

# The Northern Star,

## AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Vol. I. No. 9.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY,  
OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

### EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Our Columns are again rife with demonstrations. Every where the People seem to be alive. The Canadian insurrection, while it has sadly marred the "Merry Christmas" of the In-Tory Ballot-Agitors, seems to have infused new life and vigour into the sterling democratic advocates of popular right. In our present number will be found, reports of "gatherings" in Staley-bridge, Leeds, and Bradford; in all which places the Giant Spirit of Democracy appeared its awful form in proper attitude. We predicted in a former number that the Meeting of the Leeds Working Men's Association would afford a noble sample of popular spirit and intelligence. The event has verified our prophecy to a degree even exceeding our anticipations. It has stamped the good men of Leeds with the unflinching characters of sterling Democrats. Never saw we the firmness of resolve more fully manifested, and yet more finely tempered with the coolness of a prudent consciousness of their own powers, than at those two meetings. The speeches of SHARMAN CRAWFORD are such as reflect the highest honour on the man, the statesman, and the patriot, by whom they were uttered, while those of the Working Men, who moved and seconded the resolutions, on Monday Evening, were just what they ought to be—a plain unvarnished statement of the wrongs they suffer, and the redress they seek. The resolutions are of that precise and definite character which we love to see. There is no mistaking them. They speak out what they really mean, without any reserve or ambiguity. The respective speakers, who supported the resolutions, evinced, by their energy and talent, their devotedness to the cause of right, while the great mass of the meeting displayed all that warmth of feeling, and yet coolness of determination which properly belongs to men who feel their wrongs, and know their remedy, lacking neither courage nor prudence, in the prosecution of their rights.

Our present number also contains a brief notice of a public meeting, on the Canada Question, held by the Working Men's Association of Hull. We should like to infuse a little more spirit into the working men of Hull. We are sorry to see them holding a public meeting on so important a subject, in a paltry public-house room, which, we suppose, will not hold more than four or five hundred people. They have a splendid Town-Hall. Why was it not applied for? The Corporation of Hull obtains credit for being Liberal. Why was it not tested? We think from what we have heard, that the Town-Hall might have been had; and if not there are public buildings in Hull, always accessible, which would have afforded a much fairer opportunity, to the inhabitants of that large town, for the expression of their opinions. Let the working men of Hull arouse. We are sorry to see, what we must think, a considerable share of apathy amongst them; and we treat them to make haste in regaining their proper position, in the grand line of Democratic veterans, whose peaceful, but onward progress is carrying away before it all the obstacles that can be thrown up by the united strength and cunning of both In and Out-Tory Harpies.

### ANOTHER TUG.

We are informed that the Poor Law Guardians of Huddersfield are about, shortly, to make one more attempt for the appointment of a Clerk. This has been hitherto prevented, by the steady determination of the people not to allow it to be done, and we do hope that the men of Huddersfield, who have hitherto maintained a glorious superiority in the field, will not slacken their energies a jot for this additional tug. New arrangements have been made, and new machinery set to work, to enable the three-headed Devil-King to carry his attack upon Huddersfield. Huddersfield has hitherto been blessed with Magistrates, who, though called "Tories," were Men, and not Muckworms; who, amongst their other Aristocratic prejudices, had the odd prejudice of wishing to see their poor neighbours live, upon the face of the soil, without the endurance, of gratuitous punishment for poverty which they were unable to avoid. These worthy Men, to their everlasting honour, have refused to bow down and worship the Beast, or to carry his mark in their foreheads. Therefore, in order that "the battle" may be more effectively "fought through" at Huddersfield, it hath pleased the Devil-King to reinforce his Magisterial ranks with a batch of beings of the right sort; whose hearts and bowels, having been long COINED, along with the blood and sinews of the infant labourers, who have toiled in their mills, are capable of being modified and distorted, in any manner, required by the Poor Law Amendment Act. These are therefore, by the terms of their allegiance, to assist their master, the Devil-King, in murdering, by the slow process of starvation, the men, women and children of Huddersfield. We know that this may be prevented by the people of Huddersfield, and we tell the people of Huddersfield now, what we have often told them before, that every step which they allow to be taken, in pursuance of this law—every officer whom they allow to be appointed under it, and every shilling which they allow to be appropriated to the enforcement of any of its provisions, is an acknowledgement of its principle, and every one, who acknowledges the principle of that law, ought to endure all the horrors of a "Battle" for life. Let the Men of Huddersfield therefore see to it. If they allow the Clerk to be elected, the fault is their own, and they will have no right to find fault with any consequences which may follow.



THE Public are most respectfully informed that the SURPRISE COACH still continues, and will continue in spite of all monopoly, to run on long as any Coach on the Road, and at as Low Fares, from the TALBOT INN and No. 123, BRIGGATE, Two Doors above Kirkgate End, LEEDS, every Day, (Sundays excepted) at a Quarter before Twelve o'clock. The above Coach will leave the BEE HIVE and WHITE BEAR, Market Street, LEEDS, CHESTER, every Day, (Sundays excepted) at Eleven o'clock.

George Fillingham respectfully begs to inform his Friends, and the Public of Leeds, that though a Coalition has been formed between his late Partner, Mr. Thomas Pearson and Messrs. Outwater and Co., for the purpose of taking, by stratagem, the Surprise Coach from his Establishment, thereby to enable them to monopolise the entire Trade to themselves, he feels pleasure in announcing that Messrs. Deeming, Kaye, Higginson and Co., determined to support him against this great monopoly, and secure to the Public generally, a continuance of those advantages and conveniences which have been so eminently afforded by one of the best and cheapest Conveyances between Leeds and Manchester.

Proprietors.  
GEORGE FILLINGHAM, } Huddersfield.  
JOSEPH KAYE, }  
WILLIAM HIGGINSON, }  
WILLIAM DEEMING, } Manchester.

PIANO FORTES.  
PARTIES intending to purchase PIANO-FORTES, should study their interests by inspecting the superior Stock of those Instruments, at the HARMONIC INSTITUTION,  
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where they will have the Advantage of comparing the respective Merits of the different noted London choicest Specimens of each, selected with the greatest care from their several Manufacturers; and as an additional security to Purchasers, each Instrument sold is accompanied by a written Guarantee. These are Advantages not to be met with at the advertising (self-styled) cheap Dealers and private Speculators, whose only aim is, by passing off spurious and ill-made Instruments as the genuine Property of a Gentleman, "under peculiar Circumstances," of a great Sacrifice, and other devices too many to be enumerated, to delude the unwary, who soon find to their cost, that it is themselves who have made the great Sacrifice.

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THE LIFE OF ANDREW MARVELL, lately printed on excellent paper, and extending to 64 octavo pages, with a well executed Portrait. Price 1s. may be had of Mr. Heywood, Manchester; Cleave, Shoe-lane; and Heberington, Strand; London; of Mrs. Menn, Central Market, Leeds; Mr. Ibbotson, Bradford; and at the Office of the Northern Star.

All Orders from the Country attended to by Mrs. MANN, Central Market, Leeds.

TO PERSONS WANTING ROOM OR POWER.

AND C. TOWNSEND respectfully return their sincere Thanks to their Friends and the Public in General, for their liberal Support in the cause of the Poor, and the assistance rendered by them in the late case of the Poor Law Amendment Act. They are, however, desirous to inform them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a Continuance.

They wish also to state, that they have removed from their Mill in Castle-street, where they were in the late case of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and now offer to LET or SELL their Mill in Castle-street, Wellington-road. The Premises are Commodious, and well suited for Machine-makers, Flax Spinners, Cloth-dressers, &c.

NEW LONDON HAT DEPOT,  
132, KIRKGATE, lately Occupied by Messrs. STEAD and SIMPSON.

EDWARD RHODES,  
RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of LEEDS and its Vicinity, that the ABOVE PREMISES ARE NOW OPEN, with an  
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Of the Newest Style, now wearing in the West End of London, which have been personally and carefully selected from the most approved Manufacturers in Town, as well as in Lancashire.

Also, a Very SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of CHILDREN'S FRENCH MOSS and BEAVER HATS AND BONNETS, CLOTH, VELVET, FRENCH HORSE HAIR, AND FUR CAPS, &c., OF THE NEWEST-DESIGNS, TOGETHER WITH EVERY OTHER ARTICLE CONNECTED WITH THE ABOVE TRADE.

E. R. assures those who may favour him with their Support, that he will not follow the Practice of many in the Trade, under a pretext of Cheapness, to substitute country made Hats of the inferior Quality and Style, in the place of London Superfine Hats; but it shall be his constant Endeavour to keep such Goods only as will abide the test of Trial, and ensure Future Patronage.

The Lowest Price will be named for every Article, and no Abatement made.

PUBLIC CAUTION.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
THE Original and only genuine MORISON'S PILLS are compounded by the late Mr. Morison, up to August, 1835, are alone prepared by SALMON and HALL, 6, FARRINGTON-STREET, London, the sole Proprietors.

This and this alone, is the Medicine which effected the extraordinary Cures of the late Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskin, and innumerable Others.

Let Purchasers look on the Stamp, and observe the Signature of Mr. Salmon, the Hygienist thereon, in a Fac-Simile of his Hand-Writing;—all others, let what will be on the Stamp, are base Counterfeits.

TESTIMONIAL.  
"9, Elizabeth-Place, Balls' Bond, Oct. 28, 1837.  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILTON ADVERTISER.

"Sir,—Perceiving that Messrs. Salmon and Hall, the Proprietors of the 'Original Morison's Pills,' are in the constant habit of advertising in your Paper, I beg leave to state what I know to be the Fact, and it is, that the two younger Morisons have never, since the decease of Mr. Morison, in August, 1835, prepared the Medicine as it ought to be, and was prepared before his death. Indeed, I have long since discarded the Use of their Medicine in my Family, and have availed myself of the superior compound above referred to, and can give my testimony to its perfect identity with Morison's Pills as they were in Mr. Morison's Time. I consider it but a duty due to the Public thus to declare it; and I am satisfied, that were they more generally acquainted with the great superiority of the Medicine compounded by Salmon and Hall, over the wretched stuff made up by the present Morisons, they would, one and all, use the former, and reject the latter. However, it is a consolation to observe, from the increasing Sale of Messrs. Salmon and Hall's Medicine, an extraordinary falling off in the Sale of the present Morison's; that the eyes of the Public are being daily opened.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,  
THOMAS CHARLESWORTH,  
"Upwards of Five Years Chief Clerk to Morison & Co."

CAUTION! The Original Morison's Pills, or Universal Vegetable Medicine, as compounded by the late Mr. Morison, are only prepared by SALMON and HALL, No. 6, FARRINGTON STREET, London. And sold by the following Agents.

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VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE.  
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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. THOMAS LUMB, JUN., on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY the 17th Day of January next, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon, subject to such Conditions as will be produced, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given.

All that excellent and well accustomed INN or PUBLIC HOUSE, called the *Clothiers' Inn*, with the Butcher's Shop and CROFT of LAND, situate adjoining, situate at Yeadon, in the Parish of Guiseley, as now occupied by Mr. Joseph Long. The Estate is Freehold of Inheritance, adjoins the Public Road, is respectably Tenanted, and will be Sold to pay a good per Centage.

To View the Estate apply to Mr. Joseph Long on the Premises, and for Price and Treaty by Private Contract and other Particulars, to Mr. CHARLES NAYLOR, Solicitor, Trinity-Street, Leeds.

Leeds, 22d. December, 1837.

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J. HOBSON,  
PRINTER AND PUBLISHER,  
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LEEDS.

TAKES 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.

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

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THE DISCUSSION BETWEEN ROBERT OWEN and the Rev. J. H. ROEBUCK. Price 2s. in cloth.

THE REVOLUTION OF PHILOSOPHY; or an Analysis and Synthesis of the Universe. By R. Whalley. Price 1s.

A DEFENCE OF THE SOCIAL PRINCIPLES, delivered in the Social Institution, Salford, in Answer to a Lecture by the Rev. J. R. Beard, Unitarian Minister, of Manchester. By C. J. Haslam. Price One Penny.

WANTED.  
A WORKING CUTLER, one whose accustomed to the Manufacture of Surgeons' Instruments, and Jobbing in general Business. A Character will be required from the last Employer. Apply, if by Letter, (Post-paid) to THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Cutler, Halifax.

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Respectfully begs to inform the TRAVELLER, that he has been appointed AGENT for the Sale of Mr. HARDY'S PRINTING INKS, and that he has always on Hand a Stock, from which they can be supplied with any Weight they may require, at any Price, from 1s. to 5s. per lb.

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Northern Star Office, Dec. 20th. 1837.

TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

BEWARE OF FALSE REPORTS!  
THE COMMITTEE of DELEGATES who have been appointed by their respective Trades in Glasgow, to enquire into the Case of the Cotton Spinners, hereby announce to the Operators of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Public in general, that they have appointed Messrs. HENRY ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick Place, their ONLY Printers and Publishers of the TRIAL of the GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which was commenced in the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on the 10th, and adjourned till the 27th of November.

As the Committee have engaged an eminent Judicial Reporter, and are in possession of facts connected with the case, which no other Person publishing the Trial, as a mere Money Speculation, can avail themselves of, they hereby Caution all, to receive themselves of a Genuine Copy, and authenticated by H. ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Committee.

13th November, 1837.

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

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

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

The Inefficacy of the Cutting System. Illustrated.

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

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

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

I, therefore, having known that Mr. WARD's 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 much obliged to Mr. WARD, and therefore hope that this information will be of the greatest importance to those afflicted in like manner.

THOS. ROTHERY.  
Dated this 2nd day of Jan., 1838.

Remarkable Cure of an Eating Cancer, without Cutting.

I, JAMES CLAY, Horse-breaker, Armley Height, near Leeds, beg to inform you, that the month of July last, been afflicted with an eating Cancer of my Nose for the space of Five Years, when my attention was directed to some extraordinary cures of Cancers and Tumours, advertised in the Leeds newspapers, which had been performed by Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds.

I was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman, and the result of 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 eminent medical men in Yorkshire, one of whom is a much celebrated gentleman for the space of Fourteen Years, and having been under the treatment of a respectable Medical Man, who tried every means, but to no purpose, and afterwards recommended an Operation, but being resolved not to submit to such means, the consequence applied to Mr. WARD, who, by a regular process of treatment, removed the said Tumour, whole and entire, without either cutting or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, and without giving me much uneasiness. My Cure, therefore, being going on in the most satisfactory manner, I have a great wish to add my case to the number of extraordinary Cures of this sort that have been performed by Mr. WARD, as those who are so afflicted would form a much better idea of Mr. WARD's mode of treatment by seeing her at present, than when she is quite well.

PETER THORNTON.  
December 19th, 1837.

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











## MORE NEWS FROM CANADA.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday contains extracts from American papers up to the 10th and 20th of December, from which we select the following information.

Dr. WOOLFORD NELSON is taken. The *St. Albans* also says:—“A gentleman of this village arrived in town on Monday, P.M., direct from Yankina. He says that the authorities are proceeding with great vigilance in making arrests in St. Cesaire and its vicinity, and a state of the utmost consternation prevails among the inhabitants; that he saw a gentleman at St. Cesaire, direct from Montreal, who informed him that on Friday last twenty of the prisoners, who had been arrested on charges of high treason, were arraigned before the Court Martial, at Montreal, and that eleven of the number were condemned to be shot at four o'clock in the afternoon of that day.”

THE PAPERS OF PAPINEAU, which have been seized, are said to implicate deeply Mr. Joseph Home and Mr. Roebuck.

(From the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, Dec. 12.)

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF CANADA.—Last evening, much the largest public meeting we ever saw in Buffalo assembled at the theatre, the use of which was generously proffered by Mr. Deane. Every foot of the house from the orchestra to the roof, was literally crammed with people—the pit was full—the boxes were full—the galleries were full—the lobby was full—the street was full—and hundreds were obliged to go away without being able to gain admittance.

The stage was set with the appropriate scene of a Roman Forum—a fine military band occupied the orchestra, and played patriotic airs while the house was filling.

It had been announced that Dr. Rolph would be present; but at the time of opening the meeting he had not appeared. The committee still expected him, and said he was on his way as fast as horses could bring him.

It was expected that the officers of the former meeting would preside at this, but from some cause or other, they did not make their appearance. The venerable Dr. Chapin was called to the chair. He made a few remarks on the object of the meeting.

“Gentlemen,” said he, “we have met on an important occasion. Our neighbors on the north are at war, fighting for liberty. We have met to express our sympathies and good wishes. But, fellow-citizens, we must act with wisdom, prudence, and discretion; we sympathize with the oppressed, and it is highly proper we should do so; but, as I said before, and has said on a former occasion, let prudence and wisdom characterize all our proceedings. Let us act as honorable, high-minded men should act, in view of the delicate position in which we are placed, with a country on one side resisting oppression, and enlisting all our warm and holy sympathies in its favour, and on the other, a powerful nation, with which we are at peace, and towards which we are bound to act according to the most friendly ties.”

“I have now one word more to say,” he continued; “I have now more to my protection, at my house, on whose life a price is set, and whom I am bound to protect.”

“Who are they?”

“One of them is William L. Mackenzie.” The whole vast assembly burst into a thunder of applause. Never saw we such a scene—never heard we such a shout of exultation! Such enthusiasm is honorable to the feelings of our citizens. It was not Mackenzie who called forth such electrical feeling. A few months ago he might have come among us and excited little interest. He comes now as the champion and martyr of liberty. A price is set on his life by the agents of transatlantic power. That circumstance alone is enough to call out all the feeling of an American assembly.

“Fellow citizens,” continued the veteran, “his life is in our power, he has thrown himself upon our protection—will you not defend him?”

“We will—we will bring him out!”

“Gentlemen, he is too fatigued—too sick, to come here to-night; but to-morrow night he shall address you. (Cheers.) I am an old man, but at the hazard of my life I will protect those who throw themselves upon my hospitality. If any mean soul, for the sake of the reward of \$4,000 dollars, which is offered for him, should undertake to get him, he must first walk over me. I am rather old to fight, but I have got a good bowie knife (here he showed one of very respectable dimensions, which was greeted with three cheers.) Now we must act with prudence and discretion. I want six strong, brave young men, as good as God has got among us, to go to my house to-night for fear of any attempt on the part of the loyalists.”

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To prove the justice of the cause, he took the declaration of independence—went through it article by article, and stated that, in every particular, the Canadians had the same grievances, and in some cases, that they were even more onerous.

He spoke of the Government of Great Britain as good at home, but uniformly bad abroad—of laws made in the province, repealed at London after having six years in operation—of the enormous salaries of

their public officers—of taxation without the consent of the taxed—of the British monopoly of the trade of St. Lawrence—of packed juries, and packed legislatures—of a perpetual Senate, the creatures of the Government—of supporting church establishments with the wealth of the people—of the want of education, and the sequestration by the Government of the funds raised for the purpose of colleges endowed by the King of France turned into British barracks—of the London Company’s land monopoly—of the repeated overthrowing majorities chosen by the people in the Lower House, whose reform acts were uniformly set aside and vetoed, when 80 to 8—of his own repeated expulsion from the House, and his being elected Mayor of Toronto in consequence of the frequent and large petitions sent to the home government, but uniformly disregarded.

He said that the recent unfortunate rising was in consequence of a mistake in the time specified in one of their despatches. They were organized, acting in concert with the people of the lower province, running almost daily express—despatches have been sent to the different towns who had joined in the league, but one of them, by accident or design, was written “Tuesday” instead of “Thursday.” They came on Tuesday, and made a forced march to the neighbourhood of Toronto, expecting to meet the citizens of the whole province. They were too weak to attempt the town that night—their arms were sent to the militia, and the rest were placed in the hands of the retainers of the executive—and the opportunity was lost. They had a slight skirmish, in which some three or four lost their lives—and being destitute of arms, were obliged to retreat. Parties were coming in every direction, with bold hearts and strong hands, but they were unarmed, and there was no arms to give them. Why? There are not probably 300 muskets in the upper province, except those in the hands of the government. Arms and gunpowder are, and have long been, contraband. They have nothing but pitchforks to oppose bayonets.

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upon our own, we saw that the experiment with ourselves would approach too nearly the sub-marine, and therefore insinuated that there was a better place lower down. By moving to this place we lost sight of—entirely, and upon reaching it, our guide, upon pretence of looking a little further, deserted us for ever. — was gone, and we were deserted by our guide. My companions, and I, were left in the woods, and the French settlements; but I informed them that I must go to the States wherever they might go; and upon coming near log-house, I decided upon going towards it, instead of making one of those everlasting turns into the woods to avoid it, such as we had practised for three days. My companions remonstrated in vain. I turned into the woods, and I neglected to mention that fortunately finding a potatoe patch, we regaled ourselves the second time on the raw vegetable. Before leaving St. Denis, I had lamed one of my feet, and a fall from a horse at St. Charles having nearly broken one of my ribs, my side was much injured. On approaching the cabin, I found the only inmate an Irishwoman. Her husband was absent for several days—probably, however, hid under some neighbouring log. Her voice was for peace. She had nothing eatable but potatoes, which she charitably offered to boil, but, as she mentioned there was a Yankee living a mile farther down, declining her civility, I proceeded to dress and swim in the lake. The house how grateful to my ears was the report of the rifle, scolding her children. It was a Yankee voice. Upon entering the dwelling, which was composed of one room, without a chimney, but with a tremendous pile of wood burning upon a hearth, the smoke from whence escaped through a hole in the roof, I found a man lying on the floor. The lady, eyeing me suspiciously, said that she had none of the things which I asked for. A little girl, however, hardly felt the influence of the blazing fire, when a bowl of milk with bread accompaniments was on the table, and instantaneously the frying-pan was hissing upon the coals with pork. Oh woman! whether in the palace or the log hut, in spite of your vagaries, how universal is the good spontaneous impulse of universal sympathy. Your character whenever you are in a case of distress is presented to you. The husband soon arrived, dark and suspicious; but upon learning that I was like a Vermont, and a republican, things went smoothly. I was quite ignorant of Canada affairs, but spoke learnedly of pine trees and swamps. There were nine children in the family. A little girl, however, hardly felt the influence of the blazing fire, when a bowl of milk with bread accompaniments was on the table, and instantaneously the frying-pan was hissing upon the coals with pork. 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Mr. BEAUMONT then addressed the meeting, and a long speech, which was loudly cheered. He was afraid that little good would be done by moral force, and that the end of the whole matter would be an appeal to physical force. Indeed, the constitution required that the right of appeal whenever the people were under tyranny.

Mr. CRAWFORD again replied. He admitted that the constitution allowed that appeal; but he would only resort to that appeal as the *dernier* alternative.

Mr. CRAWFORD gave the next toast, which was "The five great Radical principles and the democratic Press."

Mr. O'CONNOR, in a long and very animated address, replied to the toast. He characterised the Press as the sovereign of the country, and as having the right to regulate the conduct of the engine which might be made so powerfully an auxiliary to the people's cause, should be so shamefully corrupted—for it was a well-known fact that some who professed to be Tories, for the sake of pelf, were the proprietors of Radical newspapers; and others who professed to be Radicals, were the proprietors of Tory papers. He illustrated his assertion by the sovereignty of the Press by a great variety of facts, and by the exhibition of certain objects which would necessarily be obtained by a free and uncorrupted press. The speech was listened to with great attention, and received with the loudest approbation.

Dr. TAYLOR, of Clarendon, then addressed the meeting. He delivered a long and humorous address, which was full of important truths, as well as replete with interesting jokes. Never was a man more enthusiastically received at a meeting than was Dr. Taylor; and we do deeply regret that we are so cramped for room that we must not at present proceed a single step further.

The next toast was "The memory of William Cobbett, late M. P. for Oldham, and a speedy repeal of the Poor-law Amendment Act." It was drunk with silence.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from Barnsley, replied in a very able speech, not forgetting to dress the gentlemen of the press (the reporters) who, he said, had more time to laugh and square their shoulders, than to tell truth. He expressed his readiness, on any occasion, to afford his assistance in his power either to the Radicals or to the Tories, at whatever place wherever they might require his services.

"The Health and Prosperity of the Working Men's Association of Leeds" was next given by Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Dr. Taylor, and responded to by Mr. White, after which the party adjourned to the respective habitations, much delighted with the entertainment.

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### BRADFORD.

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**WORKING OF THE NEW POOR LAW.**—On the 14th of December last, twenty-nine paupers belonging to Darlington, were removed from Bradford, at an expense of about £20, in obtaining orders of removal, conveying them, meat, &c. The reason of their being removed was on account of refusal to accept of the new Poor Law, of refusing to allow any relief whatever to able-bodied paupers, although they might be in temporary distress only; and in answer to applications for relief for them, they said remove them. Among the paupers removed was one Richard Wilkinson; on Wednesday, 14th inst., he was brought before the magistrates, and the Court House charged with vagrancy, in having returned to Bradford, and his wife having applied for relief. He stated that he had received £2 from the Board of Guardians, at Darlington, to leave the place; and this statement was corroborated by the Board of Guardians, who are in great destitution, and Bradford more so. He will have to incur other expense in again removing them. Truly this is a fine system, and works well.

**BRADFORD UNION.**—An order has been received by the Board of Guardians of this Union from the Poor Law Commissioners. We shall give a short digest of it. It recites that the Poor Law Act of 1834, and the order, dated 23rd January, 1837, of the said Board, directed that the rate of the margin, should, from the 10th of February form an Union, and that the several parishes or townships included in such Union, should contribute and be assessed to a common fund for purchasing, relieving, or providing, altering or enlarging, any workhouse or place of refuge, and for affording relief of the poor of such Union, and for maintaining and upholding the workhouse, payment of officers of the Union, and providing utensils and materials for setting the poor to work therein, in proportion to the number of paupers in each parish, such relief had cost such parishes and townships separately. It is then stated that the Commissioners had ascertained the annual average expense for three years, sustained by each parish or township in the relief of its poor, and that it was as follows:—*Clayton, 412s. 6d.; Allerton, 202s.; Gawthorpe, 247s. 6d.; Bolton, 412s.; Calverley, with Giggleswick, 145s.; Clayton, 426s.; Cleckheaton, 271s.; Drighlington, 269s.; Heaton, 214s.; Horton, 1035s.; Hunsworth, 1418s.; Idle, 1151s.; Manningham, 934s.; North Bierley, 886s.; Pudsey, 2984s.; Shipley, 1186s.; Thackley, 1000s.; Threlkirk, 1000s.; Threlkirk, 269s.; and it is ordered that they shall be assessed in a common fund for the purposes before mentioned, in proportion to their respective amounts. It is ordered, that where the Board of Guardians appoints an assistant overseer, his salary shall be deemed to be received by the Union, for which he shall act; and thus the person employed to collect the rates of any township shall be paid by the allowance of a certain ratio per centum on the sum collected, to be determined by the Board of Guardians, subject to the approbation of the Commissioners.*

**AN INCOERCIBLE.**—At the Court House, on Monday, Mary Dixon was committed to Wakefield for three months as an incorrigible disorderly. Moses Sugden stated, that on Sunday morning he found her in the street, in the arms of a man, about two o'clock, making an uproar, and stopping all the way. She had been forgiven several times by the magistrates before, on account of her years, being elderly. She seemed to have no taste for the "icy precepts of respect," but was as pert as a grasshopper before the magistrates, and with her best cursey when they committed her.

**THE INFIRMARY.**—The election of a surgeon in the room of the late Mr. Lister, will take place on the 15th. The whole of the candidates have withdrawn, except Mr. Illingworth, so that his success is a foregone conclusion.

**ANTI-SLAVERY.**—There is still place in the empire more alive to the cause of human blood than the inhabitants of Bradford, but, like long-headed children, can discern objects accurately afar off, but when they are brought home to them, they see partially and indistinctly. Nothing illustrates this more than the more than the fact, that while the negro's wrongs are claimed by the abolitionists, the sympathy of the ministers of Bradford, hardly once has ever thought it worth his while to denounce the wrongs of the poor and unprotected at home. At the late meeting in Salem Chapel, a person in the gallery, who had been in the platform, would come forward and endeavour to enslave a poor man at home—the factory children. This question was merely the quibble, that slavery did not exist in England. We would ask the factory system in accordance with the Christian and the common dictates of humanity, and quote the inimitable Cowper, who says that men

"disclaiming all regard  
For mercy and the common rights of man,  
Both fondly wish to see the more  
Again we would ask in the words of the same poet, is it right

"That man should wantonly enslave his fellow man,  
And bid him toil, to reap his native grain?  
Eredate him, 'tis just to him to say,  
Upon the endurance of domestic life."

by shutting him up in Poor Law Bastilles, and separating him from his wife and children. We say that the ministers of Bradford, and all denominations have given just cause of complaint by their conduct on the Poor Law and Factory questions, and rendered the zeal in the cause of humanity abroad very questionable. They can see great faults in the East-Indian planters (and justly), but none in the factory children. The poor part of the population may be said, in the words of Burns, to be "in their altars, the ledger their Bible, and money their God."—*York Courant.*

**THE DISTRESS CAUSED BY THE LATE FLOOD.**—As we were the first to point out the sufferings of the poor, and the enormity of the late flood, and to call for the exertions of the more wealthy towards its amelioration, we feel it our pleasing duty to acknowledge that something has, though tardily, been done. The balance of a subscription for the relief of the unemployed poor, amounting to £44. 1s. has just been devoted to that purpose. The sum of £1000 has been already raised, and his class has been set up by Charles Harris, Esq., who has subscribed one hundred pounds to the fund in question.

**MECHANICS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**—The sixth annual meeting of the Bradford Friendly Association, was held on Tuesday evening last, in the Exchange Buildings. The Rev. James Ackworth, A.M., the president, occupied the chair. Amongst other business transacted, it was agreed to connect the Institution with the West Riding Union of Mechanics' Institute, and to request the President to make a reduction in the postage of letters. Subsequently a subscription of £50 from Charles Harris, Esq., towards the building fund, was announced. There has been a slight decrease in the number of members during the past year.

**A CLIMAX OF GENEROSITY.**—Charles Harris, Esq., has again taken this week given £50 to the Mechanics' Institute. £100 has been given to poor sufferers from the late frost; and *I could* his hand to his house-maid, who is a maid of 23.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—Last Friday, as William Ripley, of Wellington-street, foreman to Mr. Crabtree, joiner, was in the act of putting up a ladder on the roof in a passage, in Bowling-lane, the steps on which he was standing slipped from under him; the ladder fell on his neck, and so severely injured the spinal marrow, that he now lies in great danger.

**SLAVERY.**—The adjourned meeting on the subject of the West India Apprentices was to be held on last night (Friday) in the Friends' Meeting House, George-street, Essex. The abolitionist, was pledged to attend.

**THE TABLES TURNED.**—Mary Howard was charged at the Court House, Bradford, by Henry Cunningham, with stealing his watch. The parties are both dealers in pots. On Thursday night last, the complainant sent a message to the defendant, to come to the house, as he was requiring she would go to the Nelson Inn, as he had asked her to do. She accordingly left her pots, and went to the place appointed. The complainant is a cousin of defendant's husband, and she thought it would be wrong if she did not go to see him. They had a narrow escape from being caught, as the defendant was going to leave him, as he was intoxicated at the time, and his horse and cart were standing at the door. As she was coming away, he missed his watch, and immediately charged her with having taken it. He sent for the constable, and had her taken to prison. He testified with this, followed, and conducted himself in so violent a manner, that the constable was locked up. It was proved that the defendant was perfectly sober, and she was searched, but no such thing as the watch was found upon her. It was also found that he (complainant) had struck the defendant; and that he was in such a state of intoxication, that he was unable to do any work, was doing. Under these circumstances the magistrates fined him 5s. for being drunk, and to pay expenses, which were also 5s. The woman was discharged.

**AN IMPOSTOR.**—A young man calling himself, when at Bradford, William Pilkington, is traversing the country with a recommendatory letter, to which the name of Wm. Fergusson is fraudulently attached. The police are requested to look out for him—he is about 23 years old, light hair and complexion, and about five feet three inches high.

**HAWORTH.**—The Rev. M. Saunders, of Haworth, having completed the fourteenth year of his pastorate over the second Baptist church at that place, the anniversary of his installation, the number of about 150, commemorated the recent fact by singing on New Year's Day, in the school room connected with their place of worship. Several interesting addresses were delivered by the minister and some of the members, and also by the Rev. Joseph Harvey, of Cullington, and Wm. Fergusson, of Asenby Lodge, who were present on the occasion, and greatly contributed to the interest excited.

**GREAT MEETING AT BRADFORD.**

On Wednesday night last, one of the largest indoor meetings ever held at Bradford, took place in the Exchange Buildings, and in Fergusson's Hall, to consider the best means of obtaining the repeal of the working classes. Mr. Clarkson was in the chair, and a more glorious display of patriotism was never exhibited. The large room, which accommodates nearly 3,000 persons, was crowded in every part, and many hundreds who could not gain admission, went away disappointed. The meeting opened the business of the meeting by congratulating the people of Bradford upon their present position. He insisted upon the right of men thus constitutionally to meet and speak in language not to be mischievous, and that they were entitled to be admitted to the meeting, who were received with loud and hearty cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. O'Connor addressed the meeting at considerable length, bearing upon the general policy of the Whigs, and showing the absolute impossibility of three political parties existing in the country. He explained the means by which one of those parties was disposed of, namely, by allowing them to adjust their own differences, while the Radicals laugh at the quarrel. He entered into the most interesting detail of the effect of our foreign policy had upon our domestic concerns. He showed how the Whigs had been deceived by reference which the Canadian question had to the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the whole system of machinery. Mr. O'Connor made a deep impression upon the meeting; and, after introducing Mr. Taylor, he sat down amid the applause, which lasted for some time. Mr. Taylor next presented himself, and was received with the most rapturous enthusiasm, the great mass rising and giving nine hearty cheers. Dr. Taylor went into a history and review of the whole system of taxation, showing the effect which monopoly has upon the people, and the manner in which they have been oppressed; and showed how those imposters pressed only upon the people. He gave a very interesting account of the state of parties in Scotland, and said that he was very much disappointed to find that the Whigs, which he had expected to see crushed for ever, when Fergusson's O'Connor was amongst them, revived their drooping spirits, and placed the Radicals at the top of the tree. The Dr. expressed himself more delighted than he had ever before with any public meeting in his life, and after a very long and interesting speech, sat down loudly cheered and rapturously applauded by the people.

Mr. PETER BUSSEY was then called upon to address the meeting. He said it was very hard after they had heard the sledge hammer reasoning of the gentleman who had preceded him, to call upon him to say anything more, but he was determined to make a speech, but he felt an interest in the cause, which he knew, in the Radical cause, and he was ready to support it whenever he was required. He had often attended that place when meetings were held for similar purposes to that for which they had then assembled, and he was very much regretted that they were so thinly attended. He was very much surprised that they had the attendance of the gentlemen of the black cloth, and these of the legal profession; but they were never to be expected where any measures were to be taken to promote the good of the people, and he was very much surprised to see that their attendance on former occasions was limited, that meeting supply compensated for any past interference that might have been manifested towards the people's cause. And if they had not the attendance of those gentlemen, he was very much surprised at the spirit which fired the Canadians with their love of liberty, and which only wanted the match applying to it by some skillful hand, to set it into a tremendous blaze.—(Loud cheers.) Dr. Taylor had then a very pretty story about a political tree overgrown with ivy, which the Whigs and Tories had nestled, and from which the Whigs had some pretty slips of that ivy to distribute amongst the people; but for his part instead of plucking up the ivy by the roots, he would take the tree by the roots, and turn it upside down.—(Cheers.) How would that be done? He said by Queen and her Ministers would be where they ought to be, and would be at the bottom of the tree, and John Bull would be at the top of it. Her Majesty would then have to look impudently to the people and ask them for their support, and he was sure it would be given.—(Loud cheers.) He said that the President of America having £50,000 a year, and the Queen £10,000, and with that he thought she might be satisfied.—(Cheers.) He was no advocate for the adoption of physical force when they sought for rights; but if moral force would not do, physical force would be necessary, and if the people were at last unwillingly compelled to resort to physical force, he was sure they would triumph in the end. He, for this purpose, advised every Englishman to provide himself with a musket. (Cheers.) He had done it. (Cheers.) He now came to another part of his subject, and one minutely bearing upon the object of the meeting, namely, to emancipate themselves they must be represented.—(Hear, hear.) Fergusson O'Connor had pointed out to them the manner in which that was to be accomplished, and with the assistance of that gentleman, and his guidance, he would offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages upon the first opportunity? (Indecipherable.)

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the principles of justice and sound policy, and his own professions, and therefore deserving of qualified condemnation.

"And your petitioners being of opinion that any measure of independence made by the people of the Highlands ought to be promptly conceived, and the act of justice towards them, and a relief to this country from heavy pecuniary charges annually sustained in consequence thereof connected with the colonies, they therefore treat that your Honourable House do hereby incurment upon you, will refuse to grant any supplies of men or money demanded by the Executive, for the purpose of making war on the natives."

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."

**HAIFAK.**

**HAND LOOM WEAVERS.**—In the parish of Haifa, an immense quantity of stuff goods are made, called lastings; that great bodily exertion is required in weaving them, will be evident from the following statement: viz, notwithstanding the wages of the weavers has been reduced upwards of seventy per cent., during the last fifteen years, the length and weight of the weft, which a weaver is to bear, in weaving a five-and-a-half striped lastings, will amount to 200 yards, exclusive of the pick, by 36, the inches in a yard, and divide the width by 20, the breadth inches of a piece, and there will be 83,420 picks in a piece. 44lbs weight is required to tread down the treadle to its proper distance. To multiply the picks by the weight, and it will give 3,709,280 lbs. as a piece exclusively to be borne by a weaver in a piece. Ours, however, the performance of the slay boards; 30lbs on hand the performance of the slay boards to every pick will amount to 2,602,000lbs., or 117tons. 4cwt. rs. 1lb.

By Slay Boards.....	1,317	3	s.	lbs.
By The Foot.....	1,638	12	0	16
Total	2,755	16	3	4

MONEY has been described as the "true intrinsic mobile" of this our globe, which philosophically, that is, insatiable influences on every element of human existence." The present times are strangely at variance with those in which it was said to be a *thousand* ways of getting money, it is only one way, and that is, if you want, it does not spend it unnecessarily; for, in the trade districts, where appears not to be one way of getting it either spent or to spare! "Now in the winter of our discontent," and the great barometer of life, money 30 degrees below the freezing point, so that we very reason to calculate upon a Kamschatka winter.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—On Saturday last, as a man, named John Hey, in the employ of John Asner, Esq., of Old lane mill, near this town, was incautiously standing with his back to a burning fire, and before he was aware of it, caught fire, and enveloped in flames. At this juncture a young man named Joseph Ogden, providentially came in, and immediately rendered the unfortunate man the most prompt and effective assistance in subduing the flames for which, the man would doubtless have been burnt alive.

**INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, OVINGDEAN.**—This chapel has been lately erected and cost £800, some thousands pounds have been raised by subscription, leaving the place £800 in debt. A meeting was held on the 1st of January, to consider of the best mode of liquidating it, a few friends from the Square Chapel, & Mr. Jago, attended, when Mr. Jago presented agreed to raise what they could by contributions, and, considering the numbers and circumstances of the party, they evinced a liberality scarcely if ever equalled. The sum of £260 was subscribed, and ere this it is fully expiated that the whole will have been paid.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**

**POOR LAW AT HUDDERSFIELD.**—The ad hoc court met on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at which, likewise, the Poor Law party will attempt to get more firmly appointed by some means or other. Every effort will be made to prevent it.

**ROBBERY.**—During the last week, some person or persons stole from the warehouse of Messrs. Brierley near Huddersfield, (which is at present unoccupied) a large leaden water cistern. A reward of five pounds has been offered for the discovery of the thieves.

**COLLIERY ACCIDENT.**—On Thursday afternoon, belonging to the Bierley Colliery, which night, there were four men in at the time, all of whom were injured. One of them is dreadfully scorched; another had the presence of mind to lay down flat on his belly, and had he not done so, he was in a part of the mine most exposed to danger. He escaped the rest, but nearly lost his life. Diligent search was attributable to a lad, who either in a freak mood or carelessness, took off the top of the safety lamp.

**ROBBERY AT RAISTRICK, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD.**—The Royal United Free Mechanics' Club and Female Club, both held at the White Hart Inn, near Raistrick, when Mr. Brighouse, had to close the door about 1837, when the robbers broke open the boxes having been forced open and the cash extracted. From the Mechanics' box about £11, and from the Females' box about £23. The Female Club met on Christmas day, when all was right. The robbery was covered up until about one o'clock on Sunday, the 31st December. Diligent search was made to trace out any circumstance which might lead to the apprehension of the depredators, but without effect.

**JUVENILE CONCERT.**—A grand concert took place in the large room, Star Inn, Linthwaite, on Monday, January 1st, when Master Woods, aged ten years, and Master Sykes, aged eight years, made their first appearance in public, to a numerous and respectable assembly, and performed several favourites, duets, rondos, &c., on the piano-forte; the vocal parts were performed by Misses Sykes and Mr. Bradley; the gleemen, Mr. Dillies, Starkey, Kay, and Wilkinson; Mr. Horn presided on the piano-forte. The performance of the two Masters Wood and Sykes, was astonishing to all present, and reflects great credit on their tutor, for having the vocal performers under such so early an age, and the vocal performers displayed in a manner so masterly manner, particularly Miss Sykes and Mr. Bradley. Taking the performance altogether, it effects great credit on all parties concerned; for it is such as is seldom surpassed out of London. The concert was given by Master Wood and Master Sykes, intending giving to the inhabitants of Bradford, in a few weeks time.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—On Tuesday week, an inquest was held in the committee room, at the Infirmary, Huddersfield, before G. Dyson, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of William Sykes, having died in the Infirmary, from the injuries he received while engaged with the fly wheel, in Messrs. G. Crowther and Sons' mill, at Padlock about seven weeks ago. Verdict—Accidental death.

**A NAILER.**—A person has lately been in Huddersfield, at Messrs. Henry Brooks and Sons, proposing to be a black dyer, at the same time putting the nailer to his breaking hammer and gun. He called for ham and butter every day; ham or beef to his tea; a hot dinner or supper, and steaks or sausages in double quantity, but in a few days left without saying a word, or paying a farthing. He has since been at Lanehead, carrying on his gormandizing propensities, and is now supposed to have gone back to his unlawful trade. The public may well to look against this epicurean, as he may be well known by his pot-bellied appearance.

**DEWBURY.**

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT.**—A person of the name Wm. Walker, of Whitley, while at his work in one of the works of J. L. Radge, of Grange Moor, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., unfortunately met with a fatal accident. The unfortunate man had neglected to sufficiently prove the workmen with puncheons. Two boys who had gone into the mill after the clock struck preceding Evening, were forced to stand with the man till the workmen came at the regular hour next morning.

**ROBBRIES.**—On the Night of Friday week, some thieves, booting the shop belonging to Mr. Watson of the latter, booting the shop belonging to Mr. Watson after a quantity of shoes, hats, patterns, and working tools.—Also the same evening, two sacks of malt were taken out of the brewhouse of Mr. Deckerby, the New Inn—owing to some holes being in the sacks, the villains were traced to a considerable distance, but not so far as to lead to their detection.—Unfashioned state of lying pieces, in the above-mentioned were taken from the mill of Samuel Chadwick, Brook Hole, Dewbury. It is supposed that owing to the weight of the pieces, the thieves were obliged to leave four of them behind, and were found at the door of Mr. Tong, Earlshearth, on the next morning.

**THEFTS.**—On the 2nd inst., a woman named Mrs. ROBERTS, who lives in the town of Dewbury, was charged with the theft of a pair of boots, valued at 10s. 6d., from the house of Mr. J. L. Radge, of Grange Moor, on Saturday, the 2nd inst. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard labour.

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## WAKEFIELD.

### FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning,

at four o'clock a man named Walker, met with his death at a coal pit in the townships of Midland and Wakefield, by the roof of the pit falling in the place where he was at work. The deceased was 32 years of age, and has left a wife and four children.

### R. GASKELL'S PLATE.—At the Petty Ses-

sion, on Monday, Mr. Kershaw applied to the magistrate for use of the Court House, for the purpose of practicing a trial by jury, in which the Wakefield two pieces of plate, which have been ordered by his friends. Mr. Maude, the clerk, stated, that it was not the custom of the Bench to hold the building for political purposes; and Mr. Gaskell was a brother magistrate, and so generally respected, that his case had no private character, they should, on this occasion, deviate from their general rule. We understand the plate will be presented on Monday.

## RIPON.

### RIPON SHARPERS OUTDOING.—

A person calling himself Robinson, visited some of the families of Ripon, chiefly in the outskirts, more particularly in the adjoining villages and farm-houses, exhibiting a list of clocks, watches, &c. which he offered to dispose of by lottery, on the last day of October, at a respectable inn, in Ripon. The tick-ets were sold at one shilling each, and in duping the credulous to the amount of £8 and upwards, appointed day numbers were seen hastening to the Lottery Office Inn, with their tickets, full of hopes, and

*"A prize to catch,  
An eight days clock, or a silver watch."*

their astonishment and dismay may be better described than described, when on enquiry there was no Robinson; no clocks, no watches; and this Tom with his *human nature* and *soft sander*, had jumped, leaving a message behind him, that as he had no money to pay for the clock, he would show how he had outdone the *Ripon sharpers*.

## MALTON.

### MALTON TEE-TOTAL MEETING.—

We understood that there was a public meeting of the Locates of Tee-totalism, held in the Boys' School room, at Malton, on Thursday last, which was very generously attended. A correspondent says, that the meeting was a success, and that the conduct of those who could not be heard, owing to the loud shouting of several loose characters who had gone to annoy to disturb the meeting and cause a riot. A person was let loose in the room, and the lights were put out, and other outrages were perpetrated. The authorities were immediately provided with the necessity of the Temperance Societies, than the misconduct of drunken blackguards.

## HULL.

### WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—

Last Monday night, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the association was held at Mr. Scorgie's room, Dagger-lane, Hull, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of affairs in London. Mr. Wilson was elected chairman, and the meeting was addressed by several members of the Association. A number of resolutions were passed, and it was agreed that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons against prosecuting the law in Canada.

### MILTON KEYNES.—CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE SPECTATOR.—

Mr. William Martin, a curious mixture of conceit and vulgarity, appeared to us on a charge of assault, which he had made on a previous day against Inspector Richard Potter. Mr. Harvey, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Martin, in his evidence, admitted that he had subsequently confessed that he followed likewise the polite profession of a dancing master, stated that himself and four other friends came out of the White Hart, in Salt House Lane, at about half-past eleven o'clock on Thursday morning week, and proceeded to the bagged door of the station house, Harrison knocking his cab into the coach house. Harrison was committing a disturbance, and the police sergeant came and told them to move on; and they bade each other good night and separated, when he (complainant) felt some one push against his shoulders, and he turned round to looking in the face of the man in a cloak, and looked him up and down, and said on which the latter said, "You'll know me again when you see me?" and Martin said, "Peraps I shall." The officer then shoved him off the stage, and he came away, and told him he was angry from him since the morning, and he was an twice sent him to the station house, and he brought a right cutter of capers. "I will have justice," Martin then called Mr. Mason and another as witnesses, both of whom were, it appeared, parties to the disturbance; but the only effect of this testimony was to increase the disturbance, and he said that Martin and themselves were in a row, and implicated in it. The conduct of the parties before the court went to prove that education had been bestowed upon the heels, to the entire exclusion of the head. The charge was most decidedly disproved by the evidence of the witness Culan and other witnesses called for the defence. At the conclusion of the case, the Mayor observing that a more polite man never came before him. Martin, as he left the hall, made use of some insulting expressions, which caught the ear of Mr. Parker, who ordered him to stop, and he said he ought to be ashamed of himself. Did he know that he flattered his path was made for? People had no right to stand and obstruct the path, and any body had a right to shove them out of the way. He often did himself; and if at any time he (the magistrate) saw a large knot of people standing on the path, he used to say, for some one would shove him along the path, he should deserve it. It was clear the police had not done their duty; they ought to have taken both him and his friends to the station house, and then they, the magistrates, would have done their duty by sending them to the station house to keep the peace. The dancing master retired completely chopfallen.

### WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—

A powerful and eloquent appeal, on behalf of those scholars assembled in January 3d, by the Rev. R. Newton, of Leeds, in which a collection was made on behalf of the institution.

### RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION OF UPPER CANADA.—

Powerful and affecting discourses were delivered on Sunday last, in the morning, at Sealecoates church, in a sermon, at St. John's, and in the evening, at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. J. H. Thompson, of Upper Canada, on behalf of the Episcopal Church, at that distant colony. Mr. B. stated, that he was put by the late Bishop of Luibeck, to visit the church of the mother country, and make known to its members the religious destitution of 100,000 of our fellow creatures in the province of Upper Canada. Many of them for years had been without the privilege of attending divine worship, and they deprived of the celebration of divine worship, and had not even the opportunity of getting their children baptised. If they could only have a visit once on a minister once in six months, they would be satisfied with high privilege. A meeting on the same subject was held at Sealecoates church, on Monday evening, which we had not the opportunity of attending.

## DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION.

### DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Thursday.)  
An event, which may be regarded as a national calamity, occurred last night—the Royal Exchange, a popular resort—a destructive fire has laid waste to its extensive premises, and has caused a loss of great magnitude in Europe. Soon after ten o'clock last night the fire broke out in Lloyd's Coffee-room, at the north-east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank, and spread rapidly, being fanned by one of the Bank watchmen, who gave the alarm, and the Bank engines were immediately sought. A strong body of the City police and night watchmen were sent to the spot, and the fire was immediately repaired to the duty in the Bank, and the fire engine was sent to the spot, and expressed are sent off in all directions to the fire-engine stations, at which period no signs of any fire could be seen from the street. Considerable assistance was difficult to obtain, owing to the entrance to the building, and when the flames accomplished the flames broke through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. The whole neighbourhood was alarmed, and the tradesmen who held the small shops around the exterior of the building instantly commenced the removal of their goods. It was at once predicted that at the whole building would be burnt down, and it is forbidding was realized too correctly. The coffee-house-square Whitcomb-street, Far-street, South-lane, and the whole neighbourhood was threatened, and the West of England, the County-office, and several others, were all on the spot, with 63 of the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire was discovered. Before midnight the flames had reached the building it was necessary to throw down works of the engines by pouring hot water upon them, and this caused some delay. For some time the fire continued working the engines, and the fire continued extending in a south-west direction, and



DINNER AT STALEYBRIDGE  
TO W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ.

[illegible]

against a Parliament that expressed the sense of the people? (Cheers.) This, then, is the only true and just security which Ireland can have for obtaining equal laws, equal justice, and equal rights as at some former period Ireland has been ill-treated by Great Britain, nothing now is to be expected from her. I do not wish to reap up old grievances. I believe Britain does now see that the interests of Ireland are not inimical to its own, and I believe she is now determined to justice to Ireland, and to treat it by equal laws, equal rights, and equal liberties. (Cheers.) On this ground I am sorry to remark that the English Radicals have been condemned for going too far forward.—(Hear.) It has been alleged that they would not go so far as Ireland because they go too fast forward. I have doubts whether they question; and I trust that this meeting will show that that is their feeling likewise.—(Cheers)—that they have a sympathy for Ireland,—that they are ready to give up all their rights, and carry over to the same goal to which they want to carry Ireland, and to those objects which will secure the rights and interests of both.—(Cheers.) However highly I value the compliment which has been paid to me, any compliment that should come to me from any portion of the people could not be acceptable to my feelings except it was identified with the name and interests of Ireland.—(Hear.) In my country my affections are embodied.—(Cheers.) It is the darling object of my life to see that country free from every restriction, and that her civil rights established on a sure and firm foundation.—(Cheers.) And I am perfectly confident that I shall not be thought the worse of by the British people for this warm expression of feeling towards my own country, nor for having been so warmly received by my countrymen here much less for any other reason.—(Hear)—therefore, I frankly inform you, the dearest interests of my own country are my first object, my second object is to serve Britain whilst I am permitted to do so, and my third and greatest object, which I have been endeavouring, through inability, to advocate, is religious liberty.—(Hear.) I maintain that there can be no civil liberty without religious liberty.—(Cheers.) In Ireland the great mass of the population have been degraded by the training of the mind, and the heart, and the soul, by the community over the rest, with regard to their religious liberty. [Hear.] Though I belong to that sect which did usurp the power, I never could permanently have any real sympathy for the latter, because I saw common in the great body assisting Catholic fellow countrymen in the growth of the same feelings.—(Cheers.) I trust religious liberty will be established. I trust the rights of conscience, that the right of a free expression of religious opinion, subject to control, of any kind, will be established, not only over our own dominions, but over the whole of the British dominion. [Cheers.] There is another evil that arises from the people not having a due share in the control of government, and in the making of laws. It is the evil that arises from different classes of men being separated, and the necessity of combining. Why do they combine?—(Hear, hear.) Because they have not the security necessary for the establishment of their rights.—(Hear, hear.) If the people could have dependence upon the laws, and having an eye to their country, they would have no occasion to combine.—(Universal Huzzas.) Suffrage were effected, every man would feel he had that protection himself in the making of the laws by which he was governed; then he would refer his rights to the law, and would not be afraid to defend, and there would be no need of unlawful combinations.—(Hear, hear.) And what is the cause of unlawful combinations in Ireland? The cause that creates them elsewhere, namely, the pecuniary interest of one class against another, framed as to do them justice.—(Hear and cheers.) After thanking the meeting for the kind expression of their opinions, the Hon. Gentleman retired amidst enthusiastic cheering.

The CHAIRMAN proposed “Feargus O’Connor, Esq., and the liberty of the press.”

A MEMBER rose and replied to the toast in a long and eloquent address.

The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was “Richard Oastler, Esq., and the repeal of the New Poor Law Act.” (Cheers.)

Mr. OASTLER replied at great length, and with much animation, but we are obliged to omit his speech.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of “Charles Crawford, Esq., and a real union between England and Ireland.” (Cheers.)

Mr. CRAWFORD, junr., returned thanks.

Mr. O’CONNOR, in a brief address, proposed as the next toast “The Rev. J. R. Stephens and the Ten Hours’ Bill.”

The CHAIRMAN responded in a lengthy speech, filled with stirring eloquence and forcible illustrations.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD, in proposing the concluding toast, permit me to express the extreme gratification which I have experienced from the proceedings of this meeting. It is not only from the feelings towards myself manifested by and sincere that gratification may be met, but also from the knowledge that the gratification I have experienced in other quarters I trust I may see in this meeting of the Reformers of Staleybridge, an endeavour to lay the foundation for a complete union between Ireland and England. Hitherto we have had only a parchment union, which if it continues only, such may at any time be its result, and as easily as the parchment on which it is inscribed, may be made void, and the equality of rights and privileges of one union of common good of both, it would be impossible to discover them. (Cheers.) I receive further gratification from perceiving that there is a spirit in the people—especially in the working people—to take up their own cause constitutionally, and to assert legally their own rights.—(Cheers.) The rights of the people, let it be remembered, are asserted, if the effort does not emanate from themselves. (Cheers.)

Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing “The health and the Radical Reformers of Staleybridge, both ladies and gentlemen.” The toast was received with vast applause, and immediately afterwards the meeting separated.

## GREAT RADICAL MEETING AT LEEDS.

On Monday evening last, a meeting was held at the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for Universal Suffrage, and for the extension of the Franchise, the Abolition of the Property Qualification, and for controlling the Candidates on their noble struggle for Freedom. Long before the time at which the meeting was advertised to be held, the room was crowded with persons anxious to get in, and many others the arrival of the speakers. At a little after seven o'clock the business of the meeting was commenced, and Mr. ROBERT MARTIN was called to the chair. He stated the object of the meeting, and congratulated the Leeds friends who had brought them together. He was a working man, and he contended bound to come forward on all fitting occasions to assist in the cause of freedom, and the honour that had been conferred on him in calling him to preside overed a numerous and respectable assembly, would not be forgotten. He observed that it was a time when it behoved the working classes to exhibit an increasing energy and determination in their demands for freedom, that was the period.—(Hear, hear.) The two great factions of Whig and Toryism, he said, were engaged in a contest, and that of plundering and oppressing the people.—(Loud cheers.) The recent declaration of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons, that the Reform Bill was to be considered a final measure, provided that the present state of things was the political condition of the working classes either from him or his colleagues in power.—(Hear, hear.) It therefore remains for us, with a voice and a determination as loud as the thunder and as irresistible as the lightning, to protest against the existing state of things, and to demand that the Reform shall suit move onward.—(Cheers.) This meeting was convened for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to grant them those rights without which they are even denied the mere slaves and servants to whom we are reduced.—(Hear, hear.) Unholy domination over the labouring classes. That a change was necessary no one would attempt to deny, for if we looked around upon today society we find a gross inequality of wealth, and extravagance on the one hand, and poverty, misery and destitution on the other.—(Hear, hear, hear.) If this change was necessary, it was obvious that some means should be adopted whereby to effect it as soon as possible, and it must also be admitted that the main evils which produced the existing state of things, the consequence of bad Government. It followed, therefore, as a matter of course, that the only remedy for this state of things was to be found in the Reform Bill.—(Hear, hear.) This, then, was the grand object for which we were assembled, and he hoped they would this night show their determination to wear the chains of slavery no longer, and would evince their determination to break the yoke which shackled themselves.—(Cheers.) He would not trespass upon your patience, but he, in that requesting their undivided attention to the sentiments about to be laid before them, and hoped that those sentiments, so far as they were directed to a cheerful response of love and justice, would meet with approval.—(Loud cheers.) The Chairman then stated that some of the gentlemen who had been invited to attend the meeting could not possibly attend, in consequence of other pressing engagements, and he begged pardon from those gentlemen, and wished bore the good wishes of those absent, and

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