

**GREAT SAVING TO FAMILIES AND LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.**

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 BURNASTON-UNDER-LYNE, HYDE, and NEWCASTLE, in all which places the standard of resistance has been unfurled; the people have laid hold of the same rope for a similar purpose.

in society.—We believe the Act for the establishment of these houses to have been a mischievous one; but we hate oppression under the name of law; and however, on whomsoever it may be exercised, our voice shall always be raised against it.

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## POOR-LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

AT A NUMEROUS PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Paddock, near Huddersfield, held on the 1st of January 1838, at which Resolutions condemnatory of the New Poor Law were unanimously passed, the following Remonstrance 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, Householders, and Rate-payers of Paddock, in Public Meeting Assembled, on the 1st of January, 1838."

"SHEWETH,

"That your Remonstrants Protest against the late-acted Poor-Law Amendment Act being brought into Operation in this District; because it is Unnatural, 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 Solemn Declaration of Matrimony, sanctions the same Declaration, 'That those who 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 urge 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 it by every constitutional Means in their power—even if necessary to the resistance of paying any more Rates."

"And your Remonstrants will ever pray."

J. HOBSON,  
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,  
NORTHERN STAR OFFICE,  
LEEDS.

TAKE 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 neatly and promptly executed, such as Posting Bills, Circulars, and all other kinds of Pamphlets, &c. &c.—Book-binding 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 the Confirmation of T. Atwood, Esq., M.P., Birmingham, of the Principal Charge made by Mr. O'CONNOR AGAINST Mr. O'CONNELL.

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

ROBBERY 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 Huddersfield, and early on Thursday Morning, the 28th Dec. 1837, decamped after having robbed him of a Tuscany Bonnet, a Bombazine Dress, a light Print Dress, Lilac and White, a Crimson Shawl, a Black Raw Silk Shawl, Three Shirts, marked E.M., and many other Articles; it is not her first Offence of this Nature. She is of middle Size, about 35 years of age, has dark brown Hair, Eyes-brown, 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 his Majesty's Gaols, and give Information thereof, shall on Conviction of the said offender, receive the above reward of Mr. Wm. Rhobell, the Secretary of the Earls Heaton Association for the Prosecution of Felons.

Earls Heaton, Jan. 3, 1838.

NORTH EAST WARD REFORM MEETING.

At 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 explore the declaration made by Lord John Russell, in which he has professed 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 support of the People, by longer opposing those just rights which have been too long withheld.

Moved by Mr. SAM'L FIRTH, and Seconded by Mr. JAMES WEBSTER.

2nd. That this Meeting strongly disapproves of the vexatious, expensive, and oppressive litigation to which Election is subjected by the Registration Clauses of the Reform Bill, 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, and Seconded by Mr. ROBERTS.

3rd. That this Meeting most highly approves of the manner in which Sir Wm. Lubbock, M.P., has redeemed his promises to the Electors of the Ward, and of his prompt and manly conduct in eliciting from Ministers early in the Session an avowal of their intended line of policy.

Moved by Mr. T. C. RUSHER, and 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 Basher.

Moved by Mr. ROBINSON, and Seconded by Mr. SAMUEL SMITH.

5. That these Resolutions be Advertised in the Four Leeds Newspapers.

Moved by Mr. SAMUEL BAIRSTOW, and Seconded by Mr. HELLIWELL.

THOS. BRUMFIT, Chairman.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

**SPLENDID PORTRAIT**

OF

**Andrew Marvell,**

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

Our LANCASHIRE, SCOTCH, and NEWCASTLE Friends, will receive their 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 Number was

**10,712 COPIES.**

ADVERTISERS

Who do well to REMEMBER THIS FACT.

## TO READERS &amp; CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Barnsley Correspondent wishes to know why the matter which he has sent each week has not been inserted. He says he would have thought a glance at the respective Editors would have shown him. Local matter may be interesting to some; Public matter is interesting to all. Amongst so many correspondents, and so much matter as we have, the task of selection is not always easy; and we must be allowed the exercise of our discretion; and 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 evening.

The Tear of Beauty next week.

Head Loom Weaving. The Hedden 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 week.

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 before the world.

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

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 expenses 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 communications, inquiring what has become of the 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, that if he does not receive them in due time, he must direct his complaints to another quarter for redress.

Mr. Sharnam Crawford. In answer to our correspondent respecting the route of Mr. Sharnam Crawford, we can give no definite information, but have no doubt that Mr. C. will visit us in many places as he can, ere his return to Ireland.

Our Halifax friends will perceive, from our advertisement in another column, that the Rochdale meeting is held on the 11th inst. Therefore their meeting should be deferred to the 15th.

Our Huddersfield friends had better communicate with the several parties at the Leeds meeting, before they make any definite arrangements.

If James Grievs, 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 each Lancashire agent can get them from him on application.

Our Preston agent, Mr. Staines, must also apply to Mr. Heywood, who can supply him with the Papers and Portraits he wants.

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 letters came at the last moment; and the consequence is, that we lost the advantage of the Northern Mail.

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, 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, whose circulation now equals that of the Northern Star. With one exception only, two moons have placed us, with an average circulation, at the head of the provincial 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.

The 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 objects of selfish and party interests. Let them wait till the returns of the Stamp Office arrive and test us by them as severely as they please.

Meantime, we shall progress steadily, on our straight forward path of duty, holding at all odds and hazards to the people's rights, and confidently depending on the people for support.

J. Fielden, Esq., M.P.

"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 of the Unions of Ampleforth, 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, Ampleforth, Bedfordshire, Dec. 30th, 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 if you want to visit this part of the country, you would be more opposed to it than every other part, 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 one of the worst systems ever invented by any individual or individuals, and the parties who concocted such a measure must be void of the milk of human kindness. They cannot—cannot have one social feeling. Much as you have heard in the North of its cruelties, and its mischiefs, and its horrors, the half has not been told. In this part of the country, previous to the passing of the New Law, the labourers who had no work, were found work by the parish, or in some way provided for. When this New Law was passed these advantages were all 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 who sit six or seven, have anything under seventy. If a man have a large family of small children, it is no matter; if he have a sick wife, if the children be in bad health, if the wife be confined, all this avails 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 some cases nine, and in some eight; they should happen to have constant work, but all are not so situated; for in this very parish, two-thirds of 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-places, no one asking them if they want work; and I can find numbers that have not had one day's work per week since the passing of the Act. They are reduced to the level of beggars. You will, like me, wonder how they live? That I cannot tell, nor can they; but I will attempt to describe it as well as I can. The appearance of their dwellings, mostly 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 possessions of any kind, and the furniture is of the poorest. A few stools and 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 Crusoe's hut was not more destitute of domestic utensils, than are the houses of these labourers. My colleague, Mr. CRABTREE, has often asked them to show him their beds; and they have answered the various questions which we have put to them; and we have often found that those beds have no blankets, nor are they made of feathers, excepting those of rather a long description, on which once grew that very necessary article corn! Their covering is the few clothes they wear, and those are 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 I do, that of course, they get butter to their bread; but in this you are much mistaken. They would smile at you if you asked such a question. They get for breakfast, (sometimes), bread, and they get the tea-leaves from a more fortunate neighbour and run hot water through. I call it bread and water; some people may think it as disgusting as the water of two very essential, cream and sugar. But potatoes and salt, often up with water in which they were boiled, is as often the breakfast of some of them as tea. Their dinners are potatoes and salt; if they have any thing in the afternoon it is of the same description. Many that I have visited have not tasted butter for weeks and months. If they get one quarter of a pound of meat, it is a luxury. Their fire-places, in this class as in any part of the country, are of the poorest description. The fire-places are of the old-fashioned kind, and are very small. I saw them have a dinner at one place, it consisted of a pint and a half of (what they call) peas-soup; but when my mother used to make peas-soup, there were both peas and meat in it; but in the workhouse soup I found neither peas, nor meat, nor stars on the top of it! There was some bread in it, but not enough. The supporters of the measure say, however, that the poor are better in than out; but though they are literally starving to death out, they refuse to go in! Nearly all the grown up men who are in, are idiots, and some of the women are of the same description; thus, proving that no sensible man will remain there. The workhouse, as to all intents and purposes, differs 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 judge, 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 particular place, though in some places I hear it is.

Now, if the people of the North, only suffer the introduction of this infernal system amongst them, it 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 farmer, who is desirous of a good man, and who would let him off the sum, he would give him a shilling, and have his work done for six shillings per week; and when work people have no other protection but 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 they can; if it were not for this, they would not have their work done for six shillings per week; and when work people have no other protection but the kind feelings of others, I doubt they will have to suffer. 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for a length of time been in a very precarious state, in we are informed, completely recovered. Mrs. Liston and he are still residing at the village of Pen, in Buckinghamshire; they pursue their usual London in January, for about a month or six weeks, and then again depart for another part of the country. Liston has left the stage forever, in the possession of a ample fortune, the 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 declared, who with much gravity said, never did I see one day in the Park, and may do if he will only change his tailor.

THE LEEDS WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

To the Birmingham Working Men's Association and the Working Men, and Working Men's Association 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—showing forth their manly might, like beacon fires, throughout the dark and dreary night, which tyranny has drawn around the sons of labour, afford 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 calmness of a quiescent, but only a calm momentary calmness which follows resolution, and preparation.

When we look to the records of former ages—where we place, side by side, time past and time present—we cannot but be struck with the uniformity with which the same errors have been repeated by the same men, and governmental hostility to change. There has always been a struggle between the rulers of the land—the spirit of Aristocracy, and the spirit of Democracy—and the efforts of the latter to subvert the former. The same unceasing endeavours of the first to keep him stationary. 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. The principle of political power by a party instead of by the whole of the community, the Aristocratic principle of hereditary perfectibility, the Democratic and common-sense practice of capability determined and elected; and the nature of the limits of no remedy for the wrongs of government except the destruction of the government itself from the destruction of the cause which it produced these wrongs—that remedy which arises from the total subversion of all power that exclusive and irresponsible, and the establishment of a governing authority based on the broad principle of Equality.

The conduct of the present Whig Ministry—abandoning their former professions of reform, obstinately resisting mental improvement at home and in endeavouring by force to retard the progress of the world—has been a constant and independent of every ministry thus constituted, and such abandonments of principle and of the people such promises broken and hopes deferred—such a course of conduct is a continuing and a painful one. It has always been thus, when aristocracy has been trusted to.

Irresponsible and half-responsible government, so far from taking the lead in discovering truth and establishing justice, do all in their power, by their conduct, to retard the progress of the world, and examination and discussion of every kind, and keep the people in the impetrate atmosphere of ignorance. Wherever a forward movement has been made, it has been solely by the people, and the wayside have been their peril. It is a lamentable fact, but true, that the history of the world shows that such governments have ever been more ready to operate upon by fear than by reason. In almost every instance where the people of a nation that has governed have obtained a measure beneficial to the people, it has been by the people, and by the force; and there will always be revolutions, occasions for them, so long as governments act more instead of by right—so long as governments are a mere contrivance to benefit the few 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 reference to its American colonies in 1775, and the United States Republic arose in vindication of the rights of man. The British Government, in 1793, and the Government in 1793, and its utter annihilation, the shedding of rivers of blood, followed the transgression—that boundary is just now being passed by the Government in regard to Canada, and the disgraceful and cruel treatment of the people, and the triumphant establishment of Democracy upon the ruins of Aristocracy in this country, must be the inevitable result, if there any power in like causes to produce like effects. It is a fact, that the history of the world shows that every occurrence has its particular cause and time and action specified—the common destiny of things is progress; and wherever the might and the oppression is met hand to hand by the might of the oppressed, the result is the same. In Russia, or in France, in Poland, or in Canada, the people have obtained their liberty. "Go on, and prosper! The hearts of the people of Great Britain are with you!"

Men become tired of eternally begging and praying and petitioning for those political rights which they have obtained, and they are not content when words fail, they are apt to betake themselves to blows—as did the people of France and America. The small pittance of power doled out to the people of Great Britain by the Reform Bill, in return for their long and patient forbearance of a century, affords but a paltry compensation for the continuance of the practice—more especially was many examples of successful resistance to a tyrannical power are before us. These examples have a moral effect upon an oppressed and impoverished people, and they are bound to consider it as an established rule in political matters, that nothing good is to be obtained without fighting for it.

From a knowledge of the prevalence of the opinions and a perception, likewise, of the incalculable evils which are being inflicted 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-countrymen of all classes again to form extensive associations, and to pursue the purpose of obtaining those five great essential rights of man:—Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, no Property Qualification, short Parliaments, and the payment of members; for, until these be obtained, agitation and rest, dissimulation can never effect a revolution which we must have. We will obtain peace if we are suffered to do so; but we will have it.

Eighteen millions of human beings—having one common right, suffering under one common wrong, and bound together by the tie of fellow-feeling; and we would ask all who have the power, and yet want the will, to assist in obtaining political justice. What is it that we ask for? We ask for a government, by which we seek political power to be given to the people, to possess it as an instrument whereby to oppress, and shed the blood of our fellow-men; we ask for it as an object which will enable us to progress of knowledge, and the practice of morality, and the attainment of happiness? No! We seek for no supremacy, no exclusive power—but for Equal Rights and Equal Laws. Let our enemies show us, if they can, that our demands are unreasonable, in what manner in what destructive of the power or the welfare of the nation!

Men of Birmingham! men of London! men of the United Kingdom at large, we have all, in our days, entered into conflict with, and beaten by, the Tories—let us do this time, when they are called Tories. The bloodless war of agitation once more be entered into, and again will enemies be driven from authority, followed by the usual execrations of the people they have deceived and abused, and the usual cry of "tyranny" and "despotism"—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 energies in the usual cry of "tyranny" and "despotism"—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.

Men of Birmingham! men of London! men of the United Kingdom at large, we have all, in our days, entered into conflict with, and beaten by, the Tories—let us do this time, when they are called Tories. The bloodless war of agitation once more be entered into, and again will enemies be driven from authority, followed by the usual execrations of the people they have deceived and abused, and the usual cry of "tyranny" and "despotism"—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.

THE LEEDS WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Signed by the Committee.

THOMAS WAITE, Handstock-maker.  
ROBERT WALKER, Cloth-maker.  
ALFRED MANN, Printer.  
THOMAS HOBSON, Printer.  
THOMAS MARTIN, Overalls-Secretary.







THE END OF THE LINE

HULL SHIPPING LIST.  
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28

INWARD.—From Dundee.—Forfarshire, (S) M

Best. *London*,—*Whitely*, *Horne*, (5) *Jealous*; *H*  
(S) *Shillito*, *Antwerp*, *La-Rose*, (5) *Bouch*; *Ly*  
*Foraker*, (5) *Turner*,  
*Newcastle*,—*From Sunderland*,—*Powell*, *M.C. All*  
*Newcastle*,—*Ab*, *S* *Jupp*, *Dundee*,—*For*  
*shire*, (S) *Mouder*;  
FROM *Glo*,—*For London*,—*Finnis*, *Fore*,  
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28,  
INWARD,—*From Rotterdam*,—*Deben*, *H*  
*Aquatic King*,—*Amelia*, *Am*, *London*,  
*East*, *Newcastle*,—*Am*, *London*, *Port*, *Ed*  
*burg*,—*Watson*, *Frost*, *William*, *Lee*, *Shep*  
*Aberdeen*,—*London*, *Linklater*,  
OUTWARD,—*From Liverpool*,—*Ab*, *Powell*, *New*  
*castle*,—*Thomas*, *De*, *Leith*,—*Whitely*, *Ch*  
*Aberdeen*,—*Thetis*, *Gilbertson*, *Yarmouth*,—*Al*  
*bridge*, (S) *Burges*,  
FOR *Glo*,—*From Blackney*,—*Iris*, *Ellis*,  
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30,  
INWARD,—*From Liverpool*,—*Ab*, *Nelson*, (S) *W*  
*Wells*,—*Blackney*, *London*, *H*, *For*, *Ed*  
*London*,—*Clementina*, *Burn*, *Pow*, *M*  
*Charles*, *Good*, *Hambro*,—*Synap*, *Puckells*,  
OUTWARD,—*For London*,—*Yorkshireman*,  
*Shut*, *Am*, *Cambs*, *Whitely*, *New*  
*William* and *Joseph*, *Crisp*,—*Enchant*, *W*  
*Edwards*,—*Slagou*, *Evans*, *S*, *Michael*,—*B*  
*Shields*, *Glasgow*,—*Christina*, *Pettin*, *B*

**SUNDAY, DECEMBER 31.**  
**INWARD.**—*From Doukirk.*—Croft, Croft. *London.*  
 Ward, (S) Agars; Gazelle, (S) Hurst. *Humber.*  
 —Active, Partridge.  
**OUTWARD.**—*For London.*—Enterprise, (S) Williams.  
*Dundee.*—Humber, Buist. *Berwick.*—This  
 Hood. *Blakeney.*—Hull Packet, Lane. *Hamp.*  
 —Williams, Cook. *Newcastle.*—Neptune,  
 Humble.

**MONDAY, JANUARY 1.**  
**INWARD.**—*From Hambro.*—Marys, Johns  
 Shamrock, Wilson; William Darley, (S) Drap  
 William, IV (S) *Mormon.*

Cook. *Witbeach*.—Jane. Higgins. *Newcastle*.  
 Vesia, (S. M. All. Dundee.—Forfarshire.  
 Moncreff. *Antwerp*.—Josephine. Gross. *Lis*  
 North. *Nash*. *Osale*.  
 OUTWARD.—*For Rotterdam*.—Prince Leop  
 Dougie.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 2.

INWARD.—*From Cardiff*.—Argo, Descent.  
 OUTWARD.—*For Sunderland*.—George, Halla  
*Newcastle*.—Drummond, *Wesley*.  
 Barrow. *Stockton*.—Bouly, Burton. *Leith*.—T  
 Grisle. *London*.—London, (S) Taylor. *Dun*  
 Williams. *Monkman*. *Yarmouth*.—Abra  
 Best. *Shields*.—Abus, White. *Lynn*.—Mary  
 Maria, Pybus.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3.

INWARD.—From *Memel*.—Rhine, Thompson, Albartoss, (S) Briggs.

OUTWARD.—For *London*.—Gazelle, (S) H. Lyster.—*Lord Nelson*, (S) Wise. *Yarmouth* Jupiter, (S) Matthewman.

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**HULL TIDE TABLE.**

| High Water.        | Morn-Tide. | Even-Tide. |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Jan. 7 Sunday..... | 16 PAST 3  | 23 PAST 3  |
| 8 Monday.....      | 4          | 19         |
| 9 Tuesday.....     | 53         | 4          |
| 10 Wednesday.....  | 42         | 5          |
| 11 Thursday.....   | 24         | 6          |

|    |                |   |          |   |
|----|----------------|---|----------|---|
| 12 | Friday .....   | 7 | 19 ..... | 7 |
| 13 | Saturday ..... | 7 | 19 ..... | 7 |

The Barton steam pockets sail daily from Hull at seven in the morning, and half-past two and four in the afternoon. They sail from Barton Hull at nine in the morning and at half-past one and half-past six in the afternoon. On the 12th they sail from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton at half-past two in the afternoon. An extra packet from Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter past ten from Hull, and eleven from Barton.

The Horse Boat leaves Hull, every day, two hours before high water, and when the wind is contrary.

The New Holland Steam Packet leaves Hull at seven, half-past eleven a.m., and four p.m. returns from New Holland at nine a.m., two half-past six p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, market days, there is an extra trip—from New land at twelve, and from Hull at four.

The New Holland Horse Boat sails from Hull hours before high water, and returns from New land to Hull at high water every day in the week.

The Stenns Packets for Gainsborough, Grimsby, Thorne, Selby, and York, sail each day from three hours and a half before high water.

The York Packets leave Hull for Selby and

[illegible]

and returns from Newcastle on Wednesday  
Whitby on Thursdays, calling off Hartlepool,  
derland, and Shields.

The Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every  
nesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and  
castle every Monday, Wednesday, and Th  
morning, calling off Scarborough, Whitby, H  
p, Shields, and Sunderland.

The Hamburg Packets sail from Hull  
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon  
from Hamburg the same days.

The Rotterdam Packet sails every Wedne  
afternoon, and returns every Saturday  
The Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every We  
day, and Dundee every Saturday.

LEEDS:—Printed for the Proprietor, F. O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, C. Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, a Printing Offices, Nos. 12. and 13, Mark Street, Briggate; and Published by said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said F. O'CONNOR), at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market Street, Briggate; or in any Communication existing between the said F. O'CONNOR, and the said Nos. 12. and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office, one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed,  
 paid, to J. Henson, Northern Star  
 Leeds.  
 Orders and Advertisements received by the  
 mentioned Agents:—  
*Bradford*—J. Ibbotson, Market-Place; and S.  
 Top of Westgate.  
*Halifax*—B. Barker, Wade Street; R. W. W.  
 Cross-Field; and W. Ibbotson, Union-  
 Street.  
*Elland*—Richard Grasby and John Torg-  
 Heden Bridge.—T. Dawson.  
*Keighley*—D. Weatherhead.  
*Dewsbury*—T. Brooke, Market-Place; and  
 J. Henson.  
*Leeds*—H. C. Taylor, Market-Place.  
*Sheffield*—C. Taylor, Market-Place.

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Whitworth—A. Kinkor, Market Walk.  
Brighouse—E. S. Keir, Horse Coach Office.  
Hightown—Wm. Lister, Bookseller.  
Heckmondwike—J. Hadfield.  
Wakefield—T. Nichols, North-Gate; and R.  
Postmaster.  
Horbury—G. Holroyd.  
Barnsley—Lingard, New Street.  
Sheffield—Lingard, Division-Street.  
Hull—Blanshard, Church-side.  
Darlington—Oliver, Printer.  
Kewston—W. Langdale, Bookseller.  
Macclesfield—A. Heywood, Oldham-Street.  
Ashton—Joshua Hobson.  
Staley, Bridge—John Duggan.

a pretty Liverpool—T. Smith, Scotland Place.  
 continues to Macclesfield—T. Stubbs, Batten.  
 a consequence Burnley—Butterworth, 151 Carman-street.  
 but fine Huddersfield—John Rather.  
 sale. Bolton—Ainsworth, Sweet Green.  
 low prices Bury—T. Chadwick, Irwell-street.  
 in Benin Stockport—Riley, Chester-gate; and J. Black-  
 and last 119, Edward-street.  
 dearest. Preston—J. Bateman.  
 Staines, 13, Bell-street.  
 Oldham—John Knight, Lord-Street.  
 Greenacres Moor.—Mr. Holt.  
 Shaw—T. Micklewaite.  
 Lees—James Greaves.  
 Bury—Chadwick and Bians.

articles.  
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*Rochdale*—Shepherd, Church-stile.  
*Newcastle*—C. Carruthers, News Agent.  
*Edinburgh*—Mr. M'Kerracher.  
*Glasgow*—Mr. H. Robinson, Tron-gate.  
*Paisley*—T. McKee, 80, High-street.  
*London*—J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

[Saturday, January 6, 1838.]