained it. ("Question, question.")

CHAIRMAN.—If politics be introduced I will not stay in the chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded by seconding the model of the stay in the chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded by seconding the model of the stay in the chair.

Mr. Fitzpatrick concluded by seconding the model of the stay in the chair. He can be stay in the chair. would again ask, why did not Mr. O'Connell come and meet them there face to face? (A voice in the crowd, "Oh, he was sick.") The speaker in conclusion, said that he did not come there to attack Mr. O'Connell, far from it; he came there to defend himself; and he would beg of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to never again take hole and corner eports as information upon which to be guided. Mr. M'MANUS, a printer and paper-stainer, proposed the seventh resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Davis, and carried with acclama-

Mr. Cannour, chandler, proposed the eighth resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Harris. Mr. Dovic, house-painter, proposed the ninth

Mr. FINDLAY, copperplate printer, rose to second t. There was not (he said) one of the banks, with the exception of Ball and Co., who did not get their copperplate engraving and printing done out of the

A voice in the crowd,—"Sure the engraving of O'Connell's own bank, which he patronised and recommended, is not done out of the country. The speaker replied, that all was done in England. (Cries of "Shame, shame; sure it is not possible that those who are draining so much out of the country in the shape of profits, which go into the pockets of Englishmen, don't leave even that much amongst Irishmen.") The speaker continued by saying that even the price of engraving and printing the bank notes was not given as a return to Irishmen-they were all done at the house of Perkins and Heath, in London.—(Hear, hear.)' In a word, there never was any such thing as combination amongst the copperplate printers of Dublin, and yet the work was given away.

A voice.—Yes, and some of it by those who are

calling out for "Justice to Ireland." The resolution was put and carried. It was then moved and seconded that the resolutions should be inserted in the Morning and Weekly Freeman, the Evening Sail, the Saunders, and London True Sun.

Here a voice cried out, " Not in the Register. (Loud cries of "No, no; no Register," and partial The mover said he did not mention the Register.

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. Walsh then rose to address the meeting, but great noise and confusion prevailed: there were cries of "Too late, too late." Mr. M'Donagh was then called to the chair. thanks were returned to Mr. O'Brien, (the chair-

man) and the meeting separated.

KING ERNEST'S HOBBY-HORSE,-The whole secret of King Ernest's tamperings with the Hanoverian constitution has popped out by the inexpli-cable indiscretion of one of his staunchest defenders. The editor of the Hanoverian Landesblätter says: Duke of Darmstadt, and politics are the hobby-horse of the King of Hanover," and in a fine style he rides on it! On his very outset he has ridden down his own university. The seven protesting professors having closed their lectures, the King may ride. and ride far and wide, and will in vain seek for any learned man who has a reputation to lose willing to fill their catheders, any more than a French deput

"John Gilpin, long live he, And when he next rides out again May we be there to see!"

will venture to sit in Lafitte's empty place. So-

POOR-LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

of the Inhabitants of Paddock, near Hudders-Seld, holden on the 1st of January 1838, at which Resolutions condemnatory of the New Poor Law were unanimously passed, the following Remon-Strance was unanimously agreed to,

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The Remonstrance of the Inhabitants, Househelders, and Rate-payers of Paddock, in Public Meeting Assembled, on the 1st of January, 1838,

"SHEWETH,

That your Remonstrants Protest against the mis-called Poor-Law Amendment Act being brought Into Operation in this District; because it is Unnazural, there being a Principle in Nature, for the increase and preservation of the Human Race—that Man and Wife shall live together and enjoy the Society of each other, and it is also unscriptural, for the Scripture ordains and the Church in her Solemniwation of Matrimony, sanctions the same Declaration, "That those whom God-hath joined together, no man shall put asunder."

"That it is an Unconstitutional Law, because Three Commissioners exercise a power superior to the Crown, which is monstrous.

"That the Law is most Inhuman, seeing that the Bastardy Clause is nothing less than offering a Premium for Seduction and Infanticide.

"In short your Remonstrants hold the New Poor Law to be the most wicked, abominable and unjust measure that was ever attempted to be enforced upon a civilized Community; and your Remonstrants wrge upon your Honourable House the immediate and total Repeal of the above obnoxious Law that your Remonstrants may be saved from having to come in collision with the constituted Authorities; for your Remonstrants are determined to oppose i by every constitutional Means in their power—even if necessary to the resistance of paying any more

"And your Remonstrants will ever pray."

J. HOBSON.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

TNAKES this Opportunity of returning his best Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the Support they have hitherto rendered him, and begs to assure them that no Efforts of his shall be wanting to merit a Continuance thereof. Every kind of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING meatly and promptly executed; such as Posting

Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Way Bills, Law Forms, Pamphlets, &c. &c.—Bookbinding in all its Styles.

Just Published, Price 1s. 6d. A SERIES of LETTERS from FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, Barrister at Law; to DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQUIRE, M. P. Containing a Review of Mr. O'CONNELL'S Conduct during the Agitation of the Question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an Analysis of his Motives and Actions, since he became a Member of Parliament. Second Edition, containing Birmingham, of the Principal Charge brought by MR. O'CONNOR AGAINST MR. O'CONNELL London: Published by H. Hetherington, 126,

KOBBERY BY A SERVANT. FOUR SOVEREIGNS REWARD.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH BOOTH, from Grange Moor, near Huddersfield, has, for a few Days, been Servant to Mr. THOMAS MILNER. of Earls Heaton, near Dewsbury, and early on Thursday Morning, the 28th Dec. 1837, decamped after having robbed him of a Tuscan Bonnet, a Bombazine Dress, a light Print Dress, Lilac and White, a Crimson Shawl, a Black Raw Silk Shawl, Three Shifts, marked E. M., and many other Articles it is not her first Offence of this Nature. She is of middle Size, about 20 Years of Age; has dark brown Hair, Eve-brows, and Eyes; is full in the Face, and had a blue Bonnet when she left her Place. She is supposed to have gone the Manchester Road.

Whoever will apprehend and deliver her in Custody to Mr. Thomas Milner, or into one of her Majesty's Gagls, and give Information thereof, shall, on Conviction of the said offender, receive the above reward, of Mr. Wm. Rhodes, the Secretary of the Earls Heaton Association for the Prosecution of

Earls Heaton, Jan. 3, 1838.

NORTH EAST WARD REFORM MEETING.

A T a Meeting of the Electors and Non-Electors of the North East Ward, held at the Grantham Arms Inn, on Wednesday Evening, the 3rd inst., the following Resolutions were agreed to.

1st. That this Meeting deplores the declaration made by Lord John Russell, by which he has forfeited a considerable portion of the public confidence; and it considers that Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Shortening the duration of Parliaments are measures of the first importance: and that as the Reform Bill was only the commencement, and not the end of Reform, her Majesty's Ministers will entirely lose the sympathy and support of the People, by longer opposing those just rights which have been too long withheld. Moved by Mr. SAML. FIRTH, and

Seconded by Mr. JAMES WEBSTER. 2nd. That this meeting strongly disapproves of the vexatious, expensive, and oppressive stigation to which Electors are subjected by the Registration Clauses of the Reform Act, and deems it necessary that the Legislature should forthwith pass a Law to abolish these Grievances, and give Costs against Persons making frivolous Objections. Moved by Mr. THOS. MORGAN.

Seconded by Mr. — ROGERS. 3rd. That this Meeting most highly approves of the manner in which Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., has redeemed his promises to the Electors of Leeds and of his prompt and manly conduct in eliciting from Ministers early in the Session an avowal of fheir intended line of policy,
Moved by Mr. T. C. RUSHER,

Seconded by Mr. HENRY BINGLEY. 4th. That the following Gentlemen form a committee along with the delegates for other wards, to carry the resolutions which have been decided upon into effect; Messrs. Brumfit, Bingley, Mathers and Moved by Mr. ROBINSON =

Seconded by Mr. SAMUEL SMITH. 5. That these Resolutions be Advertised in the Four Leeds Newspapers. Moved by Mr. SAMUEL BAIRSTOW,

Seconded by Mr. HELLIWELL. THOS. BRUMFITT, Chairman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

With the next No. of the Northern Star, every .. Yorkshire Purchaser will be presented with a SPLENDID PORTRAIT

Andrew Marvell.

(Copied expressly from a Painting in the British Museum,) providing they give their Orders in in good time. But our Agents must have their Orders at the Office by Wednesday Night.

Our LANCASHIRE, SCOTCH, and NEWCASTLE Friends, will receive then PORTRAITS with the 10th Number; it being impossible for us, without this arrangement, to supply the extraordinary Demand created for the NORTHERN STAR. In order to enable us to do so with more ease, a STEAM ENGINE is in course of erection.

The Sale of the Sixth Wumber was 40.712 COPIES.

ADVERTISERS world do well to REMEMBER THIS FACT. esse the consumer of orsa . La Like

Barnsley must take neighbours' fare. Mr. J. L. Quarmby's Letter came too late even to be read this week. We cannot insert correspondence which reaches us later than Wednesday The Tear of Beauty next week.

Hand Loom Weaving. The Hebden Bridge communication on this subject next week. Robert G. Cunningham must stand over for the present. We shall either insert his letter, or take up the subject, or both very soon.

Richard Oastler's Letter to Lord John Russell next The Address of the Almondbury Working Men's

Association too late. Several Poetical Correspondents must excuse us. We cannot be so unmerciful as to crucify them

Peter Goose's" communication is under consideration. We should like to see him before we

We are requested by Mr. S. Bower, of Bradford. the Secretary to the Anti-Poor Law Committee, to say, that if the money collected at Gomersal, towards defraying the expences of the Peep Green Meeting, be not paid within two weeks from this date, the name of the individual who has appropriated the same to his own use will be exposed in the columns of the " Star."

Hand Loom Weavers. We have received several Hand Loom Weavers' Commission. We shall say something on this subject next week. L. B. was too late for insertion this week.

Canada. The address of the London Working Men's Association next week. Legal Questions must stand over, Mr. O'Connor

being in Scotland .. Our agent at Shaw, near Oldham, is informed, that, with the exception of the Second Number, his papers have always been regularly posted; and,

Mr. Sharman Crawford. In answer to our corres- get for breakfast, (sometimes), bread, and they get

places as he can, ere his return to Ireland. Our Halifax friends will perceive, from our advermeeting should be deferred to the 15th. Our with the several parties at the Leeds meeting, before they make any definite araangements.

and each Lancashire agent can get them from him on application.

The offer of our friend at Lancaster is accepted. We wish him success. He must let us hear. Our advertising friends will serve their own interest and our convenience most effectually by sending their favours early. This week several crowded upon us at the last moment; and the consequence is, that we lost the advantage of the Northern

We are compelled to withhold the "Sessions Intelligence" to make room for the numerous report of meetings our present Number contains.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1838.

THE NEW YEAR.

With as much cheerfulness as any of our contemporaries, and with more reason to be cheerful than most of them, we offer the congratulations of the Season to our friends. The Northern Star made its first appearance, in the political horizon, amid the howlings of the wintry blast, and, in no preceding instance, has the sun of popular favour, so quickly dissipated the clouds of uncertainty and doubt, which always surround a new political luminary. It is eight weeks, this day, since the "Star" took its position in the hemisphere, and already we have the grateful satisfaction to be assured that the Northern Star is a "fixed Star" of the first magnitude—the chief brilliant in that glorious galaxy in which it is destined permanently to abide. There is not a Democratic paper in England, sold at the same price, Northern Star. With one exception only, two moons have placed us, with an average press of this kingdom. On one occasion. the 6th No., we believe that our number published greatly exceeded that of any other paper out of London, and we repeat, that with one exception only, our weekly circulation now is greater than any other provincial paper in England. We hear of persons, who, estimating the character of others by their own, have dared to impugn the veracity of the statements we have issued concerning the Numbers of the "Star" published each week, since its commencement. Tis natural that they should do so. Mendacity ever hesitates to accord its credence to another. We scorn to imitate the "things" who continually prostrate truth and decency to the paltry straight forward path of duty, holding at all confidently depending on the people for support.

PERATION OF THE NEW POOL LAW IN BEDFORDSHIRE.

"THE WELL WORKINGS OF THE MEASURE." TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN, -I enclose you a letter sent to me by James Turner, who, with Mark Crabtree, is now visiting the poor in the Unions of Ampthill, Woburn, and Bedford. The narrative is an interesting one, and its truth may be relied on. Surely there cannot be a man in Leeds, or any part of Yorkshire, who may read this account, but who will instantly exclaim,"I will now petition for the repeal of the New Poor Law." Yours, &c.
JOHN FIELDEN.

Todmorden, Dec. 30th, 1837. King's Arms, Ampthill, Bedfordshire,

Dec. 26th, 1837. SIR, Allow me to thank you for the part you have already taken, and for what you have promised to do in opposing the New Poor Law Act. But it you were to visit this part of the country, you would be more opposed to it than ever, nowith-standing the great praises that are offered in its behalf by interested parties; for those who praise it are generally the Commissioners, the Assistant-Commissioners, the Clerks to the Board of Guardians, the Relieving Officers, the Auditors, and every other person who are provided for out of the system. I say, notwithstanding all that has been said, it is

such a measure must be void of the milk of human Our Barnsley Correspondent wishes to know why kindness. They cannot cannot have one social the matter which he has sent each week has not feeling. Much as you have heard in the North of been inserted. We should have thought a glance its cruelty, and the oppression practised under it, at the respective Papers would answer him. the half has not been told. In this part of the Local matter may be interesting to some; Public country, previous to the passing of the New Law, matter is actresting to all. Amongst so many the labourers who had no work, were found work by correspondents, and so much matter us we have, the parish, or in some way provided for. When the task of selection is not always easy; we must this New Law was passed these advantages were all be allowed the exercise of our discretion, and swept away. And, now mind what I say, I have only met with one case, and that a family afflicted with the small pox, receiving any relief out of the workhouse, except those persons above sixty3 few, very few, have anything under seventy. If a man have a large family of small children, it is no matter; if he have a sickly wife, if the children be in bad health, if the wife be confined, all this availeth him nothing, he is thrown on his own resources. And what do you think those resources are? Why, in some instances ten shillings per week; in most cases nine, and in some eight, if they should happen to have constant work; but all are the working-people (I mean the men) have no constant employment. They have now and then a day's work. There are numbers of them to be seen daily standing in the Market-place, no one asking them if they want work; and I can find numbers that have not had one day's work per week since harvest, and a good many of them have large families. You will, like me, wonder how they live? to describe it as well as I can. The appearance of their dwelling-houses on the outside, is of a rustic kind, mostly thatched with straw, and some of them have small gardens. When you enter, all looks gloomy and cheerless; there are very few possessed of any furniture: some without a single chair. A few stools or benches, which serve as seats; a few old boards put together for a table, but in the rudest manner, are all the household goods some of them can boast of! Robinson communications, inquiring what has become of the utensils, than are the houses of these labourers. My colleague, Mr. CRABTREE, has often asked ing those of rather a long description, on which once grew that very necessary article corn! Their very poor, but almost always covered by a smock frock. Their food, for the most part, consists of bread and potatoes. I suppose you think, as a that if he does not receive them in due time, he matter of course, they get butter to their bread; must direct his complaints to another quarter for but in this you are much mistaken. They would which Mr. FIELDEN has placed himself, they bring their "rifles" into use at all, will find dent respecting the route of Mr. Sharman Craw- the tea-leaves from a more fortunate neighbour and ford, we can give no definite information, but run hot water through. I call it bread and water; ing up for the rights of the poor and have no doubt that Mr. C. will visit as many some people may call it tea; but it is destitute of the oppressed. It gladdens the heart tisement in another column, that the Rochdale | boiled, is as often the breakfast of some of them as meeting is held on the 11th inst. Therefore their tea. Their dinners are potatoes and salt: if they children, IT IS YOUR BUSINESS! FIELDEN have any thing in the afternoon it is of the same dreads not a workhouse; FIELDEN appre- the mill-stone hanging about our necks not heavy Huddersfield friends had better communicate description. Many that I have visited have not tasted butter for weeks and months. If they get one If James Grieves, of Austerlands, will apply to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, he will receive his Portraits; and, while we are on this subject, we may as well mention, that all the Portraits for Lancashire will always be sent to Mr. Heywood, and I have a so the subject as any part of the country is vary dear, and if any poor man is found gathering a few sticks, he is sure to dance on the tread-mill for his reward; so Newcastle has re-echocd the language of defito Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, he will receive his dwelling. Coal in this part of the country is vary dear, and Yorkshire, you have answered, with a vengeance becoming your position; farthing a-day, upon which many of them subsist, Newcastle has re-echocd the language of defito Volume of Lanwith a vengeance becoming your position; for the purpose of cutting the Canadians' throats for the purpose of cutting the Canadians' throats for fire, and at this time of the year it is not very comfortable. I have not over-coloured this statement Our Preston agent, Mr. Staines, must also apply to at all; and am able to bring forward witnesses to Mr. Heywood, who can supply hin with the prove every thing I have said; AND ALL down that fragile and inhuman basis, consistency and so dead to all honest and honourable THESE THINGS EXIST UPON THE PRO-PERTY BELONGING TO THE DUKE OF

> Then as to the "workhouse system," it is such. that the poverty I have described refuses to find shelter in it! They tell us the workhouse is much better than it used to be; all I can say is, it is bad enough! The allowances are very small. I saw them have a dinner at one place, it consisted of a pint and a half of (what they called) peas-soup; but when my mother used to make peas-soup, there were both peas and meat in it; but in the workhouse soun I found neither peas, nor meat, nor stars on the top of it! There was some bread in it, but though they are literally starving to death out. they refuse to go in! Nearly all the grown up men to all intents and purposes, prisons, with different rooms, and a strong room called the lock-up; and the governor has the power to lock up any one who offends him; so he is the jndge, jury, and executioner in his own person! Rather a comical sample of "English Liberty." The Workhouses I have seen are destitute of a tread-mill; but some have a substitute in a standing mill to grind corn, which is driven by a handle at which from eight to twelve men can stand to turn. These mills are so constructed, that by means of a lever the governor can put weight on, whether they are grinding corn or not; but this practice is not adhered to in this

BEDFORD AND LORD HOLLAND.

particular place, though in some places I hear Now, if the people of the North, only suffer the introduction of this infernal system amongst them, t will be morally impossible to prevent wages from falling. The labourer living under this system can have no alternative, but to take any amount of wages the employers offer. A very respectable tanner told me yesterday, that, if his heart would let him offer the sum, he was quite sure he could have his work done for six shillings per week! and when work people have no other protection but the whose circulation now equals that of the kind feelings of others, I doubt they will have to suffer. A proof of the accuracy of this surmise, may be found in the fact that the poor people in this part, if any of their family die, must bury them as circulation, at the head of the provincial they can. If they are sick, they have no doctor. One poor woman, near to where I am, was confined some time ago: inflammation ensued; the "officers" of the "Union" were applied to; but there was such a number of individuals to be seen, before she could have any medical relief, that at last a gentleman sent for a doctor at his own expense—but too late! The poor woman died a victim to the "well working" system !!! This fact I had from the Vicar of the parish. The people themselves seem not to be aware of the extent of misery which surrounds them. The Curate of one parish told me HE thought there was no distress in HIS parish. Within one hundred yards of his door we found a family, consisting of eight persons, a man, his wife, and six children, the oldest under thirteen years age; and this family had had but a very to this family, a poor woman had been confined the day before we called; and she was in a very danobjects of selfish and party interests. Let them | gerous state; she had not any description of food in Meantime, we shall progress steadily, on our equally deplorably situated; and I called again upon the Curate, and desired he would go with me and see odds and hazards to the people's rights, and know what is; and this "distress," is not of the for himself. If such be not "distress," I don't people's own seeking. I hope the working people (and the rich also) will resist the introduction of this

system," into the North by all legal means. I am, sir, your hum JAMES TURNER. J. Fielden, Esq., M.P.

THE BREAD OF THE POOR IS THE BLOOD."—COKE.

Oh! it is glorious, to hear that voice, and the fourth of which is: covering is the few clothes they wear, and those are which was silenced in the Senate House, now appealing to the Poor against the treason of the Rich. Yes, yes; the inviolate, let the consequences be what they will." more we reflect upon the position in We "guess" that the men who hold this language, if smile at you if you asked such a question. They the more we marvel to find, in the general chaos of political strife, one rich man standtwo very essentials, cream and sugar. But potatoes to hear the response to his solicitation. Upper Canada are likely to take in this business, i Poor men, poor women, and poor little they take any part in it at all. What say the peohends not a separation from wife, from enough? Is the debt of £800,000,000 not large quarter of a pound of pork it is a luxury. Their child, from friend, or from home; and it is fire-places are as cheerless as any part of the FIELDEN who calls upon you. Men of Lan- upon the surface of her soil, prepared to ance; Nottinghamisitselfagain, and Scotland asking leave to spend their own money? Will the means to join in the demand for justice. With men of England, Ireland, and Scotland, demanding such a force at your back, can you fail to pull political rights for their selves, be so blind to all which, if allowed to stand, would become feeling, as to allow any Government in the the foundation of all future laws? The world to tax them for the purpose of en manner in which this Treason was com- forcing political wrongs upon their fellow-men mitted upon the people creates deep cause We perceive that some of the London papers for reflection; it makes the working men enquire "what is to be done?" We interpret this doubtful of the respective merits of the to mean "How is the Government to be got out of several political parties, and at once reduces the despicable, stinking mess, into which it has run society into two classes; namely, the its head?" We are not very solicitous about this Rich oppressor, and the Poor oppressed! During the holidays, the "Starvation be done. We are not to allow the Faction who could Whigs" called for the Ballot as a shield not enough. The supporters of the measure say, for future villainy, and you have nobly expences of a war to prevent the immolation of the answered by a demand for your rights as Poles, to increase those difficulties by incurring the freemen. But rest, rest not yet! You have expences of a war to promote the immolation of the who are in, are idiots, and some of the women are not half performed your duty. Sleep not, Canadians. Englishmen, keep an eye to that: of the same description; thus proving that no sent till the deed is done; then sleep in peace. Every blow struck in Canada, is a blow at your EN's experiment; be calm, therefore, till expended, and British blood to flow in this the pigmy voice of brief authority shall give crusade of despotism, you are fools for your an answer to our herald; and then be ready to die Freemen, or live slaves! You were about having the yoke of slavery as your

> installment." "Till, greatly rising in his Country's right, Her hero, her deliverer sprung to light: A race of hardy Northern Sons he led, Guiltless of courts; untainted, and unfed. Whose inborn spirits spurned the ignoble fee.

portion of the reform bill, the "first

Their hearts scorned bondage, for their hands were DESERVE THE NAME OF ENGLISHMEN. NAME OF COUNTRY. AND THEN WILL YOU WITH PRIDE AND HONOUR CALL HER YOUR OWN-YOUR NATIVE LAND:

" Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, This is my Own, my Native land?"

CANADA.

The supporters of Coercion and Oppression, whether of the In or Out-Tory breed, are very desirous to persuade folks that our brave brethren of LOWER CANADA, who have been goaded by insult few days' work since last harvest! Next door and wrong to seek redress by the shortest and surest method, have little or no sympathy from their neighbours in Upper Canada, who, we are told are wait till the returns of the Stamp Office arrive had three children; and her husband can only earn the mild and beneficient auspices of a moneymongering despotism. Our third page contains an ample refutation of the slander. The brave fellows they have been called, the Midland Agri- tive of like effects. Hence, say they, "The redressal trade!" In any Bill which shall pass, we trust convicted slanderer. A sudden fit of serious indiscultural Counties, in search of the true of the grievances experienced by our neighbours is that the seeds for further contention will not be position most opportunely saved the "Agitator" workings of a Measure, which, as he well the surest guarantee for the redressal of our own." sown, by pitting the honest Priest against the pros-the inconvenience of being obliged to defend his own one of the worst systems ever invented by any indi- Overseers, Clerks, Commissioners, and other may not dare longer to withhold it from us; but if price of relief.

vidual or individuals, and the parties who concocted devourers, whose hearts, innured to hard- they be beaten back, and made powerless in the ness, look upon the Poor as a legitimate struggle, then shall we be doomed still to bear the prey, and laud the Act in the exact ratio in yoke of bondage, and carry the burden of oppression. which it renders the Poor less comfortable, made heavier and more galling by the insolence of and it would have been well for Ireland, if by and themselves more rich! If ever there success. The Upper Canadians have therefore a compassion had been equally extended to the 400,000 was "more honour in the breach, than in deep interest in the matter, and rightly look upon Forty Shilling Freeholders, who lost their all the observance, it is with respect to the the patriots in Lower Canada as their provies and for his aggrandisement. But with regard to the fact "Poor Law Amendment Act." That Act substitutes in the field. How hollow, then, and he is in error; it would not send 200,000 wanderers is an insult to the Rich, a fraud upon the utterly fallacious, must be the mock dependence upon the world: the effect would be to induce the Poor, and a treason against Nature. It is a upon Upper Canada, of the factions in this country Landlord to put a shilling or two more upon the rent thief, against which the "Hue and Cry" who would, if they could, suppress the rising spirit so as to evade the law; and in all cases when the should be raised;—a mad dog which should of independency in Lower Canada, and in all the rent was under £5 it would be also laid on in rent be scouted from hill to hill, and dale to world beside. They know that it is physically just as the Landlord will put the tithe to the rehr dale. Every man who meets death in impossible for the scanty forces now stationed in when that tithe bill, which, he says, is against the opposing this national enemy, will better Lower Canada to subdue the people of that Landlords, passes into a law. O'Connell's third deserve a monument to his memory, than province, and therefore they look to sup-objection, is, the "unequal manner in which the prodoes the hired warrior, who prostitutes plies of volunteers from Upper Canada. posed tax is to be borne by the respective parties himself for pay, indifferent as to the cause Let them read the resolutions of the men of Upper and in his logic he sadly fails, inasmuch as he has not so situated; for in this very parish, two-thirds of in which his service is embarked. The Canada, contained in the Northern Star of this day. not taken into account, that the Landlords are at Royal Crown should have left the Royal Let them know that those resolutions speak the de- present wholly exempt from any tax whatever for Head, the moment the Royal consent was termined purpose of the masses of that population, the support of the poor; and the case which he sup given to this act of Treason! No act of and let them despise their own besotted ignorance poses, of a Landlord, having 50 tenants liable to the imbecile CHARLES merited equal con- and fatuity. Let them rather ask their selves whe- tax upon their profit, being a gainer to that extent demnation, or deserved equal punishment, ther it be not highly probable that the men of Upper of £200 a year, is one which he knows to be untenable with that Act, which made free England Canada, who seem to be almost as heartily sick of and rank nonsense: the fact being, that the Landlord That I cannot tell, nor can they; but I will attempt one sea-bound dungeon, and placed a the endurance of British wrongs as those of Lower who now pays not a farthing, would then pay £200 per cruel Cerberus, a three-headed Monster, as a Canada, may think it a favourable opportunity to annum! This would be an Irish profit, with avengeance Devil-King over the inmates of the national demand the redressal of their own grievances; and And then with regard to profit being taxed—what prison. From the first introduction of this while the attention of the government is fully occu- more fair or reasonable? But O'Connell, lawyer. Act into the House of Commons, we, pied with devising means for reducing the insurgents, like, selects for his clients that very class who now together with the immortal Cobbett, and the to induce a slight diversion from the sameness of their pay nothing for the relief of the poor i namely. glorious, the manly, and the talented FIEL- occupation, by pointing, in the politest manner, to householders, and the richer class of farmers; while DEN, opposed it with all our might and all the grievances of Upper Canada with one hand, and he altogether overlooks the fact of Poverty pressing our soul Yes, the three stood nearly alone the muskets of Upper Canada with the other. How in an exact inverse ratio, to capability, upon the Crusoe's hut was not more destitute of domestic in their glory; while, Whig, Tory, and oddly the same conclusions seem to follow in all poorer tenants. In Ireland, the man who page Radical, guided by the paltry hope of minds from the same premises, if the premises be £100 a-year rent, gives little or nothing in charity; them to shew him their beds, after they have enriching themselves upon national spoil, but well defined! Even as we write this article while it imposes a tax upon the lower order of answered the various questions which we have put left no hope of Senatorial opposition. our eye glances on a London paper, containing Farmers, as we state, in an exact inverse ratio to to them; and we have often found that those beds have Thank God, however, the spirit of English another string of resolutions, stronger and more men but slumbers; it has not departed. definite than any of those inserted in the "Star,"

a good rifle, do forthwith prepare himself with one, as we do intend to maintain our political rights other occupation for them than that of shooting down the " patriots" at the bidding of their

enough? Are the slaves of Britain who famish matter, but we tell them very plainly what is nor to We are bound to await the result of FIELD- liberties, and if you suffer British money to be pains, and deserve to be slaves to eternity.

IRISH POOR LAWS.

The position which Mr. O'CONNELL has taken upon the question of Irish Poor Laws, relieves us from much embarassment as commentators. He formerly appeared as an enemy to the introduction, of a Poor Law Bill, upon a kind of principle, that vice would follow that idleness which, he says, springs from a system of national relief. In his FREEMEN, SLAVERY IS AN ACT OF present position, however, he appears as an advocate VOLITION. WHENYOU ARETHOROUGHLY of the principle; but, at the same time, as the UNITED, THEN WILL YOU BE NO LONGER partizan of a party, and that party is the middle SLAVES, MEANLY BINDING YOUR NECKS class, into whose arms he has been of late throwing TO THE YOKE OF FACTION. THEN WILL himself. Henceforth we must treat Mr. O'CON-YOU STAND FIRM AND ERECT. IN THAT NOLL with some degree of courtesy, because he has POSITION IN WHICH IT HAS PLEASED thrown off the mask, and presented himself as an GOD TO CREATE YOU. THEN WILL YOU avowed foe. The man who stands up as the defender of the Profit-monger, while he tells THEN WILL ENGLAND DESERVE THE Labour, that its pretensions to support must be discussed "in the presence of a Magistrate, or, at least, of a Constable," has severed every link which bound him to the people, and has placed himself in a position meriting only pity and contempt. For those who do not understand the tactics by which Mr. O'CONNELL has managed to preserve popularity by Agitation, we must quote the most important paragraph in his long and airy letter. Here it is :-

"What is then to be done? Alas! I fear very little. [So do we.—ED.] Nothing, certainly, effectual, unless every parish, town, city and county in Ireland bestirs itself, AND CLAMOURS LOUD AND LONG AGAINST THIS BILL." Now, reader, you have the pith and marrow of

the letter. It is nothing more or less, than the raising of another breeze upon which the straw

may float but yet a little longer. Mr. O'CONNELL takes four distinct objections to the Ministerial Irish Poor Law Measure. His first objection is, that "Clergymen, of all of Upper Canada, have nobly freed their selves from denominations, are excluded from any particithat stigma upon their character. They feel as pation in the administration of the Bill." Now becomes men, knowing liberty and loving justice; verily we should have been at a loss to discover any they act as becomes men who dare to think nobly, reason for DANIEL'S leaning towards a body, in perfect accordance with the high principle that against whose every interference with national funds, animates their thoughts and awakes their feelings. whether connected with education (Kildare Street, to They declare their readiness to serve in the honour- wit) or charity, he has wasted so much ink and so able perils of their neighbours whom they know to many words, were it not for the several compliments, be engaged in the struggle for justice to their selves he has received of late from members of that body, LIFE OF THE POOR; AND HE WHO and to their children. They not only avow their speaking high eulogiums for the People's Bill, as he sympathy with the inhabitants of Lower Canada, would call his projected Tithe (Landlords') Bill. but their determination to support them by actual Is not this Gentleman well aware, that Irish We feel much sorrow in being obliged to assistance, if necessary. To this course they are Catholic Clergy at present devote their every hour subject English Readers to the disgrace impelled by the force of interest as well as that of to the discharge of their religious duties? And would ing of the Trades of Dublin, holden for the purpose which Mr. TURNER'S letter, published at inclination. The prospect of advantage combines it not follow that the entire duties of the office of of repelling the charges of Illegal Combination. the head of this Article, reflects upon them. with the noble spirit of philanthropy and patriotism Guardians, would then (as far as clerical bodies Intimidation and Murder, brought against them by It will be understood that the truth of his to induce them to extend at this juncture the right were concerned) fall exclusively upon the Protestant statement rests, not only upon the excellent hand of fellowship and brotherhood, and assistance Clergy? And is he not aware, that religion, as has Times," and shall leave it to tell its own tale, obcharacter of the narrator, but is corrobot to their neighbours, in the tug for liberty. Their been the case in all times past, would step in to mar serving, merely, that if this report be accurate, we rated by facts familiar to minds even little pwn "prayers," reiterated "year after year," the best intentions of the Act P Aye, this he knows; have great reason to congratulate the Working accustomed to thinking. The working of have been spurned." Their own "feelings have and for this he wishes to lay the grounds for the this "Starvation Act," needs not eloquence, been mocked, by a contemptuous disregard of their fulfilment of his prophecy with regard to the nor logic, to explain it: it is an "argu" humble supplications for justice." They have "working "of any Poor Law Bill! He well knows mentum ad hominem." Mr. TURNER is, "hawked their wrongs as the beggar does his that his opposition will be the more deadly, by an together with Mr. CRABTREE, now most sores," and have been "derided and mocked," and an affected struggle for, what he calls, a good Bill, him at once, boldly and fearlessly to meet them and usefully and philanthrophically engaged in "sent empty away." Like wise men, they reason by by which he means, such a one as will indeed. exploring those abodes of "comfort" as analogy, supposing that like causes will be product make the poor poorer" and NOT "destroy his Working Men, or acknowledge his self a pitiful

We next come to the second objection, namely "the exemption from rates, of the occupiers of £5 holdings." Upon this subject O'CONNELL is pathetic. their property. Thus the man who holds one hundred acres, gives about £6 worth of potatoes per annum; while the man who holds a £100 house gives "That every man in this township, who has not nothing. The reason of this is, that the farmer lays in his year's store altogether, and the daily abstraction is not felt till towards the end of the season; while the house-keeper lives from hand to mouth, and could offer nothing from his day's store, The farmer who holds fifty acres gives about £10 worth of potatoes; which is, at £1 an acre, a tar of 20 per cent. The farmer with thirty acres, at £1 an acre, gives nearly as much as the farmer with fifty acres; or, at least, 25 per cent; while the farmers occupying small holdings, pay not less than 30 per cent upon the rent, and for this reason beggars, as they say themselves, "can make more BOULD with their own sort." Now, the way in which we view the question is this-that every farthing taken from the higher and middle classes would be a saving to the poorer householders and small farmers; for, strange to say, the poor will beg at the door of hovels, but will not venture to hall of the mansion. Mr. O'Connell's fourth objection is " the mode of

enforcement of rates." Does he not know that the

Landlord now can hold a claim for an arrear of

rent, and that any defalcation in the united sums

of rent and rates, would still be but so much due?

And is he not aware that, any tax which includes

all, will be more light and equitable than the same

paid by a section? But, above all, is he not aware

that the very dread of the consequences would set

the Landlords thinking as to the best mode of

evading the tax? And does he not know, that the

only mode would be, by setting the people to work, or supporting them in idleness, which, out of the land which they have monopolized, belonging to the people, they are bound to do? Does he not know these things? He does; and for that reason he dreads a provision for the poor, because they would cease to be speculative political gamblers. They would give over playing at Thimble-rig with him, when they reflected, that the pea was always under his thimble, and theirs WAS ALWAYS EMPTY! If is necessary that the English people should know the poor creatures, of whom the 2,300,000 paupers of Ireland are composed. The able-bodied men leave their homes, at the commencement of the hayseason for England, having planted a little garden, manured with stuff grubbed from the road-side by the nails of their wives and their children. As soon as he is gone, the wife nails up the door of the stye, takes a child or two upon her back, while the other trudge after her, the eldest carrying an old blanket, and the younger ones, an old can or bag to hold the day's gathering. In this condition they go from house t house, and at night, either procure a "lop of straw" in the corner of the cabin of some hospitable and compassionate fellow pauper; or make for themselves some rude protection at the ditch side After Harvest, the Man of the House returns with nearly every farthing he has earned; the money goes to the tyrant Landlord; and again he vegetates through the winter, till the store is gone, and the season for emigration again arrives. Thus, the reader will observe, that the whole cause of distress in Ireland arises from a want of employment for the able-bodied, who, in the terms of Mr. O'CONNELL'S Irish philanthropic phrase, are not among the "Destitute," for whom alone he would provide. Poor Laws for Ireland, then, becomes as much an English as an Irish question. Look to it, Englishmen, or you will presently have to raise your "justice rent," to teach your hungry fancy how to reconcile yourselves to the Protean changes of a Juggler and political Magician. Mr. O'Con-NELL asks for petitions against the Government Irish Poor Law Bill; and he has the audacity, at the conclusion of one of his paragraphs, to exclaim, "OH! THE UNION! THE UNION!" Why, he asked the people for petitions upon the Repeal of that Union; and when he got nearly a million, he said he was changed by a man in Tralee, and another somewhere else, to give it up, and ask for "Justice"; and when he got thousands of pounds from England and Ireland for a "Justice-rent,"-(consummate villainy)—he kicked down his "Justice" Association, and bedaubed the walls of the Justice Hall, with the "Queen and Reform," and the letter

We must have a provision for the Poor of Ireland, and the able-bodied labourer, if an "Unwilling Idler," must be included.

THE "AGITATOR" AND THE TRADES OF DUBLIN.

Mr. O'Connell. We copied this report from "the Men of Ireland on the fact of their having begun to know the Arch Trader in, "Agitation" and Poverty as the Working Men of England have long known describes, is only hailed as felicitous by If the oppressor be compelled to do them justice, he elyting Parson, who would make "conversion" the "Trade" against the indignant remonstrances of his intended victims.

THE LAST, OF THIS RACE.

In our seventh page will be found a brief Memoir trait of this great man with our next number, we British Statesmen, and who may, therefore, chance to be unacquainted with his illustrious fame. Our notice is taken from an interesting little work, entitled, Greenwood's Picture of Hull.

POOR LAW TACTICS.

The Demon Spirit of the New Poor Law is prolific in resources, and stops at no obstacle which can either be fairly or unfairly surmounted. Inasmuch as the Old Respectable Magistrates of Huddersfield have, to their eternal honor, held fast by " the cause of the Afflicted and the right of the Poor," a New Batch has been turned off, hot from the Bake-stone of Whiggery, for the purpose of lending their valuable assistance to Little Lord John's "Power" in coercing the "Lads" at day-Boerhave says, "It has been either by chance Huddersfield. We had prepared a lengthy article or necessity that all the great discoveries in Medicine

men, would, we suppose take place on Wednesday, unless some new erevice in legal subtlety may have been discovered, through which the Devil could again creep to act the part of Gaoler for a prolonged incarceration. We have waited till the last moment, expecting to receive a report of the proceedings, but it has not yet come to hand. We are, at present, unable, therefore, to give our readers any information of the result of this long and anxiously expected affair.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS

LEEDS.

Working Men's Association.-We understand that a meeting of the members of this Association is to take place at eight o'clock this evening, in the Association Room, for the purpose of finally all gone, and that the Committee have determined to January, the Huddersfield Co-operative Society,

Thursday last a man named Thos. Wilkinson who keeps a beer house in Waterloo-street, was brought before the Magistrates, Aldermen Grace, William- trained of and modern history and appropriate bers of this society lament that their deprivation of the the taxes had occasioned our misery and suffer- trained of a correcting those abuses the Government. persons drinking in his house a night or two ago, The entertainment commenced with tea, followed by improvement was made. James and Wm. Ingham, found the persons drink- raisins, singing, music and a speech again, and so ing, consisting of three or four women and two men; on in successiontill a late hour." The women looked beautiful, the men cheerful, and "all of them happy."

Salu ne nau no wish for missioners on this subject at all; but as it appeared to be the opinion of some of the gentlemen, facts of the case however are these. Wilkinson had The various toasts will show the spirit of the assembeen having the wives of the members of a secret bly. They were as follow:—"The Huddersfield the following resolution:—"That the committee society to tea, to which they did not sit down till Co-operative Society, and may it flourish and increase, appointed by this meeting wait upon the Commiseight o'clock and which consequently was not finished till ten. At that time the whole tea parry went home, and the persons who were found by the watchmen were the waiters who had been getting supper after attending to the party, and the ale they solved at the rejection of the British public is another proof in the British public is another proof the British public is another proof if proof were wanting, of the necessity of Legisla- ple worked at their own homes, now they were solved in order to ascertain whether they will assist in obtaining an in the land. Formerly the people, the Source of all Wealth." "The pointed by this meeting wait upon the Commission of the British public is another proof if proof were wanting, of the necessity of Legisla- ple worked at their own homes, now they were into of the British public is another proof the British public is another proof to the British public is another proof the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth. "The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth. "The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth. "The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth. "The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth. "The people, the source of all Wealth." The people, the source of all Wealth." The people of the source of all Wealth. The people of the people of the source of all Wealth." The people of the source of all Wealth. The people of the source of all Wealth. The people of the source of all Wealth. The people of the people of the source of all Wealth. The supper after attending to the party, and the ale they Advocate of the Ten Hours' Bill." "May Temperwere dringing was a portion of their supper. More- ance, and Sobriety increase till all the People over one man and two of the women were remaining become Intelligent." "John Fielden, Esq., the all night in the house, and those who were not Patrietic Member for Oldham," "Feargus O Connor, mittee is appointed." "That five members of the remaining all night were standing just about to go Equand may the Principles of Radicalism advance. home when the watchman entered. Not a person of Cr. S. Buckingham, Esq., the Persevering Advocate of Temperance and Civil and Religious Liberty."

With drink, but every one wore the aspect of sober
"The Liberty of the Press." "The Friends of committee be instructed to ascertain how far it is ness. Wilkinson was fined 40s, and costs!! Dr. Williamson said the law in this case was very hard, and he was sorry he had not the power of mitigating the penalty.

Place, announces his intention of opening a French the Huddersfield Co-operative Society disproves that Class, immediately after the vacation. We have assertion. From the small sum of thirty shillings, had une conversation Francais with Mr. Dawson, the original subscription, they have become worth and have great pleasure in recommending him as a gentleman, who, from his extensive practice in ruladed profits. Had they had no society, these teaching, must be exceedingly useful in his profession. We hope the young men of Leeds will not be backward in availing themselves of the opportunity backward in availing themselves of the opportunity bers; if every 200 of the working class had as much offered by Mr. Dawson. His terms, we understand, capital as these have, what could hinder them from

the Grantham's Arms, on Wednesday evening, when resolutions were passed for Universal Suf- working classes mean to raise themselves out of their frage, the Ballot, and Short Parliaments, and present degraded situation.

LIGHTING ACT. On Thursday last, a meeting was complete peal of Kent Treble Bob Royal, consisting ful and eloquent manner. The principal speakers convened for the purpose above stated. Mr. Tunk- of 5,000 changes brought round in a masterly style were Mr. Goslin, of Gawthorpe, and Mr. Hatfield, INGTON in the chair. Mr. Ewo. Baines, Jun. moved, in three hours and nineteen and a-half minutes, That no person should be eligible to act as a which gave great satisfaction to all who heard it, Commissioner, who was a proprietor in either of the the peal being clear and distinct throughout. Leeds Gas Companies." Mr. Richandson moved William Haigh, treble; John Fisher, 2nd.; Wm. broke up in the greatest harmony between all an amendment, "That it be recommended to the Clay, 3d.; John Hanson, 4th.; Henry Hindle, 5th.; Commissioners to divide the lighting of the town between the two Companies." Mr. Lers opposed Conductor, Samuel Goodier, 8th.; Abraham after a great deal of important parley between Mesers. BAINES, RICHARDSON, LEES, and others, was carried by a tremendous majority. The meeting was the most uproarious, irregular, and disorderly one ever remembered to have been held in the Court House; and after squabbling for nearly three hours, the only business that was done, was to appoint the following nineteen gentlemen as Commissioners:-Messrs. Joshua Bower, Charles Scarborough, Richard Pyatt, Israel in the chair. The accounts, having been previously Roebuck, William Buck, Thomas England, Charles audited by Mr. Thomas Kemp and Mr. Barker, Turkington, Matthew Outhwaite, Thomas Wm. Bolland, Robert Weir, Thomas Emmett, William Farrar, Daniel Atkinson, William Howarth, John Mawson, Henry Jennings. Charles Lee, William was preached in Trinity Church, Huddersheld, by Pershan. We had prepared a lengthy report of the Rev. E. A. Davies, from Galations, c. 6, v. ix, this meeting, but an extrordinary press of matter after which a collection was made in aid of the obliges us to cut it down.

WRITING.—We beg to refer our readers to the upwards of £6. advertisement of Mr. Stuart, the Teacher of Writing, which will be found in our first page. This gentleman stands deservedly very high in his profession. We know several persons who have of the inhabitants of Almoudbury, convened by profited by his attentions, and have no doubt of his public placard, was held at the Wool Packs Inn, at being fully able to accomplish all that is promised in two o'clock in the afternoon, to petition Parliament

man, named Bitterlich, a Polish Refugee, was the following resolution was moved by Mr. Samuel charged before the magistrates, by Mr. Maude, soli- Midgley, a Poor Law Guardian, seconded by Mr. citor, with having robbed him of seven sovereigns, J. Broadbent. citor, with having robbed him of seven sovereigns, on the 12th of June last. Mr. Mande stated that on that day he was at the Nag's Head, in Upperhead Row, and seeing the prisoner in the house, invited Row, and seeing the prisoner in the house, invited Row, and seeing the prisoner in the house, invited Row, and as a remedy it proposes.

I Broadbent.

J Broadbent.

With having robbed him of seven sovereigns, on the country is placed, and as a remedy it proposes. The cheese was found in his bag.—Committed for trial.

J Broadbent.

With having robbed him of seven sovereigns, on the country is placed, and of points, was charged, by the cheese, and with having stolen a piece of cheese, (about half a parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle the prisoner in the house, invited in his bag.—Committed for trial.

J Broadbent.

With having robbed him of seven sovereigns, and and vindicate the character of the cheese, and and vindicate the character of the control of the pound, the property of her sister, Jane Brown, who have and a half per Cents. 52 is parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle the prisoner in the house, invited in the struggle that the parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle that the parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle the prisoner in the calumnious assertions with whom he had co-operated in the struggle that the parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle that the parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle that the parties with whom he had co-operated in the struggle that the control of the con conversation, prisoner robbed him of seven sovereigns. The prisoner denied the charge, and seemed exceedingly anxious to have his character cleared. Several R. BUCHANAN in a very eloquent and powerful Order of Odd Fellows, was interred beneath the witnesses were examined on both sides; and it was speech, after which the resolution was carried unani- Catholic Chapel, at Hull, with the accustomed proved that Bitterlich was not the person. Mr. mously, as was the following:—
Maude persisted that he was. The magistrates dis—
"That the above resolution be embodied in a forms of the Catholic Church, was performed in wissed the case, stating that there was not the least petition and forwarded to J. Fielden, Esq., for English, by the Rev. J. Render, and about four suspicion attachable to Mons. Bitterlich.

SURGERY.—A person called at our Office, on Tuesday evening, whose name is Rothery, and who lives at Wortley. He narrated a very wonderful cure of a had leg, performed upon him by Mr. Ward of Leeds, Surgeon. The narrative will be found in of Parliament. our advertising columns, and we recommend it to the perusal of our readers.

elected president, Mr. C. Scarborough, treasurer, adequate remedy for such a state of things.

and Mr. J. Wilde, secretary, for the ensuing year.

Moved by John Eckersi A letter was read which had been received from Robert Barr, Esq., tendering his resignation as 2nd—That it is the opinion of this meeting,

"是不是我的"是我我们是是否"。 "不是我们的"我们是我们的"

BRADFORD.

CANADA.—We feel sincere pleasure in having to announce that a requisition to the Constables to of that incomparable Patriot ANDREW MARVELL; call a public meeting on this, at present all-absorbthe brightest star in the galaxy of British Patriots ing question, has been set on foot. We are also and Statesmen. Intending to give a splendid Por- glad to find that our senior representative Mr. give this preliminary information respecting him, for constituents as to the course he shall pursue when the benefit of such of our readers as poverty may the subject shall be brought before Parliament, have hindered from being read in the Chronicles of which will doubtless be the case immediately upon expression of public feeling at this meeting.

INCENDIARISM.—On Wednesday evening, a havstack, the property of John Woolley, situated at Moorhouse, in the township of Hunsworth, was set fire to by some person unknown, and about one-

NEW POOR LAW .- A public meeting on this subject was holden at Clayton, near Bradford, yesterday. Messrs Oastler and Bull were invited.

INTOLERANCE.—It is currently reported that a Christian minister of this town, has fallen under the displeasure of some of the leading members of his flock. The ground of offence is supposed to be the friendly intercourse which has taken place between the Rev. Gentleman and the Socialists.

NECESSITY OF FREE WILL has in former times

RAISTRICK.

ROBBERY AT RAISTRICK .- The Royal United Free Mechanics' Club, and a Female Club, both held at the White Hart Inn, Raistrick, near Brighouse, had to close the year, 1837, with the discovery of their club boxes having been forced open, and the whole of the cash abstracted.—From the former the thieves obtained about £11; and from the latter, about £23. The Female Club had a meeting on Christmas-Day, when all was right. We may conceive, but cannot describe, the effect the discovery Rooms, Harrison Road, George Dyson, one of the had upon themselves, when officially announced men engaged on some part of the premises, was about one o'clock on the last day of the past year, coming down the ladder, when one of the steps broke, Diligent search has been made to trace out any circumstances which might lead to the apprehension of the rafters falling on his head, killed him on the Mr. ELLIOTT proposed the depredators, but hitherto without effect.

HUDDERSFIELD.

ANCIENT SHEPHERDS .- The independent Order Ancient Shepherds, Lodge No. 1, held their fourth Anniversary on New Year's Day, at the house of Consideration the hest means of procuring an amount of procurin The dinner was set out in the first style, and great

traive of ancient and modern history and appropriate devices, producing in the whole, an imposing effect. The entertainment commenced with tea, followed by The entertainment commenced with tea, fo o-operation all over the World." Eloquent speeches were made in honour of these

Co-operation and Socialism are impracticable theo- and put to the ineeting altogether, and the Chair-FRENCH TUITION.—Mr. Dawson of Claremont ries, but as far as the acquirementive of wealth goes man signed them. are so moderate as to afford to almost every one going into community, or prevent them in a short the means of obtaining his services.

Capital as these have, white community, or prevent them in a short time buying up all the land in the country. This NORTH East Warn.—A meeting was holden at may be if the people will only do as the people of the Grantham's Arms, on Wednesday evening, Hudderstield have done and this must be if ever the

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE Society of St. Peter's entered the Tower and rung a the chair. The meeting was addressed in a power-Beaumont, 9th.; John Lee, tenor.

On Friday, the 29th ult., a meeting of the rate-Overseers of the Poor; Mr. Haley, the Constable, were read over and passed without any opposition. SERMON.—On Sunday morning last, a sermon

Benevolent Visiting Society, which amounted to

ALMONDBURY.

On Monday (New Year's Day) a public meeting for the Repeal of the New Poor Law Act. GROUNDLESS CHARGE.—Yesterday a young Mr. S. THWAITE was called to the chair, when

the 43rd of Elizabeth in its original purity.

presentation." A meeting, which was also called by public notice was then held to petition both Houses of Parliament. for Universal Suffrage, Short Parliaments, Vote by

Ballot, and no Property Qualification for Members Mr. THWAITE was again called to the chairwhen the following resolutions were carried unani-

mously:-LEEDS LICENSED VICTUALERS' ASSOCIATION. 1st.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that

Moved by JOHN ECKERSLEY. Seconded by JAMES BUCKLEY.

RADICAL ASSOCIATION DINNER.—The third anniversary dinner of this association took place on New Year's Day, (Monday last,) at the Labour and Health, Southgate, in this town. The dinner was on the table at three o'clock in the afternoon, Lister has expressed his desire to receive, previous when a number of sincere friends to the Radical to his departure for London, the instructions of his principles sat down together, to a very substantial repast, provided by Henry Tiffany, who has succeeded his late father, John Tiffany, one of the oldest and best tried Radicals ever known in this its re-assembling. We look forwards to a noble place; having lived in times when the principles of Radicalism were not quite so spicy as they are now. After the cloth was drawn, the room became filled with visitors. The first toast given nobly distinguished the sentiments of the party then assembled and gave full proof of the confidence they place in third of it consumed. A reward is offered for the discovery of the offenders. people, the source of all legitimate power;" after which was given another in due respect of the working classes-" The working class, and may they soon obtain their just rights." The next in succession was-"F. O'Connor, Esq., and the Radical press of Yorkshire," received with shouts of applause, when one of the friends came forward, and spoke some lines which he had composed for the occasion. After the poem had been delivered, and a neat speech made by the same gentleman, appropriate to the sentiment expressed in the toast given, the following afterwards came in—"The patriots of agitated the public mind more than in the present Canada, and may success crown their noble exertions in the cause of freedom;" after which—"The members of the twelve Radical associations in the on this subject, which we are obliged to displace of NECESSITY—versus FREE WILL undecided; and following departed patriots was then given in solemn of want of room; but we shall not lose sight of it. although Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills are manifestly one of the greatest discoveries with which the world has been blessed, it certainly has not brought us nearer to the decision of this important of these unfortunate and much injured of these unfortunate and much injured of NECESSITY—versus FREE WILL unuecyclea; and lollowing departed patriots was then given in solemn silence:—R. Nichol (late editor of the Leeds Times,)

H. Hunt, Wm. Cobbett, and Andrew Marvel.

"The wind of these unfortunate and much injured question." "Major Cartwright," in silence. "Prosperity of the Working question."

Men's Association in London." "John Fielden, M.P., and the Radical John Knight." "A. Beaument." "The speedy acquittal of the Glas-gow Cotton Spinners." The evening was spent in the most agreeable and joyous manner by all present,

ment of the Barnsley Police Act.

Mr. Thos. Rychorr moved the 1st resolution :-We hear that the tickets for the dinner are nearly all gone, and that the Committee have determined to land the Committee have determined to land their street of them this day.

INFORMATION FOR BEER SELLERS.—On Thursday last a man named Thos. Wilkinson who imanuer, with fastoons, stars, circles, sextiles, somewhat so

Mr. CRABTREE, moved the next resolution. He call another public meeting of the rate payers, to great body of the people. decide on the best means of raising the necessary committee be instructed to ascertain how far it is expedient, and how far it is practicable, to obtain a toasts, which were responded to by the cheers of the audience. It has been repeatedly asserted that by a Corporation." The resolutions were seconded Municipal Corporation for this town, and whether

> Fellows Hall. The tee-totallers also treated their wives with a dish of tea, in the Churchfield Sunday School, there were some excellent speeches delivered by the haters of Bacchus, which we regret we had not

an opportunity of reporting. DEWSBURY,

NEW POOR LAW MEETING .- On Friday evening week, a meeting was held in the School-room at Gawthorpe, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a total repeal of the "Poor Law Amendment Act." The room was crowded to approving the conduct of Sir William Molesworth. Change Ringing at Huddensfield.—On Amendment Act." Inc. room was crowded to They are advertised in another part of this paper. Manday last, being New Year's day, the Junior the chair. The meeting was addressed in a powerof Heckmondwike. The speech of the latter gentle-

INTEMPERANCE AND SUICIDE. On Wednesday evening, the 27th of December, the neighbourhood of Imppet, in Sculcontes, was thrown into considerable alarm, by the report that a woman, named Ann payers of the township of Huddersfield, was held at Sharp, but more generally known as "Muffin Nan," the house of Mr. Richardson, the Ramsden's Arms residing near the North Bridge, had destroyed her-Inn, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the self by taking poison. On making inquiries, we purpose of auditing and passing the third quarterly found the report to be fatally correct. It appears accounts of Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Bradley, the that she was a very dissipated character, and had been drinking since the Saturday previous; on Wednesday she obtained a small quantity of opium from a druggist, who wrote upon it poison, she took the drug about six o clock and expired at nine. We understand this was not the first attempt, she having at 191 20, opened at 191 1; Portuguese closed at not to accept more for her allowance than the average on several previous occasions endeavoured to strangle herself. An inquest was held on Thursday upon the body, when a verdict was returned of "Temporary insanity." Query,-Should it not have been headed "Occasioned by the taking of intoxicating drink?"

SHORT WEIGHT .- A quantity of butter, below the standard weight, was seized by the Inspector, in the

him in the act.

STEALING CHEESE .- Richard Bradley, a stupid looking youth, was charged, by Elizabeth Brown,

FUNERAL OF AN ODD FELLOW .- On Sunday The above resolution was ably supported by Mr. last, Henry Hurst, a brother of the Independent hundred brethren, forming a splendid and orderly procession, attended on the occasion.

SADDLEWORTH.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF ALLEGED DAMAGES OF WORK.

chester, attended on behalf of the weavers, and in his cross-examinations very much perplexed Mr. Taylor and his overlooker Binns, "who was ready to swear that certain marks (which constituted the damages), were necessarily attributable to the weaver!"though it was clearly demonstrated by other evidence that the damage might arise from unevenness in the slubbing. But the overlooker, as Mr. Wilkins well observed, was in a situation to render his evidence extremely doubtful; and he (the barrister) felt warranted in saying he did not believe it. Mr. Wilkins. however, chiefly availed himself of the act passed, Geo. IVth., "to consolidate and amend the laws relative to disputes between masters and workmen," Section 20th, where it requires notice to be given to the workman of damage, &c. heing done to his work, within twenty-four hours of the same being discovered-a rule which had not been attended to by the firm of Messrs. Taylor, Son and Gibson. The case was finally referred to arbitration. On the side of the necessity of being brief, and confining their obof the arbitration.

The parties were appointed to meet on Monday the first of January, at 9 o'clock A. M. They did him. (Hear, hear). It was intended in his opinion so, but confessed themselves to be unacquainted together. with the nature of the goods upon which they had to decide! they proceeded however to award damages for some three-halfpence per yard; for others five farthings; for others three-farthings per yard. The report concludes with stating that they have acted illegally, according to the Act 5th Geo. 4th, c. 96, to consolidate and amend the confusion. (Hear and cheers). He implored them laws relative to the disputes between masters and workmen."

This is a serious and important affair, and is another instance demonstrating the necessity for a duces him to oppose this law is that the power which the latter, at little cost. Mr. Wilkins was engaged on behalf of the weavers at ten guineas for his

Mr. ELLIOTT proposed the first resolution, which was to the following effect:-" Resolved that the

country, against the liberty of our Canadian brethren, in opposition to the feelings of the just and moral portion of the British public is another proof Seconded by Mr. JOUGHIN.

After the above resolutions were carried, agreed that a short report of the proceedings should

PUBLIC MEETING .- NEW POOR LAW .- On Monday, January 1st, a public meeting was holden in the large room of the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Hyde, Thanks were then given to the Chairman, and the at which strong resolutions, condemnatory of this nefarious law, and expressive of the people's report of it had the state of our columns permitted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Thursday Evening. OFFICIAL NEWS FROM CANADA. Dispatches were received to-day from New Bruns-

tory of the Ministerial measures, were adopted. The news received this morning from Halifax and papers are filled with loyal addresses from the officers commanding the troops, as well as from the inhabi-tants, to aid in putting down the rebellion in Canada.

Consols closed yesterday at 928 1 for the Account, and opened this morning heavy at 921, owing to reports of an armament; at present 921; Exchequer Bills, 21d, 47 to 49; New Ditto, at 2d, per day, 48 prem; Bank Stock 2051.

In the Foreign Market Spanish Active closed at 293, opened at the same; Three per Cents, closed at 1944, opened at the same; Brazilian closed at 714 72, and opened at the same; Mexican 261; Dutch Iwo-and-a-Half per Cents. 523 1 ex dividend.

HALF-PAST ONE. We have received a Boston paper two days later of the 11th Dec., but it does not contain any news of market on Friday last, and forfeited by order of the Magistrates. We regret our inability to give the names of the offending parties. ship reported to be off Liverpool; but the express from the latter town has not yet arrived. Consols FOND OF FISH.—John Oer, a sailor, was, for which were heavy in the morning at 911 for the Achelping himself to some red herrings, in Queenstreet, without asking leave of the owner, sent to the treadmill for a fortnight. A policeman caught improved 21d 48 50; Ditto, 2d. per day, 46 48; Bank Stock, 204 1 205 1.

In the foreign market, scarce a bargain doing, Spanish Active, 194 & with Coupons; Passive, 41 8; Brighton are 1 dis. Consols for the Account, 921. COLONIAL MARKETS.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

the Poor Law Amendment Act. having been presented to the Mayor, requesting him to call a meeting of the inhabitants of Ashton and its vicinity, for the above purpose, and he having respectful declined doing so; the Radical Association, on behalf of the Requisitionists, convened a Meeting for New-Year's Day—which took place accordingly, in the Market-place, for the objects specified in the placards. The Meeting was numerously attended, there being at one part of the proceedings more than 2000 persons present. Mr. BROADBENT was unanimously called to the Chair, and on taking it, recommended to the Gentlemen who intended to address the meeting, the the plaintiffs, three manufacturers were chosen, viz.

Messrs, John Whitehead, Giles, Shaw, and John Shaw. On the side of the weavers were elected Messrs. John Broadhent, John and James Buckley.

Were assembled. He was common to every would give a fair and impartial hearing to every person would observe that strict decorum, that would render his interference unnecessary, and he was common to every person would give a fair and impartial hearing to every person would observe that strict decorum, that would render his interference unnecessary, and viewed with abhorrence the Poor Law Amendment Act, and he was sure the meeting would coincide with misery, degradation, and subjection The people were imperatively called upon to resist this Act, because it was a gross infringement of their most deadly and destructive of the liberties and haprights-it was calculated to subvert all the institutions of the country—it must inevitably destroy the peace and harmony of this kingdom, and eventually involve our beloved island in universal anarchy and as they desired peace and happiness, to exert all their energies in driving the infernal Poor Law Demon out of the land. Another reason which in-"Board of Adjudication." It is right that both it confers upon the three commissioners is uncon-master and man should have justice, and especially stitutional. What right had they to compel Englishmen to pay rates without their consent. (Cries of none). Would that meeting suffer any persons to is worthy of his hire," and "that the ox ought not to interfere in the management of their domestic be muzzled whilst he treads out the corn;" and shall concerns. (No, no). Then show by your conduct on this important occasion that you are determined of food and clothing, whilst they are sweating and the most agreeable and joyous manner by an present, and many excellent speeches were made during the evening by different individuals, which gave great satisfaction, and all the guests retired in peace a little before ten e clock.

On Wednesday last, on the premises occupied

The most agreeable and joyous manner by an present, and many excellent speeches were made during the the weavers were suffering extreme distress he had returned five guisness from feelings of sorrow for the state of his clients.

WANCHESTER.

A Public Meeting was held in the Room of the Manchester Universal Suffrage Association, on the Chairman and General Manchester Universal Suffrage Association, on the Chairman and General Manchester Universal Suffrage Association, on the limited and happy, if properly distributed.

Chairman and General Choice of Sonerset House shall not interpose in the regulations of your parochial men comfortable and happy, if properly distributed. (Cheers.) Is not man made in the image and like-man and ox or an easy of the Eternal, more valuable than an ox or an easy of the Eternal, more valuable than an ox or an easy of the Eternal in this infamous Mr. Knight then said Mr. Charman and Gen- ass. Shall the poor be treated in this infamous 31st of December, 1837, on the above question.

Mr. Leach in the chair. The worthy Charman opened the business of the evening, by a spirited whom I have now the pleasure of addressing. I lived at a time when I beheld a state of things more district, and you will soon be rid of the Infernal Poor comfortable than the present. I am older than most Law Act. (Loud cheers.) He then read several of those Factories by which you are surrounded. extracts from uncient statutes, all prooving the para-At the period to which I have alluded the shuttle was mount right of the poor to a sustenance from the confined to the cottage, and I can confidently affirm, soil, and of their claim being prior to all others. members of the Manchester Radical Association that there was far less misery than at the present. They also demonstrated there was no such thing as Public Meeting of the rate payers of Barnsley, was held in meeting of the rate payers of Barnsley, was held in Majesty's Government in their base attempt to ed—and that the country enjoyed a higher degree of individual. (Hear, hear.) The land was the wringing taxes from the English labourers (without such an extent, that a proportionate increase of making it productive, and capable of affording hapwringing taxes from the English labourers (without their consent) for the purpose of waging a brutal, bloody, and unholy war against the rights and liberty of the brave Canadians; frurthermore we consider it of the brave Canadians; frurthermore we consider it of the brave Canadians; frurthermore we consider it of the purpose of waging a brutal, bloody, and unholy war against the rights and liberty to very different causes. They sometimes said that they had been robbed of it, and that would explain adjusting the arrangements for the meeting, and dinner on Monday and Tuesday next. We hope the members will attend and give their assistance. We are desirous to see the men of Leeds assume their true position and we hope we shall not be disappointed. We hear that the tickets for the dinner are nearly we hear that the tickets for the dinner are nearly alignment. On Monday, the first of the meeting, and dinner on Monday and Tuesday next. We hope the members will attend and give their assistance. We are desirous to see the men of Leeds assume their true position and we hope we shall not be disappointed. We hear that the tickets for the dinner are nearly alignment of the meeting, and dinner on Monday and Tuesday next. We hope the members will attend and give their assistance. We are desirous to see the men of Leeds assume their true position and we hope we shall not be disappointed. We hear that the tickets for the dinner are nearly we had a redundant population—that there were too the highest degree degrading to the character of many people for all to be comfortable. That false the head of affairs to repeatedly comments and the property of the save Canadians; frutthermore we consider it we had a redundant population—that there were too the whole are degrading to the character of the we had a redundant population—that there were too the whole are degrading to the character of the we had a redundant population—that there were too the weight of the property of the save Canadians; frutthermore we consider it we had a redundant population—that the bear of the weight of the property of the save Canadians; frutthermore we consider it we had a redundant population—that the bear of the weight of the weight of the weight of the weight of the property of the committee of the weight of the property of the committee of the weight of the weight of the property of the committee of the weight of the property of the committee of the weight of the weight of the weight of the weight of the property of the committee of the weight of

people been produced by excessive taxation. The peo- transferred the power from the rate-payers to the Mr. Davies seconded the resolution. ple were daily becoming poorer and poorer, Mr. Nutrall moved the third resolution—"That as their oppressors increased in tiches and wealth. the atrocious proceedings of the Government of this It was by despoiling the labourer of the fruits of given us the damnable Poor Law Amendment Act, his industry that so much capital was invested in which deprives us of all right to relief, unless unmanufactures, and the masters enabled to become der circumstances the most abhorent to our feelings, lords predominant in the land. Formerly the peo- and makes the Guardians nothing but the mere ple worked at their own homes, now they were tools of the Commissioners. I will sit down by compelled to go into their mills, and submit to the seconding the resolution. (Loud cheers followed most tyrannical regulations. I have no hesitation this address.) The resolution passed unanimously. sioners refuse their aid, the committee immediately principles of justice and the general feelings of the rity goes, has more power, than the reigning call another mildic meeting of the rate pavers to great body of the people. laws he thinks proper, and have them enforced He was confident, that with the assistance of such by his managers and overlookers. The people were age. (Hear, hear.) Emigration was recommended be sent to the Northern Star and London Dispatch to lessen our numbers—but it has proved too expen-or insertion. The poor have died by hundreds from starvation, although there has been a superabundance of provisions in the country, and yet juries, in such cases, have frequently returned verdicts of "died by the visitation of God." Gentlemen, does not a state of Tex Party.—On Tuesday last, 200 of the wives of the Odd Fellows were regaled with ten, in the Odd unanimously carried. We would have given a of the necessaries of life, whilst there is enough in the things like this call loudly for reform! Your fellowland, and whilst thousands who do nothing are living in luxury and extravagance! It is my decided conviction that whenever a person expires under such circumstances, a jury would not be discharging its duty, that did not return a verdict of Wilful Murder which was seconded by Mr. Bnook, of Huddersfield, against the authorities of any parish who suffered and agreed to unanimously. Thanks being voted such an occurrence to take place. (Loud cheers.) to the Chairman, the meeting dispersed.

They talked about the Guardians of the Poor. It Dispatches were received to-day from New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia, from which it appears that both the 43d and 85th regiments had proceeded to Quebec, where it was fully expected they would Quebec, where it was fully expected they would given to compensate the slave owners of the West Public Meeting on the State of Lower Indies, for ceasing to carry on an abominable traffic CANADA.—A meeting was held to-day at the Crown in human flesh! though even now he believed the and Anchor Tayern. By one o'clock both the body of the room and the platform were crowded to suffocator to their emancipation. (Hear, hear.) The factory of Heckmondwike. The speech of the latter gentleman occupied more than an hour in delivery, and was impressive and full of facts. The meeting broke up in the greatest harmony between all parties.

The speech of the latter gentleman present on the latter were on the latter were Mr. Grete, M.P., Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., portion of the people from the cottage to the mill, and col. Thompson. Some most spirit-stirring was no compensation for them. (Hear.) The meet parties. government for the welfare of the people by their treatment of the case of the Hand-Loom Weavers, New Brunswick is of a very cheerful nature. The Fielden, and by their arrangement of the Civil List. Contrast the enormous allowances upon that list for persons who do nothing, with the 21d. or 3d. a day of the miserable Weavers. (Hear, hear.) It was sufficient to make their blood boil. (Loud choers.) Mr. Knight then described the efforts he had made to communicate with the Queen, and how they had been frustrated. He had written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who he believed was a sincere friend of the poor and the needy, requesting him to inform Rev. John Ely, Mr. Thomas Clubley, to Miss Han-her Mujesty that he was anxious to prevail upon her nah Walkers both of Leeds. earnings of a thousand families, whilst some of her people were starving. He assured the meeting he Holbeck, to Grace, daughter of Mr. Richard Blakey, had no confidence in the present ministry—they had of Liverpool. done nothing to better the condition of the people.

On the 27th ult, at Belgrave chapel by the Rev.

(Hear, hear.) In conclusion, said Mr. Knight, I tell

R. W. Hamilton, Mr. Joshua Fozard, to Mrs. Jane you, if you do not work out your own salvation, you will be politically damned. (Loud cheers.)

he had the pleasure of addressing the people, he was only a full corporal, (a laugh;) now, thanks to the Whig Association, he was prime minister; (laughter and cheers;) and he hoped when the present quarter had expired, they would increase his salary so as to enable him to sustain his newly-conferred dignity. That bill had rendered it imperative upon him to and scandalous insinuations contained in it. The concoctors of that bill had the barefaced impudence to say that the town was kept in a state of agita-No public sales whatever for to-day of Colonial produce. The market generally is flat for the back with contempt in the face of the beggarly primary commodities; and although quotations of wretches who had dared to make it. They had Sugar and Coffee cannot be altered from yesterday, the audacity to assert that there was no necessity yet to sell, lower prices must be taken. Arrivals, for a public meeting on this momentous question. The rather large for the time of the year, affect the truth is, the contemptible crew are afraid to come market. Tea continues to progress at the public before the public, for fear of encountering the burst sale, but presents no novelty from our report of of public indignation which their shameless and yesterday; indeed, the character of the sale may be renegade conduct would excite. (Cheers.) These regarded now as decided. Rum continues very cowardly fellows had gotten up a petition in a hole firm; and indeed stands, and has stood, distinguished and corner meeting; but were the people of this for some time for its steady rise and great stability. town prepared to allow them to petition in their On Thursday week, at the Petit Sessions, held at the King William the Fourth, the following case was brought before James Buckley, Esq., of Holly Ville, would be higher, Rice and Cocoa remain stationary. bill what had the Radical Association done? He Saddleworth, and relates to the firm of Messrs. Fine Crushed Sugar fetches 39s. on board; and the would soon tell them. While they were contending On Thursday last, the Second Annual Meeting the present columnions state of the country has Taylor, Son, and Gibson, entened was 35s. We have about a sixpenny Easter due, and a ninepenny of this Society was held at the house of Mr. S, Chiefly arisen from the partial and unjust representation of the people, in the Commons House of numerously attended. Mr. John Metcalfe was elected by attended. Mr. John Metcalfe was partial supporting the Glasgow Cotton Spinners: (Loud elected by attended of this Society was held at the house of this Society was held at the house of Mr. S, Chiefly arisen from the partial and unjust representation of the people, in the Commons House of numerously attended. Mr. John Metcalfe was elected by attended of the people of the peop remarkably quick in discovering faults, whether real or imaginary, and as the case in hand proves, not slow in amercing the workmen accordingly.

Forty-five woollen weavers were summoned to answer the complaints of Joseph Taylor, William served with a survey of the summoned to the summoned to answer the complaints of Joseph Taylor, William served with a survey of the summoned to Bobert Barr, Egq., tendering his resignation as solicitor to the society, in consequence of the position he stands in with the magnistrates as their clerk. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the by him to the society. John Atkinson, Esq., was presented as the legal adviser to the society, by a clerch dash to the society, by a feet to the society of the society for the pass rear, was presented to the society for the pass rear, was presented to the society for the pass rear, was presented to the society for the pass rear, was presented to the society for the pass rear, was presented to answer the complainants, and no Porsperty Qualification are the only means that yote by Ballot, Annual Parliaments, and no Porsperty Qualification are the only means the complainants, and her weaters were summoned to answer the complainants, which was unanimously passed by the the complainants, and her weaters were summoned to answer the complainants, but any Exchlequer Writ, issued at the principles of the amendment, but any on the complainants, and no Porsperty Qualification are the only means the complainants against Mr. Walkey stactics. The Association had the they should not be dealt with according to law, for the valuable services rendered by him to the society. John Atkinson, Esq., was Seconded by JOHN HARSON.

Moved by JOHN HARSON.

Moved by JOHN HARSON.

Moved by JOHN HARSON.

A petition was agreed to be sent to both Houses of them, they sent house the society. Many participles of the meaning the most filth and atomic and the meeting of the work committed to be dealt with according to law, for the valuable services rendered by the Commissioners of the repeal of the Poor Law—to support the initial means the complainants. The goods of the work committed to be ware of them, they should not be dealt with a many Exchlequer Writ, issued at the complaints of the Poor Law—to support the initial means the complaints of the Poor Law—to support the to the Commissioners of the society. Many was participled to be ware of them,

non-and under the arrangement of the control of the

Mr. CLARK said he did not intend addressing the

meeting, were it not for a paltry, pitiful, lying hand-

bill, which had emanated from the rotten Whig Re-

form Association of their own town. The last time

sistence from the soil of his native land, and that any Legislative interference to deprive him of that right is at variance with the eternal principles of justice, Public Meeting to Petition Parliament to repeal and of sound policy; and this meeting being of opinion, that the Poor Law Amendment Act has A Requisition numerously and respectably signed, it by every legal and constitutional means in its deprived them of that right, is determined to resist

> Mr. PITKETHLEY, of Huddersfield, who was received with loud cheers, seconded the resolution. He was convinced this hateful and diabolical enactment was intended to reduce the working classes to a state of unspeakable misery. (Hear, hear.) It was said that we should not talk about parties, but who could refrain from showering the bitterest curses upon the heads of the men, who had the ernelty, and hellish malignity, to pass such that (Lond cheers.) For his part, he had no men who had passed the bloody cion bill for Ireland, who had bludgeoned the people in Calthurpe-street, London, who had transported our poor Dorchester brethren, and who had recently voted for an increase of £8,000 a-year to the Duchess of Kent's allowance, whilst the people were starving. (Cheers.) It reflected unutterable infamy upon the men who sanctioned such an extravagant grant. (Cheers.) He cautioned the people to beware of the Malthusian Radicals. They were more dangerous, because more deceitful, than the Tories. Under the specious guise of piness of the people. (Cheers.) The grants of the Whigs since they came into office, have been of the most lavish and profligate description. He would point out to them the extravagant grant of one-hundred thousand a year to the Queen Dowager, who when in Germany, had probably not more than one or two hundred a year. (Hear.) Thus it was that the money of the country was squandered on Foreigners, whilst our industrious and laborious artizans are on the verge of ruin, and thousands of our countrymen in absolute starvation. (Cries of shame.) The Scriptures tell us "The Labourer

Select Vestries. (Hear, hear.) Now, they have

Mr. Jourson, in moving the second resolution. observed, that it was the bounden duty of the people to consider attentively the nature of this measure. nen as O'Connor, Oastler, and Stephens, the Act unanimously, and the several movers and more wages; but the consequence was that the seconders had addressed the meeting on the question masters obtained the power which the people formerly

Throne of these Realms would be shaken to its possessed, and exercised it to the people's disadvan- foundation. (Cheers.) The bloodshed at Bradford the tears of the widow, and the wailings of the orphan, proclaimed that this most infernal Act must be abrogated. (Lond cheers.) He then read the passed to accomplish the destruction of the people. resolution—"That the power conferred by the Poor Law Amendment Act upon the three Commissioners of Somerset House is highly unconstitutional-inasmuch as they exercise the power, which of right, belonged to the Rate-payers, therefore this meeting calls upon every individual to do all in his power to uproot such unholy and unconstitutional authority, and never cease their exertions until its authors and abettors hide their diminished heads with shame." Mr. QUARMEY, of Oldham, seconded the resolution, which was pussed unanimously.

Mr. Taxre moved that Petitions be sent to both Houses of Purliament, for the repeal of this Act,

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th instant, Mr. George Dunn, lawyer, to Miss Elizabeth Wood, both of Leeds. Same day, Mr. William Smith Bullough. mason, to Miss Ann Gawkrodgers, both of Leeds, On the 31st instant, Mr. James Goodson, clothier, o Miss Mary Vevers, both of Armley. Same day, Mr. Thomas Gant, overlooker, to Miss

Mary Atkinson, both of Holbeck. On the 1st instant, Mr. John Hill, clothier, of Wortley, to Miss Martha Green, of Beeston. Same day, Henry Sutcliffe, woollen printer, to Miss Sarah Lupton, both of Leeds.

On the 2nd instant, Mr. Joseph Mallorie, plumber, Harewood, to Miss Elizabeth Blackburn, of Leeds. On the 4th instant, Mr. Robert Usher, tailor, to Miss Dorothy Bendelow, both of Leeds. On the 4th instant, at the Baptist chapel, South Parade, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, T. Smith, Esq., surgeon, Leeds, to Hannah, daughter of the late-Mr. John Johnson, of Headingley.

On the 25th ult., at Salem chapel, Leeds, by the Same day at the Baptist chapel, South Parade, by the Rev. J. E. Giles, Mr. Thomas Clapham, of

Scholey, both of Leeds. On the 4th instant, at Salem chapel, by the Rev. J. Ely, Mr. Thomas Hewson, to Miss Mary Ann. Stevenson, both of Leeds. On the 1st instant, at the parish church, Leeds, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. William Cook, to Miss

Ellen Robinson, both of this town. On the 4th instant, at St. Mark's church, Woodhouse, by the Rev. James Fawcett, M.A., William Hodgson, coach mith, to Elizabeth Fearley, both of

Woodhouse-lane. On the 27th ult., at the Parochial chapel, Hepston-On the 30th ult., at the parish church, Halifax,

Mr. Thos. Curtis, tallow chandler, to Miss Mary Thorburn, straw bonnet maker, both of Halifax. Same day, at Sculcoates church, Mr. J. Markham, to Mrs. Horsfield, both of Hull.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd instant, at York, Wm. Allen, Esq., father of the late Mr. William Whittaker Allen, land surveyor, of Leeds. On the 30th ult. at the Bowling-green House,

Holbeck, in the 33rd year of his age, Mr. John Whalley, foreign bone merchant, of this town. On the 30th ult., aged 67, Mr. Paul Smith, o-Dewsbury. He was a pious and constant member of the Wesleyan Methodist society for upwards of forty-eight years, and of which he was forty-five years.

on the 3rd instant, at Hull, Mrs. Marwood, the beloved wife of Mr. Marwood, baker, of Blackfriargate, she died in child birth, and has left a family of six children to lament their loss.

On the 30th ult., at Hull, after a painful illness. aged 59, Eleanor, relict of the late Mr. William Story, and neice of the late Thomas Ward, brewer, all of On the 1st instant, in her 81st year, Mrs. Rebeck 2bnoq

tracilly track to the standard to the

solds is merevaged to bed bus pool ;

OFERATION OF THE NEW POOR LAW. 20 the Huddersfield Anti-Poor Law Meeting,

parning a few pence at times, when mildren could get a little employment, which enabled them to pay rent, buy clother, firing, and never was taken advantage of by the clother, nor any part of it deducted from their weekly allowance!

But under the practice of the New Poor Law, Ley have never had bread enough for more than there or five days out of the seven; and if they or their families earned 6d. or 1s., or 2s., it was deducted from their very cruel short allowance; in that, when two of the poor children had gone to work and carned only is. 4d., 2s. was taken from her allowance, 8d more than they had actually received from their labour! and thus they were sewed down from time to time, until the whole of their allowances were taken away, and widers given them to go into the prison-workhouse. Just at the beginning of the harvest, when the Gaardians knew they would suffer almost anything rather than go in, they all found friends among their poor neighbours, and mortgaged their gleaning to find their children bread before they got it; and one of them, after harvest, had got four bushels which the whole family had worked early and late seized, with her cleck, for rent, and she lost the whole; and, in addition to this, her late husband's father, aged ninety, lay at the point of death, in a cottage not far from hers, and required constant stention. She had then got work at 6d. per day, per week in the fields, and the relieving officer made her give up her work to attend on the poor old man, for which he would only give her is. She beaded hard to be paid as a nurse for him, and said she could not afford to neglect her work and dose her 3s. per week, and leave her children without bread; but he said if she did not like to take the ls., would get an order and send him to the workhouse, for they could keep him cheaper there, and extrally stopped his scanty pittance for a week, and weekld have sent him on his death bed, at ninety, if

the poor widow had not saved him, by attending on him for a month for the ls., when he died. They have been told the aged and infirm, and the widows and orphans, were to be better off than under the Old Poor Law; but, in direct contradiction to this, they have found, to their sorrow, as well as many hundred others around them, who are nearly all treated in a similar manner, and, in fact, they have been nearly half starved; frequently not had above balf bread enough for themselves and families, and not been able to buy any clotning for themselves and their youngest children since the New Poor Law sins been put into practice; and if it had not been Sat the little assistance they received from the elder parts of their families, they must have been quite started to death, although they themselves wanted all they earned to keep and clothe them fairly and decently. "When they have had only half the allowance

they used to have under the Old Poor Law, they datet not complain, for fear of being more severely treated, and having all their out-allowances stopped -and orders given them to go into the prison-workhouse, which they have the greatest horror and dread "One poor widow reports, she had 1s. 6d. a week

allowed her under the Old Poor Law; but since the New Poor Law has not had anything now. She is mear seventy years of age, and wants it more than eser she did. She is obliged to sell some part of her hansehold goods to buy bread when she cannot find Another poor widow, above seventy, had 7lb. of

Hour per week and 6d. The Guardian of her parish matis, 6d. per day, and he ordered the relieving efficer to take of the 6d. that week from the poor ald widow. The Guardian's farm was three-fourths of the parish and his share of the saving was 41d. aut of the 6d. Seventy-five per cent, of the poor rate, mark! is a great object with every farmer, and where the principal part of the parish is in the econpation of one, two, or three grasping and griping individuals, as is often the case, for un-scrumately the great portion of those who were face and liberal have failed in business, and many of the largest farms are occupied by those whose waserly habits have been saving money by grinding and pinching every one they have anything to do with, when, of course, the poor under them come in

Another poor old woman, at the age of 77, had ther paltry pittance of 1s. and 6d. per week taken cuttely away, and left to starve for three months, to serment and torture her till she would produce her ansband's indentures, who had gained his settlement by being apprenticed to a bricklayer above 40 years before. This proved to be what most of these impoexions practised now upon the most helpless poor only an excuse, or a mere subterfage for saving the money; as it was clearly proved that the whole of the principal parishioners knew all the time that her husband left her with his tools and indentures 47 years back, in search of work, and she never heard of him from that day to this: thus they knew the poor woman was deserted by her husband, and left with five children, whom she had brought up with but very little assistance, and get them all off the

"A poor agricultural labourer with a wife and taselve children, with seven of them at home, and who under the practice of the old poor law was en-sided to employment for all his children that were able to work, or some allowance from the parish officers to assist him, which was only just enough to Find them bread till he could find employment again

"This man reports that he was told there was a new poor law coming into practice that would benefit the poor, raise wages, &c., make them independent, and was delighted to hear it. But soon after it was put into practice, his eldest son, aged-21, and two other young men, aged 25 and 18, could not get work, and when they went for relief they were sent into the prison-workhouse, where they were half driven out again, and went for some time without work, wages, or food, except what their poor friends and neighbours gave them out of charity, and of course they were glad to get work. One was offered 2s. 6d. per week, which he accepted; the second 4s. and the eldest 6s. The two latter his master hired for 10s. a-week, and discharged him and his brother, who had seven children to maintain, as well as himself, who had each 9s. per week, his master saying that each of them having only 9s. to maintain nine of them, could hardly live well enough to perform his labour, and he could get more work done by the two young men, because they could live better with 10s per week between them than the two men with 18s, because there were 18 persons to be kept with the 18s., and it was not likely he was going to pay them 18s, any longer, when he could get more labour done for 10s. They then applied to the board of guardians (after trying all they could to obtain employ ment, but could not,) and were each allowed 31 minne of flour (4s. 8d.,) and 3s. in money, that was Za &d., for nine of them to live upon for a-week, which was from time to time screwed down to 11 stone of flour (2s. 6d.) and ls. in money, making 3s. 6d., for nine of chem to live upon for a-week. Sometimes they got work for a time, and then again none, and when they spolied for relief the officer told them there was work in Yorkshire and Lancashire, 300 miles off, and if they would not go there, they must get work where they coald, for he had nothing to do with them, they being able bodied men and independent labourersthey were not entitled to any relief under the new last! 'Gracious God!' these men exclaimed, 'is the the independence we were promised—is this the penefit we were to receive? We independent labourers indeed! and more than half-starred, not ld. each per day for our families to live upon, being often without food for 24 hours, and sometimes 48 hours together! And all those who are sent to the Trison-workhouse are told that they cannot expect to live so well in there as the independent labourers do One of these men has been a soldier, and assed his country for five years, and always maintrined his usual good character, and very lately could only obtain one day's work, la. 6d., to keep muse of them a week. He applied to the relieving officer, who would not grant him an order, as he said the board of guardians had nothing to do with him,

two of the most steady, honest, industrious, best meeting to consider the state of the country-to MORE BLESSINGS OF THE NEW labourers in England; and that they are ready and determine on what measures these sanguinary, willing to prove the above facts on oath whenever tyrannical proceedings of Government made is they are called upon to do so.

"And if this is the independence they were pro-

The Examination of Arthur O'Conn or, before the Secret Committee of the House of Lords, August COMMITTEE.—Were you of the Executive of the

O'CONNOR.-I was a Member of the Executive rom the time I became a Member of the Union: Cox.—When did the communication between he Union and France begin?

conjunction with Mr. Emmett and Mr. M'Nevin? The Chancellor nodded assent; but none of the ther Members of the Committee.

O'CONNOR.—In that Report you will find the whole of that important transaction detailed. You will there find that the first alliance that was formed between the Union and France was in the middle of 1796. You will see that before the Executive entered into any alliance with France, or that it resolved on resistance to the tyranny of the Irish Government, a solemn meeting was held, when, after considering the uniform system of coercion and opposition, which had been pursued from 1793 by the fied in Ireland; that no lawful or just Government ish Government against the Irish People; and could by any possibility be driven to burn houses. or to torture the persons of the people, to extort inding that 1796 had opened with the sanguinary laws, called the Insurrection and Indemnity Acts, whereby the most sacred rights of the Constitution were destroyed, and most gross violations of the laws by the magistrates were indemnified—that the expulsion of 4000 unoffending inhabitants of the county of Armagh, from their homes and properties, left no doubt that all protection was at an end, the Executive were decidedly of opinion, that by the principles of the Constitution, as established by the imperishable record of the gross ignorance of the unless it was a case of great emergency, without an Revolution of 1688, they were justified in calling in members of the House of Commons where it originary order. Henham represented the alarming illness of

1796; and before I left it, the Attorney General had inadequacy, the same sacrifice was made to their moved these two bills; but if you can have any ignorance. • • The legislature having brought the doubts, your Journals will clear them up. Con.—When did the Military Organization begin?

Com.—Were there no communications France before the middle of 1796?

the middle of 1736, no alliance whatsoever was formed between the Union and France.

Con.—Did the Executive imagine the North

Con.—Did the Franch landed?

In eventual manufacture with a complete the woman in the case, and with a complete the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the promises broken and hopes deferred—such valenties if the Franch landed?

Valentine's or through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the promises broken and hopes deferred—such valenties in the North the North the North the Station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the promises broken and hopes deferred—such through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and by his (Mr. through her great coat and gown, and obtained possible the station-house about ten o'clock, and through her great coat and go would rise if the French landed? O'Coxxon.-We had no doubt but the North was

France after the Bantry Bay expedition? Bantry Bay expedition.

Con.—What did the dispatch contain? O Connon.—It stated that a considerable force of 15,000 or 20,000 men were embarked at the Texel, upon the quibbles of lawyers, or the doubts of and that they would sail in a week. Com.—What prevented their sailing?

O'Cox yor.—The wind continued directly contrary or several weeks after, and the changes which took fiect on the expedition. the landing should take place. O'Connon.—It was not; the Directory do not communicate such important intelligence, except o those to whom it may be absolutely necessary. Com.-Had you any intelligence of the invasion at

O'CONNOR.—There was a messenger who arrived in November, 1796; he said the French would arrive shortly, but did not say where.

Con.—Had you any other intelligence? O'Coxxon.—We received a letter about the time of this messenger's arrival, (a French agent,) which stated that the expedition was postponed; this has never been accounted for. Com.—Was there a person sent in spring, 1797, to

O'Connon.-During the time these messengers were sent off I was a close prisoner. Con.—Did you see Dr. M'Nevin on his return

rom France? O'Connor.—I shall not answer any thing about Dr. M'Nevin, or any other person. Com.—Oh! he has been here.

O'Connor.—If so, there is the less occasion for you to ask me about him; I shall not answer any questions of any one. Con.—Did you see any person who returned from France towards the end of 1797?

O'Connon.-1 did. Cox.—What intelligence did he bring? that assistance would be sent, though no time was mentioned; but so considerable a change had taken place in France on the 4th September, 1797, and our messenger having left Paris before that period, and not arriving here till after, we did not know what

measures the new arrangement might give rise to. Con.—Have you heard that some conversation on Irish affairs had passed between General Vallence, and some persons of this country? O'CONNOR.—I cannot conceive that General Vallence could have any thing to do with the business; he was an emigrant.

Com.—Was there any connexion between the Union and the British and Scotch societies? O'Coxxon.—The Executive carefully avoided any. Cox.—Was there not some connexion between individuals? O'Connor.—I cannot say what individuals may

have done; the Executive was careful to confine itself to the affairs of Ireland. As one of the Executive, I can say, I never had the most distant with any British Society; nor did I ever interfere with the politics of England. Con.-Do you know any thing of a Loan being negotiated for with France or Spain?

O'CONNOR.—Some of our agents were ordered to negotiate for half a million with either of these Powers. Con.-Was your place in the Executive filled up when you left this in January, 1798?

O'Connor.—My place in the Executive of Leinster Con.—Were you not proprietor of The Press? O'Connor.—I was, until it was destroyed by the

Irish Government. Com.—Was it not for the purpose of promoting the Union that you set it up.
O'Connon.—The inculcating Union amongst my countrymen, was a principal object; I had also in view to expose the outrages and tyranny of the Irish Government; but it was not set up by the Union;

it was my own individual undertaking; it was under my sole controul; and it was set up by me on the broadest basis, for the support of the liberties of my country.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR. the Examination of Arthur O'Connor before the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, 16th of August, 1798.

COMMITTEE.—Explain the first formation of the alliance between the Irish Union and the French? O'CONNOR.-If you have seen the report I signed and delivered in conjunction with Emmett and M'Nevin, it will not be necessary I should go very fully into that important transaction; but if you have not seen it, I will explain it more fully.

Con.—We have not seen the report you allude to.

O'Connon.—Sometime in 1795, or the beginning of 1796, a letter was received by the Executive of the

the board of guardians had nothing to do with him, and he also applied to the overseer, churchwarden, and the nearest magistrate in the next parish, but the could not obtain justice or relief, or protection sentation of the state of Ireland, that they believed sentation of the state of Ireland, that they believed the branch and guardians, where they all Union, to free us from the tyranny under which we have the possible of the board of guardians, where they all Union, to free us from the tyranny under which we Answ he would not be allowed to appeal, and that ground. This letter was not acted upon by the pendent labourer, he was not entitled to any selief unwillingness to have recourse to foreign and, except whatever. In short, these two poor men report that in the last resort, and in the hope, that the effects

necessary for us to adopt. The views and conduct of those who exercised the powers of was called the Emancipation of the Irish Legislature was called the Emancipation of the Irish Legislature in 1782, was nothing more than freeing a set of self-constituted individuals, from the absolute control of the British Legislature, that they might be at liberty to sell themselves to the corrupt control of the British Ministry. The Executive considered, which had the Constitution on their side, they who contended that the House of Commons should be filled with the real representatives of the people of Ireland, or those individuals who contended, that it should be filled with themselves. This was the great recipient be filled with themselves. This was the great point O'CONNOR.—You, I suppose, have the Report I at issue, by which the past, the present, and the signed and delivered to the Irish Government, in future conduct of the Irish Government was to be judged, without even appealing to the imprescriptible right of a people to put down oppression. Standing on the ground of the Constitution, the Executive looked back upon the sanguinary, tyrannical measures, which had been invariably pursued by the Irish Covernment, and I resistence. Irish Government and Legislature, under the control of the British ministry from 1793, they were convinced, that if the most faint connexion existed

(To be continued in our next.) nation into a ridiculous and absurd situation, having involved the slave-owners in much crime, and O'Connon.—Shortly after the Executive had resolved on resistance to the Irish Government, and on an alliance with France, in May, 1796. tical question is: What must be done? The people must energetically and authoritatively demand nation of the apprenticeship. Having taken the perfect charter of freedom, without any dependency

magistrates. HUNTING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Tuesday week, Lord Lonsdale's hounds threw off at Ryhall place on the 4th of September probably had some when Reynard, after a short run, took refuge in the kitchen of a public-house, where he was followed by Сом.—Was it mentioned in the dispatch where the hounds, horses, &c. These unwelcome visitors behaved very ill, doing as much mischief as the bull is reported to have done in the china shop, and literally breaking the whole of the glass, earthenware, and china in the place. The fox again escaped, and after a severe run the scent was lost, but the fox was found dead from exhaustion on the following the police being taken away from their legitimate morning.—Lincolnshire Chronicle.

A Counsellor in Difficulties .- A tall elderly man, of respectable appearance, who said that his name was Tike, and that he was a barrister, was brought before the Lord Mayor of London, charged by Mr. Francis, the proprietor of the European Tavern, opposite to the Mansion-house, under the following circumstances.

Mr. Francis stated, that the prisoner entered the tavern on Saturday last, and after having dined and taken tea, said he had no money to pay the bill, witness and communicated the fact to him, the pri- 21st ult. - Mr. Crawley was called from his bed by soner said in explanation, that he expected to see a Ann Cleaver, his housemaid, who stated that she ment was also borne out by the evidence of Peter defraying the trifling expense incurred. Witness, however thought that the case was one with which people in his line of business ought to be acquainted, and lodged his awkward customer in the Compter. The prisoner had sent to some respectable persons in the city for a little pecuniary aid to get him out O'Connor.-When he left France, he was assured of the scrape, but nobody seemed disposed to acknowledge his claim.

The Lord Mayor.-What have you to say for yourself, sir? Counsellor Tike.—I certainly did dine and drink tea, but'I had been there before, and I never owed any thing before. I expected two sovereigns in a letter, which is now probably at my lodgings, and I she came into Mr. Crawley's service. She is not a shall pay what I owe out of that.

this a debt do you? that any one could mistake it for any thing else, ever since. It was with the greatest difficulty that thing to do with the charge, and which Mr. Parker The Lord Mayor. - I am afraid that you are in the fainting fits. habit of doing things of this kind.

Prisoner.—Oh dear, no. I assure you it is quite otherwise. It would not be very creditable in a man of my age. It was fully my intention to pay this bill, and it is so still, although this is a very unworthy proceeding. Mr. Francis said that he had no doubt it was the

counsellor's intention to step out when an opportunity might offer. The Lord Mayor.—What means have you of paying the bill? Counsellor Tike.—I receive a guinea a week from my agent in town, but it is payable on Wednesdays, and he has a prejudice against advancing a farthing. (A laugh.) I have besides the interest upon £500.

at Masterman's. 1 am very well known I assure you, my Lord. (Great laughter.) The Lord Mayor.—Yes, I have no doubt of it Pray how long is it since you were in the Compter upon a similar charge?

Counsellor Tike.—In the Compter ? The Lord Mayor.—Yes, in that prison. Counsellor Tike. Oh, yes, I was there, and I am not at all ashamed of it.

The Lord Mayor.—I don't think you are. Councellor Tike.—Certainly not, certainly not. cannot see why I should; but it was most improper to detain me in prison on this occasion, and I The Lord Mayor.—You think that they were not

ustified in the course they adopted towards you. Counsellor Tike. - Most decidedly they were not. I was called to the bar 30 years ago, and I must know enough of the law to know that. (Laughter.) The Lord Mayor. Pray did you ever pay Mr. Lovegrove what you ran up at his house? Counsellor Tike.—At Fladong's, you mean?

The Lord Mayor.—No, but I see that several can e alluded to. I mean the London Coffee-house. Counsellor Tike.—It has escaped my recollection that I owe any man of that name a farthing; not that I owe any man or that manner that it own whether the magistrates to know whether the magistrates the magistrates to know whether the magistrates the magi debt to him, upon my honour, if I live.

The Lord Mayer.—Well, Mr. Francis, will you

POOR LAW.

And if this is the independence they were processory for us to adopt. The powers of mised, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and these are the boons and the blessings they are to continue to enjoy, they take leave to discussed. The Executive were convinced, and the same conviction was in every mind, that a system of monopoly and usurpation had absorbed they were in, and the treatment they received under the humans and good old poor law."

This is poor widows, left with twenty-four chilling them, and the treatment they received under the humans and good old poor law."

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR. woman, whose name appeared on the police-sheet, as "Charlotte Spriggs, aged 40, found in a destitute condition, having no place of abode," could not be brought to the office in consequence of her being in a dying state; and he added that it was with great difficulty he procured her admission into the workhouse, where she then was.

Mr. Valentine stated, that about seven o'clock

on Tuesday morning, two unfortunate women

found the woman lying on the pavement of Blue Gate-fields, Shadwell. She was in a state of insensibility and extreme suffering. They brought the poor creature to the station-house, and mentioned to the police sergeant, No. 27 K, who was there, where and in what state they had found her. Sergent Device imprediction and I. geant Derrick immediately ordered James Rooke, a policeman, No. 245 K to convey her to Wapping workhouse, and sl arried there on the stretcher. On knocking at the te, the porter said his master was not up, but he ould not admit her if he was, convinced, that if the most faint connexion existed between those who filled the places of the people's hearing this Rooke left the woman at the Greenbank representatives, and the people, no Government or Legislature durst commit such unexampled outrages as those which had been perpetrated, and indemniit was a severe case of distress, and the woman ought to be placed in a warm bed directly. Rooke proceeded to the house of Mr. Serjeant the relieving overseer of the Shadwell and Wapping district of the Stepney Union, and stated the nature of the case to him. Mr. Serjeant said he could not give NEGRO EMANCIPATION .- An excellent address an order for the admission of the woman without he on this subject was published a short time ago, by sawher; and that Phillips the master of the work-Mr. James Richardson, of which we give the follow-ing extract. "The statute for effecting Negro Henham, 18 K, was the bearer of this message to emancipation, stands prominently forward as an Phillips, who said he would not take any person in, foreign aid, and in resisting a Government which had forfeited all claims to obedience.

Com.—You are under a mistake: the Insurrection and Indemnity Acts were not passed until the end of 1796.

O'Convon.—I am confident I cannot be mistaken; for I know these acts were what filled up the measure of that oppression which decided the Executive to seek foreign aid; and I am confident, it did not read the bill in its progress, but relied upon the representations of other that determination until May, 1796; and I also recollect that I left this country in February. 1796; and before I left it, the Attorney General had moved these two bills: but if war against its were adapted thousand British subjects to their linear thousand the set was made to their long of the House of Commons where it originated the House of Peers where it was passed. Every individual commoner, and every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest against its was passed. Every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest against its was passed. Every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest against its was passed. Every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest against its was passed. Every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest and every individual commoner, and every individual commoner, and every individual peer, who did not protest and every individual peer, who d bly bad case I can't admit her." Henham of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Bitton, on the 18th represented the propriety of affording the woman a of February, and had sentence of death recorded better asylum than the station-house, and Serjeant against them, which was subsequently commuted to asked him where she was found. Henham made transportation for life. The circumstances of principle of Equal Rights. of High-street, Shadwell, one side being in St. Paul, Shadwell, and the other in St. George, Middlesex.) Serjeant asked which side, and on being told it was France before the middle of 1796?

O'Connor.—None. I can confidently affirm, that until the conduct of the Irish Government forced the until the conduct of the Irish Government forced the Executive to resist, which was, as I have stated, in Executive to resist, which was, as I have stated, in the Snadwell side of the Negro. I shall give no order for her independent of popular control. History is full of admittance." The relieving officer left the woman in the cart, and with some sharp instrument cut a hole such abandonments of principle and of the people—such through her great coat and gown, and obtained nos. care by Henham and other officers. She continued they both ran away together. After the conviction O'Coxxon.—We had no doubt but the North was sensible of the tyranny of the Government, and that they would take the first opportunity to free their country.

O'Coxxon.—We had no doubt but the North was sensible of the tyranny of the Government, and that they would take the first opportunity to free their country.

Irresponsible and half-responsible governments, are they workhouse, was applied to her lips, but she they would take the first opportunity to free their dent evasion of the law. The whole nation is bound to erect itself into a Court of Equity, and to do self protested that he was at Salisbury when the Con.—When was the first communication with to erect itself into a Court of Equity, and to do her stomach was so weak that she could not retain justice to the Negro by decreeing, that slavery under the liquor, and rejected it. About half-past ten from February, 1797, to August following it; in August I heard of the first communication after the shall pass such a law, direct, tangible, and operative requesting his immediate attendance, for the purpose absolutely and unconditionally—a complete and workhouse. Mr. Belson promptly attended, and he prisoner a free pardon.—Gloucester Journal. said the woman was so very ill that he would use his influence to obtain her admission. He left for a short time, and on his return directed the woman to be his recently rece carried to the workhouse, which she entered about eleven o'clock, and where she had since remained. The woman appeared to have suffered from want of Darby, and John Sharah, for malicious damage the common necessaries of life, and he should say it was a case of real distress. He believed she had Mrs. Sharah had rented of the complainant, who been living in Ratcliffe. Very little, however, could | had lately given her warning to quit the premises. be collected from her as to her previous condition

Mr. Brodenip went over all the facts of the case. as detailed above, and directed the inspector to represent the whole matter to the Police Commissioners, who would act as they should be advised, to prevent duties, and if any change for the worse took place as regarded the unfortunate woman, who he trusted would receive every care and attention, he begged that he might be informed of it as early as possible.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER. The following distressing occurrence took place in the family of the Rev. J. L. Crawley, at Nether-females say the building should never be occupied which amounted to 3s. 6d. The waiter having called Heyford, Northamptonshire, on the night of the by another tenant; in other respects he gave the had been dreadfully alarmed by the cries of a child Bodley, a youth, who was questioned merely by the people of Great Britain are with you!" in the room in which she and the cook, Sarah Parish, court as to whether he understood the nature of an slept. Mr. Crawley searched under the bed, when Ann Cleaver pointed to where the cook was seated. and said, "She is sitting upon it." He desired her to move, notwithstanding she insisted that Cleaver malice. They closely cross-questioned the witnesses, The small pittance of power doled out to the people was dreaming, and he drew from between the mat-but failed in the slightest point to invalidate their of Great Britain by the Reform Bill, in return for tress and the bedstead the dead body of a full-grown evidence. Mr. Parker hearing so much about the the petitioning and the patient forbearance of half wiolence upon it, but the head was greatly flattened. The cook when taxed with being the mother looked pale and ghastly, and begged not to be exposed. Parish is upwards of forty years of age, and we and I took it because I had got a pig to put in it. Mr.

There was no wounds or marks of house, the building &c. inquired what sort of a century, anords but notice encouragement to a continuance of the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down these twelvemenths; nobody would take it but me, and I took it because I had got a pig to put in it. Mr.

There was no wounds or marks of house, the building &c. inquired what sort of a century, anords but notice encouragement to a continuance of the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down these twelvemenths; nobody would take it but me, and I took it because I had got a pig to put in it. Mr.

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There was no wounds of indicated the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down these twelvemenths; nobody would take it but me, a strong moral effect upon an oppressed and improve the process of the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down to come to consider the process of the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down to come and it has been fit to come down to come to consider the practice—more especially when pig-sty, (laughter,) and it has been fit to come down to come to consider the practice in the p understand has admitted that she had twins before Parker: And a very good reason, too, for taking a married woman, and no suspicion of her pregnancy The Lord Mayor .- Oh! then you want to make was entertained. A coroner's inquest found a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against her. Ann Clea-Counsellor Tike.—I can't see how it is possible ver, the housemaid, has been in an alarming state her evidence was taken, during a succession of

> frightful, entered Marylebone Police Office, London, a few days ago, to ask advice how to proceed and balls, and fairs, and the tender passion obtained nuptials should be celebrated on Christmas Day they would put their threat into execution. "You, last. The ring was purchased, and it was arranged said he, "are not in so dilapidated a state as your that they were to dine together with her friends pig-sty, and quite able to defend yourself." after the ceremony, and he provided a goose, a joint of pork, and a plum pudding, and she promised to meet him and proceed to church. The day before, he received a letter from his intended, beginning

> at him, and called him a fool, and he found that they had done him out of his property. He wished bring his action against the party as the magistrates the man mad, and as there is no saying what a mad-

they are in a most deplorable state; that they never in the bottom state; that they never in the bottom state; that they never in the bottom state; that they never in the state; they never in the state; that they never in they never in the state; that they never in the state; that they never in the state; they neve

THE STORM .- The American packet-ship President, which entered inwards on the 21s inst., was detained fifteen days off the Irish coast by violent and contrary winds, and narrowly escaped ship-wreck. As a testimony of their sense of the this trying time, the cabin passengers, consisting of two clergymen of the American episcopal church, and six English gentlemen, presented him with a

elegant silver snuff-box to each of the mates. RENTS.—We have heard it stated that the princely fortune of the Duke of Buccleugh is about to receive an augmentation of £3,000 a year, by the leases which have been recently taken of his grace's properties in the parishes of Sanguhar and Kirkconnell in this county. The climate of the district in which these properties are situated is cold and damp; several of the farms, however, are susceptible of considerable improvement, and the whole, by means of a judicious management, it is to be hoped, will remunerate their respective tenants .- Dumfries

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF A £100 NOTE. A circumstance which should operate as a caution against destroying papers, without carefully examining them, has occurred at Lane-end. A person who had a superabundance of capital, hid a Bank of England note for £100 under an old box in his room, which had not been moved for some time, thinking that if thieves broke into the house they would not look there for money. He lately went from home for a few days, and during his absence his sister gave the room a good cleaning, in the course of which she moved the box, and seeing some old papers, not being able to read, she threw them on the ash-heap. A neighbouring boy, who is an idiot, found the bill, and was playing with it, when his father seeing the piece of paper, and thinking it looked like a bill, got hold of it, but not being able to read, he took it to an honest barber, who told him it was a Bank of England bill for £100, and that, no doubt, enquiry would soon be made about it. When the owner of it returned the went to his hiding place and found it returned, he went to his hiding place and found his note gone. The reader may imagine his chagrin on learning from his sister what had probably become of it, for she recollected having thrown some "rubbishing old papers" away, though she had not observed the money among them. The sister being

the robbery, as stated at the trial, were, that abandoning their former professions of reform, in Mrs. Williams was in the habit of attending Bath market, and on her return from thence in a light and in endavouring, by force, to retard the progress cart, about ten at night, she was stopped at a place called Coward Hill, by Wilmot and another man, conduct of every ministry thus constituted, and thus

ble, recently preferred a complaint at the Police

office, Hull, against Isabella Sharah, Isabella

done by them to an out-house, a building which Three witnesses appeared to maintain the complaint, and five for the defence. The complainant laid the damage at £5. and called his son to prove the case. Lemley Greves deposed that the building referred to was an out-house, and that it fell down on Friday week; his father had given Mrs. Sharah notice to been heard to say, that the same building should never be occupied by any other tenant. On learning that the building was down, he went to pick up The inspector promised to comply with the direct the broken bricks, John Sharah came to him, and tions of the worthy Magistrate, and here the matter | said, it is a pity that this building should have fallen; to which he (witness) replied that it was, but he hinted I knew it would fall: it was sure to do so when I had cut the beam. The witness subsequently examined the beam, and found that it had oath, and returned the most satisfactory replies. John Sharah and the other defendants denied the charge, and Mrs. Sharah said it was all spite and pig-sty; but I think you used the poor pig very ill to put it into a sty where it was so likely to be killed. (Renewed laughter.) Yes, we did, sir. (Shouts of laughter.) Mrs. Sharah then entered into a long at length cut short, saying, that he thought he had sat like a patient victim long enough. John Sharah A MERRY CHRISTMAS.—An elderly man, of said, he only took his own; he had put up a beam forbidding aspect, whose obliquity of vision was to nail the door to, and he thought he had a right to, take it away. Five witnesses were called for the defence, who proved that for a considerable time that under the following circumstances. He stated that the "BUILDING" had been in a decayed state. his name was Franklin, and he resided in Liquor- The court taking all the circumstances into consider pond-street. A short time ago he became acquainted ation, sentenced the male defendants to pay £1. and with a girl named Roberts, aged eighteen, to whom 10s. costs—the females to be discharged. Before he paid his addresses, and he was in the habit of the court rose, Mr. Greves applied to the magistaking her to church, treating her to plays, concerts, trates to have the females bound over to keep the peace, as they had declared "that they would rive such sway over his heart that he proposed marriage, his liver out." Mr. Parker, however, declined to to which she consented, and it was agreed that the accede to his request, as he did not think it likely

Novel Species of Intimidation -A clergyman who happened to be a passenger in one of our mails, recorded the other day the following anecdote:-A person residing in the parish of — having fallen "dearest love," and expressing her delight and under the ban of the Kirk Session, was duly cited retard the progress of knowledge, and the practice satisfaction at the anticipation of the happy hour before the proper tribunal, and, after admission or of morality, and the advancement of human that would dub her Mrs. Franklin, and requesting proof, sentenced to stand a public rebuke. The of happiness? No! We seek for no supremacy—for that would dub her Mrs. Franklin, and requesting him to reflect deeply beforehand upon the event which would either make them happy or miserable for ever. During their correspondence he had made her various presents, and he also purchased furniture, which he placed in her possession; but, alas! on the arrival of Christmas Day he arose from his bed, prepared for the "joyous repast," and the arrival of Miss Roberts, and he ordered the dinner arrival of Miss Roberts, and he ordered the dinner that would dub her Mrs. Franklin, and requesting him to reflect deeply beforehand upon the event tender was a soldier, and often as he had done parade duty in a different arena, the idea of exhibiting himself before the assembled congregation what our demands are unreasonable, in what unjust, out of the scrape with the best grace possible. With this view he went early to church, dressed in regimentals, and carried his gun along with him, which, from the by-paths he took and the hour of the united Kingdom at large, we have all, in former days, entered into conflict with, and beaten back, the enemies of the people when they were called bed, prepared for the "joyous repast," and the arrival of Miss Roberts, and he ordered the dinner to be got ready by two o'clock, after which he waited in the greatest suspense for several hours, but she did not arrive, and after proceeding to the church, thinking that she had gone there to meet the world way of suiting the process of the by-paths he took and the hour of the days, entered into conflict with, and beaten back, the enemies of the people, when they were called Tories let us do the same again, now that they are called Whigs. The bloodless war of agitation must once more be entered into, and again will our enemies be driven from authority, followed by the with him, and making further inquiries, he was obliged to return home and dine alone; and on subsequently meeting with her cousins, they laughed to subsequently meeting with her cousins and the subsequently meeting with her cousins and the subsequently meeting with her cousins are subsequently meeting with her cousins and the subsequently meeting with her cousins an fied every spectator; the minister himself looked ned every spectator; the minister nimself looked unutterable things, and after pausing and changing colour he timidly inquired—"What, Sir, do you mean by that?" "Only," said the other, coolly, "to show you I'm a disciplinarian as well as yourself." This was too much; most people thought The Lord Mayer.—Well, Mr. Francis, will you take the genderism's order for the amount upon his take the genderism's order for the amount upon his agent, payable on Wednesday next?

Mr. Francis.—Yes, my Lord, I have no alternament.

AWFUL EFFECT OF INTEMPERANCE.—Mr. The Lord Mayor.—You must take care how you serve a customer who has anything of the cut of a days at the Red Lion, Loughborough, where he had lawyer in future.

Counseller Tike.—I will challenge the whole of my brother barristers to show that the matter is now thing more than a mere debt, and I am sure I shall concurrence in my sentiments. (Laughter.)

Awful Effect of Intemperance.—Mr. Alexander Johnson, who had been staying for some days at the Red Lion, Loughborough, where he had been staying for some thing a surface of a weapon, which, for anght he knew, might be charged with ball or deadly slug. The belligerent doggedly maintained his ground, and, without relaxing a muscle, kept pointing at the pulpit as unerningly as the constituence of the miserable man pulled off or so the congregation was paralyzed; after which his stock, held his head over the basin, and deliberately cut his throat. The chambermaid seized his had ensconced himself, "Is the fellow away yet?"

The counseller willingly signed the order for the structure of the chamber and seized his had ensconced himself, "Is the fellow away yet?"

Dumfries Courier.

LISTON.-Liston, the comedian, whose health has for a length of time been in a very precarious state, is we are informed, completely recovered. Mrs. Liston and he are still residing at the vilwreck. As a testimony of their sense of the lage of Pen, in Buckinghamshire: they purpose captain's assiduity and seamanlike conduct during returning to London in January for about a month or six weeks when they will again depart for another part of the country. Liston has left the stage for ever, in the possession of an ample fortune, the valuable silver tankard, suitably inscribed, adding an result of a successful theatrical career and great prudence into the bargain.

COUNT D'ORSAY AND LORD MORPETH .-Upon the appointment of Lord Morpeth to the chief-secretaryship of Ireland, a discussion took place, as to the fitness of the Noble Lord for the office at a party of which D'Orsay made one: after various opinions had been given, the Count was appealed to, who with much gravity said, I never did see him but one day in the Park, and he may do if he will only change his tailor.

THE LEEDS WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIA-TION,

To the Birmingham Political Union. and the Working Men, and Working Men's Associations of the United Kingdom,

Fellow-Countrymen,—The noble manifestations of principle which are daily emanating from the various Political Unions and Associations in the United Kingdom—shooting forth their mental light, like beacon fires, throughout the dark and dreary horizon which tyranny has drawn around the sons of labourafford to all men a certain presage that the time for a decisive movement is at hand. There appears to be amongst us, it is true, a calm; but it is not the stillness of apathy-it is only that momentary calmness which follows resolution, and precedes

When we look to the records of former ages-when we place, side by side, time past and time presentwe cannot but be struck with the uniformity which has ever prevailed in respect to popular discontent-ment, and governmental hostility to change. There has always been a struggle between the rulers and the ruled—between the spirit of Aristocracy, and the spirit of Democracy—and the efforts of the last to move onward, have ever been retarded by the endeavours of the first to keep things statioary, This unnatural warfare is not a necessary consequence of government, as such; but it owes its origin to government by the few instead of by the many—to the possession of political power by a part, instead of by the whole—to the substitution of the Aristocratic principle of hereditary perfectibility, for the Damografic the Democratic and common-sense practice of capability determined and elected; and the nature of the case admits of no remedy for the wrongs of the governed, except the remedy which will flow naturally from the destruction of the cause which has produced these wrongs—that remedy which must arise from the total subversion of all power that is exclusive and irresponsible, and the establishment

obstinately resisting mental improvement at home,

has been trusted to.
Irresponsible and half-responsible governments, self protested that he was at Salisbury when the examination and discussion of every kind, and keep offence was committed. Mr. F. Brown, of this city, the people in the impenetrable atmosphere of igno-O Coxxon.—I was a close prisoner in the Tower, the name of an apprenticeship, shall cease at once o'clock at night, the condition of the woman became who managed the defence of the prisoners, in con- rance. Wherever a forward movement has been sequence of the above disclosure memorialized the made, it has been solely by the people, and they Secretary of State on behalf of Brain, and his have always done it at their peril. It is a lamentable in its nature, as shall render every Negro a freeman of devising some means to get the woman into the application has been successful in obtaining for that fact, but hundreds of instances prove its correctness, that such governments have ever been more readily operated upon by fear than by reason. In almost every instance where the people of a nation thus governed have obtained a measure beneficial for them, they have obtained it by force, or the threat of force; and there will always be revolutions, or occasions for them, so long as governments act by might instead of by right—so long as government is a mere contrivance to benefit the lew at the expense of the many.

There is a boundary beyond which human endurance of oppression cannot go. That boundary was overstepped by a British Government in respect to its American colonies in 1775, and the United States Republic arose in vindication of the rights of man-that boundary was passed by a French Government in 1793, and its utter annihilation, and quit, and both herself and the other defendants had the shedding of rivers of blood, followed the transgression—that boundary is just now being passed by the British Government in regard to Canada; and the disgraceful defeat of all attempts at coercion, and the triumphant establishment of Democracy upon the ruins of Aristocracy in that country, must be the inevitable result, if there be any power in like causes to produce like effects. It is well; in the interminable progression of events, every occurrence has its particular place and time of action specified—the common destiny of things must progress; and wherever the might and the oppressor is met hand to hand by the might of the oppressedby another tenant; in other respects he gave the whether it be in Russia or in France, in Poland or same testimony as the forme witness. The state- in Canada—we say to those who fight for truth and liberty, "Go on, and prosper! The hearts of the

Men become tired of eternally begging and praying and petitioning for those political rights which are theirs by the very condition of existence; and when words fail, they are apt to betake themselves house, the building, &c. inquired what sort of a a century, affords but little encouragement to a poverished people; who at length come to consider it as an established rule in political matters, that nothing good is to be obtained without fighting

From a knowledge of the prevalence of these opinions and desires, and a perception, likewise, of the incalculable evils which a revolution would inflict upon the people of this country, we would draw attention from the remedy of force to the remedy of reason. We would urge our fellow-reformers of all classes again to form extensive unions and associations, for the purpose of obtaining those five great essentials to self-government Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, no Property Qualification, short Parliaments, and the payment of members? for, until these be obtained, agitation shall know no rest, dissatisfaction can never cease, revolution will show its dark side to us in vain. Self-government we must have. We will obtain it peaceably if we are suffered to do so; BUT WE WILL

We and ours are eighteen millions of human beings-having one common interest, suffering one common wrong, and bound together by the strong tie of fellow-feeling; and we would ask all who have the power, and yet want the will, to assist us in obtaining political justice. What is it that we ask for? Do we, as rulers have sometimes done, seek political power as a means to plunder-do we wish to possess it it as an instrument whereby to oppress, and shed the blood of our fellow-men-do

-for the full measure of that political power which has hitherto been possessed by, and exercised for, the exclusive benefit of a Whig and Tory aristocracy We will no longer waste our time and our energy in seeking for those insignificant but cunningly devised dribblings of justice which are given only to divide us into factions—that internal dissensions may accomplish that which open tyranny dares no longer attempt. " He who is not with us is against and he cannot be for the people who is not

also for Universal Suffrage. Popular liberty and a restricted franchise cannot co-exist: nor can Democracy win the race, while the reins is held by Aristocracy.
With a firm faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and justice, and a strong reliance on the zealous co-operation of all kindred unions, we have taken our stand on the battle field—we have drawn the moral sword of principle, and thrown away the

grahhard THE LEEDS WORKING MENS' ASSOCIATION. THOMAS WAITE, Handlestock-maker ROBERT WALKER, Cloth-manufacturer ALFRED MANN, Printer. JOSHUA HOBSON, Printer. THOMAS WALKER, Cloth-dresser. ROBERT MARTIN, Operative, Secretary. J. F. BRAY, Printer, Treasurer.

Literature and Rebielus. ANDREW MARVELL, BORN A.D. 1620. DIED A.D. 1678.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum.-HORACE.

one of the most strenuous and incorruptiblestatesmen have appropriately styled him the British Aris-It is indeed a proud, yet a just thing to say, that neither the republics of Greece nor that of Rome, in their palmiest days, ever produced a more illustrious patriot thap our ANDREW MARVELL. Beside his virtue as a patriot, and his merits as a senator, he was a poet and a wit of no mean order. His fame, however, in the former capacities has so eclipsed the lustre of his other qualities, that the latter have been too much disregarded. Dr. Johnson might have introduced Andrew Marvell into his "Lives of the British Poets" with more reason than several names that find a place therein. Andrew Marvell, the father, a native of Cambridge, and M.A of Emanuel College, having taken orders, was elected master of the Grammar School at Hull; and in 1624, several years afterwards, became lecturer of Trinity Church, Hull. His son Andrew, the patriot, was born there November 15th, 1620. At the early age of fifteen, he was sent in Cambridge, and admitted a student of Trinity College. At this period, young Marvell was in imminent danger of falling into the snares of the Jesuits, who were then industriously making proselytes among the youth of distinguished abilities. The disciples of Lovola succeeded in inveigling our student to London; but his father followed him applying to his bookseller for the loan of a guinea, thither, and effected his rescue. On the 13th of Perhaps the above simple and sublime fact stands December, 1638, Andrew was re-admitted at best by itself; and whether the addendum be authen-Trinity College, where he steadily pursued his tic or not, it is scarcely necessary "to add another studies until the death of his father, in 1640. Thus, at the age of twenty, the subject of our sketch became an orphan. The aged lady, however, with whose daughter the venerable minister had dared to die, sent for his son from Cambridge, acted towards him as a mother, and at her decease bequeathed him

His inclination for academical study appears now to have remitted; and the passion for travelling to have taken possession of his mind. With four other youths, equally negligent in their attendance, he was excluded from the benefit of the College. Soon after this event we find our future senator in Italy. His poem of Flectoe, a humourous satire on an Irish priest at Rome, Richard Fleenoe, an incorrigible poetaster, is the first recorded instance of his

satirical writing, and is supposed to have suggested Dryden's famous satire of Mac Fleence. At Rome, it is said, Marvell first met Milton From that time these illustrious men became friends, and were, subsequently joint secretaries to Cromwell. Berween 1642 and 1643, Marvell left Italy, and, while at Paris, on his homeward journey, wrote some satirical verses in Latin on one Lancelot Joseph de Maniban, a whimsical Abbé, who pretended to prognosticate fortunes by the peculiar hand-writing

After his return home, we hear no more of Mar-

rell during an important interval of ten years. In desence of the people of England in reply to Salmasius appeared, Marvell was commissioned to present the book to the Protector. Milton was, at this time Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Afterwards, Marvell became tutor to Cromwell's nephew; and assistant Latin secretary to the Common wealth with his illustrious friend, the great poet. From the death of the Protector till the Parliament of the 25th of April, 1660, we have no account of Marvell. In that year, which was destined to see the restoration of royalty, he was elected a member for his native town. He corresponded every post with his constituents; a species of attention which was, at that time, particularly valuable, as it was only by such communication that the country constituency could know what passed in Parliament. This correspondence still exists in the archives of the corporation and the Trinity House at Hull, a considerable portion of which appears in Captain Thompson's edition of Marvell's works. These letters are historically, as well as personally interesting. It has been observed that he manifestly wrote under some mental restraint, as if aware that the sanctity of a seal was not always respected by a jealous government in perilous times.

His public career was remarkable for its boldness, honesty and intelligence, at a period when the prosfitution of public integrity made patriotism appear a vulgar eccentricity. He gave his most strenuous opposition to a standing army, and in writing to his constituents, said, "I hope to see your town once more ungarrisoned, for I cannot but remember those blessed days, when the youth of our town were trained for your militia, and did become their arms better than any soldiers I have seen since." Of the excise he 'wished it might not be continued too long.' On church affairs he says little, but mentions with approbation a bill "for erecting and augmenting ricarages, out of all impropriation belonging to ecclesiastical persons or corporations, to £80 per annum, where the impropriation amounts to £120, and, where less to one moiery of the profits of such impropriations." His exertions in favour of religious liberty were

particularly noted. Marvell not only took great interest in questions of netional import, but paid sedulous attention to the interests of his borough, and narrowly watched the progress of private bills.

He is reported to have spoken but seldom in the house; yet to have possessed great personal influence over the Members of the Commons, and also with the Peers.

His first colleague, or 'parmer,' was Mr. John Ramsden. In 1661, (May 8th,) Marvell was re-elected along with Colonel Gilby, who was in the court interest. The opposition in their sentiments did not prevent Marvell from co-operating with the Colonel, when no great principle was compromised, and when the interests of their constituents were specially concerned. Marvell was returned a third time from his native town; but, in June 1663, he retired for a time from parliamentary duties, being appointed to accompany Lord Carlisle as secretary, on an embassy to Russia, Sweden, and Denmark. In undertaking his journey, which he expected to accomplish in twelve months, he had the leave of the house, and the approbation of his constituents. Marvell resumed his place in October, 1665, when the Parliament was sitting at Oxford, on account of the plague then raging at London. During this thort session the House of Peers and the high-church party excited the opposition of our patriot. The Jear 1606, memorable for the great fire of London. bund Andrew at his post, and corresponding as usual with his constituents, whom he had to thank, as on

ormer occasions for a present of Yorkshire ale. In the following year "Paradise Lost" appeared, accompanied by some commendatory verses from Marvell's pen. His Parliamentary correspondence ontinued for several years with little or no interoption, and afford ample proof of his indefatigale industry, and unremitting attention to the most minute, as well as to the most momentous mathe House of Commons; and at length the attenlance became particularly onerous and fatiguing. The dissensions between the two Houses, arising from the undefined nature of their privileges and jurisdiction, occasioned perpetual conferences, and prolonged discussion, so that, on one occasion, the House of Commons sat, without intermission, until five o'clock in the morning. Every session brought forth some new bill, or forced proclamation against conventicles and sectarians, and also in

farour of a prohibitory system of commerce.

There is scarcely one of Marvell's letters which

ices not afford some proof that the House in which he sat was no friend to free trade, even between the everal parts of the kingdom; and there was a manilest inclination to exclude French commodities altogether. Marvell applies the epithet "terrible" to the conventicle bill, and characterizes it as "the quintessence of arbitrary malice." During the spring session of 1670, the King thought fit to frequent the debates at the House of Lords, and declared that it was better than going to a play. Marvell mentions this circumstance with surprise to his constituents, in his letter dated 26th March of that year. The prospect of affairs was deplorable : Cabal: even Marvell seemed affected by despondency; and although he stated in a private commumeation, that "the Parliament was never so embar-

France, yet Marvell speaks with tenderness of when properly exercised and skilfully directed. Charles the First, whose errors and misfortune he We are therefore very happy to see it efficiently diattributed mainly to the rash counsels of the prelates. rected to the pulling down of those foolish prejudices In his satirical works, however he is less lenient, and antiquated customs of society, by which this and the power of his ridicule rendered him obnoxious mighty evil is principally sustained. We hall with at Court. He was threatened, he was flattered, he great pleasure the appearance of the numerous perisonal was beset with spies, courted by beauties, and, it is best interests of society in the service of the said, even way-laid by ruffians. But his integrity r-To Hull belongs the glory of having given birth to was proof alike against danger, adulation, and corroption. Respecting himself, and revering virtue, that the world ever beheld; such was the firmness of he had a spirit armed against the insidious assaults his integrity, and the attachment of his mind to the of the tempter. It was about the year 1673 or 1674, principles of justice, that his admiring countrymen that the Lord Treasurer Danby, an old schoolfellow. presuming on his former acquaintance and Andrew's good-natured facility, visited the patriot in his humble lodging with a view to induce him to barter his poverty and probity for profligacy and place. This interesting incident is thus related :- At parting, the Lord Treasurer, out of pure affection, slipped into his hand an order upon the treasury for one thousand pounds, and then went to his chariot. Marvell, looking at the paper, calls after the Treasurer, "My Lord, I request another moment." They both return to the garret, and the serving boy of the House was called. "Jack, child, what had I for dinner yesterday?" "Don't you remember, Sir? you had the little shoulder of mutton that you ordered me to bring from the woman in the market?" "Very right, child, what have I for dinner to-day? "Don't you know, Sir, that you bid me lay by the blade-bone to broil?" "'Tis so, very right, child; go away.—My Lord, do you hear? Andrew Marvell's dinner is provided: there's your piece of paper. I know the sort of kindness you intended. I live here to serve my constituents. The ministry may seek men for their purposes: I AM NOT ONE.

To enhance the merit of Marvell's rejection of this large bribe, it is further related that, after this memorable interview, he was under the necessity of colour to the rainbow."

Andrew Marvell died suddenly on the 29th July, 1678, while attending a public meeting in the Town Hall of Hull; it is supposed, by poison, as he had previously been in remarkably good health. Thus it is supposed was fulfilled the christian-like denunciation of Dr. Samuel Parker in his "Reproof of Marvell's, "Rehearsal Transposed":—" If thou darest to print any lie or libel against Dr. Parker, by the eternal God, I will cut thy throat!"

Marvell was the last instance of a Member of Parliament receiving wages from his constituents. Aubrey, who knew Marvell, thus describes his personal peculiarities. "He was of middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish cheeked, hazel eyed, brown haired. He was wont to say he would not drink high or freely, with any one with whom he would

We append a short specimen of his prose writing, and one of his poerry.

The first is extracted from some ironical observa-

tions on the Invention of Printing.

There have been waves found out to banish ministers, to fire not only the people, but even the this country, are generally well informed—able to grounds and fields where they assembled, in conventicles; but no art yet could prevent these seditions meetings of LETTERS. Two or three brawney fellows in a corner, with meer ink and elbow grease, do more harm than a hundred systematical divines, -we owe it to Sunday schools, in which they were 1652, Milton wrote for him a letter of recommendation to the president Bradshaw, in which he described letters look but like so many rotten tooth drawers; sobriety, virtue, and general good conduct have prother than their sweaty preaching. Their ugly printing first taught to develop their mental powers. If they do at the bidding of my Lord John on the one the patriot as "a man of singular desert for the state to make use of;" but the letter did not procure an appointment. In 1654, when Milton's famous that they grow as firm a set, and as biting and appointment. In 1654, when Milton's famous that they grow as firm a set, and as biting and talkative as ever. O, printing! how hast thou disturbed the peace of mankind !- that lead, when moulted into bullets, is not so mortal as when formed into letters! There was a mistake, sure, in the story of Cadmus; and the serpent's teeth which he of their usefulness. Ever anxious to attribute pure sowed were nothing else but the letters which he motives to the conduct of our fellow men, we must can and qualit to call other men to her Councils

no bookseller has yet published a portable and popular volume. We are sure that it would be found more acceptable than the public are generally prepared to expect; and we hope to see it undertaken ere long. Proud should we be to see such a collection issue from the Hull press, it would be a place tion issue from the Hull press: it would be a pleasing memorial of their author; and, should our rellew-townsmen determine, about the same time, to never be acquired at all. We trust that we revere erect the proposed statue in honour of the Patriot, the Sabbath as highly as any of our Christian we should then possess two monuments in his birthplace, alike worthy of the man and of ourselves. Meantime, we insert the following charming

THE DROP OF DEW. SEE how the orient dew, -Shed from the bosom of the morn. Into the blowing roses, Fet careless of its mansion new. For the clear region where twas born, And in its little globe's extent, Frames as it can its native element. How it the purple flower does slight; Scarce touching where it lies; But gazing back upon the skies, Shines with a mournful light Like its own tear, Because so long divided from the sphere. Resiless it rolls and insecure, Trembling lest it grow impure, Till the warm san pities its pain, And to the skies exhalas it back again. So the soul, that drop, that ray. Of the clear fountain of eternal day, Could it within the human flower te seen, Kensembering still its former beight, And recollecting its own light, Does, in its pure and circling thoughts, express The greater heaven in a heaven less. In how coy a figure wound Every way it turns away ; So the world excluding round, Yet receiving in the day; Dark beneath but bright above, Here disdaining, there in love: How loose and easy hence to go; How girt and ready to ascena; Moving but on a point below.

Congerl'd on earth; but does dissolving run. Into the glories of the Almighty sun. THE DEATH OF LEYLAND'S AFRICAN BLOODHOUND, A POEM. BY WILLIAM DEARDEN. Author of the Star-Seer. LONDON: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green and Longman; William Dewhirst, Hud-

White and entire although congeal'd and chill;

It all about does upwards bend;

Such did the manna's sacred dew distil,

dersfield. "Oh! had you seen him vigorous, bold, and young, Smift as a stag, and as a lien strong; Him no fell savege on the plain withstood, None scaped him, bosomed in the gloomy wood, His eye how piercing, and his scent how true, To wind the vapour in the tainted dew!"

Poetic fire is kindled at the merest spark. The magnifying power of the Muse converts slight occasion into large supplies of amusement, or more serious granification, as the case may require, or as the fancy of the Poet may dictate. Incidents even more trivial than that which gave rise to the present work, (the death of a dog,) have been laid hold of by the all powerful genius of Poetry, as the means of rousing the dormant passions of the soul to desperation, or drawing out the finer feelings and the soft affections till it melts before the ardency of the

Mr. Dearden has taken for the subject of his imaginings the death of a favourite bloodhound belonging to a friend of his, of whose life and manners a brief sketch is afforded in the notes accompanying the work. From this incident, without any effort at the sublime and without any unreasonable share even of those digressions and disportive trips we cannot altogether avoid paying these without charged, and 147 still remain under treatment, at an of fancy in which Poets love to revel, he has prostarving; but the other we can. Would any man expense of about £70 per annum. Hoping this ters. In some of them he mentions six o'clock in duced a Poem very creditable to his genius. One pay into a sick club, if he knew he was but to receive appeal will not be made in vain, the evening as a very protracted hour for business in thing in this little Poem we cannot too much com- a very small portion back when he might stand in mend. The spirit of Poetry is blended with that need, and were told also that he would be parted of piety. 'Tis here that Poetry claims our highest from his wife and children: The man would be meed of approbation; when her powers are made to insane to pay any longer. The poor laws of Eng-

"Lo! the sun,
In blazing splendour, like a god reclined
Beneath a rosy awning, fringed with gold,
Upon a couch o'erlaid with brede of I yre,
Rests on the heath's far verge, and looks aslant
O'er the wild waste, making it holy ground—
The threshold of his temple, whereon none,
But of the Anointed Priesthood. the Inspired
Of HIN who speaks through nature to the heart...
Are privileged to stand, and there grow

Charles had abandoned himself to the notorious ful in its nature, and so fearful in its character as rassed," and "we all are venal cowards except some lew," yet the Commons proved an overmatch for the Lords and the Court. At that period, to use Andrew's seeking the rights and well-being of the millions, picas is an out it

best interests of society, in the cause of temperance; amongst which the one before us bids fair to hold a distinguished rank. The respectable and talented Editor of this publication has long devoted the energies of a superior mind almost exclusively to the furtherance of the principles of Temperance. His exertions have, to our personal knowledge; been attended with a success of the most gratifying characteristics. racter in the respective localities which had the benefit thereof, and we sincerely hope that this public organ of communication will afford him an enlarged sphere of usefulness. Our avocations have public organ of communication will amore minimal and methodical gathering of our forces, some emerged sphere of usefulness. Our avocations have prevented us from being able very attentively to read the present number as yet, nor have we room finting that when we speak we may speak to purfitted attention of the contents are an excellent article. from the pen of the Editor on Ways and Means. An address from the Female Committee of the Hull Temperance Society to the Female Committee of the London Temperance Society. A Conversation between a Minister and a Reformed Drunkard, and a variety of interesting local information connected with the Temperance Cause.

LIVESEY'S MORAL REFORMER. A Penny

Mr. Livesey's name is a guarantee that its columns community, and especially of the working classes.
We heartly bid Mr. Livesey "God speed" in his advocacy of that "moral reform" so much needed.
Another week we shall, probably, make some extracts from, and some comments on, this little work.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in affording a vehicle for the discussion of great Public Questions, they are not to be Language of their several Correspondents.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

TO THE PUBLIC OF HULL AND ITS

Of all the charitable institutions in this country,

none has conduced more, probably no other so much, to the comfort and happiness of the lower take care of our own liberties, but even of theirs orders of society, and to the spread of general infor- also; however the time is come when we should mation, and consequent increase of knowledge, virtue, and piety, as SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
To many thousands of individuals, whom the arrangement of society deprive of every other means of education, Sunday schools have proved a medium of instruction at once gratifying in its operation and incalculably beneficial in its results. If the poor, in of wisdom, and walk in the paths of peace.

Knowing these things, it has been occasion of

great grief to myself, and a number of other well disposed individuals, to see that of late years Sunday schools have been divested of a considerable portion vet deplore the mistaken zeal of those influential Of Marvell's poetical effusions it is surprising that | persons, in nearly all religious sects, by whose exertions the writing which was, until very recently, accorded to the children of the poor, in Sunday ject of mature age and sound mind, and untainted by schools, has been taken from them. We regard this crime—that we ought to represent to her Majesty many cases if useful and necessary information be not acquired by the poor in Sunday schools, it can brethren, but, after carefully viewing the subject in every possible light, we think it "lawful to do well | urge that about fifty attended the next levee, and on the Sabbath day." We have deliberated long at the same time, that such deputation did not and auxiously-we have searched the Scriptures return until they were furnished with her Majesty's earnestly and prayerfully-and the result of our most gracious answer. investigation is a conviction, that to afford useful and necessary information to the children of the poor on the Lord's Pay is perfectly accordant with the principles once more; for while we are doing that we may be of true benevolence, strict morality, and genuine Christianity; and that it is directly countenanced by the whole tenor of the life, precepts, and practice of the Lord Jesus Christ. Conceiving, therefore, the pious objections of well-meaning individuals to the introduction of writing into Sunday Schools, to be founded on a mistaken, though, doubtless, perfectly conscientious view of the subject; viewing with deep concern the injurious effect, upon the social condition and moral habits of the poor, of this deterioration of Sunday schools, we purpose, on Sunday inorning, the 22d of January, 1838, to street, Dagger-lane, Hull; at which children of both sexes, and of all denominations, shall be that binds us to such starvation. instructed not only in reading, but also in writing and such other useful and valuable learning as may be calculated to make them good citizens and benevolent members of Society; while at the same time they will, of course, so far as our exertions may be blessed of God for that purpose, be guided into a reverence for, and practice of, those religious feelings and duties which alone afford a true basis for happiness here and hereafter.

The expences attendant upon the necessary outfit of desks, forms, books, writing paper, and other requisites, will, of course, be heavy, but we appeal with confidence to the sympathies of a large and ficurishing population of Christians; believing that, while the inhabitants of Hull honour their selves by upholding many charitable institutions, they will not overlook this, the usefulness of which may vie with any. We call upon the rich, who experience the benefits of education, to assist us in extending those benefits to the poor. We call upon the poor, who value their own comfort and enjoyment, to lend their assistance to the extension of that comfort and enjoyment. We call upon every one, in whose breast is found the milk of human kindness to assist us in prosecuting this great and good work, with a confident expectation that our call will be simultaneously responded, and that we shall be enabled, by the munificence of our fellow-townsmen, to extend the helping hand to many hundreds of our

WILLIAM HILL, Minister of Bethel Chapel, Hull. January 4th, 1838.

TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND,

IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND. Fellow Workmen.-Having attended your meetings, and having heard of various plans, for the improvement of the working classes, I beg leave to resistance. That is what I have heard the parsons recommend. We pay two kind of taxes, direct and indirect, the direct consists of poor rates, church rates, highway rates, lamp rates, water rates, and corporation rates; all those are paid in money, the other are paid by what we eat, drink, and wear. admitted the last year, of which 528 have been dismeed of approbation; when her powers are made to guide the admiring followers of her graceful footsteps to the footstool of Divine Benevolence. The steps to the footstool of Divine Benevolence. The following extract which is all we have room for, will be read with interest by every well regulated mind.

"Lo! the sun,
In blazing splendour, like a god reclined Beneath a risy awning, fringed with gold, Upon a couch o'erlaid with brede of Tyre,

"Lo! the sun,
Mens' Association, address letters to all other unions of all sorts, both in England, Ireland; and the latter war, says Cobbett, the inventors and sup-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Preston, 1st January, 1838. GENTLEMEN, - It is impossible to convey to you an idea of the adjusty that is pretty openly manifested among all shades and classes of Reformers, as to the objects to be entertained and subjects grappled with in the deputy meeting you have announced through the the medium of your most excellent paper. The hope, and the confidence that support the hope, of the suffering and the reflecting portions of Reformers, if that term is to be kept in use by men who struggle for a people's liberty, is that as there are every where men to be found who have studied every branch of reform; and as you yourselves have so con-

pose, and for ever hereafter cease to do worse than

I doubt not you will pardon me, if I suggest, by way of causing others more able than myself to give

complain to the "idle wind."

ith the Temperance Cause.

IVESEY'S MORAL REFORMER. A Penny Weekly Periodical. Edited by Mr. Joseph Liversey, of Preston, the celebrated Temperance Advocate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed, that under our present order of things, no cate, reached us too late for special notice this agreed. great object can be attained without funds. In all Trade Delegations, in all Religious Missions, funds will be devoted to the best interests of the whole are contributed and made available to aid the useful labourer and relieve him through the many untoward difficulties he has to grapple with on his way to the attainment of the good he is in pursuit of. And what good is so general—what so great, or so cheering, as that which is to set at liberty, and to give abundance of every thing in life, to every man, woman, and child among us? And I contend that the Reform we are seeking, is the measure which will do all that I have here glanced at, and more. It will be the happy harbinger to that tranquillity and peace of mind that will crown the labours of the religious, with a certainty which poverty and vice, the offshoots of oppression, leave in a very questionable state among both rich and poor. Radical Reformers of this day want to be put identified with the Sentiments or the into a way of going about Reform as men of business go about their several undertakings. We say that liberty-rational, well defined, and regulated liberty is our due. In fact, it has been our due long. Those that withhold from us say that it is too prizeable or dangerous a thing for us to be entrusted with. Now, this being the state of the question, some steps ought to be taken to convince these careful and wary gentry, who are, in point of fact, making slaves of themselves, in withholding our

rights; that we are quite competent, not only to

present our bill-not send it to be presented-but as

the law and the forms of Court, &c., direct, even to the extent of putting on the monkies dress. Let You speak of petitioning "the House." For my own part, I should prefer petitioning the Queen. On this head I need not be told that she is in the hands of the factions. I care not for that. Looking to the effect that is to be produced, and to the constitutionality of the measure of petitioning, I say, in the first place, to cause the Reformers to withdray their attention from the House, would be to show them to the world as they ought to be shown, as our claims, the ground on which we make those claims-pointing out to her Majesty, that to carry those claims into effect, as her Ministers has refused to move any further in Reform, she, (her Majesty), ought to dismiss every Minister hostile to the granting the liberties of the people—that she -that she can and ought to dissolve the Parliament and issue her precepts to her Sheriffs to cause an Election to be taken by Ballot of every male subwould the House have holiday on that day, but my Lord John as well as Sir Robert, would look queer,

However, it perhaps is not of the greatest momen that we waste our time in petitioning "the House' arranging in the country for more decisive work. That we should be all made active on one plan is of the most moment if that plan be but a good one. and no doubt but the deputy meeting will not lack wisdom as to this point. In conclusion, I would beg further to suggest, that if we do petition "the House," or the Queen-we lose not even a day in petitioning on behalf of the Canadian people. Excuse my abrupt conclusion, as the matin approaches, when I must to my sixteen hours labour for less than sixteen pence, and this to keep a wife and five children! Should a man live? Say would A WEAVER.

and feel as they never felt before! Nor ought we to

stop there-for after the half-dozen had so visited

her good, and kind, and glorious Majesty, I would

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-We hand over to you £1. 3s. which you will please to forward to the Glasgow Cotton Spinners Committee, it being a small subscription collected at the Swan with Two Necks, Woodhouse, by a few of the Radicals of Woodhouse and Woodhouse Carr; whose wish is, that the example set may not be lost sight of in other parts of the Borough.

Woodhouse, Jan. 1st, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENT.-I have the pleasure to send the subscriptions of a few Working Men of Dewsbury, which amount to 12s. 6d., towards defraying the expenses of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners' Trial. Not having any means of conveying it, I am requested to send to you to be forwarded to the Committee at lasgow. If you will have the goodness to do so. you will greatly oblige the subscribers, on behalf of whom, I remain, yours, in the cause of Democracy, SAMUEL HEALEY. Dewsbury, Jan. 2nd, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMES, -Allow me, through the medium of our columns, to call the attention of the benevolent public to an institution much in need of, and well deserving, support, viz. the Eye and Ear Infirmary. I London, and Mr. Charles Smallbridge, solicitor, am sure if those who are blessed with an abundance of this world's mode. of this world's goods, could see the benefits conferred upon hundreds of their fellow-creatures, less happily situated than themselves, and the gratitude they evince for the benefits conferred upon them; lay down a plan which would, in my opinion, restore they would not let this institution long remain to us our rights, and that is passive obedience and non-indebted to Mr. J. Green, the Treasurer, £80, for money advanced by him, independent of the outstunding accounts, which amount to a considerable

The following brief statement will give the public some idea of its usefulness; 675 patients have been I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully, A SUBSCRIBER.

unions, of all sorts, both in England, Ireland, and the latter war, says Cobbett, the inventors and sup-Scotland, that after such a time, if the aristocracy porters of it, from time to time, propagated alarms of Scotland, that after such a time, if the aristocracy of the wild water, making it holy ground—
The threshold of his temple, whereon none, But of the Anointed Priesthood, the Inspired Of Him who speaks through nature to the heart.

Are privileged to stand, and there enjoy inefable gampes of the abrine within Which sprittallized become, and glorify The soul's whole being, filling it entire With bright—yet incommunicable thoughts."

The HULL TEMPERANCE PIONEER; Edited by R. First, Sceretary to the Hull Temperance Society. No. 4. Monday, January 1; 1838.

There certainly is not another in the numerous aggregate of causes which his operated and are will operating to the enthraldom and degradation of the productive classes of Society, so base in the manner of the productive classes of Society, so base in the sonduced more to the perpetuation of social wrong and political opperations, than any other thing. In the more more and social wrong and political opperations, than any other thing. In the case of the conduced more to the perpetuation of social wrong and political opperations, than any other thing. In the case of the case of society of the perpetuation of social wrong and political opperations, than any other thing. In the case of the c Lords and the Court. At that period, to use Andrew's seeking the rights and well-being of the millions, words, "the Court was at the highest pitch of want and luxury, and the people fall of discontent." The culated to root but this destructive evil from our left the people fall of discontent." The power of the press is all but invincible any other Suffrage short of Universal.—Ens. N. S.]

Hunslet, Dec. 15, 1837.

[**Our correspondents notions of "right" are defective. Household Suffrage is no more right than any other Suffrage short of Universal.—Ens. N. S.]

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THE LATE MEETING AT BRADFORD ON THE POOR LAW QUESTION.

At this meeting a vote of thanks was carried mani mously to Earl Stanhope, which his Lordship has acknowledged in the following terms, in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Bull.

"Chevening, December, 21st, 1837.
"Sir,—I have received with great pleasure, and I acknowledge with sincere gratitude, the vote of thanks which the meeting at Bradford did me the honour of adopting, and which you had the goodness to convey tome. The approbation which my fellow-citizens who were there assembled have expressed of my with that of Mr. John Fielden, whose zealous and patriotic exertions in behalf of the labouring classes are entitled to their praise. I cannot serve them so usefully as in opposing by all lawful and constitutional means the New Poor Law, which "comes home to the business and bosoms" of them all, which establishes in this country a most detestable tyranny, and which inflicts punishment on poverty The principles of that law are so contrary to justice opinions on this all momentous subject, that it is of the very first moment to agree on some regular measure of uniting all and every Universal Suffrage which were once enjoyed, that no amendment could which were once enjoyed, that no amendment could render it tolerable, and the people ought in all parts of the country to demand, and with a voice which could not be resisted, its entire and immediate repeal. It takes from the labouring classes the rights which they possess by nature, and which ought always to be held sacred; it takes from others the security of the property which they have either acquired or inherited, and it exposes the whole community to anarchy and revolution. I earnestly hope that the opponents of the New Poor Law will every where act with energy and union, and send innumerable Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, claiming the restoration of the rights of those who pay the Poor Rates, and of those who are compelled by their misfortunes to receive them. If, which I cannot suppose, Parliament should refuse to grant redress, other legal and constitutional means might be adopted which would very much impede, if not altogether prevent, the operation of that law. but unless the necessity for them should arise, I refrain from suggesting them. I wish to take this opportunity of again recommending most strongly that all turnultuous or illegal proceedings may be constantly and most carefully avoided, that no advantage may be thus given to those who support the New Poor Law, and that a close and cordial union may be preserved amongst those who oppose it, whatever differences may exist in their religious or political opinions. You, as a minister of religion, have most honourably distinguished yourself by defending the rights of the Poor, and if the value of the vote of thanks from Bradford could be enhanced, it would become still more agreeable from its being communicated by one whose character and whose principles I

cated by one who so much respect.

"Accept the best wishes of "Your faithful, humble servant, "STANHOPE." " To the Rev. G. S. Bull."

Poetrn.

WORKING MEN'S RHYMES.—NO. 1. TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY. Rouse WORKING MEN: be to each other true: Tew rich, or self styled noble, succour you;
"Tis NATURE'S NOBLES only that can plan,
And execute, in full, the RIGHTS OF MAN.
Let all men vote, and have short reck'nings too, AND THEN the Ballot may some service do. But if the Ballot, by itself, is got, ur doom is scaled : contempt will be your lot When after this you pray, you'll pray in vain; Since those you pray to, will have nought to gain By granting your request. Take warning then, Nor too far trust, the smoothest-tongued of men. We're mertals all, and subject to be frail; When circumstances change, we change our tale. Give none the power without a proper check; Unbounded power has made the world a wreck. The infiment that you will it, you'll be free; Till then, you're slaves to all eternity.

JOHN SMITHSON.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Dec. 29.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. Dec. 28. THOMAS SKELTON and JOHN SKELTON, of Gerrard-street, Soho, oilman.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED. DAVID BOAST, of the London-road, Surrey,

chemist, to Feb. 2, at two. BANKRUPTS.

CHARLES DORRINGTON, of Digswell mill, Welwyn, Herts. miller, Jan. 9, at one, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. George John Graham, official assignee, 21, Basinghull-street, and Mr. Neal, solicitor, 37, Threadneedle-

WILLIAM CHARLETON and JOSEPH HADLEY REDDELL, lately of Berners-street, Commercial road east, white lead and colour manufacturers. Jan. 13, at half-past twelve, and Peb. 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Edwd. Edwards, official assignee, 4, Pancras-lane, and

Messrs. Ling and Harrison, solicitors, 34, Bloomsbury-square, London. STEPHEN PIGGINS, the younger, of Cambridge, common brewer, Jan. 6, and Feb. 9, at ten, open a school in Bethel Chapel, bottom of Prince. he if he had not a hope that a F. O'Connor, or some at the Eagle Inn, Cambridge. Mr. George Joseph Twiss, solicitor, Cambridge, and Messrs Lythgoe and Martin, solicitors, 71, Essex-street, Strand,

RICHARD AMAN, of Northampton, cabinet maker, Jan. 23, and Feb. 9, at twelve, at the Goat Inn, Northampton. Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, solicitors, Ely-place, London, and Messrs. C. and C. Markham, solicitors, Northampton.
ISAAC JOHNSON THOMAS HAYWARD, of Dounfield, and of Stroud, Gloucestershire, common brewer, Jan. 16, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Golden Gross Inn, Caincross. Mr. Charles Shearman, solicitor, 2, South-square, Gray's Inn, London, and Mr. William Thomas Paris, solicitor, 8, Nelson-street, Stroud, Gloucestershire,

JOHN TEASDALE, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, road contractor, Jan. 13, at two, and Feb. 9, at ten, at the Commercial Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. Mr. George Barker, solicitor, 1, Gray's-inn-square, London, and Messrs. Woodhouse and Holden, solicitors, Bolton-le-moors. SAMUEL BURKE, late of Belfast, Ireland, but

present in Liverpool, coal and commission agent, Jan. 17, and Feb. 9, at one, at the Clarendon rooms, Liverpool. Messrs. William Davenport and Son, solicitors, Liverpool, and Mr. Samuel Raynes, solicitor, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.
WILLIAM BOWNAS, of Wortley, Leeds, cloth manufacturer. Jan. 8, and Feb. 9, at eleven, at the Court House, Leeds. Messrs. Battye and Co., solicitors, 20, Chancery-lane, Loudon, and Mr. Charles Naylor, solicitor, Leeds. EDWARD HAINES and CHARLES HAINES, of Gloucester, linen drapers, Jan. 11, at one, and Feb. 9, at three, at the Booth Hall Inn, Gloucester.

CHARLES BOYD BLAKE, of Woolpit, Suffolk, innkeeper, Jan. 8, and Feb. 9, at twelve, at the Globe Inn, Bury Saint Edmund's. Mr. James Gudgeon, solicitor, Stowmarket, Suffolk, and Mr. H. C. Chilton, solicitor, 7, Chancery-lane, London.

At the Court of Bankruptcy.

Nicholas Kirwan, of Riches-court, Lime-street, London, merchant, Jan. 19, at one. Benjamin Winkfield Pike, of new Gloucester-place, Hoxton, fancy paper stainer, Jan. 20, at eleven. Charles Lucas Birch, of 71, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, coachmaker, Jan. 20, at twelve. In the Country.

William Kenworthy, of Quick, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cotton manufacturer, Jan. 19, at eleven, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Jonathan Ward, of Gretta Bridge, Yorkshire, inn-keeper, Jan. 19, at one, at the house of M. John Fryer, Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire. Joseph Smith, of Bristol, merchant, Jan. 20, at eleven, at the Commercial rooms, Bristol. CERTIFICATES—JANUARY 19.

David Hasslehurst, of Sheffield, and Henry Basen, the elder, of Wittington, Derbyshire, colliers. John Goil, of Liverpool, grocer. Robert Barker, of Manchester, druggist. John Catt, of Tonbridge Well, Kent, smith and ironmonger. Anthony Wildeboer and John Kuck, of 10, London don-street, Fenchurch-street, merchants. John Clark, of Keppell-street, Bloomsbury, dentist. Thomas Daniell, formerly of Trelyssick, Cornwall, afterwards of Bath, since of Michael Church-court, Herefordshire, and now or late residing at Boulogne, copper smelter. John Bentley, of Cheapside, warehouseman.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVEB.

James Hodges and John Lyus, of S. Beaviour-place, Kingsland, furnishing-undertakers. William Crostlewaite and Joseph Harrison, Kendal, West in Clarify and Joseph Harrison, Kendal, West in Christopher Shephard, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, bookselfers. Thomas Grainger and James Lee, of Wordster, china-manufacturers. Patrick Joyce and William Humphreys, of Bradford, Yorkshire, brush-makers. William Jackson and George Laytham, Iate of Ashton within Mackerfield, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. Edward Cowper and James Blackwell, of Liverpool, linen-drspers. John Taylor and William Taylor, of Birmingham, paviers. David Goodsll and Thomas Goodall, of paviers. David Goodsll and Thomas Goodall, of

The third of Alberta Wast to Make White

Leeds, cabinet-makers. Joseph Dresser, Hensy Leeds, cabinet-makers. Joseph Dresser, Henry Dresser, and William Tetley, of Thirsk, Yorkshire, bankers. Richard Weller Chadwick and George William Sladden, of Herne Bay, wine same spirit-merchants. Henry Foster and James Henry wood, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine and spirit-merchants. Robert Boyall and Thomas Donking of Peterborough, common-brewers. Christophes. Cockerton and Laura Honey, of the Royal City of London. Theatre, Norton Folgate. Eredenish Wittich and Wilson. Thorpe, of King's coart. Lombard-street, London. commission-agents. Lombard-street, London, commission-agents, James Bristowe, Henry Gee, and John Etty, of Poole, coal-merchants: James Molley and The mas Richards, of Liverpool, paper-rulers. George Radnings the younger, of New Sarum, Witchire, school masters. Leonard Collman, John Lambert, Herman Stolterfolt, Conrad W. Faber, and Collans, Marle of London Liverpool, and News Gillaume Merle, of London, Liverpool, and Now. York, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION. WILLIAM KIRK, of Wick, merchant, January, 5 and 19, at two, Leith's Caledonian Hotel, Wick.

> FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. TUESDAY, JAN. 2.

BANKRUPTS. JOB HOLLOW AY, Bracknell, Berkshire, grocero surrender Jan. 9, at half-past 11 o'clock, Feb. 13. at 11, at the Bankrupts' court : solicitor, Mr. Dawson. Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road! official assigner. Mr. Whitmore, Besinghall-street.
ROBERT TATE, Regent-street, jeweller, Ess.

12, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court solicitor, Mr. Ward, Lincoln's-inn-fields; official assignee, Mr. Abbott. THOMAS MACKIE, Bear-street, Leicestes-

square, victualler, Jan. 12, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock, st. the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Arondel-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Gibson. Basinghall-street. JAMES MUDDLE, Dover, silk-mercer, med

Bucklesbury, coffee-house keeper, Jan. 12, at 13-o'clock, Feb. 13. at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court solicitors, Messrs. Borradaile and Middleton, King's. Arms-yard; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmid, Iron-JAMES and GEORGE GROVE, Aseton-juxts Birmingham, malsters, Jan. 12, Feb. 13, at 2 o'clock, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham; solicitor, Mr.

Bigg, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

JAMES HADDON, Liverpool, merchant, Jan.
15, Feb. 13, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool; solicitors, Messrs. Taylor, Sharpe, and Field, Bedford-row. JAMES TUCKER OWVELS, Bristol, hot-

manufacturer, Jan. 12, at 11 o'clock, Feb. 13, at 12. at the Commercial-Rooms, Bristol: solicitors, Messrs. White and Whitmore, Bedford-row.

Jan. 22, A. P. and A. G. Pourtales, Broad-streetbuildings, inerchants. Jan. 25, F. Robine, Regent-street, Piccadilly, jeweller. Jan. 23, W. and R. Dadds, Leadenhall-street, grocers. Jan. 23, J. Reynolds, jun., Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, brewer-Jan. 23, E. W. Williams, Gerrard-street, Solog-grocer. Jan. 24, J. H. Trye, and S. Lightfoot, Great St. Helens, merchants. Feb. 3, J. E. Brandstrom and W. J. Thompson, Kingston-upon-Hull, and Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, commission merchants. Jan. 26, R. Trotter, Tynemouth, shipowner. Jan. 31, M. Marsders, Manchester, upholsterer. Jan. 30, W. Baker. Kidderminster, and Noble-street, carpet-manufacturer. Jan. 21, W. E. Carter, Chesterfield, druggist. Jan. 24, W. T. Wren, Chichester, brewer. Jan. 24, H. Swan, jun., Littlehamyton. Sussex, grocer. Jan. 24, J. Peters, Littlehampton. Sussex, com merchant. Jan. 29, J. C. Etheredge; Yeovil, Somersetshire, chemist. Jan. 25, I. Williams, Abergravenny, cabinet-maker. Feb. E. J. Harvey, Glastonbury, Somersetshire, innholder, Jan. 24, J. Banks, Preston, Lancashire, bookseller. Jan. 25, J. L. and S. Illingworth, Chorley, Lancashire, machine-makers. Jan. 24, L. Lowsborough, J. R. Lee, and T. Williams. Liverpool, silk-mercers. Jan. 25, J. Mercer-Birkenhead, Lancashire, brewer. Feb. 6, J. Miller, Bristol, nurseryman. Jan. 24, A. Hitchins, otherwise O. A. Hitchins, Forlingbridge, Hamp-

shire, currier. Jan. 26, C. Frost, Chard, Somes-

setshire, draper. A PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Faith and Kettlewell, Mincing-lane, merchants. M. Smith and M. Mackenzie, Liverpool, schoolmistresses. W. Wells and J. Penn, Liverpool, apholsterers. E. Hickinan, Southampton-row, Russell-square, and T. Blyth, Chiswell-street, St. Luke's, surgeons. Atkinson and Goddard, Old Brond-street, brokers. R. Biggar, W. Atkinson. and J. Chippindale, Aldersgate-street, manufacturing-chymists. Wells, Hodges, and Perry, Chelinsford, brewers. Young and Freelands, Glasgow, Freeland, Brothers, and Co., Aux Cayes, Hayti, and M. La Roche and Co., Cape Haytion, Hayti; as far as regards M. La Roche. R. and B. Brown and Co., Cheapside, merchants. R. Kerry and J. Forrest, Cork-street. W. Rogers and T. P. Taylor, Sadler's Wells Theatre. J. Moors and E. Rendell, East and West Coker, Somersetshire, millers. T. and D. Ainsworth, Mauchester, fustian-manufacturers. Ainsworths and Hilton-Manchester, silk-manufacturers; as far as regards D. Ainsworth. N. Westerman and D. Oranges. Leicester, lambswool-yarn-manufacturers. A. Willis, Son and Co., Crosby-square, merchants; as far as regards P. Champion and J. S. Willis. Parker and Corbishley, Macclefield, Cheshire, silk-manufacturers. P. and W. Shrimpton, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle-makers. G. Brown a and H. R. Fisher, Bilston, Staffordshire, brewers. Ironside, Illins, and Co., Bahia; as far as regards. C. Illius. G. Sordy and Co., Leeds, cloth-dressers; as far as regards J. Brownridge. T. Feaver and T. Lewellin, Ludgate-hill, warehousemen. D. Horton and R. Ashton, Liverpool, iron-boilermanufacturers. R. Boyall and T. Donkin, Peterborough, common-brewers. E. Seaton and C. Parmenter, Cheapside and Bow-churchyard, warehousemen. Clapham and Rothera, Keighley, Yorkshire, ironfounders. Cheshire, Hall, and Stayley, Midway Pottery, Derbysnire, manufacturers centhenware. T. G. and D. Morris, Liverpool, wholesale tea dealers. Nuppnau and Behrens. Mark-lane, merchants. R, and C. Davies, Manchester, packers. Lyne and Harford, Freeman's court, Cornhill, British and Foreign stock-brokens. R. C. Bowden and J. Blew, Manchester. calisoprinters. I. Brown and T. Baird, Lawrence Pountney-lane, wine merchants. G. B. Robinson and G. Rawlinson, Cross-lane, coal factors, T. Hailstone and W. Nicol, Regent-street, woollen drapers. D. and H. Freeman, Cowcross, carpenters. Dempsey and Benbows, Liverpool. timber merchants; as far as regards J. Dempsey. Hayes and Clark, Jeffery's square, merchants. Robin and King, Liverpool, merchants. B. and S. Aarons, Knowles-court, Carter-lane, and Fleet-street, wholesale furriers. M. Compost and F. Knyvett, Rochford, Essex, attornies. J. Rees and S. Yeldham, Great Surrey-street. Blackfriars-road, surgeons. S. Cary and W. B. Cross, Bristol, attornies, E. Collins and Co. Richmond, Surrey, brewers. Grimston and Havers, High Holborn, book auctioneers. Stubbs and Draper, Manchester, calico-printers. S. B. Walmsley and Co., Salford, Lancashire, silk dyers. M. Croudace and J. Gray, Chester-le-street, Durham, millers. T. and G. Champion, Old-street. E. R. Porter and T. W. Nelson, New-court, Middle Temple, attronies. W. and J. Vero, Atherstone, Warwickshire, hat manufacturers. Haywood and Ridgway, Liverpost. T. and J. Jowitt and Co., Leeds, wool dealers; as far as regards T. and Joseph Jewitt. R. Paine and W. Clark, Portman-street, Maryleboneauctioneers. J. and J. Nicol. Kingston-upon-

CERTIFICATES TO BE GRANTED, UNLESS CAUSE BE SHOWN TO THE CONTRARY ON OR BEFORE JAN. 23. W. G. Hutchinson, Lisle-street, Leicester-square. currier. W. Boulter, Worcester, tobacconist. J. Bowerman, Cheltenham, common-carrier. A. E. and H. W. Windus, Skinner-street, Snow-hill,

Hull, drapers. W. Pitman, J. Hullock, and W.

W. Forman, Fenchurch-street, wine merchants as far as regards J. Hullock. E. Leaf, T. J.

Smith, W. Jones, and T. M'Dougal, Wood-street. Cheapside, haberdashers; as far as regards W.

Jones. Austin and Co., Bath, embroiderers; as far as regards C. Austin. Farie, Glen, and Co.,

Glasgow, manufacturers.

stationer. R. Betts, Alford, Lincolshire, wool-merchant. R. Gadsden and R. Percival, Upper St. Martin's-lane, printers. J. C. Etheredge, Yeovil, Somersetshire, chemist. E. Waterfield, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, dealer. J. Marchetti, Torquay, Devonshire, victualler, G. Penton, Croydon, Surrey, cattle-dealer.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 1_

From the 23d Dec. to the 1st Jan.
Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses.
1,885 0 4,235 45

A STATE OF SHAND REPORTED AND ADDRESS.

Kindly futnished by our talented and spirited Canditator in the People's Cause, The Editor of the "Northern Liberator." Early on the morning of January the 1st, 1838, commenced to muster the multitude, covened by the Working Men's Association of the North of England, to demand the abolition of the Poor Law Amend-Christianity peace and good will from man to main and justice to the millions. At ten o'clock, the room of the Werking Men's Association at St. Nicholas Charol Yard, in this town, was crowded to the atmost capacity of its powers of containing. Amongst the individuals present were Mr. Robert Blakey (late mayor of Morpeth), Mr. J. P. Cobbett (son of the friend of justice to Ireland), Dr. John Taylor, of the Glascow Liberator: the powerfully ment Act, and to carry out the real principles of Taylor, of the Glasgow Liberator; the powerfully, eloquent preacher and politician for the working people, the Reverend Joseph R. Stephens, of Ashdon-under-Lyne, Thomas Doubleday, Augustus Hardin Beaumont, the editer of the Northern Liberator, and many other advocates of the rights of labour. The strangers, accompanied by the committee of the Unifed Working Men's Association of the North of Frieleyd, then preceded to the place of the stated that the soldiers were all in favour the North of England, then proceeded to the place of the people, and against this most damnable law. of meeting at the Parade Ground, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. They were preceded by a band of music, and surrounded by democratic flags and ban-music, and surrounded by democratic flags and ban-man and wife should not be parted, and God too mers, manifesting the spirit of the people in despite had declared that the earth was the heritage of those who mal-administer the nation's affairs. The mettos on the flags and banners were as

"The wrath of God shall fall on them that separate man and wife, for God bath spoken it."

"The poor have a claim on the soil, and verily they shall "Go to how, ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries that will fall upon you."

"What mean ye that ye beat my people to pieces, and grind the faces of the poor, saith the Lord of Hosts."

"We can manage the affairs of our poor without the inter-

ference of Commissioners."
"They that be skin by the sword are better than they that the slain with hunger."

"Feargus O'Connor and a good Poor Law for Ireland."

"Feargus O'Connor and a good Poor Law for Ireland."

"The Constitution of Canada; and may her brave patriots

"Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot."
"Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot." A figure of death with the motto-" Prepare for thy latter "For children and wife We'll war to the knife!"

"Who has involved us in a civil war with Canada?"—
"The bloody and brutal Whigs."
"Who ordered the Canadian town of St. Denis to be destroyed by fire and its inhabitants murdered?—"The bloody and brutal Whigs."
"By labour let each freeman live,
Or brave the death that tyrants give."
"War to the knife with the New Poor Law."
"None but he who rules the thunder "None but he who rules the thunder Shall put man and wife asunder."

Working men the true nobility of the country."

Mr. John Gallon, a working man, was called to the chair, on the motion of Mr. R. C. Elliott,

seconded by Mr. William Smith. The CHAIRMAN shortly stated the object of the meeting. He said, Friends and Fellow-countrymen, -We have assembled here to day for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal of that abominable measure, the New Poor Law Amendment Act; a books of this enlightened country—a measure passed resolution, viz:—by men who know hothing of the wants and Received. That you mecessities of those whom they are appointed to the necessity of this le govern. Who, instead of dealing out even-handed Justice, are administering to the pampering of their appetites and slavish propensities. This is a measure which never would have been brought forward, much less passed by a Legislature elected by the free choice of the nation, which can only be done by the adoption of Universal Suffrage. This is a measure which strikes at the red unanimously, and is as follows;—
love for one another. It is a measure which denies man the right to a subsistence on the soil on which it has pleased God he should be born—which denies to the man who works for the sum of eight or ten shillings per week a just right to relief in case of sickness or old age—who is told to lay up out of that sum for a rainy day, so as to fall back upon his own resources, while, on the other hand, some great Lord who, perhaps, is poorly rich and meanly great,

ried unanimously, and is as follows;—
Resolved.—That the petition to the House of Lords be presented by Earl Stanhope, and to the Commons by John Fielden, Esq., and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and Thomas Wakley, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the petition.

Dr. John Taylon, of the Glasgow New Liverator, moved the fifth resolution, in a speech in which he ably advocated Universal Suffrage, and declared his anxiety to settle the question by the sword.—(Cheers.)

Resolved.—That the petition to the House of Lords be presented by Earl Stanhope, and to the Commons by John Fielden, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the moved the fifth resolution, in a speech in which he ably advocated Universal Suffrage, and declared his anxiety to settle the question by the sword.—(Cheers.)

Resolved.—That the petition to the House of Lords be presented by Earl Stanhope, and to the Commons by John Fielden, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the gray and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and Thomas Wakley, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the gray and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and Thomas Wakley, Esq., be requested to support the prayer of the gray and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and that D. W. Harvey, Esq., and the common of the Glasgow Page 1 and Thomas Page 2 and T very root of that upon which society hangs together, Lord who, perhaps, is poorly rich and meanly great, gets his dull domestic heir, or some other of his family, set down in a situation with his two, four, or ten thousand pounds a year for doing little or thousand pounds a year for doing little or owners—therefore we are resolved never to cease agitating of the solution of life. Who employs some £150 or £200 a year; who, on his retirement from office, is told to fall back on his own resources, to lay up for a rainy day; whilst the Aristocrat, perhaps like my Lord Brougham, may get a larger perhaps like my Lord Brougham, may get a larger means of securing to the people their rights in their retired allowance than he had a salary. Would, I property, the proceeds of their labour. (Cheers.) ask you, such things continue to exist if we had a He wished to see his fellow-men happy, in the words nation, which can only be done by Universal the kindly fruits of the earth, so as in due time we Suffrage? He showed that it was absolutely may enjoy them." He supposed that when the necessary that working men should exert them. selves so as to prevent their being trampled under foot any longer by the combined Aristocracies of who were privileged to say "we" when they meant birth and wealth. That the result of this union had "I." (Cheers). The rich parson's prayer really the object of which was to reduce all the working millions of this country to servitude to the despotic rule of the three Poor Law Commissioners who formed a triumvirate at Somerset House, superseding law, reason, and justice. The object of the meeting was to get rid of this atrocious Act, and to advance the cause of liberty. He recommended the meeting to be patient and attentive. (Cheers.)

Mr. Doubleday, who was received with loud cheers, rose to move the first resolution. He said fought with their own weapon—the fire brand.

That as there were many gentlemen to address them, who had come from a great distance, he should not detain them himself as they often had heard him be-fore, and again and again should hear him (cheers) denounce this accursed enactment till it no longer disgraced the Statute Book. (Cheers.) He shewed that the Poor Law Amendment Act was, in fact, a law for reducing the working muluitude to slavery. He concluded by moving the first resolution.

Resolved.—That this meeting regrets that the hateful, illegal, and unnatural law, misnamed the Poor Law Amendment Bill, is continued upon the statute book, contrary to the wishes of the people of this country, not only as expressed in public meetings, but from one end of the country pressed in public meetings, but from one end of the country to the other, in a voice of lond, deep, and indignant remon-

Mr. J. P. Cobbett, who was received with bursts of applause, addressed the people in a speech which lasted an hour and three quarters, manifesting great powers of argument and considerable research. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many assemble on such an occasion, not merely working men, but of persons in the middle class of life, and even of considerable wealth. He shewed that the Poor Law Amendment Bill was founded upon principles utterly repagnant to the common law, and to justice, and humanity. It presented the anomaly of being a law, without law, and against law. It was a disgrace to Englishmen to be apathetic while such a law existed. He denounced Lord Brougham, who had belied the working men and women of this country, and who had been the great cause of the enactment of this law. He had begged on bended knee that the House of Lords would pass this bill to save their estates from being eaten up by poor-rates. As usual, when money was to be allowed, it was to be drained from the working classes; they had resolved to give to the milch cow one final squeeze. He asked how Radical Harry Brougham, who had mounted to power on the shoulders of the people, could thus trample upon and insult them, oppress, and degrade, and libel them when he had become Lord Brougham. Having proved that the Poor Law Amendment Bill was, in all respects, unjust, iniquitous, cruel, and contrary to all law, human and divine; he said he wished not to be misunderstood; he was not one of those who would advise working men to appeal to force to resist it, they must be satisfied with con-stantly petioning. He then seconded the resolution. The Rev. JOSEPH STEPHENS then came forward amidst reiterated shouts of welcome. His speech was one of the most triumphant specimens of human eloquence we ever heard. We can give only a faint, a very faint sketch of it. He said, his friend Mr. Cobbett was afraid of being mistaken; he should take care that it should be impossible to misunderstand him. (Cheers.) He advised the people to resist this law by all means—to try at first every effort to obtain peaceably its being blotted out from the law, and if that did not succeed, then to resort to force, but never to allow the law of God to be violated by the law of man. He was speaking the words of God when he declared he would resist to death any man who attempted to separate a husband from his wife. He drew a most felicitions comparison between the refusal of the father and mother of Moses to obey the Poor Law Amendment Bill of Egypt, by murdering their son, (as the Poor Law Commissioners of Pharoah had required) and the necessity of the people of England serving at nought a law which was far worse than that under which the Israelites had suffered. To murder a child was humane and godly, in comparison with the crimes of those wretches who tried to prevent the child from being born, and when it had spring into life, in obedience to the command of God, "increase and multiply, but contrary to the order of man, on rather devils compelled the babe, from its birth to the hour of its death, to live a life of lingering death in those accursed hells, called factories. (Cheers.) He detailed a considerable number of the strocties of the Poor Law Commissioner who carried on a regular slave trade by transferring the wretched agriculturists of the South of England to the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The project was to reduce all wages of all working men in England to the condition which was the avowed object of the Poor Law Amendment Bill-te equalize them all over the realm, and to bring them down,

Northumberland and Durham were right in having this day sent out their counties thousands (as he then addressed them) to declare that they would not endure this law which was worse than Egyptian. bondage. He drew a most ridiculous picture of the assistant Poor Law Commissioner. Sir John Walsham, who moved in the wealth he could not produce, and was the agent of the devil in this part of England. God, by his Book, had declared that he had given to men, to all men, not to the rich alone—God had given to the whole human race the earth to poputhem arm themselves. Every man ought, as his (Bursts of cheers, and vehement applause and shouting.) He stated that the soldiers were all in favour And if this most damnable law, which violated all this law of God, was continued, and all means of peaceably putting an end to it had been tried in vain, then, in the words of their banner-

"For children and wife."
We'll war to the knife." If the people, who produce all wealth, could not be allowed, according to God's Word, to have the kindly fruits of the earth, they had in obedience to God's Word raised by the sweat of their brow, then war to the knife with their enemies, who were the enemies of God. If the musket and the pistol, the sword and the pike were of no avail, let the women take the scissors, the child the pin or needle; if all failed, then the fire-brand—aye, the fire-brand (shouts of applause)—the fire-brand, I repeat. The palace shall be in flames. I pause, my friends. If the cottage is not permitted to be the abode of man and wife, and if the smiling infant is to be dragged from a father's arms and a mother's bosom, because these hell-hounds of commissioners have set up the command of their master, the devil, against our God.

Mr. Stephens proposed the second resolution, which wasas follows:-Wassas follows:—
Resolved,—That this meeting deems the law, misnamed the foor Law Amendment Bill, to be the unjust, unnatural, uncunstitutional, and illegal, in principal, and in detail. That it is in direct contradiction to the dictates of Christianity, to It is in direct contradiction to the dictates of Christianity, to the law upon which rests allegiance to the Sovereign, to the law upon which rests all right to the partition and protection of property, to canon law, to general civil law, and to statute law, and common law of England. That it is altogether and totally a violation not only of the Constitution, but of nature and common sense, and ought to be resisted to the uttermost in every large laws. in every legal way.

Mr. THOMAS HEPBURN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.
Mr. R. BLAKEY, (late Mayor of Morpeth,) who measure which is a blot and disgrace to the statute was suffering from a cold, shortly moved the third

Recoved. That your petitioners being fully impressed with the necessity of this legal resistance to the uttermost; are solved to leave no means untried to obtain the total repeal of this hateful enactment, and as a first step, resolve to send petitions, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, to both Houses of Parliament.

Mr. Lowery, of Shields, shortly seconded this resolution, which was carried unanimously. The fourth resolution was moved by Mr. RYAN, ried unanimously, and is as follows;

Mr. Feargus O'Connon, who was loudly called for, seconded this resolution. He had always advo-

cated Universal Suffrage, because it was the only House of Commons elected by the free choice of the of the collect which prayed "to preserve for our use been the birth of the Poor Law Amendment Bill, was, "Preserve to my use the kindly fruits of the

> Mr. BEAUMONT moved the sixth resolution. H referred to the revolutionary proceedings of the Whig and Tory miscreants who had murdered the people of Canada, and burned them alive. He observed that it was a dangerous example the Whigs had set of using the fire brand. If the Whigs and of the principles on which the language of Milton (Cheers). He then read the resolution, which was as follows:-

as follows:—

"At a meeting of ten thousand of the inhabitants of Northumberland and Durham, assembled at the Parade Ground, in the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, it was unanimously resolved, that we look with horror upon the civil war provoked in Canada by the treachery and peculation of the present Ministry; that we mourn over the fate of our brothers who have been murdered and burned alive in Canada for resisting ournession and rubbers, and for maintaining the brothers who have been murdered and burned alive in Canada for resisting oppression and robbery, and for maintaining the holy cause of liberty; that a petition embodying that resolution be signed by the Chairman on behalf of this meeting to the House of Commons, in support of our fellow-citizens, the the House of Commons, in support of our fellow-citizens, the Canadians, in order to prevent a continuation of the present detestable civil war, but we should have but little hope for any attention to our petition under the present contemptuous mode of treating the people's applications to their law-makers, were it not that we observe the oppressed Canadians have adopted more effectual means of resisting misrule than a vain hope in the imaginary justice and integrity of the Ministerial tyrants, who trample on the rights of the British nation abroad, and degrade, and insult, and misgovern them at home; that the British nation at home require neither the land nor the money of our fellow-citizens in Canada. That the people in Canada are the best judges whether any and what salaries shall be given to their public servants; and that the seizure of their money to please and pamper sinecurists, pensioners, and placemen, and other public vermin, was a most unprincipled robbery; that the defence of expediency set up by the Ministers for this act of plunder, would equally answer any pickpocket or thief, and is degrading to our highminded, honest, and just national character. That the people of England want nothing from Canada but brotherly love; and we shall, to the utmost extent of our power, resist every attempt to tax us to enable an unprincipled Government to add to its crime of robbery the accumulated crime of love; and we shall, to the utmost extent of our power, resist every attempt to tax us to enable an unprincipled Government to add to its crime of robbery the accumulated crime of murder; that the petition directed to be prepared, embodying this resolution, shall pray that the House of Commons will not permit any war to be carried on with Canada; but, on the contrary, to bring to justice all those Ministers who have caused a civil war in that country, and occasioned the death of our fellow-men, by the fury of soldiers, and by the exquisite torture of being burned alive; that this resolution be also signed specially by the Chairman, and transmitted, together with the petition, for presentation, to John Temple Leader, Esq., M. P., and Sir William Molesworth, M. P.

JOHN GALLON, Chairman of the Meeting.

Mr. JAMES AYRE seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Sunderland, moved the 7th reso

lution, as follows:-Resolved,—That petitions, embodying the above resolu-tions, be signed by the Chairman and presented on behalf of the meeting.

Mr. Bixxs seconded the resolution in a clever speech, in which he did justice to Lord Brougham for his efforts in behalf of education. Mr. CHARLTON moved the 8th resolution, which was as follows:-

esolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and importial conduct. Mr. MAUGHIN seconded the resolution. Three cheers were given for all the Speakers seriatim, and three rounds of applause for Canada-again, again, and again.

In the evening at 5 o'clock, the Music Hall, of Newcastle, exhibited the spectacle of three hundred determined men, dining to celebrate the coming triumph of Democracy. The hall was gladdened with the presence of some very pretty ladies, in whose eye was more peril than in twenty of John Taylor's swords.

We deeply regret that we cannot give the splendid and most democratic speeches which were spoken on this occasion.

TO FLAX, TOW AND WORSTED SPINNERS. TAMES SMITH, ROBERT BEACOCK, and J THOMAS TANNET having Commenced the Business of MACHINE MAKING in the above Line, beg leave to offer their Services to the Public. Having devoted many Years to the Trade, they have gious Denominations. not the slightest doubt of being able to Manufacture approved Principles. Gentlemen favouring them with Orders may depend upon having all sorts

every where to that state that a man's wages would, Field, Leeds. the correct and smallest engatity of food. strictest punctuality observed.

IMPORTANT WORKS. ust Published, price ONE SEILLING, bound in THE RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR By WILLIAM HILL."

Liso recently Published, price ONE SHILLING,

Bound in Cloth,

"PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES. elected from the hest English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing Work, By WILLIAM HILL."

SOME YEARS AGO, THE AUTHOR OF THIS LITTLE WORK PUBLISHED A TREATISE ENTITLED "FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE

ANALOGY AND SYNTAX ENGLISH LANGUAGE,

For the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar." THIS WORK, which is now out of Print, had

very extensive Sale; but, owing to particular circumstances attendant on its publication, the Price was somewhat too high. Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained

that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind, and they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made so universally useful as it otherwise might have been. For these reasons, the Author has so remodelled the Work as to make it equally useful to Children and Adults, while, at the same time, the Price has been reduced so much as to place it within every persons reach. The "RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so written as to amuse, while it instructs. The principle of the Work is precisely that of the Author's former Work, "FIFTEEN LESSONS," &c. Taking out the merely Controversial part, all that could be said of that Work may be said, with still greater

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

meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four. In Syntax, the formation of the English Lunguage s exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the aumerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples. By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Ex-

absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly so encouraging. condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the memory is through the understanding.....It is hut justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found in some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette.
"A sensible and useful book, particularly suited for private instruction."-Athenæum.

" Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability; and no person can peruse his book with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and study of Grammar."-Bradford Observer. "This is a very useful book for those persons to whom it is addressed. Its style is clear, simple, and satisfactory All who wish to obtain a clear view of the construction of the English language will do well to consult its pages."-Police Guzette. "This is a useful book. It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of grammatical construction-of the analogies of the language-and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, but not mean; clear, but not diffuse; and there are

few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."-York Chronicle, November 13th, 1834. "....The method he has adopted to convey his essons is the least repulsive to a learner that we have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett, We consider this treatise one of the most useful that has yet issued from the press, under the

By Simpkin and Marshall, London; and by all the

Agents of the Northern Star in Town and Country. W. H. also wishes to apprise Members of the

New Jerusalem Church, and Admirers of the 'Writings" appertaining thereto, that a Female, under peculiar and distressing Circumstances, has placed in his Hands, for Sale, a Number of Important Works, on the New Jerusalem Doctrines, amongst which will be found Apocalypse Revealed, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Hindmarsh's Letters to Priestley. Clowes Gospel of Matthew. Clowes on Mediums. Clowes' Letters to a Member of Parliament. Wisdom of Angels concerning Divine Love and

Treatise on the Last Judgment and Continua-

tions. Doctrine of the Lord. Doctrine of Life, 2 copies, Doctrine of the Sacred Scriptures. On the White Horse. The Internal Sense of the Psalms. Doctrine of the New Jerusalem, 2 copies. Peacock's Manual. Extracts from "Conjugal Love." Select Extracts.

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To which may be added, Evan's Sketch of Reli-

A Greek Grammar, and a Sermon by Dr. Machines of the very best Kind, and of the most Bromby, of Hull.

Approved Principles. Gentlemen favouring them Nearly all the above are well Bound and in excellent Condition, and will be Sold for little more than with Orders may depend upon having an sorts of Flax, Tow, and Worsted Machinery Laithes, Plaining Machines, Drilling Machines, Cutting Small Cost. Particulars of Price, &c., may be had by applying through any of the Agents to the Publisher of the Northern Star, or by Letter, post-paid, Ditto Mutton ... 2 10 ... 3 0 Ditto Mutton ... 3 2 ... 3 4 Veal 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 ... 0 0 every wheresto that state that a man's wages would, according to their detestable doctrine, enable him

N. B. Screws and Wheels Cut to order, and the local control of the Rev. WILLIAM HILL, Bethel Chapel, Prince-Street, Hull.—(One concernn.)

LEEDS IMPROVEMENT ACT A slight falling off, as will here be perceived his taken place in the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York as are made chargeable with or towards the Rates or Assessments or any of them authorised to be raised and levied in Pursuance of an Act Parliament made and passed in the Fifth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Eourth, intituled "An Act for Lighting, Cleansing, and Improving the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York," and of other Acts therein recited, duly convened, and held at the Vestry of the Parish Church of St. Peter, in Leeds, on Thursday, the Fourth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight, to Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Eight, to by the speculation. nominate and appoint Nineteen Commissioners for executing the said Act, and such Parts of certain

consistently with the Public Interest, that the Light- White 30 a 0 0 Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 ing of the Town should be effected by Contracts with both the Leeds Gas Companies.

That the Commissioners be requested to take the Opinion of Counsel as to the proper course to pursue in reference to the Question, whether the Justices of the Borough of Leeds are now ex-officio Commissioners for executing the Leeds Improvement Act. The following Persons are nominated and appointed Commissioners for the ensuing Year, viz. COMMISSIONERS.

JOSHUA BOWER. CHAS. SCARBOROUGH. ROBERT WEARE. THOMAS EMMOTT. WILLIAM FARRAR. JOHN GARLAND DANIEL ATKINSON. WILLIAM HAWORTH. WILLIAM RAISTRICK. JOHN MAWSON. HENRY JENNINS. CHARLES LEE. THOMAS ENGLAND. CHAS. TURKINGTON. MATT. OUTHWAITE. WILLIAM PURCHON. WM. THOS. BOLLAND. CHARLES TURKINGTON, Chairman.

MEETING AT ROCHDALE. ON THURSDAY next, A PUBLIC MEET-ING will be held in the THEATRE, Rochdale, for the Purpose of petitioning Parliament for Annual Parliaments, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and no Property Qualification for Members of Parliament. The following Gentlemen have been invited, and many of them have kindly accepted the' Invitation;—Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., Messrs. Leader, Fenton, Wakley, and Fielden, M.P.'s, J. P. Cobbett, Sharman Crawford, J. R. Stephens, Dr. Fletcher, J. Bronterre O'Bryan, R. Hetherington, J. Taylor, and other Friends of the Cause .-

MR. CARFRAE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and Licentiate of the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, London; and Mr. MAYNE, Member of the same College, Author of the "Medical Vocabulary," &c. &c., respectfully intimate that they have commenced Practice as general Practitioners. 16, Ivegate, Bradford, 15th Dec. 1837.

The Chair to be taken at Six o'Clock in the Evening.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 1.

ercises, a child will, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgust.

There was only a moderate supply of Wheat and Barley from Easex, Kent, and Suffolk this morning, but a fair quantity of Beans and Peas from the two former counties, and there knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgusting drudgery of Tasks, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

So much are the Principles of this important seed the past week, but much of the past week, but much of this days supply being very cold and damp in condition, from the subject may, in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without other assistance.

THE FOLLOWING

TENTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS
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THE FOLLOWING

TENTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS
Selected from a host of similar ones, respecting the former Work, may convey some idea of the Public setting former terms. There was little change in the value of beans or pease, trisk kind died beans of change in the value of beans or pease, trisk kind died beans of change in the value of beans or pease, trisk kind died beans of pease, trisk kind dried beans and Peas form treat a steady de Julies of Wheat met a steady de Julies of Wheat met

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HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)

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LEATHER (per lb.)

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 1. Owing to the supply of Beasts in our market of to-day being

Owing to the supply of Beasts in our market of to-day being much larger than was anticipated, and by far the largest portion of it of middling and inferior quality, the sale, even for the few prime Beasts which were offering, was exceedingly dull, but we can quote no variation in the prices noted on last market day. The supply of Sheep was tolerably good, both as to numbers and quality, whilst the trade was very heavy, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, Friday's currencies. With Calves we were very shortly supplied, but no improvement took place in the demand for them, and we can notice no alteration in the prices. A large number of Pigs, 200 of which arrived by steam-packets from Dublin and Cork, was offering, on account of which the sale for them was heavy, at which arrived by steam-packets from Dublin and Cork, was offering, on account of which the sale for them was heavy, at last week's quotations. The arrivals of both Sheep and Beasts by sea from Scotland have been again very moderate.

We received up from market to-day about 900 short-horns from Lincolnshire; 500 short-horns from Leicestershire; 502 short-horns from Northamptonshire; 200 Scots from Norfolk; 100 Scots from Suffolk; 30 Scots and Devons from Essex; 22 Herefords from Cambridgeshire; 25 runts and Devens from 100 Scots from Suffolk: 30 Scots and Devons from Essex; 22 Herefords from Cambridgeshire; 25 runts and Devons from Warvickshire; 17 Scots, Herefords, and runts from Oxfordshire; 192 Herefords from Herefordshire; 120 Devons from Devonshire; 22 runts from Shropshire; 25 Scots, by sea, from Scotland; 29 Sussex Oxen from Stissex; 25 Cows, Herefords and runts from Surrey; 20 Herefords, Scots, and runts from Kent. The remainder of the supply was chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of London.

the neighbourhood of London.

The supply of Sheep was chiefly composed of Southdowns, old and new Leicesters, Dorsets, Soinersets, Kents, and Kentish half-breds, with a few pens of Gloucesters, Norfolks, &c., as also 200 by see from Scotland.

About 1,900 of the Beasts came from our northern districts; 220 from the western and midland districts; 300 from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire; 22 by sea, from Scotland; 110 from Kent, Sussex, and Surrey; the remainder from the neighbourhood of London.

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts 3,380-Sheep 24,000-Calves 99-Pigs 596.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY.)

METALS. executing the said Act, and such Parts of certain Acts therein recited as are not thereby repealed, together with the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds.

Mg. CHARLES TURKINGTON, in the Chair.

Resolved, That this Meeting recommends, if the Commissioners should find it to be practicable, consistently with the Public Interest that the Light. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

> Tuesday Evening, Jan. 2, 1638. Since Friday the demand has been extremely limited, the sales scarcely amounting in all to 3,000 bags; and as there is a good assortment of the new importations offering, prices of American descriptions have declined about ith per pound. The import since the stock-taking is quite insignificant. Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 36th ult. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.

Into the kingdom this year:
American bags 837,023
South American 134,729
West Indies, Demerara, &c. 5,830 Total of all descriptions 1,163,839 Same period last year:
American bags 759,794
South American 174,254
West Indies, Demarara, &c. 7,645
East Indies 212,129
Egypt, &c. 35,372 Decrease of imports as compared with same period last year, bags

EXPORTS IN 1837.

American, 50,687—Brazil, 5,191—East Indies, 72,657

Total in 1837...... 128,535 bags.

Same period in 1836..... 100,840 MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Dec. 30.

This being a holiday season, we have very little business t report during the week, and no alteration to notice in the prices of any of the leading articles of the trade. Our market this morning is thinly attended by buyers; there is, however, more inquiry observable, although not resulting in much actual business. The previous currency is tirmly supported.

With the exception of Irish flour the supplies between Tuesday and Saturday were very moderate; and wheat, which has met a good demand both from the millers and dealers, has commanded rather better prices. On Friday some picked samples of English and Foreign old brought 8s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.; and English new white, 8s. 8d.; a parcel of Clare was sold at 8s.; choice Irish red brought 7s. 10d.; and good fair parcels of Limerick and Wexford, &c. 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. per 70lbs. There was also a better sale at Manchester for both wheat and flour from this side. The stocks of the latter are much reduced. Oats have been neglected though offered at somewhat lower rates; towards the close of the week a cargo of choice Newry brought 2s. 9d.; but the best West of Irelaud were bought at 2s. 8d.; and some of very mealing quality at 2s. 7d. per 45lbs. Oatmeal has sold slowly; but but at full prices 2 is. per 240lbs. is the current value of the best Irish. Barley has been in so short supply that prices may be considered almost nominal. Some small Lots of Irish and Scotch have been sold at 4s. to 4s. 4d. per 60lbs. No change in the value of beans or peas. Irish kin-dried beans are worth 35s. to 37s. per 480lbs. and English old 42s. LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, Jan. 2

White Cloth Halls, during the past week, there has been a fair average demand, considering the season of the year; in fact the demand for manufactured goods has exceeded the supply during that period. The individuals engaged in the warehouses are very

fully supported. The best Barley little alteration; the secondary qualities continue heavy sale. Oats and Shelling no alteration. Beaus have been dull sale, and rather lower. Rapeseed without

LEEDS FORTNIGHT CATTLE FAIR, JAN. 3.—There was a limited show of every description of Cattle at our market, which was well attended by buyers. and eleven morning, and Saturdays at eight and The principal portion of the Cattle offered for sale was disposed of at the following prices:—Beef, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 5id. to 6id. per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts, 217; Sheep, 2,430; Pigs, 40.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—The price of this article in this town, still continues at 4s. 6d. per stone. Bradford Market, Thursday, Jan. 4th.— The advanced prices lately obtained for almost all descriptions of Wool are fully maintained, and considerable sales have this week been effected.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- Although the manufacturers do not give freely the prices asked, as they experience much difficulty in obtaining corresponding prices on the manufactured article, yet prices have not the least tendency downward; but rather castle every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and Thursd

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—Considerable sales have been effected by some of the principal firms, but upon the whole business has not been transacted

HALIFAX MARKET, DECEMBER 30 .-- Con sidering the season of the year, we have had a good attendance of buyers in the market to day, and a to be able to sell to better advantage.

HUDDERSFIELD WOOLLEN MARKET.-The wooller trade on Tuesday was rather brisker than usual, in good articles, particularly in the ancy line. A good deal of Wool was sold at rather higher prices, and buyers appeared to be more on the inquiry.

DEWSBURY CLOTH MARKET, MONDAY, JAN. 18T. There has been very few buyers at our Cloth Hall today. The business done has been the same as late markets. There was no alteration in prices. Blankets were sold very well. The Padding, and Drugget trade still continues to be very dull.

WAKEFIELD WOOL MARKET, Dec. 29 .- There were not many buyers in the market, but Wool of all sorts fully maintains the advance quoted within the last few weeks, and is held firmly. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, JANUARY 1.

The Flannel Market this day was not as well Hebden Bridge—T. Dawson. attended as it had been for a number of weeks past: Keighley-D. Weatherhead. Treatise on the Last Judgment and Continuaions.

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this in a great measure to the Christmas holidays being on. There appears to be no Healey.

[We attribute this in a great measure to the Christmas holidays being on. There appears to be no Healey. fears entertained by the manufacturers that there will be a falling off at the present for Flannels and other Woollen Goods in this market. A pretty Brighouse E. S. Keir, Bookseller. good quantity of all descriptions of Goods were disposed of, at prices similar to last week. In Wools we cannot announce any visible alteration, Wakefield—T. Nichols, North-Gate; and R. Hurst. either in the demand or prices. Upon the whole the market keeps steady.

There has been a very fair show of Cattle to-day, Hull—Blanshard, Church-side. but purchasers have been rather shy in buying; as a disposition was manifested to have Cattle of all kinds for less money than on the previous month. Some Manchester—A. Heywood, Oldham-Street. sales were made but at rather less prices than in Ashton-Joshua Hobson,

HULL CORN MARKET, JAN. 2.—We had a pretty good supply of Wheat to-day, but it continues to come to hand in very bad condition, and is in consequence extremely difficult, to dispose of; but fine Old, and dry samples of New, meet ready sale. Barley is as dull as possible, and rather low prices submitted to where sales could be effected. In Beaus no alteration. Oats were in fair supply, and last no alteration. Oats were in fair supply, and last noted prices maintained. Rapeseed rather dearer. In Linseed no alteration.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We have again large arrivals of most articles. Wheat goes off very slowly, at last week's prices.

Newcustle—C. Carrothers, News Agent.

Oats are also dull. Barley is very heavy of sale, and

Glasgew—Mr. H. Robinson, Trongate. rather cheaper. Beans are dull and rather dearer.

HULL SHAPPING LIST. THURSDAY DECEMBER 28

INWARD—From Dundee.—Forfarshire, (S) Mony crieff. Rotterdam.—Sea Horse, (S) Bouch; Bee, Best. London.—Jubilee, Howeth; Yorkshireman, (S) Shillito. Antwerp.—La Reine, Jenssen. Lynn. Forager, (S) Turner.

OUTWARD.—For Sunderland.—Powell, Mc. Allen. Newcastle.—Abbey, (S) Jappie. Dundee.—Forfarshire, (S) Moncrieff.

From Goods.—For Land.

From Goods.—For London.—Finnis, Storey. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29. INWARD.—From Rotterdam.—Deben, Hall;
Aquatic, King; Amelia, Ansdell London.—
Enterprize, (S) Wilson. Lynn.—Martha, Townend. Newcastle.—Neptune, (S) Humble. Petersburg.—Watson, Frost; William Lee, Shepherd.
Abordeen.—Florence, Linklater.

Outward.—For London.—Ino, Powell. Newcastle.—Thomas, Dale. Leith.—Julius, Schaffing.
Aberdeen.—Thetis. Gilbertson. Yarmouth.—Alba Aberdeen.—Thetis, Gilbertson. Yarmouth.—Alba-

tross, (S) Briggs.

FOR GOOLE. - From Blakeney .- Iris, Ellis. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30. INWARD. From Lynn.—Lord Nelson, (S) Wise. Wells.—Blakeney and Hull Packet, Kitwood. London:—Clementina, Burn. Fowey.—Mount Charles, Good. Hambro'.—Sympathy, Duckells.

Outward.—For London.—Yorkshireman, (S) Shillito: Stockton.—Cynthia, Whitfield. Newcastle. -William and Joseph, Crisp; Enchantress, Ley. Shields.—Selina, Evans. St. Michaels.—Wave, Edwards. Glasgow.—Christina, Pettingel. Bridlington.—Good Intent, Sawden. Blakeney.—Equity,

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31. INWARD .- From Dunkirk .- Croft, Croft. London. -Vivid, (S) Agars; Gazelle, (S) Hurst. Hambro'. -Active, Partridge. Outward.—For London.—Enterprize, (S) Wilson. Dundee .- Humber, Buist. Berwick .- Thistle. Hood. Blakeney.-Hull Packet, Lane. Hambro -Williams, Cook. Newcastle.-Neptune, (S)

MONDAY, JANUARY 1. INWARD .- From Hambro' .- Marys Johnson ; Shamrock, Wilman; William Darley, (S) Draper; William IV., (S) Mowle. Leith.—Pegasus, (S). Cook. Wisbeach.—Jane, Higgins. Newcastle.—Vesta, (S) Mc. All. Dundee.—Forfarshire, (S) Moncrieff. Aniwerp.—Josephine, Gross. Lisbon. Norges Haab, Quale. OUTWARD .- For Rotterdam .- Prince Leopold

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2. INWARD.—From Cardiff.—Argo, Deasent.
OUTWARD.—For Sunderland.—George, Halladay.
Newcastle.—Brancepeth Castle, Elliot; Anne.
Barroo. Stockton.—Boulby, Burton. Leith.—Trent.
Grible. London.—London, (S) Taylor. Dunkirk.

Williams Mankman Varmouth.—Abraham. -Williams, Monkman. Yarmouth. -Abraham. Best. Shields. -Abus, White. Lynn. -Mary and

Maria, Pybus. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3. INWARD .- From Memel .- Rhine, Thompson .-Yarmouth.—Albatross, (S) Briggs.
OUTWARD.—For London.—Gazelle, (S) Hurst. Lynn.-Lord Nelson, (S) Wise. Yarmoulh,-Jupiter. (S) Matthewman.

igh Wa	HULL TIDE T	Even. Tide.	
an. 7	Sunday16 PAST 3	51 PAST 3	11 800
8	Monday 2 4.	23 4	AFTER
9	Tuesday53 4	19 5	EPIP.
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11	Thursday24 6	43 6	\ • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12	Friday 7	19 7	
13	Saturday36 7	53 7	

The Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull to Barton at seven in the morning, and half-past twelve and four in the afternoon. They sail from Barton to Hull at nine in the morning, and at half-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. On Sunday, from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton at half-past two in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter oast ten from Hull, and eleven from Barton. The Horse Boat leaves Hull, every day, two hour before high water, and when the wind is contrary, half an hour earlier, and returns from Barton to Half

at the time of high water. The New Holland Steam Packet leaves Hall daily at seven, half-past eleven a-m, and four p.m. returns from New Holland at nine a.m., two, and half-past six p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, Hall 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 Leeds Corn Market, Jan. 2.—The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market are smaller than last week; Barley larger. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and last week's prices was fully supported. The best Barley little alteration (1) The Vork Barley land to Hull at high water, and returns from New Hole land to Hull at high water every day in the week. There has been a fair demand for Wheat, and last week's prices was fully supported. The best Barley little alteration (1) The Vork Barley land and the last water, and returns from New Hole land to Hull at high water, sails from Hull the Steam Packets for Gainsborough, Goole, Thorne, Selby, and York, sail each day from Hull the Whole land to Hull at high water every day in the week.

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

The Yarmouth Packets leave Hull every Wedne? day and Friday, and return from Yarmouth ever Tuesday and Saturday. The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on eleven morning. They leave London on Tuesdays

Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at eight in the The Leith Steam Packets leave Hull every Wednesday and Sunday at high water, and Leith every Saturday and Wednesday. The Lynn Steamers sail from Hull every Wednes day and Friday, at high water, and from Lynn every

Tuesday and Friday morning. The Whitby and Newcastle Steamer sails every Sunday, after the arrival of the London Packets and returns from Newcastle on Wednesdays and Whitby on Thursdays, calling off Hartlepool, Surderland, and Shields.

morning, calling off Scarborough, Whitby, Hartle pool, Shields, and Sunderland. The Hamburgh Packets sail from Hull ever 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 Wednes day, and Dundee every Saturday.

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

Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid.) to J. Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds. Orders and Advertisements received by the under mentioned Agents:

Bradford-J. Ibbotson, Market-Place; and S. Bowe, Top of Westgate.

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he market keeps steady.

ROCHDALE MONTHLY CATTLE FAIR, JAN, 1st.—

Horbury—G. Holroyd.

Barnsley—Lingard, New Street.

Sheffield—Lingard, Division-Street.

Bury-T. Chadwick, Irwell-street.

Stockport-Riley, Chester-gate; and J. Blackshaw,
112, Edward-street.

Preston-G. Bateman, Observer Office; and Mr. Staines, 12, Bell-street, Oldham—John Knight, Lord-Street. Greenacres Moor, Mr. Holt. Shaw-T. Micklewaite. Lees-James Greaves. Bury—Chadwick and Bians, Rochdale—Shepherd, Church-stile. Paisley—T. McKechnie, 80, High-street. London—J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

[Saturday, January 6, 1838.]